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## Hugo Blanco Beaten by Guards

hospital and it is not known how grave his condition may be.

The beating coincides with a UPI dispatch dated April 7, according to which the prison authorities claimed that the famous peasant leader had been taken to the hospital "gravely ill" from a "lung ailment."

The true story is as follows. Blanco, called by the director of the prison, went to see him, crossing a bit of ground which had been declared "Military Territory."

A guard brought him to attention. He was on forbidden ground. Blanco said he did not know this since the area was not posted. As they talked, a captain of the guards appeared. He ordered the guard to beat up Blanco. This was done with such brutality that the victim fell to the ground where the guard continued to work him over. A fellow political prisoner, Eduardo Juan Creus Gon-

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## Bertrand Russell Urges Belaunde Terry to Free Peruvian Peasant Leader

Bertrand Russell, the world-famous philosopher and pacifist now actively associated with the International War Crimes Tribunal, has intervened in behalf of Hugo Blanco, the Peruvian peasant leader condemned to 25 years in the notorious El Frontón fortress-prison because of his role in organizing a massive grass-roots agrarian reform movement with revolutionary implications.

Found "guilty" last September 8 in a dramatic trial in which the prisoner turned the tables on the army officials who served as prosecution, judge and jury in the illegal tribunal, the courageous fighter appealed the savage sentence. The answer of the prosecution was to demand the death



HUGO BLANCO

The Paris office of World Outlook learned April 23 that Hugo Blanco was set upon by armed guards at the El Frontón fortress prison at Lima, Peru, early in the month, and brutally beaten. He is in the

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penalty. Since then the case has become internationally famous as determined efforts have been made to save the life of Hugo Blanco and, if possible, to gain his immediate release.

The Supreme Council of Military Justice, which was to meet on the case in April, is the final court of appeal under Peru's barbarous military code even though Hugo Blanco is a civilian. If it hands down an adverse decision, Hugo Blanco can be shot within 24 hours.

A report was received in London that Blanco had been brought before the court and that immediate action was required. Bertrand Russell responded by at once sending a cable to President Belaúnde Terry. Later it turned out that the report was unfounded. The military council, up to April 16, the date of Bertrand Russell's cable had not yet met.

The text of Bertrand Russell's appeal is as follows:

"To President Belaúnde Terry:

"A heavy responsibility lies with you which will affect and determine your place in the history of Peru and Latin America. Enlightened opinion of all political persuasions is united in its profound concern for the life and well-being of Hugo Blanco. I appeal to you in the name of decency to grant Hugo Blanco an amnesty. Above all I appeal to you to prevent his execution which will be an event unparalleled in its injustice and outrage. If you release Hugo Blanco and protect his life, you will do your government a great service and will earn the gratitude of humane people everywhere.

"I appeal to you urgently and personally to release a great Peruvian who is esteemed by mankind."

#### CAMPAIGN MOUNTS IN CHILE FOR HUGO BLANCO

By José Valdés

Santiago, Chile

The April 24 issue of the daily Ultima Hora carried the following report:

"The Plenum of the Communist party sent a cable to the president of Peru, asking him to spare Hugo Blanco's life. The cable was signed by Senator Luis Corvalán and read:

"Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile demands your government spare the life of Hugo Blanco. To shoot this patriot would stain your government with blood and violate the conscience and human sentiments of the peoples of Chile, Peru and the entire world."

"A campaign to save Hugo Blanco's life is being carried on throughout the world."

The University Brigades of the MIR [Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria] in the schools of philosophy, history, sociology, journalism, law, medicine, etc., have appealed for marches and rallies on the campuses of Chile on April 25 to demand the release of Hugo Blanco.

The appeal is meeting with a favorable response among rank-and-file Socialists and Communists.

In Arauco, one of the southern provinces, thirty peasants and Indians signed an appeal in behalf of Hugo Blanco. Ten, who could not read or write, put their thumbprints on the document. It was

sent to the Peruvian authorities with a copy to the daily newspapers in Chile.

A numerous group of leaders of trade and peasant unions and municipal councilmen in the province of Linares sent an appeal to the president of Peru, demanding the release of Hugo Blanco, Pedro Candela, Héctor Béjar and Ricardo Gadea. The list included the following:

Carlos Villalobos, general secretary of the Construction Workers.

José Veloso, president of the Railway Workers Union.

Carlos Sepúlveda, president of the Professional Teachers.

Eduardo Aravena, president of the Sugar Workers Union (IANSA).

Francisco Ibañez, workers councilman in Linares.

Bernardo Diaz, president of the Workers Association of Vialidad.

Emeterio Vazquez, a leader of the Bakery Workers Union and the General Workers Council in Linares.

Ariel Muñoz, president of the Health Workers Union.

Waldo Saavedra, a leader of the Peasant Federation.

Luis Hernandez, chairman of the Municipal Workers Union.

Manuel Lara, peasant councilman.

Raúl Avalos, peasant councilman in Longaví.

Juan Muñoz, president of the Leather and Shoe Workers Union.

Armando Hernández, provincial leader of the Peasant Federation.

### HUGO BLANCO COMMENDS SOLIDARITY ACTIONS OF YSA

The following message from Hugo Blanco was received in New York by the Young Socialist Alliance April 28. The YSA has been active in mobilizing support for Hugo Blanco in the United States.

As can be gathered from the letter, Hugo Blanco feels an especially close tie with the YSA. As one of the outstanding leaders of the world Trotskyist movement, he is keenly interested in the progress of the YSA, which adheres to Trotskyist views in the face of the tremendous pressures to be found in the main stronghold of world imperialism.

The date on the letter indicates that it was written on March 10, 1967. The postmark on the envelope indicates, however, that it was mailed on April 25. Why the letter was delayed is not explained. Perhaps it was due to the prison authorities.

\* \* \*

"El Frontón," 10-III-1967

Comrades of the "New York Young Socialist Alliance":

Your attitude of solidarity against

the death penalty is one more proof that revolutionary socialism has a strong bulwark within the United States.

We know that the conditions for your struggle are very unfavorable; this will strengthen you, temper you; this will prepare you for successful leadership of the workers of your country when the time comes for them to deal the definitive blow against capitalism.

Each one of your acts of solidarity with the world revolution has enormous repercussions throughout the entire world. The exploited of the world have in you a worthy ally.

All of us are aware of your struggle in solidarity with the defenders of the world: our Vietnamese brothers.

Fight, comrades; fight tirelessly, fight ceaselessly in defense of Vietnam, liberator of the world.

With the warmest greetings,

Hugo Blanco

### WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TO OPEN IN STOCKHOLM

In a letter to Jean-Paul Sartre, dated April 19, General de Gaulle assumed direct personal responsibility for barring the International War Crimes Tribunal from holding its hearings in Paris on the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

De Gaulle intervened only a few days before the hearings were to open April 21.

His decree followed a long series of indirect measures aimed at intimidating the tribunal members and compelling them, if possible, to give up the attempt to hold the sessions in Paris.

It was perfectly clear from the beginning that the source of this pressure was the U.S. State Department and that de Gaulle was conceding to it. This was pointed out by World Outlook very sharply in its issue of last September 30.

De Gaulle's move made headlines

throughout the world since it appears to conflict with his own public posture of criticizing the American imperialist venture in Indochina. However, as the political guide and spokesman of French imperialism, a satellite power of the American colossus, de Gaulle's "independence" consists largely of maintaining leverage for blackmail purposes.

In a lengthy public reply to the general, Jean-Paul Sartre called special attention to the concession to American imperialism involved in de Gaulle's gesture.

Sartre suggested that it was not unconnected with Humphrey's trip to Europe. The American pressure on France is becoming stronger and stronger, said Sartre. "To mention only the tribunal, it is quite likely that Vice-president Humphrey, when he met de Gaulle two weeks ago, insisted on the importance attached by the Americans to preventing us from meeting

in France."

The heads of the tribunal sought to transfer the hearings to Stockholm. At first the Swedish government demurred, but finally reluctantly granted permis-

sion. To have refused would have been in violation of the constitution.

Thus the hearings of the International War Crimes Tribunal are now scheduled to open in Stockholm on April 29.

#### THE COUP D'ETAT IN GREECE

The April 21 coup d'état in Athens has cast a pall over all of Europe. Barely three years after emerging from two decades of harsh military dictatorship, the most reactionary forces in the country, mobilized around the throne and backed by the financial and military might of the United States, have again seized power.

Ruling under decree law, with troops patrolling the streets and jet planes buzzing the cities, the generals are rapidly putting Greece back into the straitjacket.

During the night troops occupied strategic points in the city and circled the palace. Tanks took over the airport, the central post office, and all radio and communications buildings. Flights out of Athens were cancelled.

At dawn, a decree, said to have been signed by King Constantine (although this has been disputed by some), was read over the radio suspending certain provisions of the constitution.

Four of these provisions bar arbitrary arrests. One of them guarantees the right of peaceful assembly.

Article 14, annulled by the conspirators, guarantees the right of every individual to express his thoughts orally, in writing or in the press. The same article guarantees freedom of the press and bans censorship or any other measure restricting free thought.

Article 18 prohibits torture, the total confiscation of one's possessions; and abolishes the death penalty.

Article 20 guarantees the inviolability of correspondence.

Article 97 bars the military from trying civilians before war tribunals.

From this list, it is completely clear what the generals have in mind. They are prepared to submit Greece to a blood bath, if necessary, to consolidate their coup d'état.

By noon, a curfew was announced, and the troops were given orders to shoot on sight anyone caught in the streets

after sundown. Martial law was proclaimed in the border regions, particularly near the Turkish frontier.

On the evening of April 21, King Constantine swore in one of the chief plotters as the head of the new regime. This was Constantine Koliass, a former prosecuting attorney and one of the country's most notorious ultrarightists. The new prime minister said over the radio that the country had been at the "brink of catastrophe" due to the probable results of the elections which had been scheduled for May 28.

During the night machine-gun fire was heard in the streets and three persons were said to have been killed.

Reports began filtering abroad that at least 2,000 persons had been arrested, all the leaders of the bourgeois democratic and leftist parties being caught in the raids staged by the political police.

The Athens radio announced new decrees permitting the arrest of anyone, without a warrant, and without any time limit on how long a person might be held without charges.

If political dissidence is involved he cannot be released on bail and he can be detained indefinitely.

Anyone, no matter what his position can be tried by special military tribunals or commissions.

All meetings whatsoever are banned and if held are to be at once dispersed by force.

Any kind of organization with trade union aims is absolutely banned. Strikes are illegal. Searches can be made at any time in homes night or day without any restriction. All radio and television communiques must be submitted for clearance in advance by the censorship.

Correspondence, no matter what its nature, comes under the censorship decree.

Military tribunals are to try all infractions of the above decrees.

The witch-hunt gathered momentum within hours. The April 25 Paris daily

Le Monde reported that the army itself was being purged.

A group of foreign correspondents, who pooled the information they had gathered, reported 8,000 arrests had been made within three days. In addition, the police were hunting for another 2,000 or 3,000 in hiding.

"The internment camps," said Le Monde, "have been hastily fixed up to receive thousands of prisoners. Upon their arrival from Vienna, members of the Austrian national soccer team reported that they found the big Karaiskakis stadium covered with tents sheltering hundreds of internees. Agence France-Presse said that in Athens the Phalere hippodrome and soccer stadiums had been transformed into temporary prisons guarded by troops."

According to United Press, about 500 persons had been shipped from Piraeus April 23 to the island prison of Youra in the Aegean Sea.

This was the concentration camp that gained fearsome notoriety under the dictator Metaxas, again during the Nazi occupation, and in the decades following World War II when British and American troops smashed the Greek freedom fighters, paved the way for the destruction of the republic and the restoration of the hated monarchy, all as part of the Truman Doctrine of "containing communism."

Hundreds of victims of the new dictatorship have also been sent to the desert island of Gavros.

How was it possible for the gen-

erals to take over in the dead of night in this way, after the electoral breakthrough February 16, 1964?

The reason is simple. The leaders of the working class blocked the masses from taking the revolutionary road to socialism.

In the summer of 1965, the masses poured into the streets of Athens and other cities in giant demonstrations that could easily have swept away the hated monarchy and its entourage of verminous generals whose first concern is to please the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon.

But the working-class leaders, particularly those under the influence of the Communist party, deliberately restrained the people, got them off the streets or diverted their energy into harmless channels.

They took the course of following George Papandreou, a wily bourgeois politician whose role was to serve as the stabilizing democratic tail to the monarchical kite.

The great mass upsurge of 1965 was successfully derailed.

The reactionaries in Greece utilized the breathing spell to good advantage. Step by step, they prepared the ground for a deadly thrust at the whole popular tendency toward democracy. With the eyes of the masses turned toward the May 28 elections, the time was propitious to bring down the uplifted dagger.

#### WESTMORELAND MOUNTS "OPERATION RESCUE" FOR JOHNSON ON HOME FRONT

By Les Evans

New York

General William C. Westmoreland, American commander in Vietnam, invaded the political front at home this week with a series of speeches in full dress uniform before newspaper publishers, Congress and a meeting of state governors. He is the first battle commander in American history to address Congress during a war.

What prompted this unusual move? It is Johnson's attempt to counter the tremendous demonstration of antiwar sentiment on April 15 when the largest mass marches and rallies in the history of this country took place.

Westmoreland made this explicit at a meeting of the American Newspaper Pub-

lishers Association on April 24 in New York. He declared that U.S. troops in Vietnam were "dismayed, and so was I, by recent unpatriotic acts here at home."

He went on to say that "both here and abroad" the National Liberation Front and north Vietnam -- to him they are "the enemy" -- have "gained support which gives him hope that he can win politically that which he cannot accomplish militarily."

Even more significant than this curious admission was the fact that the general in command, directly under Johnson, was called in to offer a political defense of the administration's course. Normally in American politics this would be expected from the president, who presumably is the one bearing political responsibility.

A general replaces the civilian president in defending the central question of the day facing American imperialism! Fresh from the slaughter he has been directing, in his medals and ribbons, the grim general cast a long shadow ahead in the field of American politics.

Johnson's need to bring in a general is a damning admission of political weakness: If nobody would believe Johnson, perhaps they might believe General Westmoreland!

But the effort to provide a plausible political response to the massive April 15 demonstrations through Westmoreland's "tour" has been something less than a resounding success.

The day after Westmoreland's speech there was an outburst of criticism in the U.S. Senate aimed both at the new escalation of the war and at the general's implied threat to the right of dissent.

At least eight senators attacked administration policy in the sharpest terms to date. As men with their fingers on the political pulse of the country they were obviously not unaware of the significance of the hundreds of thousands who turned out April 15 and the millions who agreed with them.

The mounting antiwar pressure left them no recourse, as they saw it, but to sharpen their criticism and thus increase the pressure on the Johnson administration.

Their criticisms, of course, are strictly limited, being of a purely tactical nature. This was spelled out in a blunt way by Senator George McGovern, a Democrat. He said:

"No Senator is suggesting that we pull out of Vietnam. Not a single Senator has suggested that."

Unhappy as they are with the dangerous course being followed by Johnson, they are still more fearful of the potential in the antiwar movement and will do their utmost to dissipate it into harmless channels -- not without profit to their own political fortunes, of course.

The influential New York Times has also responded in its way to the giant April 15 marches and is sharpening the tone of its criticisms of the war. The Times reflects increased worry among a sector of the ruling class who see the conflict in Vietnam growing more and more dangerous.

The chief fear in ruling circles is a counterescalation by China and the

Soviet Union in behalf of Vietnam. This was articulated in the Senate by Robert Kennedy and George McGovern on April 25. Kennedy declared:

"As surely as we are standing here, the Soviet Union, Communist China and North Vietnam will have to react to what we have done by acting themselves."

Even more explicit was McGovern's statement that: "...our bombing of the North Vietnamese airfields has brought us one step closer to World War III involving the limitless legions of China backed by the enormous firepower of Soviet Russia."

In the guise of friendly advice, even some supporters of the war are beginning to express concern over Johnson's endless escalation and the use of military brass like Westmoreland to attempt to intimidate dissent at home.

Senator Thruston Morton, an erstwhile defender of Johnson's policy, felt compelled to respond to Westmoreland's remarks with the following blast in the Senate on April 27:

"Those who would decry 'unpatriotic acts at home' during a period of bloody conflict abroad, without differentiating between flag burners, draft card burners, peaceful demonstrators and United States Senators exercising their responsible rights of dissent, only add fuel to the fires of irresponsible opposition that continue to plague present Administration policies."

What is Johnson's response to all of this? It is plain that he is not backing down, but furthering the escalation. He has decided to stake his political fortunes on a desperate gamble.

Last week he ordered Hanoi and Haiphong heavily bombed. Airfields in north Vietnam were struck. Johnson has acted in favor of the Pentagon's demand for an additional 50,000 U.S. troops to go to Vietnam in the next few months. This will put the total over 480,000. Another \$6 billion a year will be used to pay for the escalation, raising the outlay on the war to \$30-36 billion a year.

Johnson's present position is becoming more and more difficult. The onus of the imperialist war has deeply undermined his standing.

Elected president in 1964 with the biggest majority in American history, he now faces the prospect of setting another record in 1968 by being the first president in American history to fail to be elected to a second term in time of war.

In this situation, Johnson has decided to take a plunge, staking all or

nothing on a military victory before the 1968 election campaign opens. With that he could campaign as both a victor and a peacemaker.

What he would give to the Vietnamese would be the peace of the grave. His

"victory" would be genocide.

The continuation of massive demonstrations against the war will play a big role in deciding whether Johnson will win or lose his murderous gamble.

#### PRO-JOHNSON WAR PARADE "ANSWERS" GIANT ANTIWAR RALLY IN A VERY SMALL VOICE

A "Loyalty Day" parade staged in New York April 29 was drummed up during the preceding two weeks as the "answer" to the massive antiwar protest April 15 in the same city. Its organizers confidently forecast a turnout of 150,000.

The "Loyalty" march was organized by right-wing veterans groups. The police cooperated by granting them Fifth Avenue for the line of march, a concession they refused the Spring Mobilization Committee.

The communications media campaigned in favor of the prowar demonstration. City and state officials did their best. The White House and the Pentagon swung into action, bringing no one less than Gen. Westmoreland to the city on the eve of the march to whip up fervor.

Even the weather department cooperated, providing a balmy spring day in contrast to the overcast skies, chill breezes and final downpour on April 15.

So how did the "Loyalty" squads do

with their bands and drum majorettes?

The sponsors gave out their first "estimate" -- 25,000. Later they scaled this down to 10,000. The police said it was 6,840. The New York Times assigned two reporters to make an actual count. The one at 69th Street came up with 3,380. At 66th Street the count was a bit more favorable -- 3,717.

At a Brooklyn parade, held simultaneously, a Times man counted 4,473.

The mood of the paraders as a result of this abysmal fiasco can be judged from the comment of a rightist veteran, marching past the empty sidewalks in Brooklyn: "It's not the country that's wrong. It's the people. The Communists have too damned much to say."

So the people are wrong about getting out of Vietnam now! Tell that to the more than 400,000 who marched in New York on April 15 and the 75,000 in San Francisco, plus the thousands in rallies all over the country the same day.

#### STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN ALGIERS AGAINST THE U.S.

A demonstration involving around 2,000 students was staged in Algiers April 24 in front of the American Cultural Center.

Chanting slogans against U.S. imperialism, they burned an effigy of Johnson and a coffin draped with an American flag.

The demonstrators were on their way to a mass meeting in observance of World Youth Day Against Colonialism and Imperialism.

They stopped at the American center to shout, "Johnson murderer!" and "U.S. Go Home."

Someone aimed a rock with great accuracy at one of the display windows. Police then moved in with riot sticks and broke up the demonstration.

The Boumedienne regime, since it came to power in June 1965 in a coup d'état, has displayed great nervousness about any kind of demonstrations, even those clearly directed against the most hated power in the world.

#### U.S. MISSION STONED IN YEMEN

A shouting crowd of some 3,000 Yemenis demonstrated in front of the U.S. aid mission headquarters and consulate in Taiz April 26. No one was injured but many windows were reported to have been

shattered by stones. Four vehicles were wrecked and furniture was smashed. The people in Yemen want more aid and fewer offers to help the royalist reaction in the civil war they are trying to end.

Howard Petrick Case

CARMICHAEL, McKISSICK, BEVEL, JUAN RUA EXPRESS SOLIDARITY

By Lew Jones

Statements supporting Pfc. Howard Petrick have been received from Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee; Floyd McKissick, chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality; James Bevel, national director of the Spring Mobilization Committee; and Pedro Juan Rúa of the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence.

They were among the first to rally in behalf of the GI who sought to exercise his democratic right to express his socialist views inside the U.S. army, in particular, his opposition to the war in Vietnam.

Other expressions of support have come from a broad spectrum of Americans who want to defend the civil liberties of soldiers, including many local university campus committees opposing the war in Vietnam. Soldiers at Fort Hood, where Petrick is stationed, have also rallied behind him.

The case began when army authorities at the Texas army camp conducted an investigation, seized antiwar and socialist literature in Petrick's locker and searched and questioned other GIs to whom he had spoken about his ideas and given literature.

The local army officials set in motion proceedings pointing to court-martial, then abruptly changed their minds and turned the case over to the Pentagon, which is now making up its mind what to do.

A "Provisional Committee to Aid Pfc. Howard Petrick" was set up at once. This has now been superseded by a stronger body, the "Committee to Defend the Rights of Pfc. Howard Petrick."

This group hopes to gain enough public support for Petrick's rights to force the Pentagon to back down from whatever plans they have to infringe the GI's civil liberties.

The following is the statement is-

sued by Stokely Carmichael:

"In behalf of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, I would like to express outrage over your 'frame-up' by the U.S. Army officials and pending court-martial for merely exercising your supposed constitutional rights of free speech and freedom of political belief.

"We are outraged, yes, but not surprised. Such action coming from the United States Army, the United States government and the entire ruling white establishment is to be expected in a nation that wages an unjust, brutal racist war in Vietnam -- using the most fascist tactics known to man.

"Such action is typical of the treatment that is meted out to black people in the United States every day of their lives and to those who dare to question the white ruling masters about their war of exploitation and annihilation against the people of Vietnam.

"The action taken against you is clearly a 'frame-up' lacking any justification or evidence to support their phoney charges.

"We in SNCC support you in your struggle to retain your freedom of belief, your human right to speak out, and to read literature of your choice. We support your struggle to retain your humanity and manhood in a country and military order which does everything possible to crush our humanity and manhood.

"We fervently hope that your friends and co-workers in the Service will also support you in this struggle and come to see that they too are being used as hired killers and tools to serve the interests of the ruling wealthy white business clique that controls this country.

"Yours in the struggle,

"Stokely Carmichael,  
"Chairman, SNCC."

ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATORS BATTLE POLICE IN FLORENCE

Hundreds of demonstrating students fought off police in Florence on April 23. Many were injured in the clashes, including seven cops.

Thousands of persons from all over

Italy had gathered in the San Giovanni Plaza near the Duomo to protest the aggression of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam. When the students stopped cars entering the area, the 1,500 cops assigned to the rally opened the attack.



BOLIVIAN TROTSKYIST LEADER SEIZED BY POLITICAL POLICE

APRIL 29 -- We have just received word that Dr. Hugo González Moscoso, a well-known Trotskyist leader in Bolivia, was arrested by the Bolivian secret police on April 13. The Santa Cruz Diaria del Oriente reported in its April 15 issue that "In a joint operation lasting several days, the police and the DIC [Dirección Investigación Criminal -- the secret police] arrested Hugo González Moscoso...in the home of Dr. Carlos Arancibia, whom he was visiting. According to the authorities, for several days they were following the trail of an unknown person who was closely linked to guerrillas and Communist elements in our city whom he was directing in their activity in order to create problems for the government."

This sensation-mongering about "plots" is plainly exposed for the witch-hunt frame-up it is when they come around to reporting the "evidence" for the arrest: "At the headquarters of the DIC they showed journalists documents taken from the home of González. Most of it was Marxist literature coming from China, the USSR and Cuba. He had a file of unpublished articles...Dr. González upon being interrogated said that he was in Santa Cruz on account of his health."

The "subversive documents" Dr. González possessed consisted of a number of sociological and political studies including "Cuba and Bolivia: Two revolutions, Two Roads -- a Single Victory." This particular article which was singled out as "proof" by the La Paz newspapers as well as the Santa Cruz press, is a chapter for a book commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Russian Revolution to be published this fall. The collective work will include contributions from Marxist scholars from a number of countries, including the United States.

The Bolivian press in La Paz reported that the DIC said that another proof of Hugo González Moscoso's relations with the guerrillas is the fact that he was found in the town of Santa Cruz. The least medical examination could prove that he was unable to remain at high altitudes such as La Paz, and had

moved to Santa Cruz for health reasons.

Dr. González is cosecretary, with Guillermo Lora, of the Partido Obrero Revolucionario (POR -- Revolutionary Workers party), the Trotskyist party of Bolivia. He has been one of the staunchest opponents of the military dictatorship of General René Barrientos Ortuño.

Barrientos seized power in a "preventive coup" in November 1964, after mass protests, including armed clashes between the miners and the army, threatened to topple Bolivian capitalism. Barrientos aimed at using the army to repress the tin miners and drive down their standard of living. He made a few savage thrusts in this direction in the summer of 1965.

During that brutal suppression, César Lora, Guillermo Lora's brother, a leader of the miners and a militant Trotskyist, was arrested by the army and shot without trial on July 29, 1965.

Hugo González Moscoso was also arrested in September, 1965, but a wave of mass protests forced the government to release him.

The present full-scale witch-hunt was opened up after Barrientos made himself president through a fraudulent election on July 3, 1966.

The American press has spent a great deal of time and space reporting the contradictory claims of the Bolivian government on the outbreak of guerrilla warfare there. A studious silence has been maintained when it comes to reporting the brutal witch-hunt that the Barrientos dictatorship has been carrying out, which has intensified since last January -- long before any claims of guerrilla operations.

Barrientos rounded up all the leaders of leftist parties he could find and deported them to remote villages where they face death from starvation and illness. On April 11, he outlawed the Communist and Revolutionary Workers parties.

STALIN'S DAUGHTER NOT POLITICAL?

Stalin's daughter is being pictured by those in charge of helping her find a useful niche in the capitalist world as "not political." Nonetheless she shows a keen grasp of certain facts of life. For instance, when the word came down from the powers that be, she instantly grasped the need to postpone her

first television interview which had inadvertently been scheduled for the same day as Gen. Westmoreland's speech backing Johnson against the antiwar sentiments of the American people.

A chip off the old block so far as class collaboration is concerned.

CHE GUEVARA'S NEW REVOLUTIONARY MESSAGE

By Livio Maitan

The publication in Cuba of an article by Che Guevara [see full text in World Outlook April 28, p. 434] is a political event whose importance will not be overlooked by revolutionaries throughout the entire world.

In the first place, it is a definitive refutation of all the interpretations propagated since his disappearance by detractors of the Cuban Revolution, both the sectarians and the crooked operators of all kinds. No one can deny any longer that the Cuban-Argentinian revolutionary, who is now inscribed on the pages of history and who, we might even say, if it has any meaning from the materialist point of view, has become a revolutionary legend, actually transferred to a new field of battle.\*

From this still unknown field of activity, he has again raised his passionate and intransigent voice in the cause of his Cuban comrades and all the Latin-American vanguard fighters who are more than ever before engaged in the arduous struggle to uphold a consistent revolutionary policy.

Che's article sketches an overall picture of the world situation, emphasizing the main tie linking up the pattern of development in the different countries. He expresses an absolutely correct understanding of the real nature of the period in which we find ourselves and from which we can emerge, in the last analysis, only by overthrowing imperialism on a world scale.

It is significant that Guevara does not even mention the concept of "peaceful coexistence," and that, to the contrary, he seeks to emphasize, by restating basic principles, that the last twenty years have been characterized by an uninterrupted succession of wars and by the frequently recurring danger that local conflicts would turn into a general conflagration. It is still more significant that he rejects all those interpretations, which by attributing an exaggerated importance to a supposed "détente" in some parts of the world and to acts marking progress toward "peace," arbi-

trarily split up into a number of disparate situations a world situation that is, in fact, most revealingly expressed by the Vietnam war.

The perspectives laid out by Guevara are by no means inspired by a light-minded optimism. His article is a document which gives anguished emphasis to the intensely dramatic character of the world situation. But it is precisely because the situation is so highly-charged, because the enemy is still so strong and so determined to use the most barbaric means of destruction and extermination that the strategy proposed by Guevara -- which is identical to that laid out by Castro in the last year in particular -- appears not as a preferable variant in the abstract but as the only solution possible.

Che does not hide the vast difficulties, the innumerable sacrifices, even the dehumanization, which is the price the peoples of the world will inevitably have to pay (what a difference by the way between Guevara's pages and documents from other sources where the most conventional optimism is expressed in stereotyped phrases and slogans!); but it is clear to him that there is no other alternative, that they must travel this road, fighting with their utmost energy and challenging imperialism on every ground.

His message centers on the war in Vietnam because it is the epicenter of the great worldwide battle, because it affords the most illustrious example of the heroic determination and spirit of sacrifice which Che exalts; for, at the same time, he cruelly exposes the limitations of an international solidarity which willfully stops short of accepting the crucial responsibilities.

It is precisely on this subject that Che utters his most bitter words: "When we analyze the isolation of the Vietnamese, we feel anguished over its logical meaning for humanity." Here are words which match the feelings of broad masses of the countries engaged in the colonial revolution who question the meaning of a peace which threatens to be peace only for some great powers, and for how long?

In connection with the problem of Vietnam, Guevara restates the Cuban position on the current conflict in the international Communist movement. While not minimizing the bearing and significance of the polemics and struggles in progress, he again stresses the prime

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\* At the time of Guevara's departure, the press of the Fourth International published an article by Joe Hansen which, in the main accepted the explanation given by Fidel Castro. (See "A New Field of Activity for Che Guevara" in World Outlook, October 15, 1965, p. 10.)

necessity as well as the possibility of forming a united front against the imperialist aggression, at the same time condemning sectarian and extremist methods.

From a rapid analysis of the situation in the different regions of the world, Guevara draws the conclusion that the most explosive conflicts will still take place in the countries involved in the colonial revolution. He does not lose sight of the contradictions existing within the advanced capitalist countries, but he correctly points out that their internal crises will ripen primarily under the blows suffered by imperialism in its wars against the peoples in revolt.

As might be expected, Latin America holds a special place in the article. On this subject in particular, the article has the character of a very deliberate political intervention. The basic themes of the current polemics in the Latin-American movement are flatly posed and Che's positions are very clearly expressed. On the nature of the Latin-American revolution, he affirms the socialist nature of the revolution on the agenda in Latin America several times and in absolutely explicit terms, thereby separating himself from certain attitudes adopted in this matter, even by some partisans of guerrilla warfare and the revolutionary road.

In proclaiming once again the inevitability of the armed struggle -- it is with irony that Guevara envisages the possibility that the last country to free itself may avoid such a struggle -- with the obvious object of preventing any misunderstanding or temporizing, the article cites the most well-known leaders who are in the vanguard of the anti-imperialist struggle in the present stage by name.

It is very significant, among other things, that he mentions the Guatemalan Comandante Yon Sosa and the Venezuelan leader Américo Martín alongside such men as Douglas Bravo and César Montes.

This is an additional proof that the Cuban revolutionaries judge the movements in other countries not on the basis of labels or organizational affiliations, but on the basis of the line of struggle actually carried out in practice.

The Latin-American vanguards will be encouraged moreover, by Guevara's unequivocal position on the necessity of extending and coordinating the war against imperialism on a continentwide scale and also by his suggestions on certain organizational means to be used to this end.

From a more general point of view, the revolutionists of all continents, who

are against letting ever more anachronistic national frontiers stand as insurmountable limits to their revolutionary work, can only enthusiastically subscribe to Che's appeal for a very different internationalism from that practiced by those who junket around in generally useless delegations, who give ritual speeches before congresses, or who sign documents destined immediately for the archives.

"And let a genuine proletarian internationalism develop; with international proletarian armies where the banner under which the struggle is carried on is the sacred cause of benefiting all humanity, so that to die under the colors of Vietnam, Venezuela, Guatemala, Laos, Guinea, Colombia, Bolivia, Brazil -- to mention only the current scenes of armed struggle, would be equally glorious and desirable for an American, an Asian, an African, and even a European."

We are certain that Guevara is the last who would want his document to be taken as a gospel, for all his judgments and formulations to be accepted as a revolutionary duty. This article will stimulate many debates within the revolutionary movement -- and we ourselves will probably have occasion to come back to it. But, aside from the convergence of Che's positions with ours on some fundamental points, which ought to be stressed again, his article must be seen as an instrument which helps revolutionaries arm themselves for a long, difficult, tragic struggle, which we have no alternative but to win at any price. It must be seen as an outstanding document of our time, which justly enjoys all the prestige and authority of messages from those who do not amuse themselves by theorizing in offices or engaging in garrulous debates, but who can demonstrate that every word they write bears with it a commitment in real life. And everyone knows what Che Guevara's commitment has been and what it is now.

There will certainly be some among those who love vague discourses and who seek to hide their underlying opportunism, or their refusal to take a position, behind tiresome invocations of the "complexity" of problems and the necessity of grasping what is "new" in experiences, who will condemn Guevara's analyses and orientation as simplistic. For our part, we say that they are simple formulations, characterized, in fact, by a simplicity which matches the essential simplicity of the historical problems of our epoch, the implacable simplicity of the vital choices which are imposed upon us.

April 21, 1967

VENEZUELAN CP TURNS AWAY OFFICIALLY FROM ARMED STRUGGLE

Caracas

Fidel Castro's March 13 speech was a shattering blow to the Venezuelan Communist party [PCV]. The crisis which it had been undergoing, along with all the forces of the left in the country, reached a climax with the devastating attack launched by the Cuban leader.

What the leaders of the PCV sought when they offered to participate in the armed struggle was a good deal like the aims of the MIR [Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria] when it appeared on the political scene.

In 1960 the MIR split from Acción Democrática as the organization ready to lead the revolution in Venezuela. Its initial success was astounding, since in all the important cities of the country thousands poured into the ranks of the rising party. The PCV was unquestionably displaced from a position it did not wish to lose -- that of being regarded as the political formation that is always farthest to the left.

What did the Communists then do to maintain themselves in this prime position? They penetrated the new revolutionary formation at all levels in such an elaborate and effective way that within a few months no decision was taken in the MIR without the approval of "the comrades" (this word came to be spoken in the MIR like the name of Jehova in the Old Testament).

Tied hand and foot under the manipulations of the Communist leaders, the new party began tumbling from the peak it had reached with such velocity.

The name of the MIR is still attached to the organization which, together with others, is carrying on a guerrilla struggle today. It is the result of two important splits, plus innumerable desertions, and a final splintering into two or three tendencies which may remain divided, or, in the light of recent events, become reconciled.

The original MIR succumbed, partly due to the inexperience of its leaders, who were caught in all the traps set by Betancourt, partly due to open submission to the dictates of their adroit rival, the PCV.

The tactic of armed struggle began to be practiced first through barracks plots, in agreement with military men of revolutionary inclinations, as happened at Carúpano and Puerto Cabello. And, in face of the failure of these rash attempts, through peasant guerrillas, sabotage and terrorism in the cities.

The PCV engaged in this work with the MIR, headed by Simón Sáez Mérida and Américo Martín, and with the group headed by Fabricio Ojeda. But did the leadership of the PCV act sincerely in sending its people to join the guerrillas and establish armed commands in the cities? Fidel Castro unmasked this leadership in his March 13 speech; what the Machados, the Márquez and the García Ponces wanted was to bring the new revolutionary formations under the control of their party apparatus, as they had done six years previously with the MIR.

Except that this time they were much less successful. The prestige which Pompeyo Márquez won during the years when he edited an underground newspaper against the dictatorship of Pérez Jiménez became very tarnished by his equivocal position in relation to armed struggle, even before he was imprisoned. Equivocal we say, because up to now no one knew with absolute certainty whether the PCV leadership was for or against armed struggle.

Even during the very period when Douglas Bravo was suspended from the party and expelled from the Central Committee of the PCV, this organization did not say that these measures were due to differences of opinion over maintaining the guerrilla struggle. When Domingo Alberto Rangel left the MIR, he and his followers made it quite clear that they were doing this because they disagreed on armed struggle. But let anyone search through the many communiqués issued by the Communist leadership and the articles written by Pompeyo Márquez and his followers -- it is like reading the papal encyclicals in which the pontiff of Rome goes so far as to permit one to speak evil of capitalism so long as you uphold the infallibility of the church. The declarations of the Venezuelan Communists are very similar -- to struggle with or without arms, that is secondary; what is important is to abide by party discipline.

A small Stalin of the tropics, Pompeyo Márquez does not limit himself to imitating the monotones of the late Soviet dictator in writing and speaking, but wants the members of his party to come and go as they are ordered, without asking why. Too bad that the Pompeyo's encyclicals are no longer backed by the Moscow pope!

The immediate reaction of the PCV over Castro's speech was plaintive sorrow ...and imprecations. No foreigner has any right to intervene in the Venezuelan revolution! The Machado brothers and García Ponce, Márquez, Ortega Díaz and other bureaucrats trained in the school of Stalinism, fortunately for themselves

have forgotten the period of the second world war when the party they headed obeyed a general line that came "from abroad" telling them to collaborate with the government of President Medina.

The later, official reaction of the party came a month after Fidel Castro's speech. They were finally compelled to take off the mask. The Eighth Plenum of the Venezuelan Communist party, held during the first two weeks of April, agreed to formally give up armed struggle and participate in the 1968 elections, advancing the line of a "democratic peace" (criticized by Castro in his speech as a completely bourgeois, collaborationist line).

The bourgeois parties in opposition to the Leoni regime, like the spokesman of high finance, Uslar Pietri, the inconsistent Larrazábal, and even the URD [Unión Republicana Democrática], which from time to time threatens to leave the government, must be waiting for the legalized envoy of the PCV, Héctor Mujica, to knock at their doors soliciting an electoral alliance, inasmuch as the new slogan adopted by the Eighth Plenum of the Communists is as follows: "Against continuing Acción Democrática in power and against COPEI" [Comité Organizado por Elecciones Independientes -- the Social Christian party].

In order to emphasize the adoption of peaceful tactics, Pompeyo Márquez was named general secretary of the PCV in place of Jesús Farías, who is in exile in Europe. Replying to the famous March 13 speech, Farías had declared in l'Humanité [the French Communist party daily] that his party would continue to wage armed struggle. It is general knowledge that Farías has always stood for peaceful forms of struggle, so that his declarations in l'Humanité sounded strange; but in any case the fact that he was removed from office can be interpreted as a formal denial of his declarations in Paris.

#### VENEZUELAN CP LEADER OUTLINES PARTY'S TURN TO "PEACEFUL ROAD"

According to a top official of the Venezuelan Communist party, who granted an interview to the Caracas daily El Nacional (published in the April 21 edition) provided his identity was not revealed, the two main decisions of the Eighth Plenum of the party's Central Committee, held a few days before the interview, were:

- (1) To immediately give up the armed struggle;
- (2) To enter the next elections behind a candidate of "national unifica-

Nevertheless, Pompeyo Márquez sought to keep up the pretense (although no one was taken in) by sending a letter to the daily El Nacional, which published it April 23, as this was being written, stating that the expulsion of Douglas Bravo was not due to his being a guerrilla leader, since -- according to Márquez -- members of the Central Committee of the PCV are taking part in the guerrilla struggle. Márquez also said in his letter that the replacement of Farías as general secretary would last only as long as he was out of the country. It can be seen that they are trying to keep up appearances.

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In two long articles published in La República, the daily newspaper of Acción Democrática, Rómulo Betancourt warned the Leoni government from abroad that it should not legalize the PCV. A few weeks previously, the leader of the URD, Jovito Villalba, had declared that the Communists could be restored to legality. This is the fervent hope of the general secretary of the PCV, who appears to be seeing himself again decked out in the trappings of a Senator of the Republic.

Whether or not they enter their own candidates in the elections, the split between the PCV on the one hand and Douglas Bravo and the MIR people on the other is now final. And it is probable that the government will tolerate the activities of the Venezuelan Communists on a more or less legal basis (there are indications of this) not so much out of gratitude for the hounding to which Bravo has been submitted by them, as out of the ease gained in the struggle against the partisans of the revolutionary guerrillas by opening the streets to the partisans of a "democratic peace."

tion" against the coalition regime of Acción Democrática and COPEI (the Social Christians).

The plenum also expelled the guerrilla leader Douglas Bravo from the party and named Pompeyo Márquez as the party's new general secretary so long as the previously elected general secretary, Jesús Faría, remains in exile.

Extracts from the interview, which was conducted by Germán Carias S., follow (translated by World Outlook):

\* \* \*

"I am able to tell you," said the Communist leader, "that the Eighth Plenum held a few days ago...was attended by 54 out of a total of 76 members. The gathering constituted, in our opinion, a great success, enabling our party to definitively fix its position in relation to the present situation in the country, and, fundamentally, in relation to the coming electoral process. The most important decisions were voted unanimously. A new Political Bureau was elected and the political resolution was affirmed, determining the line to be adopted on a national scale."

"What is this line?"

The Communist leader outlined it, analyzing the conclusions of the Plenum, stating that the renunciation of armed struggle was one of the most important measures adopted by the eighth Communist gathering.

"The Eighth Plenum," declared the Communist leader, "voted to give up the armed struggle, unanimously condemned terrorism, voted to engage in the mass struggle and to participate actively in the next electoral process. Likewise it agreed to expel Douglas Bravo, resolving that the three comrades formerly in parliament who escaped a short time ago from the prison at the San Carlos fortress should be given significant posts in the new Political Bureau of the Central Committee. The former Senator Pompeyo Márquez, one of those who escaped, was designated general secretary in the absence of Jesús Faría."

According to this information, the new Political Bureau of the Central Committee, by decision of the Eighth Plenum, is made up of Pompeyo Márquez, Guillermo García Ponce and Teodoro Petkoff, the three who escaped from San Carlos...plus Pedro Ortega Díaz, a lawyer; Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, a doctor; Alonso Ojeda Olaechea, an agriculturist; and Germán Lairret, a lawyer.

\* \* \*

"What were the grounds for expelling Douglas Bravo?"

The Communist leader said that the analysis of the Eighth Plenum had taken into account mainly the rebellious attitude of Douglas Bravo in continuing to foment guerrillas in opposition to the thesis of a democratic peace agreed upon by the Seventh Plenum and against which he later came out in opposition, despite having voted for it at that gathering. The conduct of Bravo, who had been suspended in the past year by the Political

Bureau was weighed by the Eighth Plenum and it was finally decided unanimously to expel him.

"What is the gist of the political resolution?"

The Communist leader said that the Eighth Plenum decided, also unanimously, that the party should participate actively in the next electoral process...engaging in the mass struggle.

"The Plenum voted for the general line," said the leader of the CP, "of reincorporating all its cadres in the legal struggle...Likewise it voted to participate in the next electoral contest whenever the party considers it necessary to put together a broad front to block Acción Democrática from continuing in office and block a victory for Caldera. In line with this, it was decided to work tirelessly for the national unification of the left under the slogan 'Neither continuism nor Caldera. For a change!'"

\* \* \*

"The immediate task of the Communists," observed the leading spokesman, "is to work to unite the opposition against Acción Democrática and Caldera. The Eighth Plenum decided on this unanimously. Giving up armed struggle will open up channels for reincorporating all our cadres in legal activities with a single basic objective: the participation of the Communist party in the next presidential elections. In the next days the Political Bureau will determine how the party is to participate in the electoral contest."

In the judgment of political observers, the decisions and conclusions of the underground Eighth Plenum of the Communist party, constitute an explicit orientation against armed struggle, in open opposition to the insurrectional line maintained in Paris and now supported in Berlin at the World Communist Congress by the former Senator Jesús Faría, whose prison sentence was commuted by the government and reduced to exile.

The displacement of Faría by Pompeyo Márquez as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party is the most palpable evidence that the Eighth Plenum voted against armed subversion, testifying at the same time to the definitive way in which the Venezuelan Communists have broken with Fidel Castro, the prime minister of Cuba, who, from Havana, has supported Douglas Bravo and his guerrilla activities in Venezuela.

LLERAS RESTREPO MAKES CYNICAL BID TO BREZHNEV-KOSYGIN

In an article from Bogotá April 23 Juan de Onis, special correspondent of the New York Times reports that the Carlos Lleras Restrepo government "is seeking to engage the Soviet Union as an ally against Cuban-backed guerrillas who are active in Colombia."

According to de Onis, the president of Colombia "has told Soviet negotiators who have come here to discuss a trade treaty that one of the conditions for good economic relations is that Communists under Moscow's influence refrain from subversive activities in Colombia."

A "high Government official" told the Times correspondent that the Soviet choice was clear.

"Either the Russians keep the Communist party here out of the support apparatus for the guerrillas or we don't recognize good faith in a trade agreement."

De Onis notes that two weeks before he left for the Punta del Este conference, Lleras "had about 100 Communist activists jailed, including Gilberto Vieyra, secretary general of the Communist party, and other prominent members of its Central Committee."

Upon returning from the conference "Mr. Lleras ordered the release of all Communists except a few who will be held for trial by military courts on charges of directly aiding the guerrillas."

De Onis explains that Lleras wanted first to show that he was prepared to use the authoritarian powers he holds

under the "state of siege" imposed on the country. Having done this, he is "now playing a diplomatic card to see whether the extreme left can be divided into a 'legal' peaceful opposition, such as the Communist party of Italy, and the 'extremists.'"

As yet, says the Times correspondent, there "has been no clear Soviet response..." Nevertheless it was noted that all the newspapers in Bogotá carried advertisements of a Spanish-language edition of the Soviet foreign trade magazine Vneshnaya Torgovlya.

De Onis also observed that the Russians "have already agreed to buy 5,000 tons of coffee, worth \$3,500,000 or 1 per cent of Colombia's exports. In the glutted world market, it is coffee that probably would not be sold otherwise. More ambitious plans in the early talks include Soviet supply of industrial equipment and expanded Colombian agricultural exports."

The brazen cynicism of the moves made by Lleras shows with what contempt the Latin-American oligarchies regard the current heads of the Soviet Union.

The contempt is well deserved, for politicians like Lleras are simply drawing obvious conclusions from the Venezuelan CP's open repudiation of the line of armed struggle and the persistent refusal of the Kremlin to meet the escalation of U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

WORLD'S LARGEST CITY VOTES SOCIALIST

While opponents of Johnson's role in escalating the war in Vietnam were staging the largest mass demonstration in American history April 15, the voters in Tokyo, the world's largest city, went to the polls to write a historic first for their country. They elected a governor backed by both the Japan Socialist and Japan Communist parties.

The noted economist Ryokichi Minobe scored 2,200,389 votes against 2,063,752 votes cast for Conservative candidate Masatoshi Matsushita and 601,527 for Komeito candidate Kenichi Abe.

The birth of the first leftist administration in the history of Tokyo shocked the Conservatives, who managed in last January's general elections to retain their national majority despite

bad scandals and an unpopular position of supporting the U.S. role in Vietnam.

The April 22 Japan Times Weekly reported that the results had "aroused the anxiety of the Government and the business world as well as the LDP [Liberal Democratic party -- the Conservatives]."

Minobe, of course, is not at all a revolutionary socialist. He offers only reformism and thus can pave the way for a reactionary turn to the right.

The popular appeal of the socialist label, however, shows that the mood of the Japanese people is moving toward the left and this opens up immense possibilities for the revolutionary-socialist movement in Japan if it proves itself capable of rising to the challenge.

MICHIGAN STUDENTS HOLD WAR CRIMES HEARING

By Neil Bronson

Detroit

Despite two weeks of right-wing harassment, a war crimes hearing modeled after the International War Crimes Tribunal of Bertrand Russell was successfully held here, mustering an impressive array of witnesses and evidence to present to a legal panel and as many as 500 onlookers at Wayne State University.

The April 12 hearing was the highlight of Vietnam Week and was organized by a subcommittee of the Detroit Student Mobilization Committee. On the panel were civil-liberties lawyer William Goodman, National Lawyers Guild Chairman James Lafferty, and noted black nationalist leader Attorney Milton Henry.

The hearing was convened by Charles Larsen, chairman of the student government as well as the Detroit Student Mobilization Committee. Vietnam Week coordinator Eve Rosen introduced the panelists and law student Victor Papakhian, who acted as chief counsel.

Papakhian presented the legal basis for the procedure, citing the Nuremberg definitions of crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity. He cited other international treaties, conventions and covenants on which these definitions were based.

Attorney Henry, speaking for the panel, concluded that there was sufficient basis to proceed to the evidence portion of the presentation. Under this section, Mobilization Committee member Jan Garrett read a brief historical summary of U.S. intervention and presented slides and written material demonstrating the bombing of civilians in north Vietnam by the U.S. Garrett also summarized the reports of the investigating commissions cooperating with the International War Crimes Tribunal and urged the audience to make themselves acquainted with the results of the International Tribunal when they become available.

Marine veteran Carl Campbell described his experiences in Vietnam and the torture and murder of supposed NLF [National Liberation Front] prisoners that he and his buddies had witnessed.

After an initial presentation on individual responsibility and complicity by chief counsel Papakhian, Ron Halstead, a member of Students for a Democratic Society, gave a report on Dow Chemical, maker of napalm whose headquarters is located a few hours' drive away in Midland, Michigan. Halstead reported on an interview he had had with the president of Dow and proved that Dow's managers were profiteering off the war and rationalizing it in a manner no different from the Nazi munitions-producers in World War II.

Jon Rothschild, Ann Arbor Spring Mobilization Committee member, reported on the University of Michigan's research in ballistics and special weapons banned under international law.

Letters had been sent to the U.S. government, Dow Chemical and the University of Michigan to send representatives to present their points of view and answer questions; their absence was symbolized by empty chairs containing their names prominently displayed.

Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr. described the black people's attitude to the war and their unwillingness to participate in it.

Each of the panelists made a statement at the end of the hearing. William Goodman stressed the limitations of the hearing and the fact that it had no power to enforce any conclusions; he expressed the hope that his profession would find some way to overcome this gap in the law. James Lafferty stressed individual responsibility, the responsibility of the citizen, especially those not in the armed forces, to make a political decision to oppose the illegal war.

Then Milton Henry announced that the panel, acting in part under the precedent of the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals, had found "probable cause to believe that the U.S. government has committed acts of aggression under international law."

The indictment had moral force if not legal force, he said.

BIG ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTED IN PARIS

After a national gathering April 23-24, the National Vietnam Committee in France issued a call to all other organizations and parties to unite in build-

ing a massive rally against American intervention in the Vietnam war. The committee hopes to mobilize 100,000 people for the protest to be held in Paris.



BRITISH YOUNG SOCIALISTS SCORE U.S. AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM

By Patrick Brain

London

The 1967 annual Labour Party Young Socialists conference in Llandudno, Wales, over the Easter week-end showed that the youth may again become a problem for the party brass.

In the past few years, the youth affiliate has suffered grievous blows from the Labour leadership because of its rebellious attitude. Bureaucratic actions, such as bans and proscriptions led to the dominant section of the movement being expelled. Under these pressures and under the influence of the ultraleft Socialist Labour League, many of the Young Socialists regrouped around Keep Left, pulled out of the Labour party and abandoned a fight against the right wing. This enabled the Transport House bureaucrats to impose a hand-picked National Committee on the YS.

Representation at this year's conference was down to 200 delegates (clubs were only allowed one delegate per club) but there were more than 400 visitors, many of whom were relatively new to the movement. There are officially 514 YS branches.

From the beginning, it became apparent that there was an unbridgeable gulf between the hand-picked National Committee and the overwhelming bulk of the rank-and-file delegates. The cold indifference of the careerists on the platform stood in stark contrast to the enthusiasm and aspirations of the delegates, the great majority of whom spoke vehemently about the fight for socialism, who were internationalist, and who spoke about the necessity of identifying with the struggles against the wage freeze.

On the first day, the major discussion was on a resolution on the Labour party's policy towards the European Common Market. Here was posed British patriotism versus working-class internationalism. It revealed a right-wing minority of 70 delegates. The resolution called for "the Labour Party to take the lead in organizing the labour movement in the struggle for a Socialist United States of Europe, and, as a first step, to convene a congress of European Labour organizations."

It was passed by a large majority, as was a resolution that attacked Wilson's Incomes Policy as being in the interest of the capitalists and not the working class.

On the second day, the National

Committee's arrogant and contemptuous attitude to the delegates, its paternalism, its indifference to the feeling of the delegates, had to be seen to be believed. It reflected the situation which youth finds in society at large. It was not without significance that the conference gave big support to an emergency resolution expressing solidarity with the students at the London School of Economics who are battling the bureaucratic establishment.

A highlight of the conference was the debate on Vietnam. A resolution calling for the victory of the National Liberation Front was moved by Roger Rosewill (Esher). He asked: "What right have the Americans to demand that they should be able to negotiate the future of Vietnam?"

"My branch believes that they have no right whatsoever," he continued. "The only people who have the right to discuss the future of Vietnam are the Vietnamese people." This received an ovation that lasted several minutes. The conference pledged full support to the NLF.

A resolution was adopted stating that the Labour Party Young Socialists "declares its belief in internationalism and pledges its full support to the victory of the Vietnamese revolution and the National Liberation Front.

"It believes that the American Government has no right to negotiate the future of Vietnam and declares only the people have the right to decide the future of Vietnam."

The conference agreed to send a telegram informing the NLF of its decision.

Two left groups played dominant roles in the conference, one grouped around Rebel, a youth paper considerably under the influence of the journal International Socialism, which holds a state-capitalist position on the USSR, and the other under the influence of The Militant a tendency claiming adherence to Trotskyism.

In all the debates both these tendencies took the initiative. They held their separate meetings between sessions with the attendance sometimes being over a hundred.

The conference showed again the bankruptcy of the Labour right wing, especially in its relationship to the youth. But it also showed the fighting

spirit of the youth as they stated their socialist convictions in the debates.

They understood the necessary pre-

requisite for building a mass youth movement. The youth must be able to elect their own leadership and determine their own programme.

#### CUBAN EMBASSY GRANTS POLITICAL ASYLUM TO GI IN JAPAN

An American soldier, Pfc. Kenneth C. Griggs, 20, of Boise, Idaho, has become a tough diplomatic problem for the Japanese government.

The GI went to Tokyo from Vietnam on March 18. When his leave of absence expired, the army sought to track him down.

It was then learned that he had gone to the Cuban embassy and asked for political asylum. This had been granted as is customary in the Latin-American countries that still observe democratic traditions in this respect.

The Cubans asked the Japanese government for a safe conduct for the GI so that he could leave Japan and go to the free territory of Cuba.

But the Japanese government does not recognize the right of an embassy to grant political asylum and sought to have Griggs turned over to them.

If this were done, the Japanese would then have to turn him over to the U.S. in accordance with their treaty with Washington.

The case is still further compli-

cated by the fact that Griggs was born in Seoul in 1946; his parents were apparently killed during the U.S. aggression in Korea. Kim Jin Soo (his real name) was adopted as a Korean war orphan; but never took out U.S. citizenship. He enlisted in the U.S. army in 1963 and was eventually sent to Vietnam as one of the armed missionaries of the "free" world.

It is a sign of the times that in trying to find a country with which he might identify, this GI turned to Cuba.

Edgard Diaz Valera, the first secretary of the Cuban embassy in Japan issued the following statement on the case April 14, according to The People's Korea:

"Kim Jin Soo, 21, who was brought to the war in South Vietnam as a U.S. soldier, on April 3 sought refuge in the Cuban Embassy in Japan, wishing to be sent to Cuba as an exile. We asked for instructions from our Revolutionary Government on how to deal with this problem. As the refuge is quite justifiable, we decided to receive his application. We have already notified the Japanese Government about this fact, and refused its demand that the refugee be handed over to its side. Kim Jin Soo is now under our protection."

#### PLAY BASED ON MALCOLM X STAGED IN ENGLAND

A play based on the life of Malcolm X, Message from the Grass Roots, drew a near-capacity house and an enthusiastic nine curtain calls when it had its world premier April 5 in the Theatre Royal in Bristol, England.

The American author, 41-year-old Robert Riche, said that his play "is inspired by the life of Malcolm X. It is based on it spiritually, but some of the facts are different. The play is a plea for people to look at each other as they really are and not through the old clichés."

Riche said that he had never met Malcolm X.

"I heard him on the radio and TV, and I believed what most people were inclined to believe -- that he was a violent man, antiwhite and so forth.

"Then I grew to realize that he went through this antiwhite stage and grew into something much bigger than most of us are ever able to become."

The play is the first one the author has written. He tried to get it staged in New York but without success. Director Val May "discovered" it while in New York recently with the Bristol Old Vic Repertory Company. He liked it very much.

The cast of more than 40 was all-white. "I wrote the play for American Negroes," explained the author; "but they just didn't have any in the Bristol Old Vic Repertory Company."

Riche paid tribute to the director. "He was courageous enough to be willing to do it with white actors which you could never do in New York. I think it works pretty effectively."

THE "CULTURAL REVOLUTION" AND TROTSKYISM

By Pierre Frank

[The following article has been translated by World Outlook from the April issue of La Quatrieme Internationale, published in Paris by the Parti Communiste Internationaliste, French section of the Fourth International.]

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The "cultural revolution" has obviously entered a new phase. It seems that the Mao faction, having met with strong resistance in the party and state apparatus, is trying to overcome this resistance. Its current formula is the establishment of a "triple alliance" to direct the movement. This "triple alliance" is constituted in the first place by the army, then by the "revolutionary rebels" (that is to say, by those who have responded to Mao's appeals), and finally by the cadres, including those who have committed errors, on condition that they really want to follow the movement. This apparently means that Mao is seeking to break up his opponents and establish some kind of new leadership. The prime mover in the present phase is Chou En-lai who, even while following Mao's group, did not sever relations with the other factions.

This "triple alliance" is therefore a sort of combination between bureaucratic factions or subfactions and is far from the type of organization represented by the Paris Commune, where diverse working-class and socialist tendencies counterposed their programs and democratically submitted to the votes of the workers. Moreover, the term "commune" is scarcely to be found any more in the Chinese press.

Now the blows are delivered more against the "left opportunists," against those Red Guards who have committed "excesses" by attacking privileged bureaucrats, etc. Despite Mao's "infallibility" he has seen the campaign he launched at the end of 1965 unfold in an unexpected fashion. He went on from there to embark upon a kind of "escalation" of the struggle against his opponents until around mid-January when, following the entry of such masses as the Shanghai workers on the arena, he began to maneuver to curb the menacing outbreaks. While many surprises can still be expected, we can be sure that henceforth China will not revert to the condition that prevailed when the "cultural revolution" began. The bureaucracy has been weakened, the leadership dislocated, and all those carrying it on and participating in it have lost prestige.

Leaving aside for the moment the political analysis of the events, it will be useful to make some theoretical observations about them. Scientific thought advances especially through the definition and concretization of categories: in the domain of the natural sciences, for example, the atom, the electron, etc. In the domain of the social sciences, labor value, surplus value, the class, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the specific field of political thought, the Trotskyist movement has enriched Marxism with theories pertaining to the development of Soviet society which were concretized in several categories: the bureaucratically degenerated workers state, Stalinism and the political revolution. Let us see what the Chinese events have contributed to clarify these concepts.

The bureaucratic degeneration of the Soviet Union had only to be mentioned for the Soviet bureaucracy to cry out "Trotskyism." Let us recall that, about three years ago, when the Sino-Soviet conflict was essentially restricted to ideological controversies, Suslov, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, denounced the Chinese as guilty of "Trotskyism" when they criticized the degeneration in the Soviet Union. Now we see Mao denounce phenomena of degeneration in the party and state apparatus of China itself. To be sure, Mao's views on this subject (the reestablishment of capitalism, etc.) are, as we have already had occasion to demonstrate, an expression of the bureaucracy's incapacity to understand the real nature of the phenomenon; they belong to false consciousness and "ideology" rather than to scientific thought. Nevertheless, they testify to the necessity of recognizing that the phenomenon of degeneration applies not only to the USSR but also to other workers' states.

The Trotskyist movement analyzed Stalinism as a unique form of bureaucratization of the Soviet Union and an entire wing of the revolutionary workers movement owing to a confluence of exceptional circumstances (the backwardness of the Soviet Union, its isolation and the recession of the world revolution) and deduced from this that all other forms of bureaucratization would be very different from Stalinism. From the beginning of the "cultural revolution," and even from the beginning of the Sino-Soviet conflict, we emphasized this capital difference and each successive event confirms it. In the Soviet Union Stalin

ceaselessly resorted to the police to stifle the opposition and the masses. In the struggle between the bureaucratic factions in China, one of them, and very likely several of them, have appealed to different sections of the masses. Moreover, anyone can ascertain that the prestige of the Chinese revolution has not involved any manifestation of the international scale comparable to the Stalinization of the Communist party. The pro-Chinese groups who follow the "thought of Mao" are extremely weak. While there is no question of a return or an aspiration on the part of the Chinese bureaucracy to proletarian democracy, the differences with the development in the Soviet Union and the rest of the world are so great that the peculiarity of Stalinism has incontestably been established.

The political revolution was undoubtedly the most audacious of all the categories of political thought introduced by Trotsky and the one which raised the most problems. For years it remained unverified and seemed to many a flight of fancy or pure hypothesis. Berlin in 1953, Poland and Hungary in 1956, witnessed mass movements which began to give flesh and blood to this category of political revolution. The events in China are not the political revolution. Nonetheless, it can be said that these developments, just like the "de-Stalinization" effected by the Soviet bureaucracy which

Mao so fiercely denounces, constitute a preparatory stage of such revolution.

What should be emphasized is the fact that to justify its campaign, the Mao leadership has been led to explain the "cultural revolution" as "a revolution within the framework of the dictatorship of the proletariat," that is to say, to evoke a notion close to that of political revolution. Moreover, very recently in Cuba, where the problem of bureaucracy and the struggle against it is seriously regarded, they are talking about "a revolution within the revolution."

Thus, on three essential points of Trotskyist theory, the latest events contribute such striking verification that the Chinese leaders on one hand and the Cuban leaders on the other are forced to think about these events in terms which, although certainly not those of our movement, clearly approximate them, even if this is done in a more or less distorted manner.

This is a theoretical victory for Trotskyism. The paths to political victory will still be protracted, tortuous and harsh. But there can be no doubt of the outcome since our movement alone possesses the theoretical arsenal which can facilitate a correct understanding of the gigantic events which are now convulsing the world.

#### HUGO BLANCO BEATEN BY GUARDS

[Continued from page 457.]

zález, sought to help Blanco to his feet.

Several more guards came up and the captain ordered them to beat Creus, too. The two prisoners sought to defend themselves but caught sight of several soldiers lined up with machine guns ready to fire.

Blanco and Creus realized that a provocation was probably involved and tried to calm down the guards.

They eventually succeeded in getting out of their clutches.

It was immediately after this that the authorities announced that Blanco is "gravely ill." But no one is allowed to see him and it is not known whether he is actually receiving medical attention.

In the opinion of the French Committee of Solidarity with the Victims of Repression in Peru, it could well be that the military authorities would now like to get rid of Hugo Blanco. In view of the worldwide publicity in the case, it can be highly embarrassing for them when the

hearing opens before the Supreme Council of Military Justice. From their viewpoint it would be very convenient if Blanco were to die before the council sits.

This was what happened to Maximo Velando, who was reported by the authorities to have taken "poison" in his cell when in reality he was beaten to death.

Daniel Mayer, president of the League of Human Rights, at once went to the Peruvian embassy in Paris to protest the beating of Hugo Blanco.

Jean-Paul Sartre and Laurent Schwartz cabled immediately to the Military Council.

Friends of Hugo Blanco in Lima are urging immediate action everywhere as they are in great fear that the military authorities are planning to have the famous prisoner killed.

Protests should be sent to the Consejo Supremo de Justicia, and to President Belaúnde Terry, Lima, Peru.

Copies of the protests should be filed with local consulates and embassies.

ALBANIA COPIES THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Albania, Peking's sole steadfast ally in the Communist world, has been somewhat slow and hesitant about giving its customary all-out endorsement of the developments in China. Now it appears that its leaders have decided to venture on a miniature "cultural revolution" of their own.

Following upon preliminary steps taken in March a year ago, the campaign was launched on February 6 by the Communist party's first secretary, Enver Hoxha, in a major speech, entitled "The Further Revolutionizing of the Party and the Government." It was given before a collective meeting of the basic party organization of the city and district of the capital Tirana.

The general directives contained in this address coincided with the publication in the party theoretical journal Rrugë e Partise of an article headed "Long Live the Great Chinese Cultural Proletarian Revolution" which hailed the Chinese events as "historic lessons for all true Marxist-Leninists of the world."

Hoxha concentrated on two topics. One concerned the shortcomings in the performance of the party organization and concluded with the demand that "if these Communists have failed to allow themselves to be educated and corrected, then they must be expelled."

The other took up the struggle against bureaucracy in the state apparatus. The party secretary harked back to the "Open Letter" issued on March 4, 1966 which resulted in the reduction of the state apparatus by 15,000 functionaries and the replacement of numerous others; the sending to the countryside of 40 authors, artists and painters; the abolition of military ranks and the introduction of political commissars in the military units.

He called for reinforcement of this "back-to-the-masses movement" and said "it would be a mistake to imagine that the struggle against bureaucracy has come to an end." He emphasized this point as follows: "We may reduce the personnel of an institution from 100 people to 50 people; this, however, does not save us from bureaucracy if those remaining 50 people do not profoundly understand the meaning of bureaucracy and how to fight like real revolutionaries."

Hoxha, who rules over the most monolithic party and regime in Communist East Europe, took "democracy" as the theme of his speech. He attacked the elements that violate democracy by suppressing criticism, by degrading party and

government authority, by behaving patronizingly toward the masses, by damaging the economy and by acting subjectively.

He called for the abolition of the "currently highly ridiculous wall newspapers" and the dismissal of their editorial boards as "opportunistic scribblers who preserve the prestige and authority of the director and of themselves." In imitation of the Chinese example, he urged everyone to write fearlessly and in big letters about anyone who failed to perform their tasks properly.

This speech immediately unloosed a torrent of criticisms directed against officials at all levels (except the very top). These were vented in the press, among the youth and in the production centers. The two main dailies, Zeri i Populitt and Bashkimi, did not hesitate to censure government ministers who had to admit their errors and promise to correct them. Many party and government functionaries have lost their jobs.

Thus on February 12 Zeri i Populitt criticized the first secretary of the district of Tirana, who is also an alternate Central Committee member, for bureaucratic behavior in delaying the dismissal of the manager of a coal mine who had been unwilling to go down into the mine.

In an editorial two days later the same paper said that "the bureaucrats are ignorant people; they beat their breasts about their past merits, about the fact that they have been holding executive positions for many years, or that these jobs have been assigned to them." It asserted that "these bureaucrats must be identified and eliminated above all in the state and economic apparatus, in the key positions of economic enterprises, in farm collectives, and in educational-cultural institutions."

Young "Red Guards" have set about to criticize old customs, office-holders and other negative phenomena through slogans, bulletins, caricatures and wall newspapers. Typical were the actions taken by the students at the Naim Frasheri school in the port of Durres under the guidance of the city's party organization. Their posters criticized parents for calling their friends "Mr." and "Mrs."; the city's Executive Committee was condemned for wasting money to move a church and its cemetery to another location; and posters were placed on the homes of people who allegedly still have bourgeois mentalities.

Students in Davaje decided to change the label of a popular brand of cigarettes from its present format of a camel in front of a mosque to a picture of a yet-to-be-selected industrial project of the Five Year Plan. High-schoolers in Tirana covered the door of the director's office with a poster condemning his "arrogance, his misbehavior, his rude language, in fact for not being a true educator but a bureaucrat." They also censured the faculty for failing to participate in the criticism.

Wall posters in the machine-building plant "Dinamo" in Tirana reprimanded the plant's chief engineer who also held the post of party secretary of the plant. He was charged with irresponsibility and abuse of party authority for getting rid of the wall posters criticizing him.

As in China, this officially

inspired antibureaucratic campaign has enabled diverse sectors of the population to get back at certain hated officials who mistreated them. It also set into motion forces which, in some cases and places, threaten to act on their own account and pass beyond the limits set by the initiators of the campaign. Thus in an article on February 11 Zeri i Populitt warned against "those people who try to take advantage of the situation in order to create anarchy" and said they "will be fought mercilessly."

Interestingly, Hoxha has not yet invoked Mao Tse-tung as the inspirer of his program. While the Albanian first secretary occupies the same position of eminence as Chairman Mao, he does not confront the same deep divisions in his party leadership and regime and can proceed with greater assurance in implementing his "cultural revolution."

#### KUPFERMAN ASKS CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

By Arthur Maglin

The controversy over the Kennedy assassination proceeds unabated in the United States. On April 13 Theodore Kupferman, a New York liberal Republican, made the following remarks in Congress:

"Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing my concurrent resolution for a joint congressional committee to determine the necessity for reinvestigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

"In the 89th Congress on September 28, 1966, the second anniversary of the Warren Commission Report...I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 1023, pointing out that the official report, with respect to the assassination of President Kennedy, had created more doubts than it had settled. Subsequent polls proved that this was so...

"The alleged truths of the Warren Commission Report can no longer, if ever, be considered self-evident.

"The reason the Congress must now act is that the executive branch, in the most obvious areas of doubt, has engaged in a conspiracy of silence and inaction, when clearly there is need for sound action and high-level investigation.

"The refusal of the executive branch to take necessary action has been demonstrated in the situation involving the X-rays and the photographs of the autopsy of the late President Kennedy. It has become increasingly clear to me, throughout the rising controversy subse-

quent to President Kennedy's assassination and the publication of the Warren Report, that this material, which the Warren Commission as a matter of nonfeasance had failed to examine, should be officially examined."

Kupferman went on to describe how he attempted to view these items in the company of scientific experts and how it turned out to be "an exercise in bureaucracy and futility" involving the immediate representatives of both President Johnson and the Kennedy family.

Meanwhile, the investigation of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison into the Kennedy assassination continues. The April issue of Ramparts magazine reports:

"About all that is certain [of Garrison's theory of how the assassination took place] is that Garrison's suspects include Cubans as well as Americans.

"When the Cuban angle first became evident, Garrison was besieged by right wingers and anti-Castroites who assumed he had detected the hand of Castro in the affair. Now they have backed off, since it is palpable that he is on the spoor of anti-Castro fanatics. His sleuths have spent considerable time in Miami, another center of émigré activity. One theory attributed to Garrison is that Oswald was importuned by an anti-Castro faction to get a Cuban visa in Mexico City in order to assassinate

Castro and, failing that, was turned on Kennedy, whose lack of overt action against Castro made him unpopular among the more volatile émigrés. This theory necessarily renders Oswald a phony leftist, which is not a far-fetched idea."

Another intriguing development is indicated in the following short item which appeared in the April 21 New York Post:

"Manila, April 21 (Reuters) -- Philippines police today produced at a press conference here a 24-year-old Puerto Rican who they think could have been involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

"They said that, while under the influence of a truth serum, the Puerto

Rican, handsome Luis Angel Castillo, said he was one of a group of about 15 men assigned to kill 'the President.'

"He was given a rifle and put in a high building with instructions to shoot a man who could be in an open car in a motorcade together with a woman and another man.

"Castillo told them that another man had dismantled his rifle after they heard that somebody called Joe had already 'got the man.' Then he had driven to the airport and flown to Chicago.

"Questioned by reporters, Castillo who never raised his eyes, said that he had lost his memory apparently because he had been given drugs while in the U.S."

#### THE KIND OF LITERATURE THE GREEK GENERALS HATE AND FEAR

One of the objectives of the military coup d'état in Athens is to prevent the Greek people from reading certain kinds of literature.

A good example is the pamphlet, War and Revolution in Vietnam. The place of origin of this piece of socialist literature, however, is not the Soviet Union, not the People's Republic of China, not nearby Albania or Yugoslavia, not Cuba or even the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It was written by Doug Jenness, one of the leaders of the Young Socialist Alliance, an American youth organization that believes in Trotskyism.

The pamphlet was translated into Greek and published some months ago in Athens as an exposé of the U.S. role in the Vietnam war.

The Greek edition was dedicated to Leo Bernard, a young member of the Socialist Workers party, who was murdered by an ultrarightist in Detroit, Michigan, last year.

Bernard is described in the dedication as "a fighter against the war of terror in Vietnam."

A prologue commends the struggle of American youth against the Vietnam war in the following way:

"Greek workers and youth can learn a great deal about Johnson and the war in Vietnam from this pamphlet as well as the widespread and courageous struggle of a large part of the American people, led by the worker and student youth, against this war."

The publishing house which trans-

lated and printed this pamphlet has made available many other revolutionary socialist works, including The Sino-Soviet Dispute by E. Germain, The Professional Dangers of Power by Christian Rakovsky, Revolution or Reform by Rosa Luxemburg, and the following by Leon Trotsky: Their Morals and Ours, The October Revolution, The Moscow Trials, Whither France 1934, The Crimes of Stalin, Diary in Exile, Lenin, Science and Philosophy, and What Is National Socialism?

The same publishers have sponsored a monthly publication O Logos Mas [Our Word], a journal that deals with current events as well as fundamental problems of interest to the Greek workers and the socialist movement.

Nothing directly has been heard from the editorial board of this interesting publication since the coup d'état. It is quite likely that they were among those caught in the nationwide raids staged by the reactionary generals who seized power.

The most recent issues of O Logos Mas have not yet been received in New York. The February issue dealt with the Greek elections which the generals have now decided to quash, the Sino-Soviet dispute, the war in Vietnam and the Aspida trial.

It carried an extensive review of Marxism vs. Existentialism, the book by the American socialist scholar and leader of the Socialist Worker party, George Novack which was published in New York last year.

EUROPEAN VERDICT ON HUMPHREY -- PERSONA NON GRATA

Brussels

Vice-president Humphrey's tour of Europe is still being weighed in the various capitals that were granted the dubious honor of serving as his host.

The outstanding fact wherever he appeared was the vigorous protests directed against him besides many other indications of popular dislike for the Johnson administration, which he was attempting to "sell" to the European public.

The press in most cities has recognized that these barometers accurately reflect the prevailing attitude toward U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

The reception given Humphrey in this city April 9 was typical.

The crowds that turned out to see Johnson's emissary pass by in a limousine were thin. They were heavily reinforced by riot police and mobile gendarmes.

Still there were not enough of them to block rather active demonstrators from shouting anti-Johnson slogans and emphasizing them with eggs and tomatoes.

At the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

the audience was very small, appearing to be mostly employees of American firms.

As Humphrey's limousine drew up, he was greeted with antiwar slogans and protests against the U.S. role in Vietnam.

The Belgian component of the crowd turned out to be largely composed of plainclothesmen, who collaborated with the police in moving in and clubbing the demonstrators. Fifty-one arrests were made.

Among those arrested were leaders of the National Federation of Young Guard Socialists and activists of the pro-Maoist Communist party headed by Jacques Grippa. The pro-Moscow Communist party stayed away from the scene, holding a small protest meeting in another part of the town.

The viciousness of the police was thought to reflect the extreme nervousness of the authorities over Humphrey's visit short as it was. Humphrey's own entourage was not exactly as calm as the former darling of the American liberals would like to have appeared. Near panic developed among them when the time came to leave with the customary flourish in the fancy limousine. The chauffeur couldn't get it started, having dropped the keys.

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