

THE MILITANT

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Big Rally in Watts Hears Carmichael

By Gordon Bailey

LOS ANGELES — Stokely Carmichael, militant leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, brought his message to Watts on Nov. 26. About 6,500 people rallied to the local park to hear and to cheer him.

For a week before the rally, authorities exhibited their fear of the Negro people and the concept of black power. County supervisors, who control the park, voted 5 to 0 to forbid the rally. Governor-elect Ronald Reagan applauded their action. Stokely Carmichael said he would defy the ban and speak whenever and wherever the black people wished to hear him.

Mayor Yorty, whose city police would be involved in enforcing a ban, said the rally should be permitted, but at the first utterance that "might incite a riot" police and sheriff's deputies should rush in and make arrests.

Meanwhile the Black Congress, a local committee sponsoring the rally, went into court and secured an injunction against the ban. Then the sponsors of the by-now well publicized rally were free to proceed without further interference.

The cops were not conspicuous at the rally. Order was maintained by members of the Citizens Alert Patrol. This motorized unit had been set up by ghetto residents to

observe and check on police activities in the area. They saw that Carmichael was well protected, and kept even the TV cameras some distance away from the platform. The network representatives were surprised and indignant to find they could not barge right up to the speakers stand as they saw fit. But they backed down in the face of the committee's determination to control the meeting.

Carmichael's message was delivered in soft tones but packed plenty of punch. "We must never blame ourselves for our condition," he told his black audience. "The whites have made those conditions . . . We must cease being afraid of being black . . . We must love ourselves, and be proud of blackness."

Discussing the looting in the Watts uprising, he said "The white man looted the Indian, and then looted us. Looting has made the American Empire what it is."

On black power, he said, "Blacks are to get the power the whites stole from them." He added "we are without power in our own communities! If we ran our own communities we could control our own police and our own school boards."

He called on the Negro people to unite and take care of each other. The killing of a single Negro (Continued on Page 2)



U.S. GUN HELD ON CIVILIANS. Women and child placed against post by U.S. soldier during attack on south Vietnamese villagers.

Antiwar Parley Aims At Nat'l Mobilization Against Vietnam War

By Harry Ring

CLEVELAND — The movement against the Vietnam war took a new step forward with the national antiwar conference held here Nov. 26. The conference represented a reconvening of the group which had met here last September to organize the Nov. 5-8 Mobilization against the war.

The meeting just held assessed that action and mapped plans for a Christmas vigil and for a massive national mobilization against the war next April 15 centering in New York and San Francisco. The action will have an international scope in that antiwar forces abroad will be invited to send participants and to organize supporting demonstrations in their own countries.

To organize these and other projects, the conference established a Spring Mobilization Committee

to End the War in Vietnam. Sponsors include a broad spectrum of prominent individuals and spokesmen for national and local antiwar groups.

There were 180 participants in the conference from more than 70 national and local groups opposed to the war. An impressively large number of them were young people from campus and community committees to end the war in Vietnam.

Officers

The conference selected A. J. Muste, veteran pacifist leader, as chairman of the Spring Mobilization Committee. Vice Chairmen are Prof. Robert Greenblatt, Dave Dellinger, Edward Keating and Prof. Sidney Peck.

Prof. Greenblatt of Cornell University is the executive vice president of the Inter University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy. Dellinger is editor of *Liberation* magazine. Keating is publisher of *Ramparts* magazine. Prof. Peck of Western Reserve University is coordinator of the Cleveland University Circle Teach-In Committee.

Patricia Griffith of Ithica, who served as administrative secretary of the Nov. 5-8 Mobilization, summarized the accomplishments of that action. She said the activities across the country had helped to focus the attention of the electorate on the Vietnam issue and that large numbers of people had been reached with the message of the antiwar movement.

In addition to the marches and rallies held in various cities, there were a large number of teach-ins, including 60 in places that had not held them before. A significant feature of the action, she said, was the large amount of antiwar literature that was distributed in the various communities as part

of the mobilization. She reported that an encouraging number of Southern areas had joined in the mobilization.

Some of the participants expressed discouragement that the antiwar forces have not been able to prevent escalation of the war. The great majority, however, felt that the growing national unity of the antiwar forces and the deep popular discontent with the war offered every basis for optimism about the future of the movement

REPORT FROM HANOI. For a report on what Dave Dellinger, editor of *Liberation*, saw on his visit to north Vietnam, see page 3.

and enthusiastically supported the projected activities.

Dr. Benjamin Spock, the distinguished pediatrician and national chairman of SANE, addressed the conference. He scored the policies of the Johnson administration and said there must be continued opposition to it. There are no magic new formulas for accomplishing the aims of the antiwar movement, he said, and those in the movement must persist in their efforts and achieve a maximum unity among themselves.

The conference was deeply moved when Dave Dellinger reported on his visit to north Vietnam and described the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people to U.S. aggression and the need for the American antiwar movement to emulate their inspiring example.

NEW YORK — Dave Dellinger will report on his trip to north Vietnam at a public meeting at the Community Church on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 7:30 p.m.

Another Terrorist Attack

An Editorial

On Nov. 28 a teen-age youth entered a book store in Milwaukee managed by Wisconsin Communist Party chairman Fred Blair, drew a gun and attempted to shoot Blair. He later told Blair, "You're a Communist. I want to kill a Communist." Fortunately, he was subdued by a man in the book store, Ralph Sachs, and Blair, but not before he shot Sachs in the arm.

The incident recalls the shooting last May of three young socialists in the Socialist Workers Party headquarters in Detroit. At that time, Edward Waniolek decided he was going to "kill some Communists," and murdered Leo Bernard and seriously wounded Jan Garrett and Walter Graham.

The individual gunmen in both instances were obviously driven to the point of murder by the virulent anti-Communism in the country. The press, movies, comic books and the government make murder of Communists and "suspected Communists" a brave and heroic deed in Vietnam. Unbalanced individuals take this one step further, and go out to "kill a Communist" right here. Some of these people are beginning to organize under the banner of incipient fascist organizations, like the Minute-men, to carry out systematic and planned violence against the antiwar, civil rights, and socialist movements.

To counter all such attacks, it is essential to stand united, fight every form of red-baiting and witchhunting, and redouble our efforts to end the war in Vietnam and bring the troops home now!

SANE Slates Antiwar Rally At Madison Square Garden

NEW YORK — The New York Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy will hold a Madison Square Garden rally against the Vietnam war on Thursday evening, Dec. 8.

SANE has undertaken a vigorous campaign of publicity for the rally. In addition to advertisements in the *Times* and *Post*, double-sized posters have been placed in all the city buses. The poster is a very effective one artistically and from the viewpoint of content. It asks Americans to consider if the Vietnam war is worth their sons dying in. In addition, posters are being pasted up throughout the city.

Some 20 organizations are officially supporting the rally. These include District 65 and Local 1199,

AFL-CIO; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Local 169; SDS; CORE and a number of peace groups.

Speakers

The featured speaker at the rally will be Gunnar Myrdal, the famed Swedish sociologist. Other speakers are I. F. Stone, Dr. Erich Fromm and Floyd McKissick.

Dr. Benjamin Spock and Norman Thomas, co-chairmen of national SANE, will also be on the program.

Rev. William Sloane Coffin and Ossie Davis will act as co-chairmen of the rally.

There will be a program of entertainment, featuring Pete Seeger. Tickets range in cost from \$1 to \$7.50.

THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

Wage-Price Spiral Inflation?

"Signs are piling up that 1967 will be a year of turmoil in labor-management relations. Soaring living costs, high industrial profits and tight labor markets make it certain that union pressure for outside pay increases will grow. A menacing new wage-price spiral is beginning to whirl upward, and next year's strike losses are expected to run substantially above the level of any year since 1959."

The quotation is from the main editorial of the Nov. 27 *New York Times*. In this article, the newspaper's influential editors state what they consider to be the main problem facing capitalist industry in 1967 and what they think the Johnson administration should do about it.

The "gloomy prospect" of increased labor militancy, the *New York Times* editors continue, "underscores the need for early action by the 90th Congress to strengthen the nation's defenses against hardship caused by the cut-off of essential services and by the further erosion of the dollar through inflationary contract settlements . . ."

"If the men who know most about labor-management affairs are to make any beneficial contribution to the drafting of new legislation in this field, now is the time to make it. There will be legislation, with or without their help."

The *New York Times* editors do not specify the anti-labor legislation they have in mind, but the implication is clear enough. They single out the airline mechanics' strike of last summer for particular criticism: "That tie-up not only disrupted a key segment of the country's transportation life-line, but induced President Johnson to become a union partner in smashing his own anti-inflation guideposts after the strikers had twice turned down White House proposals."

A bill ordering the airline mechanics back to work had passed the Senate, but it was delayed in the House until the airline negotiations were completed. Without saying so, the *New York Times* editors are endorsing anti-labor legislation that is already in the works.

A congressional committee led by New York Senator Jacob Javits has been set up, according to Javits, to "study emergency strike laws and report to the Congress by Jan. 15 with recommendations for improving such laws." According to the Nov. 28 issue of *U.S. News and World Report*, additional anti-labor acts can be expected:

"A new anti-strike law, proposed but forgotten in 1966, is heating up at the White House for 1967. The tentative idea: an 'arsenal of weapons' to supply the President with a choice of ways to head off a strike."

"No-strike, no-lockout pledges may be sought in defense industries. A board, to be appointed by a President in a threatened strike situation, with or without power to recommend terms of settlement, is a plan considered."

"Compulsory arbitration will not be favored openly. A war labor board to handle disputes in key defense industries, though, does seem in the wind."

Underlying the capitalists' frenzied preparations for obstructing labor demands in 1967 is the inflation caused by escalating the war in Vietnam. In October, the consumer price index took another leap of 4 percent. By government figures, this brings price increases to 3.7 percent in the last year, the highest price rise in a decade.

It more than wipes out the wage increases of most American workers. And it's not only housewives' boycotting campaigns that prove the point. The Commerce Department quarterly survey of consumer buying intentions, conducted in October, showed "consumers have significantly reduced their plans for buying new autos, houses and appliances."

Compared with a year ago, the survey showed that only 4.8 percent of the families interviewed intended to buy cars within the next six months, 15 percent lower. The drop in plans to buy new houses was 20 percent.

The other big thing besides rising prices which is cutting into budgets is higher taxes. *Business Week* for Nov. 19 states: "Personal taxes are running more than \$9-billion higher than at the end of 1965, bolstered by sharply rising employment and the effect of the progressive tax structure."

"Contributions for social insurance shot up a hefty 33 percent; receipts are at a rate \$8½-billion higher than at the end of 1965. Corporate tax accruals were up \$1-billion or so in the period." Further heavy taxation is being considered by Johnson.

Despite these heavy tax increases, the government is deficit spending to build up the war machine, according to Murray L. Weidenbaum, a Washington University economist. The reason why this deficit doesn't show up in current federal receipts and expenditures figures is that government expenses are only listed when the products are actually delivered.

The inflationary effect, however, will be felt as much as six months earlier, when the government actually places the war orders with private industry. Instead of the \$3 billion annual surplus in national income shown for the first half of 1966, Weidenbaum calculates that Washington was already running a deficit of at least \$1 billion and possibly as high as \$5 billion.

It is profit-seeking price rises, high taxes and deficit spending which spark off an inflationary spiral, not wage increases. The capitalists "explain" inflation in exactly the opposite way it actually occurs. Workers seek higher wages in response to price increases and this in turn may lead

the capitalists — if they can get away with it — to even greater price increases to maintain their super profits.

But that situation is not a wage-price spiral. If anything, it is a price-wage spiral, and workers are perfectly entitled to any and all wage increases they can get to keep up with rising living costs. The most effective way of countering inflation for workers is contracts which include an escalator clause.

This would guarantee that price rises would be compensated in full in workers' wages by increases geared to price increases. And an escalator clause bound to consumer price committees would be all the more effective because it would take the calculation of price indices out of the hands of the capitalist government.

An example of how the government manipulates statistics can be seen in the fantastic assertion of the Labor Department that 14 and 15 year old teenagers should be dropped from the unemployment lists because they usually only hold part-time work. The consumer price index itself is rigged to conceal price rises in the most necessary consumer items.

Conversely, the great value of escalator clauses to workers is eloquently attested to by the severe pressure the capitalist class brought against the airline mechanics and the electrical workers when they raised this demand earlier in the year.

—Dick Roberts

...Carmichael in Watts

(Continued from Page 1)
should be the concern of all twenty million, he said.

Finally Carmichael told his audience we must talk about Vietnam because the war is of deep concern to the black people. The U.S. is trying to rule the world as they rule the Negroes at home, he said: That racist system is what they mean when they speak of "peace" and "democracy." We have no business helping to impose such rule over our colored brothers overseas. "Any Negro who is in Vietnam or elsewhere shooting down his colored brothers is nothing but a black mercenary," Carmichael declared.

He concluded by saying "Our parents and grandparents ran and ran, but we are tired of running . . . There is a new breed of black people in this country today."

Carmichael's speech was a challenge to the old conservative leadership of the ghetto, and a call for militants to take new roads of struggle. The applause Carmichael received from the 6,500 people at the rally indicated that many Negroes in Watts agree with him.



Stokely Carmichael

N.Y. Forum Will Hear First-Hand Report on Ala. Freedom Party

NEW YORK — An eyewitness report on the Black Panther Party elections in Lowndes County, Alabama is scheduled for the New York Militant Labor Forum, Friday, Dec. 9. It will be given by Militant reporter John Benson, who covered the elections in person and has written on the earlier developments of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization. The forum is held at 8:30 p.m. at 873 Broadway, at 18th St.

SOCIALIST FUND

Tribute from Chicago

By Marvel Scholl
Fund Director

The Party Building Fund, launched by the Socialist Workers Party to run from Oct. 1 through Dec. 31, should be 72 percent completed. As you can see from the scoreboard, we are slightly behind that figure. But it is a certainty that when New Year's Eve rolls around we will be well over the top.

Several of the SWP branches divide their quotas by 13 — the number of weeks in the fund — and then send in regular payments each week based on that division. Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul use that method. Oakland-Berkeley pays a lump sum monthly. New York, Detroit and Boston pay in all the money collected in time for each scoreboard. As you can see all of these groups are at the top half of the scoreboard. But what makes this so interesting is a note from Dave W., the Chicago fund director:

"... We are glad to see that regular payments, which only keep us on time, have Chicago

buried so far down on the scoreboard. I can remember a few years ago when we were doing the same thing and leading the country all the way." Now that is real objectivity!

A good friend of Ethel and Art Preis sent a check for \$20 with the following note: "It is with great sorrow learned that Ethel Preis is no more! . . . Please use this check in her memory as you find it best."

Another good friend, now traveling in Europe, sent in a contribution in memory of Ethel. We thank them both and have applied the money to the fund, sure that Ethel would have approved. We are more than sure because Ethel herself always managed to make her own personal contribution and to collect from other friends of the party. She understood very well the importance of money in political work.

Two other friends have used the Militant coupon to send in their contributions, and we thank both H.M. and I.F.

Fund Scoreboard

Branch	Quota	Paid	Percent
Oakland-Berkeley	\$ 1,000	\$ 800	80
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,000	786	79
Boston	1,000	741	74
St. Louis	150	110	73
Detroit	1,200	861	72
New York	4,800	3,205	67
Chicago	1,500	925	62
Denver	100	53	53
Philadelphia	450	210	47
San Francisco	1,000	457	46
Allentown	135	50	37
Cleveland	900	282	31
Milwaukee	400	120	30
Newark	100	30	30
Los Angeles	4,000	920	23
Seattle	250	50	20
San Diego	125	15	12
General		90	
Totals through Nov. 28	\$18,110	\$9,705	54

Weekly Calendar

BOSTON
"IMPERIALISM": U.S. FOREIGN POLICY? Speaker: Robert Langston, Fri., Dec. 9, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave. Rm. 307, (one block from Mass. Ave.) A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

CHICAGO
RECONSTRUCTION: A LESSON FOR TODAY'S CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHTERS. Speaker: Christine Johnson, African American Heritage Assn. president, Fri., Dec. 9, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 302 S. Canal St. Contrib. 50¢. A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

DETROIT
KOREA AND VIETNAM — A history of the Korean war in comparison with the war in Vietnam. Speaker: Sarah Lovell, Fri., Dec. 9, 8 p.m. Debs Hall 3737 Woodward. A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

LOS ANGELES
WHY VIETNAM? — Economic aspects of American imperialism. Speaker: Max Goldman, Fri., Dec. 9, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. Fourth St. Contrib. \$1. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

MARXIST COMMENTARY. A bi-weekly analysis of the news by Theodore Edwards, So. Calif. chairman of the Socialist Workers Party. Mon., Dec. 12, 6:45 p.m. (repeated Thurs., Dec. 15, 12:45 p.m.) KPFK-FM (90.7 on your dial).

NEW YORK
THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY — Eyewitness report of its gains and future plans. Speaker: John Benson, who covered the Lowndes County elections for *The Militant*. Fri., Dec. 9, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway, at 18th St. Contrib. \$1. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

SAN FRANCISCO
MONOPOLY CAPITAL AND THE U.S. TODAY — A critique of Baran and Sweezy's important new book. Speaker: Prof. James O'Connor, San Jose State College. Fri., Dec. 9, 8:00 p.m. YMCA, 1530 Buchanan St. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

TWIN CITIES
CUBA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS TODAY. Speaker: Charles Scheer, Fri., Dec. 9, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave. Rm. 240. A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

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Dave Dellinger's Hanoi Report

CLEVELAND — A high point of the antiwar conference held here Nov. 26 was a report by Dave Dellinger, editor of the pacifist monthly, *Liberation*, on his recent visit to north Vietnam. He spent 19 days touring various areas within a hundred-mile radius of Hanoi. He spent a full morning discussing with north Vietnamese prime minister Than Van Dong and an hour with President Ho Chi Minh. Dellinger charged that the U.S. is deliberately bombing civilian targets in Vietnam, and not just roads and bridges.

Reporting on the extent and effect of U.S. bombing of north Vietnam, he said the center of Hanoi is relatively undamaged and that most of the bombing so far is directed at the outskirts of the city. He said that the same is true of the port city of Haiphong.

The bombing of the country is extremely intense, with an estimated average of a thousand U.S. bombers a day flying over the country. This makes travel very slow and difficult, he said, but doesn't stop it.

Before he went to Vietnam, Dellinger said, he didn't really believe that the U.S. was deliberately bombing civilian targets in north Vietnam. "But," he angrily declared, "you can't travel there and see the devastation without realizing it's deliberate."

He told of his visit to a primitive agricultural village where 45 to 50 percent of the thatched straw and bamboo huts had been wiped out by U.S. bombs. The village could not conceivably have been a military target.

Quivering with emotion, he described his visit to Phuly, a town of some 15,000. Characterizing it as America's Lidice (a Polish city wiped out by the Nazis in World War II), he told of the six raids on the city which

demolished every building in it. Survivors told him that the bombings were followed by strafings designed to prevent care of the wounded. He said similar strafings have followed bombings of other areas.

Dellinger told of the bombed-out schools and hospitals that he personally saw in various parts of north Vietnam. All of the hospital buildings that he saw had prominent red crosses on them and the Vietnamese told him all hospitals had large red crosses on their roofs. In view of the much-vaunted U.S. reconnaissance prowess, he said, it was impossible to believe these numerous bombings were accidental.

In fact, he added, his tour persuaded him that schools and rest homes were a principal target of the bombers.

Equally horrifying, he continued, was that he found fragmentation bombs everywhere. These bombs, which expell smaller bombs and thousands of tiny, lethal steel fragments, serve no purpose in hitting a bridge or a road. But they inflict terrible damage on people.

Bombing Effects

Discussing the effect of the bombings, he declared that while it is intended to bring the north Vietnamese people to their knees, "it is having the exactly opposite effect." They are far more determined to resist the U.S. effort to smash their will to independence.

Since his return, he said, newsmen have constantly queried him as to what terms will bring the north Vietnamese government to the negotiating table.

These reporters, he said, are asking the wrong questions. It is as if reporters had asked Washington at Valley Forge what his terms would be for a settlement with

the British. The only answer would be "independence." It is exactly the same with the Vietnamese, he said.

From a military point of view, Dellinger reported, the bombings are not having the kind of effect they are supposed to have. Travel and transport have been slowed down, but not halted. On his own travels, he averaged between seven and nine miles an hour. For Americans accustomed to super-highways, he observed, this may seem like an impossible situation. For the Vietnamese the problem doesn't loom that large.

A combination of manpower, determination and ingenuity makes it possible to keep the transportation system going despite the heavy bomb damage. Wherever he went, Dellinger said, there would be huge piles of boulders, gravel, railroad ties and tracks piled along the road. Where a road or railroad was damaged, hundreds and hundreds of peasants would appear and by sheer weight of numbers quickly get craters filled and damages repaired. Rudimentary bridges are quickly improvised or barges made available as a substitute.

He said a very effective program of dispersal of factories, schools and hospitals sharply reduces the effect of the bombings and has held casualties to a minimum. Short of an atomic war, Dellinger said, it will be very difficult for the U.S. to cope with this dispersal.

He said that before he went to



Dave Dellinger

north Vietnam, he had considered their talk about being ready to fight for years to be rather hollow. However, after being there, he is convinced the government and the people are absolutely committed to this.

Referring to north Vietnam's relations with Moscow and Peking, Dellinger reported he found an attitude of seeking to maintain independence from both and a readiness to carry on the struggle even if both China and the USSR should stop giving aid. Vietnamese reminded him they had fought the French without aid and with far more primitive means than they have now.

There is no mood of seeking to

conciliate with the U.S., he said. Their terms for a settlement are simple. Recognition of Vietnamese independence and withdrawal of U.S. forces.

Asked what they would do in return for a halt to U.S. bombing, the reply was that they would stop shooting down U.S. planes.

They have absolutely no confidence in the UN. They were not only totally unimpressed with Goldberg's "peace" overture, but were also critical of U Thant's intervention.

Vietnamese Determined

He said they were absolutely uninterested in the outcome of the U.S. elections. He explained that they regard the U.S. as an imperialist power whose efforts to prevent their independence began when it used the defeated Japanese forces to police Vietnam at the end of World War II.

They see no distinction between any of the U.S. politicians. He said they pointed out to him again and again that it was Kennedy who escalated the U.S. intervention. He added that they considered it absolutely fantastic that U.S. opponents of the war could have supported Lyndon Johnson in 1964.

Dellinger was given a resounding ovation when he concluded by eloquently describing the determination of the Vietnamese people to continue their resistance to U.S. aggression and expressing his hope that some of this fighting spirit would be transplanted to the American antiwar movement.

NEWS ANALYSIS

More Troops to Vietnam?

By Dick Roberts

Will a maximum troop level of about 450,000 men in Vietnam, and two or so more years of fighting, accomplish Washington's goals? That is the general impression which the Johnson administration has conveyed in the recent period, particularly as the November elections approached. It was implicit in Defense Secretary McNamara's Nov. 5 announcement that draft quotas would continue to grow in 1967, but at a substantially lower rate.

More and more evidence is accumulating in the press that this "limited" perspective is in reality far from Washington's true intentions. The evidence points to a major troop escalation in the future; and it indicates that anything short of this would ultimately lead to a defeat — in Washington's terms — in Vietnam.

The essence of this reasoning was spelled out in a Nov. 12 news analysis by *New York Times* military expert Hanson W. Baldwin. It boils down to the simple fact that the job of occupying areas seized from the National Liberation Front's zone of control, i.e. "pacification," can only be carried out by U.S. troops.

"The key problem is the provision of security," Baldwin states, "protection of the area against small-scale, surprise attacks . . . That part of the population that is neutral or anti-Communist must be protected from reprisals; and that part that actively supports the Vietcong must be screened and identified and then isolated or converted."

"In other words the 'fish,' as Mao Tse-tung calls the guerrillas, must be left high and dry, without the 'sea' of a sympathetic civilian population to swim in."

According to Baldwin, "officers insist that in the pacification phase of the war now opening, manpower rather than mobility and firepower will play the decisive role. They also insist that unless pacification succeeds, military victories will have no durable ef-

fect." Baldwin places the military needs for this success at between 600,000 and 750,000 U.S. troops.

Baldwin's theme was reiterated in the *New York Times* "News of the Week in Review" section, the following day, and in much stronger terms. The article assessed the accomplishment of a massive search-and-destroy operation which was taking place in Tay Ninh Province under the command of Maj. Gen. William DePuy:

"Most important the fighting demonstrated the inconclusiveness of large-scale ground combat in Vietnam. The Vietcong unquestionably suffered heavy casualties . . . and the Americans took heavy losses in at least four infantry companies. But when the fighting slackened, the enemy made good his escape, as always, although two of his regiments had been badly hurt."

"Within a few days, most of the Americans will probably have left Tay Ninh to chase Vietcong or north Vietnamese troops through some other province. The Communists will retreat into their base camps, where . . . they will gradually re-fit their units and bring them up to combat strength once again . . . Thus, it seems fair to describe the war as a stalemate."

Never-Ending

An even less flattering appraisal of DePuy's accomplishment came from *Wall Street Journal* correspondent Philip Geyelin, writing from Soui Da, in the combat arena, Nov. 23. "The vision," writes Geyelin, "was of a never-ending conflict in a Vietnam suffused and supported by a growing U.S. military presence; of a Vietnam engaged fitfully and inconclusively in endless 'civic action' programs for 'revolutionary development' and shaken periodically by recurrent domestic political crises, Fourth French Republic-style; of a Vietnam increasingly dependent for its safety and survival on 'pacification' efforts, whether by the big battalions in the jungle or squad-sized patrols in the hamlets — but in any case by U.S. troops."

In discarding the possibility of "pacified" territories being occupied by Saigon government troops, Geyelin quotes the dour observation of one U.S. intelligence officer: "You can figure that about 10 per cent of them are Vietcong."

Geyelin's conclusion needs no comment: "The question raised at Soui Da is not whether the techniques are sound or expertly executed. The real question . . . is whether the U.S. will not become more than ever the indispensable support and savior of south Vietnam . . ."

"As the shadows lengthened behind Black Virgin Mountain, a colonel observed, 'Soui Da is safe as long as we are around.' Which is about all that can be said with any certainty at this point about the rest of south Vietnam as well."

The First 10 Years Of American Communism

Report of a Participant

By James P. Cannon

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The Miss. Freedom Democrats

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party ran independent candidates in the November elections. Their candidate for Senator, Clifton Whitley, received 40,000 votes despite the fact that he had only a short time to campaign (see "Letters From Our Readers" on page 7). This was a very good vote for an independent.

The MFDP decided to run independent candidates after initially attempting to run in the Democratic primary. The MFDP has considered itself a part of the Democratic Party, and gave its support in 1964 to Johnson and the national Democratic Party ticket.

We believe that the MFDP's orientation to the Democratic Party has been wrong, and welcome its decision this year to run independent candidates.

The Democratic Party machine in Mississippi, headed by racist Senator Eastland, is obviously an enemy of the black people of Mississippi, but so is the national Democratic Party, including its liberal wing. The Democratic and Republican parties have been ruling in the U.S. for the last hundred years. It has been under these parties that racism has been maintained as an integral feature of American society, both North and South.

The fact that the Democratic Party nationally, as well as in Mississippi, offers no solution to the problems of the Negro people can perhaps be best seen by looking at the cities of the liberal North, where the Democratic Party has had control or major influence. In city after city, de facto segregation and intolerable conditions for the Negro people have been brought into the open by the ghetto outbreaks. Watts, Harlem, Chicago's West Side — that is the best the Democratic Party has to offer.

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is based upon the black people of Mississippi. It has already demonstrated that it can organize the Negro masses. It should take the next step, continuing along the path begun in these past elections, and break completely with the Democratic Party just as the Lowndes County Freedom Party in Alabama has done. If the MFDP would take this step and join the pioneering efforts of LCFP, it could make an important contribution to building genuine black power.

'Operation Scavenger Hunt'

In a dispatch to the Nov. 28 *New York Times* correspondent R. W. Apple, Jr. described a company of Saigon troops he accompanied into a village in a futile search for guerrillas. It was called Operation Danchi. However, he wrote, "It might better have been called Operation Scavenger Hunt." The squadron was supposed to be on a search and destroy mission but, Apple reported, it "did little searching and no destroying. Instead, it stole."

"In the space of 90 minutes," he reported, "the squadron's 120 soldiers took half a dozen chickens, several ducks, at least a hundred pounds of rice, enough fish to fill five sacks, three wicker chairs, a substantial quantity of firewood and a stalk of bananas."

He added: "The behavior of the troops today was not exceptional. Vietnamese soldiers fighting on the side of the French against the Vietminh in 1952 did the same thing, according to correspondents who accompanied them, and the pattern has not changed."

Apple's story speaks volumes about the real nature of the war in Vietnam. Unlike the guerrillas, these conscripts have no stake in the fight and are in no way motivated to win the support of the peasants. Further, they see rampant graft and wholesale thievery on every side in the incredibly corrupt Saigon regime. There is little reason why they should have any other outlook than that of getting their small share of the loot. Further, the hut-burning, napalm-hurling Americans offer them little in the way of a lesson in morality or simple humanity.

Quite a war for freedom.

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REVIEWS and REPORTS

MALCOLM X SPEAKS. Grove Press, paper, 95¢

Malcolm X Speaks, first published by Merit Publishers in a hard-cover edition, has now been reprinted in an attractive inexpensive paper edition by Grove Press (The hard-cover edition can be obtained from Merit Publishers, 5 East Third St., New York, N.Y., \$5.95).

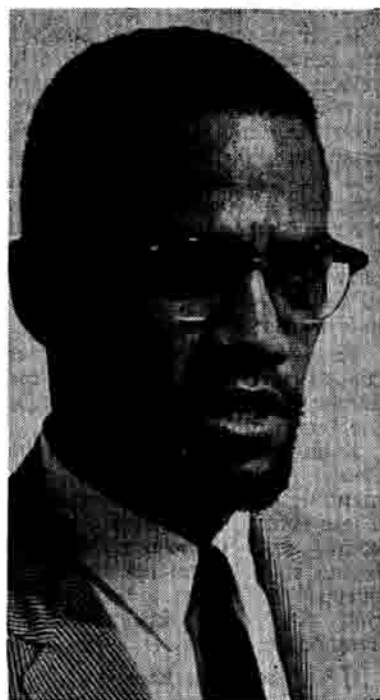
Malcolm X Speaks consists of speeches, statements and interviews by Malcolm X made during the last 15 months of his life. The ideas of the black nationalist leader are presented in his own powerful words and style. The book is the best compilation of Malcolm X's thought in existence, and is indispensable to understanding the evolution and direction of his thinking. It is a companion book to the *Autobiography*, which does not deal adequately with Malcolm's ideas during the last year.

The book was compiled and edited by George Breitman, who added perceptive, short introductions to the selections.

The Grove paper edition does not contain the photographs found in the hard-cover edition, but otherwise contains the same material.

The appearance of the paper edition should help disseminate Malcolm's thought to a wider audience. It will be read with interest by all advocates of black power who do not yet know of the book or were unable to afford the hard-cover edition.

—Barry Sheppard



Malcolm X

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF U.S. IMPERIALISM by Harry Magdoff in *Monthly Review*, November 1966. Pp. 10-43.

This paper, originally presented at the 1966 Socialist Scholars Conference, is one of the better recent studies of U.S. imperialism. Through analysis of statistical abstracts, a job which the casual reader might find a little heavy, Magdoff uncovers several aspects of U.S. dependence on foreign in-

volvement which are often hidden in economic discussion.

Magdoff refutes the view that U.S. interests can be measured chiefly by the level of exports; when sales of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. business are added to exports, the total equates to at least two-fifths of the domestic output of farms, factories and mines. He demonstrates that in the last several years foreign sales, especially of plant and equipment, have accounted for a steadily increasing percentage of total sales.

Probing the role of defense spending by the government, Magdoff shows that because of its concentration in investment goods industry, it serves as a major weapon against the classic form of economic crisis; moreover, defense spending is a prop to monopolist capital, for without it heavy industry would not be able to cover its huge amount of fixed costs under the present system.

His discussion of external relations of U.S. imperialism overlooks one important point, however: the unequal exchange on the world market between the more labor-intensive products of the colonial world and the products of the more mechanized industry of the imperialist country. (For a discussion of this, see "Two Essays on Imperialism," by Germain and Mandel, which may be obtained from the Young Socialist Alliance, P.O. Box 471, New York, N.Y. 10003 for 35 cents. These essays are also valuable as an introduction to the concept of imperialism and its development by Marxist theoreticians.)

—Jan Garrett

World Events

Philippine Puppet

The most recent acquisition to Washington's retinue of foreign puppet rulers appears to be President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines. Marcos played host to Lyndon Johnson at the culmination of the Far East tour and now he is assuming the role of a leading protagonist of Washington's belligerent Asian policies.

On Nov. 24, according to the *New York World Journal Tribune*, Marcos came out for "a military rollback of communism" in Asia. This would include the perpetuation of the 17th parallel in Vietnam and the 38th parallel in Korea as dividing lines of "ideological forces" in that part of the world.

U.S. Police Force

Marcos' plan, according to the *World Journal Tribune*, was discussed in a Manila interview with William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor-in-chief of the Hearst syndicate. The key element is that "the U.S. could 'police' the several drawn lines from the ships of the Seventh Fleet and from such Pacific bastions as the Philippines, Okinawa, Taiwan and Guam."

"Like another of the tough, intelligent young leaders of the new Asia, President Chung Hee Park of South Korea," comments *World Journal Tribune* correspondent Bob Considine, "President Marcos cannot conceive of the day when there will not be American troops in this part of the world."

And U.S. \$\$\$

There's a reason for Marcos' conspicuous snapping to attention before Johnson. (When he recently campaigned for the Philippine presidency, Marcos opposed the Vietnam war.) The reason was revealed by *San Francisco Ex-*

aminer correspondent Dick Nolan in a Nov. 3 column. Nolan traces his information to Lloyd Hand, one of Johnson's assistants in the Far East tour.

"The Huks are rising," Nolan states. "What Marcos got for the Philippines was a promissory note for \$50 million to \$70 million for two basic purposes: land reform and military engineering. Why? Because Luzon's rice bowl is once again in ferment."

Telling Parallel

There is more than an ironic parallel with Vietnam. Like the Vietminh, the Huks led a militant peasant-guerrilla resistance to Japanese occupation during World War II. In both cases, the formerly-allied imperialist forces turned against these peasant liberation movements and brutally attacked them. "Huk" stands for "People's Army Against Japan."

Kremlin Diplomacy

Moscow's long-cherished desire of holding an international conference of Communist parties to read China out of the socialist movement has been stymied again. This time the occasion was the ninth congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party held in Sofia the third week in November.

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian party, launched the attack on China, accusing her of "splitting activities and slanders against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." Zhivkov's message was strongly endorsed by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and it was supported by the Hungarian, Czech and French party delegates, among others.

"No" Votes

But cold water was thrown on the Bulgarian proposal by a number of delegates who neglected to

take the subject up in their speeches. These included the Rumanian, Polish, Yugoslav, North Korean, North Vietnamese and Cuban representatives. The Italian party spokesman opposed Zhivkov's proposal.

One of the reasons for this disagreement is the fear of any attempt by Moscow to re-establish the kind of monolithic control exercised by Stalin over the various Communist parties. Another is the Kremlin's failure, aided by Peking's refusal to call for a united front, to support the Vietnamese revolution in a meaningful way. Cuba and North Korea have called for a united front of the workers states to oppose U.S. aggression in Vietnam, and have offered to send troops for the defense of Vietnam.

—Ed Smith

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War Crimes Tribunal Formally Established

LONDON — After a three-day meeting of leading participants here Nov. 13-16, an International War Crimes Tribunal was formally constituted. A declaration of aims and objectives was adopted, and legal and technical machinery was set up to prepare for formal hearings scheduled for next March in Paris.

At the invitation of Bertrand Russell, who initiated the body, a distinguished group of intellectuals and legal experts have joined the Tribunal. Headed by Jean-Paul Sartre, they include Vladimir Dedijer, Yugoslav historian and writer; Isaac Deutscher, writer and historian; Mehmet Ali Aybar, expert in international law and a member of parliament in Turkey; Mahmud Ali Pasuri, senior advocate, Supreme Court of Pakistan; former President Lázaro Cárdenas of Mexico; the Americans David Dellinger and Stokely Carmichael, well known for their vigorous opposition to Johnson's escalation of the war in Vietnam; and similar prominent figures in the academic and legal fields in Italy, France, Japan and the Philippines.

Attack Foundation

As the preliminary meetings convened, the leading conservative paper here, the *Daily Telegraph*, opened a full-dress attack, headlining the resignations of various heads of state from the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. These included President Léopold Senghor of Senegal, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

The *Daily Telegraph* candidly admitted that "The Americans are known to have put diplomatic pressure on friendly governments not to support the Tribunal."

The same newspaper also carried a dispatch from its staff correspondent in Washington that the "United States government let it be known today, particularly in Paris, that it would be displeased if any official support or consent was given to Earl Russell's Tribunal on Vietnam 'war crimes.'"

Russell's Reply

Bertrand Russell replied to the resignations by regretting that sponsors of the Russell Peace Foundation had "yielded to intolerable pressure." He added that the Tribunal was fully autonomous and would not bend to governmental pressure. This position was backed by members of the Tribunal at a press conference Nov. 16. Isaac Deutscher and Vladimir Dedijer emphasized that the Tribunal would rigorously guard its independence from any interference by any state power, official or unofficial agency. They made it clear that it would finance its work through contributions from



Jean-Paul Sartre

sympathetic individuals and organizations. They stressed that all funds expended initially came from a loan extended by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation which would be paid back and that control of the finances were under the jurisdiction of a special commission that would issue a public report at the conclusion of its work.

At the press conference, Russell read a moving statement on the establishment of the Tribunal. He recalled that he had characterized the war in Vietnam as far back as 1963 as a "war of annihilation" by the United States government and that the events in the three and a half years since then had confirmed this assessment.

Defend Civilization

"We command no armies," he said, "and compel no audience to hear us. If civilization is to be more than an unfounded hope, it must be possible for people who have sought only to contribute to it to claim the right to speak in its name and to defend it."

The Tribunal has set up a Public Liaison Commission, a Finance Commission, a Scientific Commission and a Legal Commission. It will send investigators to north and south Vietnam and invite witnesses to appear in Paris.

Skilled scientific workers have already volunteered to help in the inquiry and they will function under the direction of Professor Laurent Schwartz of the University of Paris, an eminent mathematician. The hearings scheduled to begin in Paris next March are expected to last three months.

The U.S. government and President Johnson will be invited to appear or to submit whatever material evidence they wish. The government of the People's Republic of Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of south Vietnam have offered their cooperation to facilitate the work of investigating teams in their respective areas.

German Political Crisis

Since Oct. 27, when the Free Democratic Party left Chancellor Ludwig Erhard's coalition cabinet, the German government has been in a state of crisis. The government crisis is itself an indication that the period of exceptional stability which the German capitalist class has enjoyed for the past 17 years is beginning to come to an end.

The elections in Hesse on Nov. 6 and in Bavaria on Nov. 20, the German capitalists hoped, would indicate a way out of the crisis. Unexpectedly, however, the Free Democratic Party was reduced still further and the Social Democrats failed to come through with a smashing victory. Instead, the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party (NDP) made gains.

The vote for the neo-Nazis and the changes occurring in Germany are discussed in two articles in the Dec. 2 issue of *World Outlook* (P.O. Box 635, Madison Sq. Station, New York, N. Y. 10010, 50c). One article, by J. C. Vergeylen and reprinted from the Belgian Socialist weekly *La Gauche*, discusses the NDP vote; the other, by Franz Dreher of Frankfurt, reports on the background of the crisis in Bonn.

In Bavaria on Nov. 20, the neo-Nazis made their strongest showing to date in that state, scoring 7.4 percent of the vote and winning 15 out of 204 seats in the state legislature.

"The results in the Hesse legislative elections," Vergeylen says, writing before the Bavarian election, "constitute a disquieting sign. A victory for the Social Democrats [SPD] at the expense of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] was expected, along with a slight advance for the liberals [FDP] . . ."

"Upsetting all the forecasts, the Social Democrats increased their vote but little, while the losses of the CDU and the Refugees Association helped swell the vote for the slate of the National Democratic Party, the neo-Nazi party which won 9 seats in one of the parliaments of the Federal Republic . . ."

"The NDP, which is shot through with Nazi ideology, displayed virulent anti-parliamentarism during the election campaign. As the NDP put it, a parliamentary regime ends in nothing but incoherence and division. From this, it is only a step to calling for a strong man capable of solving all problems."

No Program

The Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and Free Democrats shrug off any responsibility for the progress of the NDP. "Minister of the Interior Lücke," Vergeylen says, "has offered a quite simple explanation for the victory of these 'ghosts':"

"Certain demands of the Allied powers arouse bad memories of the Versailles Treaty. Our Western friends must take into account the fact that we need a respite. We must give the youth a chance to believe in their own country and to convince themselves that we are not a mere appendage of Great Britain or France."

"As to how to choke off the rising Nazism, Lücke replied: 'Remind the Allies that it is their duty to wipe out the lawless Communist regime of East Berlin.'"

Franz Dreher points to the government crisis and a powerful left-wing political demonstration of 24,000 in Frankfurt as two indicators of the changing situation in Germany. "This crisis is dual in origin," he says. "It is the result of a turn in the economic cycle and by developments in the international situation, primarily a shift in American imperialist policies in Europe."

"The slowing down of the boom in West Germany," he continues, "and the current scarcity of capital have caught the federal government in a contradictory squeeze."



© Punch

"Our candidate! Mein lieber, I knew him when he was that high!"

On the one hand, the Bundesbank, the bankers and wide circles in heavy industry are demanding a deflationary policy, a 'hard money' policy, in order to balance the budget at any cost and stop the rise in prices. This would entail not only the elimination of many subsidized social gains granted to various sectors of the population during the 'seven years of great plenty'; but also the imposition of new taxes.

"On the other hand, the unions, (including the 'Christian workers' wing within the CDU itself), commercial circles and even industries engaged in the production of consumer goods, demand a policy aimed at maintaining overall demand, with an increase in social expenditures and no increases in income taxes.

"Because it did not agree with the increase in taxes projected by Chancellor Erhard, the FDP broke the coalition it had with the CDU, precipitating the governmental crisis inasmuch as the CDU lacked the majority of seats in the Bundestag [federal legislature] necessary to constitute a new administration."

"The international situation is dominated by the war in Vietnam and by the concern of American imperialism to protect its European flank during the conflict in Asia. This has involved advancing and accentuating a policy of relaxing tensions with the USSR and placing increasing pressure on its 'favorite ally' in Europe, West Germany, to recognize the Oder-Neisse line, re-establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet bloc countries, normalize its relations with the DDR [German Democratic Republic] and give up the push for nuclear arms. West German diplomacy is not ready to 'let go' in this way; it has not yet adjusted to the new situation."

'Grand' Coalition

"The SPD has long sought to get back into the government, no matter what the cost. It is even ready to join a 'grand' SPD-CDU coalition . . . An important wing of the bourgeoisie is not unfavorable to the Social Democrats returning to the central government of capitalist Germany from which they have been absent since 1930. The central problem at present, as they see it, is to stop the rise in wages resulting from the long period of full employment. They

expect that an administration in which the Social Democrats would be included would help in this by placing more effective pressure on the unions.

"They hope, in particular, that an administration including the Social Democrats would succeed in gaining the two-thirds majority necessary to revise the constitution and institute the 'laws providing for a state of siege.' This would provide," Dreher explains, "the necessary legal instrument for establishing a 'strong government,' even a dictatorship, as in 1933."

Against Workers

"In the current climate of 'relaxed tensions' in Europe, the arguments of the ruling circles in Bonn on the need to adopt such laws in face of the 'foreign threat' appear completely hypocritical. The admissions of the current minister of the interior are more believable. According to him, the laws ought to be passed in order to arm the state in case 'the sun of the economic boom should cease to shine.' The target is not so much the 'foreign foe' as the 'domestic foe' — the German workers movement . . ."

"But among the youth, the intellectuals of the left and the trade union movement, opposition to these laws has likewise grown stronger and found expression during the long preparatory period. Initiated by a group of university professors and the SDS [Socialist Students of Germany, a group expelled by the Social Democracy], this opposition gained a broader mass base when a considerable section of the unions (particularly those in metalworking, chemicals, bookmaking, lumber) accorded it official organized support."

"Thus the initiative of the SDS in calling a congress 'to protect democracy' was picked up by a coordinating commission in which the metalworkers union constitutes the main force. The leaders of this union at first sought to convert the congress into a rather academic affair, limiting the number of participants to 3,000. But under the pressure of other unions, combined with the pressure of their own rank and file, the straitjacket burst. It ended up with 24,000 participants gathering in Frankfurt on Oct. 30 in the most powerful political demonstration of the left seen in West Germany in many years . . ."

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Canadian Newsmen in Guatemala

Interview With Yon Sosa

[The Toronto Daily Star ran a series of articles, beginning Nov. 5, about the guerrilla movement in Guatemala. Written by Norman Gall, they are of unusual interest because of the evident concern of the journalist to present an accurate account of the social unrest in the Central American country. In addition, Gall was able to visit one of the camps of the MR-13 (Revolutionary Movement of November 13) fighters and interview their leader, Marco Antonio Yon Sosa. Little publicity has appeared about MR-13 in the past year, one of the reasons being the way a rival group, the FAR (Revolutionary Armed Forces), has been favored by the Cuban leaders.

[Below we have reproduced extracts from the series, confining the material largely to the MR-13, although Gall also deals with the FAR. His reportage on the FAR is interesting and fair but contains little that is not available from other sources. Omissions are indicated by asterisks.]

The journey was climaxed by an eight-day visit with the MR-13 guerrillas, commanded by Lt. Marco Antonio Yon Sosa, 37, a former army officer of Chinese descent who received U.S. anti-guerrilla training in Panama.

"Right now, the government does not command in the Guatemalan Oriente," Yon Sosa told me during four days at his improvised camp in a small tropical rain forest between the lands of the United Fruit Co. and the Honduran frontier.

"The government can control a village only when it sends in large quantities of troops, enough to prevent an ambush by our peasant militias. We believe the North Americans eventually will intervene as they did in Santo Domingo, and we are preparing for this," Yon Sosa said.

"The war in Vietnam may be a determining factor. If the U.S. loses there or withdraws, the victory of socialist revolutions in Latin America could come much sooner.

"Meanwhile, we are working with peasants, making fighters of them, teaching them political theory and organizing village committees of peasant self-government. We plan to gain control of Guatemala gradually, from the bottom up."

There is something special about the hillbillies of the Guatemalan Oriente.

They are descendants of derailed white men, early Spanish settlers who fared badly and became primitive subsistence farmers, lightly mixing with Indians and Negroes, becoming violent as well as poor. Their houses are filled with talk of death.

"They make excellent guerrilla fighters," Marco Antonio Yon Sosa told me as we talked in his guerrilla camp hidden in the rain forest near the Honduras border.

Yon Sosa, the surprisingly jovial,

moon-faced son of a Chinese merchant, is commander of the November 13th Revolutionary Movement (MR-13).

"The rich in Guatemala frighten easily and run away," he said. "The peasant has nowhere to go and accepts death when it comes. His farming tool is a digging stick, but each campesino [peasant] carries a 26-inch machete in a leather scabbard for 'self-defense.' He will buy a shotgun or a pistol before he will buy a pair of shoes.

"Our peasants are nomads," Yon Sosa went on. "They cut and burn the mountainsides to clear stony land that gives them only one or two crops and then have to move on.

"Our university students who become guerrilleros are used to corn flakes and milk in the morning. They cannot keep up with our campesinos, who can live for days, walking all day in the heat without tiring, eating little food but tortillas and salt.

"Our campesinos like to fight and have relatives all over the Oriente, which is making it easier to extend the guerrillas to other zones.

"A few of our peasants have gotten drunk and molested some women in the villages, but these men have been thrown out of the movement. Now we send only those with great political clarity to talk with the peasants."

The MR-13 guerrillas have been operating, with many ups and downs, for roughly four years on either side of the lifeline Atlantic highway connecting the capital, Guatemala City, with the country's only major port area.

Guerrillas have often ambushed army patrols on the 170-mile highway and harassed traffic of the major trucking companies.

"Other World"

But, their main work has been in the towns and villages fringing the highway, in the workers' quarters on the United Fruit Co. plantations and, most of all, in the "other world" that begins just a few hundred feet from the asphalt highway.

There, one very rarely sees a road or a church or a school and Western civilization apparently has never arrived.

The tropical hillsides, denuded by the slashing and burning of subsistence farming, seem at a distance as if they were wounded by the shaving strokes of a wildly capricious barber.

In these hills, it is possible to interview a group of 35 peasants, as I did, and find not one who can read.

"We are scarce of all means to live," they tell you. "We have no land, no medicine, no schools. The only way to get these is through the guerrillas, by fighting for a government of workers and peasants.

"We want to live like in the socialist countries, where there is food. We don't get anything from elections, only bourgeois governments defending the interests of the rich and the imperialists."

The November 13th Revolutionary Movement is named for a frustrated 1960 barracks revolt, mainly of younger army officers who professed to be disgusted at wild corruption within the military and in the government of Gen. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes.

When rebellious army bases in the Oriente fell to government forces, a number of the rebels fled across the border.

"When I arrived in Honduras," Yon Sosa said, "my mother sent me \$3,000 to buy a truck and begin working. Most of the 1960 rebels had accepted an amnesty, but we stayed. Instead of buying a truck, we bought guns and boots with the \$3,000.

"In March, 1961, 24 of us en-

tered Guatemala armed with six pistols and 18 machetes. Guerrilla warfare is a spontaneous revolutionary process. You don't need 200 machine guns at the beginning. History is full of examples that prove this.

"When we came to Guatemala the democratic political parties called us to the capital to get into another military plot against Ydigoras.

"We were still *golpistas* (coup-plotters), not revolutionaries. We hid in Guatemala City for almost a year, talking with army officers who were interested at first, but then backed out, one by one, when they heard the revolution might be bloody.

"We gave up and went to fight as guerrillas in the Oriente. We attacked a few small army posts and got more weapons, but we were still afraid of the peasants. We hid from them in cornfields because we were afraid they would betray us to the army.

Revolutionary Doctrine

"It was not until December, 1964, that we began to feel more confident with them. We began then to appear regularly in the villages, making revolutionary speeches and holding discussions at night of revolutionary doctrine. The campesinos began to freely give us food and information.

"Before then, the army had attacked us a few times in our camps. Since then, we have never been surprised by the army. Until then, we knew nothing of revolution. Now we know a *guerrillero* must be a peasant from the zone."

On the night before I was taken to the MR-13 camps, a woman storekeeper in the town of Quirigua was taken from her house and shot by the guerrillas for allegedly acting as an army informant. A year before, her husband was killed for the same reason.

On our way to the guerrilla camp, we stopped and talked with peasants about the "fiesta" the night before in Quirigua.

My guides were four youths of a village "militia" who were allowed to wear their olive green uniforms for the occasion. As we paraded through the hill country in the 100-degree heat, we were stopped by a peasant who said a small army patrol entered the area after the Quirigua woman's death, but that "they aren't bothering anyone."

This was comforting in view of the miserable weapons the militiamen carried — ancient rifles and a shotgun and a tiny pistol which a 16-year-old boy pointed at me from behind until I told him to put it in his pocket.

The only good weapon was a shiny revolver taken in a MR-13 "revolutionary confiscation" hold-up the previous week which cleaned out the Bison gun store in downtown Guatemala City.

Justice

As we marched through the midday heat, a little peasant girl stopped us to wish us well and donated an armful of oranges. Then, we descended to bottomland across an open valley, and, under forest cover, slogged through a foot of mud and water for two hours.

Compared with hiking in the sun, the shaded jungle is pleasant and cool; the only discomforts are insects and diarrhea.

"We killed the woman only after we warned her to stop informing the army about our people," said Yon Sosa, himself a native of Quirigua. "But she went the next day to the army base at Puerto Barrios and gave a long list of names.

"We generally don't like to carry out executions. But, often there is a great deal of pressure from the campesinos for justice when someone has injured them.

"This kind of justice is usually reserved for bad men — military



GUERRILLA FIGHTER. MR-13 leader Marco Antonio Yon Sosa (right) heads one of Guatemalan guerrilla groups.

constables and policemen who have killed people and burned their houses, and planters who have unjustly thrown peasants off the land."

The guerrilla camps, an improvised array of tumbled trees and hammocks protected from the rain by colorful plastic sheets, was in commotion with the recent arrival of a guerrilla patrol of 10 men and the coming and goings of peasants supporters.

It was impressive to see how many peasants entered and left without any apparent restriction. There were delegations from village committees and peasant women who made donations of fruits and vegetables.

There were always three or four boys in their early teens, running messages, standing guard duty, going to the nearest country store and, when there was nothing for them to do, hanging around the campfire and begging for guns.

MR-13 Active

Yon Sosa insisted that MR-13 has not been inactive, despite the lack of publicity about it in recent months. "We held up the Bison gun store last week because we needed shotguns for our peasant militias and small arms to carry under our clothing on missions when we have to use the railroad and buses.

"On March 18, we ambushed three army patrols in the same day, two of them on the railroad near the Aztec plantation of United Fruit, the third on Km. 216 of the Atlantic Highway at 5:10 p.m. against an army truck convoy. In the three ambushes, we killed at least 10 soldiers and wounded several more without suffering a single loss ourselves."

He stressed that "we have superseded the period of propaganda strikes for their own sake. For many months now, we have been engaged in organizing our peasant bases. We carry out no military action that has no definite political objective.

"The peasant committees are growing stronger and we have opened a new guerrilla front in the Department of Chiquimula. We are much better organized than we were a year ago, and can bring together hundreds of men now for a major action. Our people have much greater political clarity now, and that's what is most important.

During my eight days with the MR-13 guerrillas, there was ample opportunity to talk with scores of peasants — nearly all illiterate — who spoke with great conviction in the jargon of Latin American Marxism.

"We have 500 families organized into peasant committees to fight for a government of workers and peasants," said one militiaman in a group that surrounded me.

"When a child dies, there is not even the seven dollars needed to buy a wood box to bury him. We have to use a burlap bag or wrap the body in palm leaves. We once built a school ourselves, but the government never sent a teacher and the building finally fell down."

Said a dark-skinned peasant in a faded blue workshirt and rubber shoes propped up on the log where we sat: "Our village militia has two submachine guns, three grenades, eight shotguns and pistols. We don't need authorization from above to ambush an army patrol.

"We never sell the army food when they come to our villages because the soldiers abuse our women and steal our radios.

"Two months ago, a 15-man army patrol came toward our village, so we laid an ambush. We killed three of them and wounded two, but we couldn't get their weapons because they retreated too quickly.

"The army returned in three days with a thousand men," he continued, "but all the men had fled from our village and hid in the mountains. So they took all the women and children prisoner and kept them 28 days at the army base in Puerto Barrios.

"They tortured three of our women by beating them with a rubber hose and putting a plastic bag filled with DDT over their heads. After we returned to the village, we organized a night watch so the army could not catch us by surprise."

The Black Panther Party

Speech by John Hulett — Interview with Stokely Carmichael — Report from Lowndes County

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Letters From Our Readers

[This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.]

Good Vote in Miss.

Sunflower, Miss.
Freedom Democratic Party candidates were late in getting on the ballot. They got on the ballot five days before the election and ran as independents. The state legislature increased the number of names required to get on the ballot. Our candidates, Clifton Whitley and Dock Drummond, had to go to court to get on the ballot. We were not sure they were going to get on the ballot so we couldn't campaign enough for them. Whitley ran for U.S. Senator; Dock Drummond ran for Congressman.

Even though most Negroes wanted Whitley to win, many voted for Prentiss Walker, the Republican, in hopes that enough white people would vote for him also and Eastland would be unseated. Eastland won by a landslide.

To prove he was still a segregationist, Eastland invited Leander Perez from Plaquemines Parish, La., to speak for him. Walker invited Goldwater to come and campaign for him since Goldwater got 87 percent of the vote in 1964 and is still well liked in Mississippi. Goldwater announced "we are integrationists now." Eastland also wrote Negro farmers asking for their vote, saying that they were able to plant so much cotton because of what he did.

Clifton Whitley got 40,000 votes across the state running for Senate, and Dock Drummond got 7,000 votes running for congress in this district.

We thank those of you who have sent clothes and money and things to the center. We couldn't have made it this far without you. If everyone on our mailing list sends at least \$5 we can maintain the Headstart School for a month and a half and make the community center more convenient than it is.

Otis Brown, Jr.,
President,
Sunflower County Improvement Ass'n.
Box 398, Sunflower,
Miss. 38778

LBJ in Australia

Manuka, A.C.T., Australia
Thank you for your report about Johnson's visit here. At least on my part, while organizing the demonstration here in Canberra, the prospect of receiving coverage in the U.S. was of primary importance. The fact, of course, that the president snuck in the back door and up the freight lift of his hotel, thus avoiding the ceremonial welcome, left the cameramen with nothing much except us.

He was also 3 1/2 hours late, not arriving until 11:15 p.m.! It was rather heartening on this occasion to hear the cameraman of one of the leading American TV networks using words to describe

his beloved President which I would disdain to repeat, at least through the mails. Incidentally, we were interested in the lengths to which this same network went to get film of anti-Johnson demonstrations.

In retrospect, it is quite remarkable how much the itinerary of the whole three days of the visit was continually being altered by an almost pathological desire to avoid criticism. Even by the third day, one sign in Sydney read "The Yellow Rogue of Texas," and another "LBJ runs all the way." One back door, two car switches, three motorcade re-routings and four or five high-speed getaways was, in fact, not a bad achievement on our part.

One of his dashes, after switching cars, was through the center of Sydney where several hundred thousand people, bribed or cajoled by the Establishment into seeing the circus, saw instead almost nothing. This panic occurred after the only head-on clash of the tour, and the President required 25 minutes to recover sufficiently to be able to address a reception immediately afterwards.

This is only a brief account of the sort of frivolity which occurred.

Hoping to hear from you in the future.

R. E. Jessop
Secretary, A.N.U. Labor
Club, Canberra

Phila. Nov. 5 Action

Philadelphia, Pa.
Our Nov. 5 demonstration in Philadelphia consisted of a mid-day march and rally in the downtown shopping district. There were about 600 marchers, the great majority of them students from the local colleges and high schools. For many, it was their first demonstration.

The predominant slogans were "Bring the troops home now" and "Defend GIs rights to speak out against the war! Free the Fort Hood Three!"

At the rally, following the march, speakers included local independent candidates for the state legislature running on antiwar platforms: Barry Freeman, Carl Dahlgren and William Davis. Mr. Davis was the candidate of the Real Peoples Party, an independent black political formation.

The other speakers were Swarthmore College professor Thompson Bradley, William Mathis of CORE, Mike Meredith of the Philadelphia Fort Hood Three Defense Committee, and Walter Palmer of the Black Unity Movement.

The demonstration was called by the November Fifth Mobilization Committee, a group formed after a meeting called by the University of Pennsylvania CEWV. Participating organizations were the U. of Penn. and Temple SDS chapters, the Swathmore Political Action Committee, the U. of Penn. and Philadelphia Area CEWVs, the Philadelphia Fort Hood Three Defense Committee, SNCC, CORE, the Communist Party, Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, Women Strike for Peace,

the Friends Peace Committee, and SANE.

A passing soldier who bought a Fort Hood Three Button and took literature, informed us that he had first seen the antiwar movement in action at Fort Dix in August. It turned out that he had been one of the MPs assigned to guarding the base during Fort Hood Three demonstrations there.

Joel Aber

Profits and Pollution

New York, N. Y.
About a week before New York's smog emergency, a city air pollution expert disclosed that one area in midtown Manhattan has reached the danger point in air pollution because of the heavy concentration of traffic. He recommended a ban on motor traffic in the area. The mayor and others of the city fathers quickly responded that this was a rather extreme proposal since it would interfere with business profits in the affected area.

When the emergency hit, and New Yorkers were gasping for air, the city administration got no closer to action than to urge a voluntary halt to the use of autos and a few other similarly ineffectual voluntary measures. They also suggested that people with lung ailments stay indoors. To do more, you see, might have proven an expense for the city's businessmen.

And some people think socialists

Thought for the Week

'In Washington, people worry about a President of the United States not being able to sleep because his men are flying risky missions over north Vietnam.' — Reported with a straight face by Max Frankel in the Nov. 25 New York Times.

are a bit dogmatic when they talk about the urgency of doing away with a system that puts property rights before human rights.

H. C.

From a Veteran Socialist

Santa Cruz, Calif.
My life has been a battle of wits with my friends, neighbors and union brothers to quit staggering around blindfolded by the controlled means of "education" in the press and TV and by the union misleadership.

In 1910 I joined painters local 147 in Chicago and read my union paper, hidden by my coal lapel to avoid attack as an "anarchist." I rode the yellow cars 14 miles to the loop, so had an hour to read. A union man was rated by the general public as a communist is now. But the unions were more militant until expert "leadership" was provided with the help of Wall St.

I was a rebel and at 17 joined the Young Socialist League. But the old Socialist Party taught the theory of gradualism, which of course I had to unlearn. In 1914 the Second International committed political suicide by support-

ing "their" government in each country, and the best elements eventually formed the Third International.

In 1930 the Communist Party program appealed to me mostly because they had the interests of the unemployed at heart. In San Diego the live wire unemployed council attracted thinking people to the CP, which grew into a Marxist school and action group. This unemployed council forced jobs, food, gas and lights and many other concessions from the city, county and state, and because of its militancy became a recruiting ground for the CP.

The degeneration of the CP created the necessity for a new start. So again, the best elements from the Third International started what became the fourth attempt at a Marxist program. It survived because of a small number of realists who by now have overcome much, if not most, of the most vicious slander and persecution ever levelled at any party in history. Sadly, many good revolutionary members lost patience too soon. But the cream of the crop is still functioning.

H. C. B.

It Was Reported in the Press

Chew On This One — LONDON (UPI) — Erosion of the teeth of British acid workers will no longer be considered an industrial injury. This was announced by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, which concluded that: "The condition is trivial. It only affects the front teeth."

A Problem — Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz says the world's population is growing so fast we may soon not be able to educate everybody in it to democracy. The solution is, of course, simple. Just kill most of them off.

Peace on Earth, But Briefly — A headline in the New York Times reported: "U.S. Would Favor Holiday Truce, But Not Long One."

They Dig CIA 'Anthropologists' — Dr. Ralph Beal, a leading anthropologist, scored U.S. cloak-and-dagger boys for using scientific groups as a cover. He added, however, that some of this was ineffective because of its transparency. "In some areas like the Middle East," he noted, "they prefer the 'anthropological spy' because he is so naive and they can feed him all sorts of information."

Free-World Capital — The International Monetary Fund is planning to develop a country club for its staff in Washington, D.C. The land alone will cost more than a million dollars. Officials said the club is needed because the Fund employs many people from other countries and they are discriminated against by private clubs in the area.

Our Rational World — Speaking in St. Petersburg, Fla., Mary Ross, an official of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization, said, "We estimate about one half the world's people are underfed, badly fed or both." She said that at least three million people die each year from lack of protein food.

Expert Detection — It takes an experienced eye to spot false labeling practices. We were reminded of this when Arthur G. Fatt, a prominent ad man, commented on

President Johnson's signing of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, a measure which the industry opposed despite its milk-and-water content. Fatt pointed out that Johnson used 12 pens to sign the bill and then distributed 80 which were identified as the instruments of signing.

Statistics Dep't — Since the U.S. launched the cold war in 1947 there have been 97 bombings and burnings of United States Information Service Agency libraries around the world.

In Unhurried America — For that next leisurely cocktail hour you may want the new battery-operated cocktail pump. Its central feature is that you can put it into a pitcher of cocktails and pump out a half gallon a minute.

Miami's Finest — A Miami-area grand jury found widespread collusion between criminals and law enforcement agencies. Because of the power of this alliance, many people feared to testify. But the

jury heard testimony "that burglars and thieves were required to report the amount of their hauls and to divide with officers of the law."

Something for Everyone — An Allentown, Pa., store has a \$119 solid cherry, Persian lamb-lined, split-level indoor doghouse.

Effective Recipe — The combination of nudity and "intellectualism" featured in *Playboy* pays off. The magazine's December issue will contain a whopping 358 pages, with 111 of them filled with advertising. The advertising will bring in \$2,777,072.

March of Mechanization — From now on when you order a singing telegram for that loved one's birthday, they'll no longer be crooned to by a dulcet-voiced operator. Instead, a long-playing record will be delivered to their home. It costs a bit more but, says Western Union, the records are real swingers.

—Harry Ring

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Election Returns Reported For Minnesota, N.J. SWP

Vote returns have been reported for Joseph Johnson, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Senator from Minnesota, and Joseph Carroll, SWP nominee in the 11th Congressional District in New Jersey.

Johnson was credited with 5,487 votes. Although modest, it is the best vote polled there by the SWP since the period of World War II and the witchhunt. Jack Marsh, the SWP nominee who was fraudulently ruled off the ballot in the 5th Congressional District, received a number of write-in votes.

Joseph Carroll polled 1,014 votes in a campaign conducted with extremely limited funds.

The Minnesota SWP reports an unusually good response to its socialist antiwar campaign, with particular interest expressed by young people active in the antiwar movement.

The SWP candidates were heard at high schools and colleges and appeared on radio and TV. Johnson received an excellent reception when he spoke at the Nov. 7 teach-in sponsored by the Minnesota Committee to End the War in Vietnam and attended by 1,500. The party distributed 12,000 copies of its platform but reached 700,000 people with it when it was reprinted in the Minneapolis Star.

Joseph Carroll also received a good amount of press coverage and appeared on several TV shows.



Joseph Johnson

In New York, the SWP still has not been able to pry its vote out of the Board of Elections. Until recently, it had been possible to secure at least the New York City vote within a few days. This time the Board has stubbornly refused to release the SWP vote until it is legally required to do so, which is 25 days after the election.

Meaning of Dearborn Vietnam Referendum

By Carol Lipman

DETROIT — In the November election, a referendum was held in the Detroit suburb of Dearborn on the war in Vietnam. Forty percent of those who voted in the referendum voted "yes" for the proposition: "Are you in favor of an immediate cease fire and withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam so that Vietnamese people can settle their own problems?"

John Anderson, co-chairman of the Dearborn Vietnam Referendum Committee, discussed the vote at a meeting of the Wayne State Committee to End the War in Vietnam on Nov. 16.

Of the total number of citizens who voted in the election, 78 percent voted in the referendum. Therefore, about 46 percent of the voters voted "no," or in favor of the war; 22 percent were either not concerned or undecided; and 32 percent voted for the unambiguous antiwar stand.

In a precinct by precinct breakdown, there was a minimum vote of 30 percent and a maximum vote of 51 percent in favor of the referendum. There was a close

correlation between the income and number of children in a family and the vote on the referendum: Families with less income and more children tended to vote for the referendum. In the eastern part of the city, a more working class section, the "yes" vote was higher; in the Cherry Hill section, where there is a higher concentration of middle class people, there was a heavier "no" vote.

Anderson discussed the background of the referendum. Dearborn has 120,000 inhabitants, and is virtually all-white. It lies on the borders of Detroit and has the largest Ford Motor plant in the country. "The majority of residents, though, are not workers but are of the professional and middle class sections of the American population," Anderson pointed out. "That is why the referendum has particular significance. I am sure in larger cities with a large working class composition there would be a larger vote in support of a referendum of this type."

The referendum was placed on the ballot by the city council. Orville L. Hubbard, a racist politician who has been mayor of Dearborn for two decades, has been making statements opposed to the war during the past year. Not too long before the November elections, an announcement appeared in the press that the city council was meeting to consider putting such a referendum on the ballot. John Anderson went to the meeting to speak in favor of the referendum.

After he spoke on the referendum and in opposition to the war, the mayor appointed him one of three citizens to present the referendum to the council the following evening. The next night, the council approved it 7 to 5.

Encouraged by the success of the Dearborn referendum in registering such significant sentiment against the war, the Wayne CEWV intends to conduct a campus referendum this next quarter.

National Antiwar Protests Staged by Canadian Students

TORONTO, Canada — Thousands of Canadian students participated in antiwar demonstrations over the weekend of Nov. 11-12, in the second nationwide antiwar protest since the Canadian movement began early this year. The Students' Days of Protest, timed to correspond with Remembrance Day (Armistice Day), was called by the University of Toronto Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

The theme of the protests included a demand to end Canadian complicity in the war. By shipping arms and war material to the U.S., through de facto approval of U.S. policy and through its role in the International Control Commission in Vietnam, the Canadian government is implicated in the war the U.S. is waging against Vietnam.

In Montreal 1,000 students, including 400 French-Canadian youth, demonstrated.

In Toronto on Nov. 11, a rally was held on the University of Toronto campus. The speakers included Rabbi Feinberg, a well-known antiwar figure in Canada; George Novack, U.S. socialist scholar; representatives of the York University and Ryerson Technical Institute CEWVs; and Robin Maisel, from the Philadelphia Area CEWV. Students Against the War in Vietnam, a high school group, marched to the rally from their own demonstration.

March to Parliament

A rally at the new City Hall in downtown Toronto marched to the provincial parliament buildings on Nov. 12. More than 350 took part in the march. The Ontario Young New Democrats (Youth of Canada's labor party) supported the Student Days of Protest.

In Ottawa, the Carlton University committee held a demonstration at the national war memorial on Nov. 11, and then attempted to march to the parliament building. They were stopped by 100 cops of



AGAINST WAR IN VIETNAM. Toronto demonstration demands an end to Canadian complicity in Vietnam war.

the Canadian Royal Mounted Police. That evening a rally was held on the Carlton campus.

In London, 250 students attended a teach-in at the University of Western Ontario. A right-winger threw a tear-gas bomb into the meeting during the showing of pictures from Vietnam, forcing the meeting to move to another room.

In Quebec, Oshawa, Saskatoon, and Regina, demonstrations and rallies were held over the weekend. In Hamilton, a mob of right-wingers attempted without success to beat up demonstrators, but police did rough up students holding a demonstration in the center of town.

When the call for the Student Days of Protest was issued in September, there were only two campus antiwar committees in Canada, in Toronto and Vancouver. In the less than two

months between the issuing of the call and the Nov. 11-12 weekend, more than 20 new committees were formed including high school committees. It should be remembered that there are only 140,000 university students in all of Canada, and although the student antiwar movement is still young, it has shown it can go out and build large nationally-coordinated demonstrations.

Vietnam Teach-In At San Diego State Biggest Action Yet

SAN DIEGO — On Nov. 15, a crowd of 1,200 attended a teach-in at San Diego State College, at which diverse points of view on the growth and direction of the antiwar movement were presented.

The speakers included Edward Keating, publisher of *Ramparts*; Theodore Edwards, Southern California co-chairman of the Socialist Workers Party; Simon Casady, national co-chairman of the Committee for New Politics; and Masamori Kojima, scholar on Southeast Asia.

Mr. Kojima's detailed analysis of the situation in Laos, relating it to U.S. policy in Vietnam, was considered one of the highlights of the evening.

Theodore Edwards presented a Marxist analysis of the war, and supported the independent antiwar movement. His speech and that of Simon Casady, who proposed the antiwar movement work in the Democratic Party, were the most controversial speeches of the evening. Mr. Keating presented a searing moral indictment of the Johnson administration's domestic and foreign policy.

The sponsoring organizations — the San Diego Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Students for a Democratic Society, Students of the Independent Left, and San Diego State College Faculty Committee for National Foreign Policy — were encouraged by the response. This was the largest of progressively larger turnouts for antiwar activities in this city.

"The issue is Socialism versus Capitalism. I am for Socialism because I am for humanity."—Eugene Victor Debs.

Italian Labor Confederation Sends Hugo Blanco Appeal

ROME — As soon as the news was received about the new threat to execute Hugo Blanco, the campaign here in defense of Peru's revolutionary leader picked up rapidly.

On Nov. 12, the National Secretariat of the Italian General Confederation of Labor decided to send a telegram to the president of Peru, Belaúnde Terry. *L'Unità*, the daily newspaper of the Italian Communist Party, reported Nov. 15 that the telegram had been sent.

At the same time, in response to the initiative of several left-wing members in parliament, the new United Socialist Party, which resulted from a fusion between the two parties headed by Nenni and Saragat, also sent a telegram to Belaúnde Terry signed by two secretaries, De Martino and Tanassi.

More Protests

Other actions occurring at various levels were reported from various cities. In Turin, a telegram was sent to the Peruvian embassy in Rome by the CIMO (Information Center of the Workers Movement). Similar telegrams were sent by other circles or groups of militants in certain centers in Tuscany and Sicily.

The editorial board of the maga-

zine *Falcemartello* (Hammer and Sickle), composed of young militants of the Communist Party and the Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity, sent a strong protest in a telegram to Belaúnde Terry.

In the United States, the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners mailed petitions bearing over 500 signatures demanding amnesty for Blanco to the Peruvian Mission to the United Nations. The committee had attempted to deliver the petitions to the Mission on Nov. 22, but the Mission had locked its doors. A demonstration of 130 people was held outside the Mission on that date, organized by the committee.

Protests demanding amnesty for Hugo Blanco should be sent to Presidente Fernando Belaúnde Terry, Lima, Peru; and the Consejo Supremo de Justicia, Lima, Peru. Copies should be sent to Blanco's attorney, Dr. Alfredo Battilana, Av. Nicola de Pierola, 966, Oficina 215, Lima, Peru.

For more information, write to the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners, P.O. Box 2303, New York, N. Y. 10001.

Non-White Workers Getting Fewer Jobs

Although the non-white labor force is growing faster than the white labor force in this country, the economic slow-down in 1966 has already hit non-white workers much harder than whites, according to the Federal Reserve Board. Employment increases for non-white adult men fell from 2.8 percent in 1965 to .4 percent so far this year. The drop for non-white women was even sharper, from 4 percent to .2 percent. Total employment growth has decreased from 3.1 percent to 2.2 percent.