

# THE MILITANT

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## DeBerry, in Chicago Debate, Hits Major Parties on Rights

By Dave Weber

CHICAGO, April 24 — Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, ended a highly successful week of campaigning in this area April 22, with a debate on "Which Road for Negro Political Action?" DeBerry's opponent was Timuel Black, chairman of the Chicago chapter of the Negro American Labor Council and a leader in the local movement called Protest at the Polls.

Black supported the position of Protest at the Polls in entering Democratic Party primaries to oppose such figures as Congressman William Dawson.

Contrasting an independent power bloc to an independent party, he stated, "The civil-rights movement . . . has certainly heightened a very severe weakness in our system. Somehow our system does need revamping. This I will not challenge. The economic system of competitive capitalism is not the system which will afford the greatest good for the most people. But I'm not sure that a third party will meet the challenge of bringing about the necessary change."

Black agreed that there was little difference between the two major parties but felt this was because of the lack of a third force to bully them into living up to their campaign promises. As far as a third party was concerned, he said: "A third party would weaken the strength of the Negro because he would not be able to use the bargaining power of the threat of going from one party to another."

He also expressed a fear that the Negro would isolate himself from potential allies by breaking from the two parties and also because such a party would have an "implicitly nationalistic tone."

In contrast to those views, Clifton DeBerry strongly advocated independent Negro political action. He pointed out that the Negro has voted as a bloc for many years, first for the Republican Party and then, since the time of the New Deal, for the Democrats. He went on to say, "On the basic question, very little has changed. Within 100 years whether it was under a Republican or a Democrat, the Negroes have been the last hired and the first fired, they still live in ghettos, go to inadequate schools and receive inferior edu-

cation. Nothing the Democratic Party proposes will change any of that."

Asserting that Congress was now considering civil-rights legislation not because of the humanitarian impulses of liberal Democrats but because of the continuing direct-action struggle of the black people, DeBerry declared:

"Demands made in these demonstrations require political solution. The Freedom Now movement needs a political arm. The Democratic Party is not it! Freedom in this country is incompatible with the present social order. The Freedom Now movement began because of the do-nothing policies of the Democratic Party. To tell this movement to stay in the Democratic Party is a betrayal of the direct-action struggle of the last few years!"

Calling independent political action a powerful unifying force for the Negro struggle, DeBerry characterized participation in the Democratic Party primaries as taking part in a "test run for the machine." He said that any support of the Democratic Party and any attempt to channel support away from independent political action and back into the two-party structure was, in reality, support for the actions and policies of the Southern Democrats.

The SWP presidential candidate explained this by pointing out that as long as Democrats are a majority in Congress, those Democrats with the most seniority will control all committees that have anything to do with civil rights—and those with the most seniority come from the one-party South.

He closed by urging all those who are sincerely for Freedom Now to engage in independent political action, supporting independent black candidates for office and attempting to guide the direction of the movement from inside rather than standing on the sidelines.

DeBerry also spoke to hundreds of college students at Northwestern, Elmhurst, Roosevelt, and Illinois Institute of Technology on the real issues in the 1964 election campaign. The SWP banner bearer's presence and statements in Chicago received good radio and newspaper coverage.

## N. Y. Jailing of CORE Leader Threat to All Rights Forces

By William Bundy

NEW YORK, April 29 — The savage, 13-month sentence meted out two days ago to Arnold Goldwag, community relations director of Brooklyn CORE in a trespassing case, is an attempt by this city's power structure to intimidate all civil-rights demonstrators.

It signals the officials' new "get tough" policy towards the entire civil-rights movement. This policy began in earnest on the opening day of the World's Fair with the deliberate setting of a bloody precedent in the brutal and unnecessary clubbings of subway demonstrators by the Transit Authority police. (See adjacent story.)

Brooklyn CORE is the first and foremost target of reprisals by this city's courts, cops and politicians. It was Brooklyn CORE's call for a stall-in which precipitated the publicity and demonstrations which made civil-rights the overriding theme of the opening of the World's Fair.

The reprisals are directed initially at the militant spearhead of the civil-rights offensive in this city. The aim is to break off the movement's point, its cutting edge.

The liberal politicians, alarmed by the trend of demonstrations to expose them for not enforcing existing laws against discrimination and segregation, are trying to blunt the whole civil-rights movement. Because some of the more conservative sections of that movement's leadership have engaged in irresponsible public criticism of Brooklyn CORE over tactical differences, the local power structure thinks the movement is divided and that it can with impunity strike at the exposed vanguard.

### The Real Target

Let no one have any illusions about this. It is the entire civil-rights movement which is the target of the courts, cops and politicians who have shown nothing but contempt for state and city laws against discrimination in the construction industry as well as in other fields.

It was Brooklyn CORE which first sparked the picketing last summer at the Downstate Medical Center construction site in an attempt to get enforcement of the state law against discrimination in employment on such projects. The NAACP has just now announced a forthcoming series of construction-site demonstrations to force Mayor Wagner and Governor Rockefeller to apply the laws against discriminatory hiring on these public projects. But both mayor and governor have shown they have no intention of upsetting the prevailing patterns by invoking the law if they can possibly avoid doing so.

Thus the reprisals against  
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Photo for Bob Greger

**BINDING THEIR WOUNDS.** Mrs. Elaine Bibuld, well-known civil-rights fighter, prepares head wound of CORE demonstrator in New York City for treatment. The young man was savagely clubbed by Transit Police during a demonstration in subway the day the World's Fair opened. City police then put bloodied and injured demonstrators in cells so packed there was no place to sit and denied them medical attention for long periods.

## How Transit Police Clubbed World's Fair Demonstrators

By Bob Greger

At 7 p.m. Wednesday morning, April 22, a group of young people from CORE gathered on the 74th St.-Broadway IRT elevated platform in Queens. They were part of those who had responded to the call issued by Brooklyn CORE for demonstrations on the opening day of the World's Fair.

The demonstrations in the subway system were parallel in aim to the proposed stall-in on the highways — to persuade people not to go to the Fair's opening or to discourage them from going by the prospect of the delays they would meet in travel. The technique and justification was to confront the passengers and those who worked in the subway system with the plight of the Negro inhabitants of the New York Metropolitan area and the demonstrators' four demands to end the situation.

These were: 1) immediate halting of construction on all sites until the work forces on them were fully integrated; 2) legalization of rents strikes, that is, the withholding of rent from landlords who refuse to maintain their

tenements in satisfactory condition; 3) immediate integration of junior and senior high schools and a timetable for the desegregation of all New York City schools; and 4) creation of a citizens' review board, composed of members of minority groups, to investigate all complaints of police brutality.

The demonstrators were themselves about to get an intensive education on police brutality from New York's transit police.

All of the information which follows was given to *The Militant* in interviews with young people who participated in the demonstrations described and had been beaten and arrested or had personally witnessed the beating and arrests of fellow-demonstrators.

A 21-year-old NYU student described how the transit police had beaten him and a young woman out of a doorway of the Flushing train they and 20 other Brooklyn CORE demonstrators were in. "The cops started in whamming our hands, arms, legs with their clubs . . . hitting the girl on the

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## A CRUEL FRAUD ON POOR

## Johnson's Popgun 'War' on Poverty

By Art Preis

If the Americans who live in poverty were to walk past the White House one every second, 60 every minute, 3,600 every hour, 86,400 every day, they would make a continuously marching line of suffering humanity for 365 days and 365 nights. In that time, 31,536,000 men, women and children would have marched before President Johnson's door. And the end of the line would still not be in sight.

For the Johnson administration's own extremely conservative figures place at least 32 million people in the poverty bracket. That's the number of people whose family incomes are less than \$3,000 a year. And any family that earns a dollar more than

that automatically enters the "affluent society."

I give my example of the marching line of misery to provide a graphic measuring rod for the staggering dimensions of poverty in this country even in terms of the most conservative statistics.

The figure of 32 million poor, which is consistently cited in the government press handouts and echoed in all the commercial newspapers, is a gross under-estimation of the extent of poverty in the United States. But it's still larger than the populations of most of the nations of the world.

Michael Harrington in *The Other America*, a penetrating study of poverty in this wealthiest country of all, estimates the actual number of the impoverished at

between 40 million and 50 million. And he makes clear that he seeks to avoid any accusation of exaggerating.

Leon H. Keyserling, who was chairman of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, stated as recently as Aug. 5, 1962, in a *New York Times Magazine* article, that 77 million Americans "still live in poverty or lesser deprivation."

The late Houdini, the great magician, used to make only one woman disappear at a time. But President Johnson, in announcing his "war on poverty," made tens of millions of the poor and deprived vanish with one political flourish.

Just to show the kind of sta-  
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Clifton DeBerry

## New Blow At Goldwag

NEW YORK, April 30 — As we go to press it is reported that frame-up victim Arnold Goldwag has been sent to Bellevue Hospital's psychiatric ward and reportedly declared "paranoid." In a telephone statement, Dwayne Dey, who is substituting for Goldwag as Community Relations Director for Brooklyn CORE, said: "We know Arnold is not crazy and we're behind him 100 per cent. The one they ought to put in the psychiatric ward is Mayor Wagner."

## THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

Officials of the railroad operating craft unions are characterizing the settlement reached between union and company negotiators at the White House April 22 as a modest victory for the unions. (Operating crafts work on moving trains.) There were some exceptions, however. Joseph Kenefick, a Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen official, said the settlement terms regarding work rules were "not satisfactory" and threatened a strike on the New York Central Railroad. Kenefick said he had received many calls from workers complaining about the settlement, but decided to cancel the strike call because union president Charles Luna refused to authorize the walkout.

The settlement does not deal with the question of the elimination of railroad firemen on Diesel freight engines. That issue is in litigation and is almost sure to end in a defeat for the union and loss of tens of thousands of firemen's jobs. The White House settlement — an "agreement in principle" with further negotiations scheduled to iron out contract language — forestalled a strike threatened because of a company offensive against established work rules and pay scales. The settlement blunts the company offensive, but does not stop it. The companies gave up on their demand to eliminate the system of figuring pay on the basis of a "mileage day." But the agreement allows the companies to eliminate most stand-by crews on self-propelled equipment and to use road crews in yard work.

In addition to certain fringe benefits, the settlement provides wage increases bringing the flat rate for conductors to \$3.10 an

hour, for switchmen to \$2.90 an hour, and roughly a four per cent increase for other crafts.

Longshoremen picketed the Guantanamo water shuttle at the dock in Port Everglades, Fla., last week to protest the use of non-union workers in hooking-up and disconnecting the water hoses to the tanker *Sumaico*. The ship carries water to the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The United Auto Workers' General Motors, Ford and Chrysler Council will meet in Detroit between May 20 and May 23. The councils are supposed to draft the specific demands to be asked of each corporation in this year's negotiations for new contracts. Some 400 delegates from General Motors locals, 175 from Ford locals, and 175 from Chrysler locals, will be involved in the meetings.

A majority of General Motors delegates are said to favor adopting the "25-30-60" demand. (Retirement at age 60 with two-thirds pension after 25 years service and full pension after 30 years.) But a Detroit newspaper recently reported that Reuther has already agreed with Ford on a different retirement provision — one recommended by a federal government committee. This plan would have older workers retire in phases, working part time and receiving pensions part time. Reuther has denied making any such prior agreement.

A drive for a 30-hour week at no reduction in pay was authorized in resolutions passed at the recent convention of the Railway Employees Department of the AFL-CIO. The drive will apply to the 160,000 railroad shop craftsmen. RED officials said employment in the rail shops, where trains are serviced and repaired, has dropped by 227,000 in 18 years. It was 387,374 in 1945. The unions are now negotiating for a ten per cent wage increase. Union spokesmen say rail shop mechanics now average \$2.76 an hour, and the average for all shopmen is \$2.50.

A pickle packer in Montgomery, Ala., tried to use convict votes to defeat the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union in a recent NLRB election.

Louis Whitfield, owner of the Whitfield Pickle Co., arranged for the convicts to be driven 100 miles from a state prison farm in Atmore, Ala., to participate in the voting.

Pickle packer Whitfield made one mistake: he didn't import enough convicts, and RSDWU won the election by a vote of 85 to 75.

### Minneapolis Meeting To Hear Mark Lane

MINNEAPOLIS — Mark Lane, New York attorney and prominent spokesman for the innocence of Lee Harvey Oswald, will speak here at 8:30 p.m. May 13 on "The Unanswered Questions in the Oswald Case." The meeting, which will take place at the Natural History Auditorium at the University of Minnesota, is sponsored by the Friday Night Socialist Forum.

Lane presented a brief to the Warren Commission several months ago in which he refuted point by point all the "proof" which had been leaked to the press in order to convict Oswald without a trial. He has spoken on the case to liberal, left, and campus audiences across the country. Originally merely upholding "the presumption of innocence," he now believes Oswald to have had no connection at all with Kennedy's assassination.

## Edward Shaw Hits Administration on Cuba Overflights



Edward Shaw

NEW YORK, April 27 — "The warnings issued by Washington to the Cuban Government regarding the illegal overflights by U.S. planes are additional proof that the imperialist mentality of the United States toward Cuba remains in full force," declared Socialist Workers Party vice-presidential nominee Edward Shaw in a statement released today. "The U.S. still considers itself Cuba's overlord, able to dictate how much or how little national sovereignty that country may have."

The SWP candidate rebutted the official U.S. argument that the overflights are "substitutes" for UN inspection of Cuba secretly agreed on by Kennedy and Khrushchev during the 1962 crisis but rejected by the Cuban government. "It is a very weak excuse and not at all an explanation. The U.S. government has a stated policy that it intends to destroy the current government of Cuba, and military reconnaissance flights are certainly part of this intention."

### No Authority

Shaw pointed out that the claimed "right" to fly over Cuba is without validity since Washington has no authority to determine what means of defense Cuba may use. "If anyone has a moral right to check on anyone, Cuba has that moral right. With much more reason, Cuba could demand the right to fly its reconnaissance planes over Nicaragua, Guatemala, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and the rest of continental United States" — the staging and launching points for the April 1961 invasion.

President Johnson's attitude in declaring "we will have to maintain our overflights and any action on their part to stop that would be a very serious action," Shaw denounced as "arrogant in the extreme, hypocritical at best."

The U.S. government has threatened to shoot down any Cuban planes that fly over U.S. territory; the U.S. does not even allow Cuba to send passenger flights over its territory, Shaw pointed out. But the U.S. Federal Aviation Authority has taken upon itself the right to authorize U.S. planes' passage over Cuba!

The SWP vice-presidential candidate feels that the American people have been left out of the U.S.-Cuba exchange. "They just hope Johnson won't be provoked into starting something. They know he's perfectly capable of going to the brink of war time and time again."

"Until the U.S. allows Cuba to inspect U.S. territory for preparations for hostility, the Cuban government would be justified in shooting down U.S. planes flying over Cuban territory," Shaw concluded.

"I am proud of the fact that I never invented weapons to kill." — Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931)

## How Mass Action Put a Dent In S.F. Auto Row Jim Crow

SAN FRANCISCO — Over 2,000 students and workers, Negro and white, descended on Auto Row Saturday, April 18, in the biggest civil-rights demonstration in this city's history. This was the sequel to the mass sit-ins of the previous Saturday when 226 demonstrators had been arrested. After that the Auto Dealers Association broke off negotiations with the NAACP, which was spearheading a united front with CORE and the Ad Hoc Committee. The auto dealers maintained their adamant pose all week as civil-rights forces made preparations for an even bigger Saturday sit-in.

One auto dealer, however, broke the united front of Auto Row. James Wessman of the Lincoln Mercury Agency, who said he already had members of minorities employed in positions of responsibility, declared that he would hire more Negroes and make his plant available for training salesmen and mechanics. Wessman, who is not a member of the Auto Dealers Association, was blasted by the other dealers.

### Vowed to Fight

The ADA members vowed they would never yield to pressure tactics. William Bradley, head of the local CORE chapter, declared if the dealers did not resume negotiations 2,000 demonstrators would turn out Saturday and Auto Row "would get what it deserved."

As it became obvious that literally hundreds of civil-rights fighters were prepared to go to jail, the city administration frantically put pressure on the auto dealers to resume negotiations. Finally, at 9:30 a.m. Saturday, as thousands of demonstrators were preparing to converge on Auto Row, representatives of the auto dealers sat down with Dr. Thomas Burbridge, president of the San Francisco branch of the NAACP.

While the largest section of the more than 2,000 demonstrators marched in front of the Cadillac Agency, six more picket lines paraded in front of the other most prominent showrooms. For over three hours Van Ness Avenue, the auto-showroom street, was crowded as Times Square on New Year's Eve, with pickets marching, spectators milling about and contingents of demonstrators moving from one agency to another.

### Ready to Move

While negotiations were going on there was no call given to enter the showrooms, though a thousand pickets, willing to risk arrest, were ready to move in at a signal. The panic-stricken auto dealers for the most part locked their doors — thus locking out customers on the busiest shopping day of the week.

When word spread that an agreement had been reached, all pickets converged on the Cadillac agency to hear the details. The crowd completely blocked traffic one way on Van Ness Avenue, a major thoroughfare. Dr. Burbridge

## Memphis Cops Jail Interracial Group

Police in Memphis, Tenn., have been arresting groups of whites and Negroes simply on complaints of social mixing. An example was the April 5 arrest of four Negroes and ten whites in the home of a Memphis State University art professor. They were seated, listening to a recording of poetry, when police entered with a warrant taken out by K. B. Taker, a white bus driver. Charged with "disturbing the peace," and fingerprinted, they were locked up until they could procure bail. This was the second such arrest in the professor's home. In both cases, the charges were dismissed in court.

## Vietnam Protest Slated in S.F.

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Ad Hoc Committee to End U.S. Intervention in Vietnam announced that Vincent Hallinan and Sterling Hayden would be among the speakers at its May 2 demonstration. The rally will be preceded by a week of picketing in downtown San Francisco where pickets will carry the committee's slogan, "No More Koreans, Get Out of Vietnam." Parallel demonstrations have been planned for New York, Minneapolis, Tallahassee and Madison, Wis.

arrived with a police escort and announced the terms over a police loudspeaker.

The settlement was a partial victory. The dealers signed a "pledge" that they would "reaffirm that they are equal-opportunity employers," make efforts to recruit minority group employees; work with minority groups to set up training and apprenticeship programs, and give favorable consideration to graduates of these courses. The dealers also pledged to inform the Mayor's Interim Committee on Civil Rights of progress in implementing this pledge.

### Limited Agreement

The dealers did not promise to hire any definite percentage of Negroes, as the NAACP had asked; and they did not deal directly with the civil-rights organizations. Their pledge was made to the Mayor's Interim Committee, not to the NAACP or CORE. Nor was any promise made to drop charges against the 226 demonstrators arrested in the Auto Row sit-in.

The agreement is a limited one, and will have to be tested in action; but it is a victory for the civil-rights fighters. The dealers had intended to stick tough and let the demonstrators tire and their forces dwindle. But they did not tire through six weeks of stalled negotiations; and their forces grew stronger week by week. So Mayor Shelley put pressure on the auto dealers. Now the hiring pledge has to be implemented by action — and soon — or demonstrators will be back on Auto Row.

Meanwhile the cases of almost 500 civil-rights demonstrators arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel and the Cadillac Agency are starting to move through the courts.

### Single Trial Denied

Defense lawyers, headed by Vincent Hallinan, demanded a mass jury trial for all defendants, but this was refused by the judges. Instead, the defendants are being tried in groups of ten and 15. Six trials are now going on simultaneously. As chief defense counsel, Hallinan is expected to dash from courtroom to courtroom.

The judges are insisting that the defendants be present even during the jury selection although this means many students may fall their courses. In two courts, juries have been selected and testimony is being heard. In the other four, juries have not yet been chosen after three days. At the rate the first batch of cases is moving it will be a long, hot summer before all are completed.

"The whole history of the progress of human liberty shows that all concessions yet made to her august claims have been born of earnest struggle . . . If there is no struggle, there is no progress" — Frederick Douglas (1817?-1895).

## Weekly Calendar

### CHICAGO

THE MILITARY TAKE-OVER IN BRAZIL AND WHY WASHINGTON SUPPORTS IT. Speaker John Pederson. Fri., May 8, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 302 S. Canal St. A usp.: Friday Night Socialist Forum.

### DETROIT

THE CRISIS IN BRAZIL. Speaker: Sarah Lovell. Fri., May 8, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. A usp.: Friday Night Socialist Forum.

HEAR SOCIALIST VIEWS ON RADIO. Every Monday, 7:15-7:30 p.m. Station WQRS-FM (105.1)

### MINNEAPOLIS

THE ROLE OF THE USSR IN THE WORLD SOCIALIST REVOLUTION. Speaker: Joseph Johnson. Fri., May 8, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave., Room 240. A usp.: Friday Night Socialist Forum.

MARK LANE speaks on THE UNANSWERED QUESTIONS IN THE OSWALD CASE. Wed., May 13, 8:30 p.m. Natural History Auditorium, University of Minnesota. Donation: \$1.00. A usp.: Friday Night Socialist Forum.

### NEW YORK

FRIDAY, MAY 8 — Symposium on MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS. Panelists: DAVE DELINGER, Editor of Liberation; ARNOLD GOLDWAG, Community Relations Director, Brooklyn CORE; THELMA HAMILTON, Exec. Sec. Parents Workshop for Equality in N.Y.C. Schools; RUDOLPH JONES, Director Bronx Community Council on Housing, Rent Strike; JAMES SHABAZZ, Aide to Minister Malcolm X; ROBERT VERNON, Contributor to The Militant. 116 University Pl. 8:30 p.m. Contrib. \$1. A usp.: Militant Labor Forum.

FRIDAY, MAY 15 — REV. ALBERT B. CLEAGE, Militant Black Nationalist leader of Detroit's Freedom Now Party, will speak on WHY THE NEED FOR THE FREEDOM NOW PARTY.

## Twin Cities Memorial Meeting Held for Walter Hagstrom

MINNEAPOLIS, April 15 — A memorial speech was given here tonight at the Socialist Workers Party headquarters by V. R. Dunne, state party chairman, for his long-time friend and comrade, Walter O. Hagstrom, Sr., who died April 6 at the age of 66.

Walt Hagstrom's long years of dedication and effective work for the socialist and trade-union movement were recounted. He first became a socialist as a young apprentice machinist before World War I and became associated with the Trotskyist movement at the time of the 1934 teamsters' strikes in Minneapolis. He remained a member of the Socialist Workers Party till his death, participating enthusiastically in its activities to the extent his health permitted.

### Twice Blacklisted

Walt was a highly skilled machinist, but because of his union and political activities, he was blacklisted out of the industry at the time of World War I and then again when he had got back in it after World War II.

He was also one of the 28 leaders of the Minnesota teamsters' unions and of the Socialist Workers Party who were indicted under the Smith Act for their opposition to the drive to get us into the Second World War. However, the indictment against him was dismissed.

Comrade Hagstrom held office

in the International Association of Machinists from 1916 to 1922. He was an organizer and negotiator for the teamsters here during the 1930s.

Walt was never slipshod nor light-minded in anything he did but took the same characteristic thoroughness and pride in his work whether operating a complicated machine, organizing a picnic for the drivers' union or putting on a children's Christmas party at the Socialist Workers Party headquarters.

### Ace Negotiator

He was a top notch union negotiator, always determined to get from the bosses the maximum that the relationship of forces in the class struggle would permit. This was very different from what is seen so frequently today when the "labor statesmen" act as arbitrators between the bosses and the workers and lose at the bargaining table much of what was or could have been won on the picket line.

In the last period of his life Walt worked mainly as a chauffeur and gardener. A serious operation several years ago sapped his strength but not his lively good humor. Always a friendly, cheerful guy, through all adversity he never lost his faith in the socialist future of mankind. Walt Hagstrom is survived by his wife, Ruth, and a son and daughter.

## Civil Liberties Union Backs SCEF Fight on 'Sedition' Law

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The American Civil Liberties Union has urged the U.S. Supreme Court to rule on the validity of the Louisiana Subversive Activities and Communist Control Act. ACLU attorneys told the high court that it "has the obligation to lay down clear rules preventing the destruction of Negro rights on the pretext that those who claim them or defend them are subversive."

This plea was made in a brief supporting the request of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), New Orleans, for

review of a ruling against it in Louisiana.

SCEF is a Southwide interracial organization working to end segregation and discrimination. All its records have been seized and two of its officers are charged with violating the subversive-activities law. The law partner of one of them is also accused.

These men are Dr. James A. Dombrowski, SCEF executive director, Benjamin E. Smith, SCEF treasurer, and Bruce Waltzer. Smith and Dombrowski are charged with being officers of an organization cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). Smith and Waltzer are charged with being members of the National Lawyers Guild, on the ground that the Guild has also been cited by HUAC. The Louisiana law states that this is all that is necessary to show a person is guilty of subversion.

The ACLU brief supports SCEF's claim that Louisiana authorities are using the subversive-activities law as an excuse for destroying a civil-rights organization. Leading civil-rights advocates in the South are also supporting SCEF's fight against the racist witch hunters.



James Dombrowski

## Marcos Rodriguez Executed in Cuba

According to an April 18 AP dispatch, the Cuban radio has announced the execution of Marcos Rodriguez Alfonso, following the appeal of his conviction by the Cuban Supreme Court in Havana, two weeks ago. Rodriguez had been sentenced for betraying four members of the Revolutionary Student Directorate to Batista's police after they had been involved in the March 13, 1957, attack on the dictator's palace. The students were killed by the police.

The case caused widespread controversy in Cuba because of Rodriguez' connections with the former Popular Socialist (Communist) Party of Cuba.

Faure Chomon, prominent member of the Cuban government and a leader of the former Revolutionary Directorate, gave extensive testimony at the trial. He asserted that Marcos' act of betrayal was the fruit of "sectarianism." This charge was echoed by writers in the Cuban press.

Fidel Castro testified on the final day of the trial, covering virtually every aspect of the sensitive case, Castro attacked propaganda directed against former PSP members, stating, "we must concentrate on creating this tradition, that no one shall be abused by power, and that revolutionaries will always be secure."

## Meeting in N.Y. To Hear Panel of Rights Fighters

NEW YORK — A symposium on the question of "Mass Civil Disobedience for Civil Rights" will be presented under the auspices of the Militant Labor Forum, Friday, May 8 at 8:30 p.m. at 116 University Place.

The panelists who will present various points of view on the subject will be Mrs. Thelma Hamilton, Rudolph Jones, James Shabazz and Robert Vernon.

Also scheduled to participate was Arnold Goldwag, community relations director for Brooklyn CORE and one of the active spokesmen of that group's call for a stall-in at the opening of the New York World's Fair. However, the harsh jail sentence recently imposed on him for his civil-rights activities (see story, page 1) have made it impossible for him to attend.

Mrs. Frances Crayton, vice chairman of Brooklyn CORE, will speak in Goldwag's place.

Mrs. Thelma Hamilton is Executive Secretary of the Parents' Workshop for Equality in the New York City Schools, which is headed by Rev. Milton Galamison and which was a key supporter group of both recent New York school boycotts.

Rudolph Jones is an organizer in the Harlem rent-strike and director of the Bronx Community Council on Housing.

James Shabazz is an aide to Minister Malcolm X at Harlem's Muslim Mosque, Inc.

Robert Vernon is a contributor to *The Militant* and author of the article, "White Radicals and Black Nationalism," which recently appeared in the *International Socialist Review*.

## Lawyers Guild Will Give Aid to Miss. Project

DETROIT — The National Lawyers Guild launched its summer Mississippi Project at a meeting here on April 23. The project calls for lawyers to participate in a co-ordinated legal operation in cases arising out of the Mississippi voter-registration drive and other projects being organized by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in co-operation with the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations. The lawyers will defend without fees persons who would otherwise be without legal defense.

A letter has been sent to all members of the Guild urging them to donate from a week to three months of their time to the Mississippi Project.

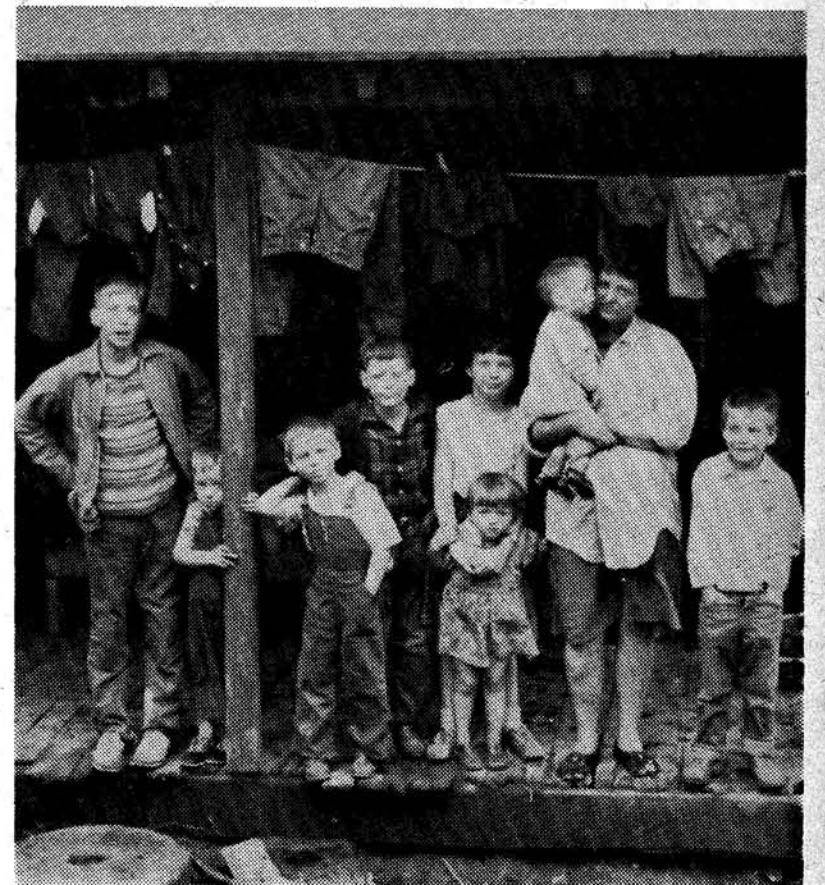
"One situation which cries out for remedy exists in Mississippi. Of two million people living in that State, 900,000 are Negro; yet, only three Mississippi lawyers (all Negro) will handle civil-rights cases," said Ernest Goodman, Detroit attorney and Guild national president.

The "Lawyers' Peace Corps" will be under the direction of the Guild's Committee for Legal Assistance in the South, with George W. Crockett, Jr., of Detroit, and Benjamin Smith, of New Orleans, as co-chairmen, and George Downing of Detroit, and Len Holt of Washington, D.C., as co-secretaries.

*Great minds are to make others great. Their superiority is to be used, not to break the multitude to intellectual vassalage, not to establish over them a spiritual tyranny, but to rouse them from lethargy, and to aid them to judge for themselves.*

William Ellery Channing, American Unitarian minister. (1780-1842)

## ...Popgun 'War' on Poverty



Committee for Miners Photo

**WILL JOHNSON'S 'WAR' LIBERATE THEM?** An unemployed miner's family in Whitesburg, Ky. An estimated three-fifths of the U.S. population live like this family — below the "modest-but-adequate" standard.

(Continued from Page 1)

tistical selection and manipulation that is being used to conceal the extent of poverty in the very name of a "war on poverty," I want to compare two feature articles on the subject that appeared in competing afternoon newspapers in New York City. One is the liberal *New York Post* which is generally pro-administration; the other, the *New York World-Telegram*, with a more conservative and pro-Republican slant.

Both recently ran extensive series on poverty in New York City. *The Post* series began: "One Million New Yorkers . . . one million men, women and children of New York who live in absolute poverty." *The World-Telegram* series began: "Among us are the poor. Amid these sun-flecked spires, these glistening sky-scrapers and penthouses, they dwell in a nether world of their own . . . There are two million of them barely able to make out."

Both papers, it is true, call this mass of misery "pockets of poverty." But there's a helluva difference between a one-million "pocket" and a two-million "pocket." You would be right in assuming that this is more than a "statistical discrepancy."

*The Post* of Feb. 17 seeks to conceal the true extent of poverty even while lamenting the plight of the poor. So here's how it figures: "More than 850,000 live in families where total income is less than \$2,000 a year. And 150,000 single persons exist in lonely, anonymous desolation earning less than \$1,200 a year."

The March 19 *World-Telegram*, in the first of its series, reported that "at least 25 per cent [of the city's families] have less than \$4,000 a year, and 15 per cent less than \$3,000. The \$4,000 figure for a family and \$2,000 for an individual are generally considered the poverty line . . ."

"Acting Labor Commissioner James M. McFadden says 1,850,000 New Yorkers live in poverty below the \$4,000 line, 'and that is understated; seven-person families can live in poverty on a higher income.'

"Above the \$4,000 line there is a marginal shadowland where many live between poverty and bare adequacy. A family of four persons requires an annual income of \$6,200 to buy essential goods and services, McFadden says."

This \$6,200 figure was based on the 1962 findings of the Com-

munity Council of Greater New York. Since McFadden's interview, the council has published a new and higher figure. The April 13 *New York Times* reported that the new budget is \$125.51 a week for a family of four, or \$6,526.52 a year. This does not provide for an automobile, major medical expenses or significant savings, the *Times* report adds.

Of course, the great majority of New York families have annual incomes below this "modest but adequate" standard. And that's true for the whole country.

Johnson started his "war on poverty" by grossly understating — falsifying — the actual extent of poverty. When we examine the actual weapons with which he proposes to wage his "war," we can only gasp in astonishment at his brazen gall in representing his program as even a skirmish against poverty.

Of the \$962.5 million earmarked in Johnson's 1965 fiscal budget for his "war on poverty" only about \$500 million represents new programs. Actually, the "war chest" amounts to about one-half of one per cent of the total budget and equals less than one per cent of the sum for direct military spending.

If the total sum proposed were simply divided equally among the poor, figuring them at 50 million, it would provide each of them with less than \$20 more per year. Even if we used the figure of 32 million poor, the money would amount to little more than \$30 a year apiece.

Washington is already spending as much per year — \$500 million — to aid the South Vietnam dictatorship against the insurgent Vietnamese people as Johnson proposes to aid the tens of millions of abject poor in this country.

I read where United Automobile Workers President Walter Reuther conceded that Johnson's program was "inadequate" but nevertheless considered it a "good beginning." It may be a "good beginning" for a capitalist presidential campaign in an election year. But it bodes no good for the poor. It is a cheap, cruel fraud perpetrated on the desperate and miserable. It should be branded as such.

It is an attempt to minimize the massive growth of the cancer of poverty in our "affluent society" and to treat it with a quack remedy.

# THE MILITANT

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Monday, May 4, 1964

## That Nuclear 'Cutback'

The announcement from Washington of plans to reduce production of fissionable material for military purposes should not be taken for more than it is worth.

According to the April 18 *New York Times* this country's production of fissionable materials already greatly exceeds the actual requirements of weapons production. There is a present surplus of nearly \$1 billion worth of enriched uranium and a comparable surplus of plutonium.

Consequently, the newly proposed reduction is nothing more than a cut-back of the production of surplus fissionable material. This can hardly be construed as a step toward diminishing the building of nuclear weapons.

In fact, President Johnson's declaration of the cut-back followed by less than a week an emphatic statement from the Pentagon that the United States continues to have increasing nuclear-weapon superiority over the Soviet Union. The Pentagon statement, in reply to charges of "military irresponsibility" by Senator Goldwater, claimed a strategic missile and aircraft lead on the order of four to one over estimated Soviet strength.

Even Air Force Chief of Staff, General Curtis LeMay, an advocate of first-strike counterforce capability for the United States military, noted satisfaction with the current missile program, in recent testimony before the House Appropriations subcommittee.

While the U.S. military are armed to the teeth with nuclear missiles capable of delivering terrible death blows anywhere in the world, of overkilling the world's population umpteen times, it is self-delusion to see as an important step towards peace the suspension of production of excess fissionable material.

While manipulating the world's desire for peace, the rulers of the U.S. military-industrial complex continue to build the most disaster-prone war machine ever known. Endangering the American people as much as "enemy" peoples, that machine will constitute, until dismantled, the prime threat to mankind's continued existence.

## An Accurate Inference

In Chicago's recent Democratic Party primary for Congressional candidates, the incumbent, Congressman William L. Dawson, who sided with the school board against civil-rights demonstrators in the recent boycotts, was opposed by A. A. Rayner, Jr. Rayner, who was active in the boycott movement, was backed by a coalition of the more militant civil-rights leaders, including Dick Gregory.

The night before the election — which Dawson won by a two-to-one vote count — the civil-rights group sent a telegram to Democratic Party National Chairman John Bailey. It said in part: "If A. A. Rayner Jr. is not elected to office in the primary race tomorrow and we find evidence of a single fraudulent vote against our candidate or in favor of Rep. Dawson, we make this solemn vow to promote a national boycott, by colored people, of the entire Democratic slate in the November elections."

We cannot agree that the way to advance the cause of civil rights is by running more militant Negroes in Democratic (or Republican) Party primaries, but we wholeheartedly agree with the inference by the civil-rights group in Chicago that anytime you get near the Democratic Party — North or South — you are running into a nest of crooks.

## Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Detroit	\$ 1,000	\$ 792	79
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,200	870	73
Baltimore	150	100	67
Denver	250	148	59
Chicago	1,800	1,100	59
Philadelphia	300	175	58
Boston	850	490	58
St. Louis	100	55	55
Milwaukee	350	150	43
New York	5,800	2,518	42
San Diego	350	133	38
Seattle	600	172	29
Cleveland	600	148	25
Los Angeles	5,000	1,221	24
Newark	250	47	19
Allentown	150	25	17
Oakland-Berkeley	500	35	7
San Francisco	800	00	00
Connecticut	200	00	00
General	300	131	43
Totals through April 27	\$27,550	\$8,310	36%

## Johnson and Khanh Can't Stop It

# Rebel Power on Rise in Vietnam

By Steve Graham

The most important fact in all the maneuvering around the war in South Vietnam is the growing success of the guerrilla movement.

War correspondent Jim Lucas reported in the April 10 *New York World-Telegram* that "nine out of ten Vietnamese in the Mekong Delta [richest and most populous part of the country] are convinced the Communist Viet Cong already have won the war." Lucas said that revolutionary forces completely control the countryside, while government control is limited to provincial capitals and isolated posts.

UPI combat correspondent Neil Sheehan, just returned from Vietnam, writes in the April 27 *New York Times* that in the vital Mekong Delta "roughly 80 per cent of the peasantry now live in one form or another under a Communist shadow government."

### 'Never Told Truth'

"We never have been really told the truth in Washington about South Viet Nam," writes columnist Henry J. Taylor in the April 27 *World-Telegram*. "Since New Year's Day the downhill slide has seen untold thousands of hamlet militia . . . defect or simply desert in fear and disgust, and our side controlling very little beyond the center of Saigon and some provincial capitals."

Washington is particularly jittery over the rebel force's new capacity for positional warfare. Guerrillas have taken on government troops in battles lasting several days and shown coordination of units on a regimental level. A five-day battle near Kien Long was a striking example of this shift from earlier hit-and-run tactics.

Secretary of Defense McNamara admitted April 24 that guerrilla activity had "increased dramatically" and dictator Khanh's forces "have been under considerable pressure as a result." In fact, the Saigon regime suffered its heaviest casualties of the war the week of the Kien Long battle.

In an April 20 article, *N.Y. Times* correspondent in Saigon, Peter Grose, reported U.S. military personnel are complaining about the low morale of government troops.

## SOCIALIST FUND

# Detroit the Pace-Setter So Far

By Marvel Scholl  
Fund Director

Detroit jumped ahead of Minneapolis-St. Paul this week with 79 percent! Looks as though a bit of socialist competition is setting in — which is very good indeed.

As of this week the fund collections are lagging by 15% — we should stand at 51%. Despite the fact that two places — San Francisco and Connecticut — have not been heard from at all, we are confident that the entire quota will be paid in full and on time. You will note that Newark upped its quota to \$250 this week — and thus took a drop in percentage despite the fact that additional money came in. It is said that figures can't lie but sometimes they can give a very peculiar impression!

### New Mettle

Denver is certainly showing its new mettle in this campaign. Previously this small group almost always stayed at the bottom of the list in scoreboards, coming in with a rush at the last moment. This time they are working hard to stay above the national average. In commenting on Denver's place in the first scoreboard, the fund director there, said: "In the past when the first scoreboard was



**BACK AT OLD STAND. In 1954 Tricky-Dicky Nixon was used by the Eisenhower administration to send up trial balloon about dispatching U.S. troops to fight in Indo-China to prevent final routing of French colonialists. Now he's talking about extending war there into North Vietnam.**

The situation is dangerous, he explained, because "army elements, if pressed too hard, are fully capable of turning against their own government by plotting *coupe d'etat* or defecting to the Communist Vietcong."

With Khanh's troops reluctant to fight and rebel attacks increasing, more GI's are being thrown into combat. The result is a casualty rate for U.S. troops double last year's. The U.S. is now suffering three casualties a day and one GI killed every three days. Not to mention the \$1.5 million per day going to the "war effort."

The drain on men and tax dollars is having repercussions at home. Republican floor leaders of both the House and Senate accused the Johnson administration April 21 of concealing the fact that U.S. troops are actually fighting, not just "advising," in Vietnam. They also cited the increased casualty figures.

House floor leader Halleck (R-Ind.) read excerpts from letters written by an Air Force captain

killed in South Vietnam. He had written:

"I'll bet you that anyone you talk to does not know that American pilots fight this war . . . The Vietnamese 'students' we have on board are airmen basics [trainees] . . . The only reason they are on board is in case we crash, there is one American 'adviser' and one Vietnamese 'student.'"

The Republican move came on the heels of Sen. Morse's (D-Ore.) raising of the question of Congressional approval of the war. According to the U.S. Constitution only Congress has the power to declare war. Yet this country was put into the war in South Vietnam by administration action without any consultation of Congress. Calling it "McNamara's War," Morse challenged the administration to put participation in it before Congress for debate and a vote. He added that he was "satisfied that American opinion will stop" continued participation in it.

On the other hand, presidential aspirant Richard Nixon, after visiting South Vietnam and conferring there with Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, issued a call for an attack on North Vietnam. Since then Gov. Rockefeller has echoed Nixon's desperate and dangerous demand for spreading the war.

## Seek to Victimize Haverford Student For Vietnam Stand

By Dick Roberts

HAVERFORD, Pa. — The Veterans of Foreign Wars in Philadelphia has demanded that two students of Haverford College be investigated because of their opposition to U.S. participation in the war in Vietnam. The information was disclosed by the Student Committee to Send Medical Aid to the Front of National Liberation of South Vietnam, of which the students are members.

According to the committee, the VFW statement declared "these kids should be silenced." Protesting this attack on their right to criticize American policy in Vietnam, the students replied, "It is not the sending of medical aid to the Liberation Front which arouses the veterans' anger, but rather the public debate on Vietnam which might result."

### Inform American People

"If the American people were fully informed about Vietnam," they continued, "American troops and military aid would be withdrawn immediately."

Subsequent to the committee's statement, the Philadelphia Board of Education announced that it would consider revoking the scholarship of one of the two students, Russel D. Stetler, a sophomore, who had been awarded a full four-year scholarship by the board.

In addition to participating in the Haverford Committee, Stetler is chairman of an organization of Eastern high-school and university students who plan a May 2 demonstration in New York against U.S. participation in the Vietnam War.

Another member of the Haverford committee, which is under VFW attack, is Joseph Eyer, holder of a Westinghouse Science Scholarship, in the annual Westinghouse science competition. Ten thousand high-school students participated in the annual contest; Eyer won a second-place, \$5,000 award.

"All great reforms, great movements, come from the bottom and not the top . . . Wherever there is a wrong, point it out to all the world, and you can trust the people to fight it." — John Peter Altgeld (1847-1902).

printed we have been at the bottom or close to it. This is an achievement and shows what we really can do . . . One of our friends, who has already given money, told us that in the past he has collected dollars for Democrats, then he collected dollars for Dobbs, and now he is going to visit his acquaintances and collect dollars for DeBerry. We are sure he will do just that."

Several of the cities doing the best in collecting this national fund are also engaged in their own drives to finance local election campaigns — Denver, Minneapolis, Detroit and soon, New York. As the Detroit fund director puts it, "a new spirit is abroad in the land."

We ask our readers to get into that "new spirit" and send in their contributions too. The money we are raising in this campaign is vitally needed, not only for the preliminary work in connection with the national elections this fall, but also for the day-by-day fight for socialism which the SWP carries on all of the time.

Send your Freedom Dollars to 116 University Place, New York, N.Y., 10003. They will be put to work immediately to further the cause in which we all believe.

**LEARNING WITH A DIFFERENCE**

**Report on Cleveland's Freedom Schools**

**By Constance Weissman**  
 CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20 — During the highly successful Negro school boycott here today, I visited several of the Freedom Schools, set up for the pupils who were boycotting their regular schools.

First stop was at a large settlement house (the other Freedom Schools were held in churches). About 250 children there, ranging from elementary to high-school age, were sitting in the auditorium listening to a man with a German accent who was speaking with great feeling. He had read the students a poem by Langston Hughes and asked if anyone knew what it meant. Hands went up. A boy answered: "He means white people accept our jazz and our art but don't ask us to their homes."

**Want 'Good Life' Too**  
 A young girl read the next poem, "I, Too, Sing America." A boy commented: "We would like to travel around America, too, but we don't get the chance." The teacher asked what Hughes meant by the lines:

"They'll see how beautiful I am  
 "And be ashamed—"  
 A girl's reply was: "White people don't think we're beautiful." The teacher said that was because we live in a white culture in this country. "Have you learned in school about the new African poets?" he asked. The answer was a roar of "No's." He then told

them that in Africa, the people have a new feeling of dignity and freedom so the poets sing of the beauty of black men and women. "It is known as the 'Negro aesthetic,'" he said.

**Workers Jubilant**

At the CORE office, the workers were jubilant over the success of the boycott. A young girl named Bonnie told us that they had been working with only three hours sleep every 30 hours or so for four days. This was the office where tons of mimeographed material were gotten out, containing instructions to Freedom Schools, facts on Negro history, what to do in an emergency, etc.

At the office of the United Freedom Movement, young people were sitting at desks with signs on them saying "Mayor," "Superintendent of Schools," "City Council," etc.

I was fortunate enough to arrive at one Freedom School just as Ruth Turner, executive secretary of Cleveland CORE, dropped in on her rounds. She looked extremely young and shy and stood for a while in a side aisle while the students, led by a chorus on the stage, sang freedom songs. They had changed the words of "We Shall Overcome — Someday," to "We Have Overcome — Today." While they sang, they swayed from side to side, as did the student audience.

When Miss Turner was introduced, they went wild. She said,

"This is the swingiest school I've been to yet! And I'm not the one who deserves the applause, you are. You have made this the most successful school boycott ever held." Then she announced that there would be a youth rally at eight o'clock that night at the Corey Methodist Church. She asked the older people to stay home. "This is just for the students. Keep cool until tonight and save your energy for the rally!"

**Volunteer Teachers**

Since most Cleveland teachers did not observe the boycott, the teachers at the Freedom Schools were volunteers. Some of them had been a little worried about what they were going to say to their classes. However, the children made their task easy. At one class of 14-year-olds, led by an artist, the question under discussion was "Why is there such a prejudice against the Muslims?" At another it was: "If we are second-class citizens, why do we pay taxes?"

Jim Russell, chairman of the Freedom Fighters and a "freedom teacher," said one student suggested that a referendum be held in Congress on "Should Negroes be second-class citizens?"

The final piece of mimeographed material to be handed out to the students was a doctor's excuse for absence that day from the city's public schools. It said: "Reason for absence — ill. Nature of illness: Sick — sick of segregation."

**Oppose Prosecution Efforts To Revive Indiana Witch Hunt**

Support continues to grow for the three socialist students in the Bloomington Indiana "subversion" case. This is true even though indictments against them were thrown out by a local judge's ruling March 20 that Indiana's McCarthy-era sedition law is unconstitutional.

The prosecution is appealing that decision to the state supreme court in the hopes that a reversal would allow it to re-indict the students. This makes continued support for the defendants in this case essential.

The student governments of Roosevelt University and the University of Chicago recently expressed such support by passing resolutions protesting, as the Roosevelt resolution put it, "the stubborn refusal of the prosecution to admit defeat in its fruitless attempts to enforce an obviously unconstitutional law."

**Support From Abroad**

Support has also come from abroad. In England both the National Association of Labour Student Organizations and the Fourth National Conference of the Young Socialists (the Labour Party youth section) passed resolutions supporting the Indiana students.

The defendants are continuing speaking tours to keep public opinion aware of the danger of revival of the witch hunt and to raise funds to cover legal expenses previously incurred. Ralph Levitt, for example, recently spoke in Vermont at Goddard College and the University of Vermont, Adelphi College in New York and Wesleyan University in Connecticut.

**Unusual Stir**

A scheduled speech by Levitt at Tufts University in Medford, Mass., is causing an unusual stir on that campus. Student support for the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students was expressed in donations of over \$100 to the local CABS chapter. Chap-



Tom Morgan

ters elsewhere are also involved in fund-raising activities. The newest of these is at Indiana University itself where CABS supporters have applied for campus recognition of a local chapter. Its nine-man executive committee includes several prominent students.

Concern for civil liberties among students in Indiana has been greatly aroused by the case. This was graphically expressed by a flood of letters disagreeing with an editorial in the right-wing *Indianapolis Star*. The editorial had argued that socialists should not be allowed to present their views on campus. The *Star* finally ran a second editorial, reaffirming its original position, but admitting that reader response had been overwhelmingly opposed to the editorial.

Meanwhile, the daily paper in Bloomington, seat of Indiana University, devoted two full columns to a guest editorial on the civil liberties issues in the case by the well-known IU professor, Dr. Herbert Muller, author of *The Uses of the Past* and a sponsor of CABS.

**... How Transit Cops Beat Demonstrators**

(Continued from Page 1)

hand, and I thought they had broken her fingers. They saw their aim wasn't entirely effective. Both windows in the doors were broken.

"So they started jamming head-on with their sticks . . . We could see them beating people further down the platform . . . At the next station the police pulled me out of the car."

A 17-year-old student from Brooklyn College related: "The police went about their job with great enthusiasm. First, a heavy-set Negro cop started kicking the demonstrators in the stomachs to loosen people from the doors. One person was holding onto the car hand rail with one hand . . . The police started hammering down on the rail. His knuckles were bleeding. They were clubbing him on his hand and head at the same time.

"They were dragging another person and clubbing him at the same time. A few policemen held back, but most were dragging, carrying, and beating us with clubs. There was no warning. They just started pushing and then using their clubs.

"I was pushed out of the door and bounced into a wall. I was sitting on the platform under guard when the same cop, who had done the worst of the beating, walked over and stepped on my legs. He stood over me for a moment and then stepped down. I wriggled and tried to get my legs free. Another policeman came over and clubbed me on the legs. 'Don't you kick a policeman!' he said. They called me 'nigger lover.'

**Cut Off Air**

"Later, in the detention cells they shut off the fans and closed the windows to stop us from singing freedom songs. There were 17 to 23 people in a cell. There was no room to sit down."

Another demonstrator told how he was smashed on the head and fell to the floor after having received innumerable blows to the stomach and the groin.

A young nurse found herself next to a youth, whose head wound was bleeding profusely. As

she bent over him to apply a handkerchief, she was clubbed on the upper and lower arm. Her fellow demonstrators thought her arms had been broken.

Asked whether the demonstrators had provoked or fought the police, the nurse said, "I'm five feet tall. There wasn't a cop under six feet and double what I weigh. We were in no position to assault the police bodily. There was absolutely no provocation. They clubbed people without warning and indiscriminately."

**Injured Arm Handcuffed**

The police then handcuffed the nurse by her injured arm to another demonstrator over the protest of both. After a half hour of appeals by other demonstrators, the cuffs were removed before she entered the police wagon. By this time her arm had swollen rigid, her fingers were blue and protruding stiffly. Ten hours later she was offered two aspirin and, except for a temporary splint applied by a police attendant before her appearance in court, she was given no medical attention for another eight hours until finally released.

The young man with the big gash in his head was also refused medical treatment. His head was still bleeding when he entered the 110th Police Precinct Station. The police refused to admit a lawyer, doctor or clergyman to see him and at first maintained that none of the demonstrators were hurt.

Dr. George Kaufman, chairman of Queens CORE, who treated him three days later, said as he removed the useless stitches from his head, "Stitches put in after 12 hours are no good" (because the edges of the wound die and shrink away from the center after that period). The young man's head had been stitched 18 hours after he was arrested — upon his release at 1 a.m. the next day.

"If it was oil, we would have been rich — that's how much he was bleeding," a friend related. Two cops, yelling "you bastards," had suddenly charged him and started clubbing. He told how women in the train were crying at the sight of another boy bleeding profusely.

One demonstrator described the spectators' reactions to what was happening on the platform: "The people in the crowd had angry, disgusted faces at the police, who were hitting anywhere, anybody, any place. It was like they were killing dogs. They even hit the women.

"When the cops dragged one girl out in front of me, they pulled her out of her clothes; she told me they were pulling her by her bra. Why didn't they have police-women there? They manhandled the women. I was standing on the platform and this plainclothes detective came up to me and said, 'Stay right there or I'll shoot.' I couldn't believe he was a detective, hearing him say that. I just walked away from him and went down to where the others were lying bleeding to see if I could help them.

**Clubbed On Ground**

"The police were clubbing them even after they'd fallen on the ground . . . I was against the wall with this CORE photographer, holding his lenses. I pointed out what was happening, the clubbing . . . you could hear the sticks, man, crunching down. I said, get a good picture of that cop. Then this other one hit me."

Witnesses say the policeman had a pair of handcuffs wrapped around his fist like brass knuckles. "This woman coming off the train — she was a stranger, I never saw her before — she threw me a pen and shouted, 'Get his badge number.'"

He reached in his pocket and held out the pen the woman spectator had thrown to him. It was a blue plastic ball point. On it were the letters, ILGWU [International Ladies Garment Workers Union].

Later, in Magistrates Court, after describing his experiences to TV and newspaper reporters, this demonstrator was approached by a man in street clothes who asked if he wasn't afraid of accusing the police of brutality? Hadn't he heard about friends of policemen later beating up people who made such charges?

**... Jailing of CORE Leader**

(Continued from Page 1)

Brooklyn CORE are intended also as a direct warning to the NAACP about its projected construction-site demonstrations. An unusually heavy and widely-publicized sentence such as that given Arnold Goldwag is designed to intimidate and demoralize the young activists who are depended on to provide the manpower for such demonstrations whether they are sponsored by NAACP, national CORE or any other civil-rights organization.

It is common knowledge that Goldwag was given the year sentence principally because of his advocacy of a stall-in at the World's Fair. Formally, he was sentenced on the technical charge of parole violation. One of his dozens of arrests as a civil-rights activist occurred last year in an attempt to get the law against housing discrimination enforced. He was given a one-year suspended sentence and three years probation at that time on charges of trespassing. Last week, Goldwag was convicted for participating in the Downstate Medical Center demonstrations last summer where he was trying to get another anti-discrimination law enforced. This conviction then served as a technical pretext to declare that Goldwag had violated parole. When Goldwag fell to the floor in non-violent protest of the one-year sentence, he was given an additional 30 days for contempt of court.

In the case of Isiah Brunson, chairman of Brooklyn CORE, there was an abuse of the court's power to the point of entrapment. Brunson's trial for participating in the

demonstrations at the Downstate Medical Center construction site had been repeatedly postponed since last summer. After he issued the call for the April 22 stall-in at the World's Fair, the court set April 22 as Brunson's trial date. The officials knew full well that in all likelihood Brunson would be unable to appear in court on that day. When he did not appear — even though the trials of many defendants in the same case who did appear then were again postponed — he was cited for contempt and hit with \$7,500 bail.

**Cynical Abuse of Power**

These are samples of the cynical abuses of power in store for the entire civil-rights movement in New York City, the political preserve of the liberal Democrats. In a statement issued at his sentencing, Goldwag pointed out that the court's actions exposed "the hypocritical covering of so-called Northern liberality."

Every one who is serious about the fight for civil rights — regardless of his or her philosophy or ideas about the best tactics to be employed — must protest the savage sentence given Goldwag and rally to his defense.

As school-boycott leader Rev. Milton Galamison declared: "I'm sure it is prejudicial behavior on the part of the court to use any means to inhibit participation in our demonstrations . . . My feeling is that we may have to fill up all these jails before this battle is won."

The entire civil-rights movement should rise in alarm and demand of Democrat Wagner and Republican Rockefeller that Goldwag be freed immediately.

## LONDON LETTER

## Southern Rhodesia Showdown Looms

By T. J. Peters

LONDON, April 18 (World Outlook) — Southern Rhodesia is on the verge of a showdown crisis between the new, extreme, white racist government and the black majority of the country, according to all reports arriving here. The penal banishment of African leader Joshua Nkomo and several of his associates, ordered by Prime Minister Ian Smith, has been taken by the people as the signal for a coming proclamation of Southern Rhodesia's "independence" from the British Commonwealth and establishment of a regime approximating *apartheid*, as practiced in Verwoerd's South Africa. Smith replaced the "moderate" racist Winston Field last week as prime minister in a further shift to the right forced by white extremists.

## Protest Demonstration

Hundreds of Negro women, with babies on their backs, took to the streets Friday in a singing, dancing, chanting protest demonstration at the Parliament building that stirred the center of Salisbury (the capital) to a sense of crisis. The racist police arrested many and gave displays of the kind of brutality common to these sadists everywhere.

On Saturday, what have been described as "black commandos" retorted with raids on one of Salisbury's biggest department stores. Arrests were made only after the city center was virtually turned into an armed police camp. "Wild disorder" is reported from Bulawayo — Nkomo's hometown — and the African township in Salisbury, with hundreds of shop windows broken and dozens of cars stoned and overturned.

In Northern Rhodesia, the new African-majority government of Kenneth Kaunda has pledged all aid short of military to the significantly-named "People's Caretaker Council" headed by Nkomo. Similar action is expected from the African government of Nyasaland, the third of the territories which constituted the now dissolved Central African Federation, by means of which British financial interests had hoped to maintain a bastion of white rule on the continent.

## Tory Hopes

Britain's Tory party, in all its wings, hopes that the Smith government in Southern Rhodesia will be forced by the storm to give way quickly to a "broadly based center government" headed by the notorious Sir Roy Welensky, who left politics after the dissolution of the Central African Federation, claiming he was double-crossed by the British. The Tories hope that they can thus gain about five years in which to give way slowly to a government of Southern Rhodesia's African majority by instituting a few concessions and reforms.

Whether this will actually come about, or work, is now apparently going to be settled in the streets of Southern Rhodesian towns. The outcome may have a considerable influence on developments in South Africa.

One thing is certain. The determined action of the black nationalists has already created serious rifts in the white ruling class. At a press conference held Friday by the "People's Caretaker Council," former Prime Minister Garfield Todd, who held office from



**SALUTE OF LIBERATION MOVEMENT.** These South African Negro women, defying Jim Crow regulations on a train, make gesture of resistance against segregationist dictatorship in their country. Now Negroes in Southern Rhodesia, facing danger that South Africa-type apartheid will be imposed in their land, are launching their own resistance fight.

1953 to 1958, "pledged support to the nationalists" (*The Times*, April 18) and urged the white government to negotiate a settlement with them. Time was short to avoid tragedy, which was the only alternative, he said. He claimed many whites now felt as he did.

Todd was forced out by Welensky in 1958 when he urged "rethinking" by the whites and broke with racism. Welensky and his former associates are now said to be in the position then held by Todd, that is, for the "multi-racial" state with a "gradual" acceptance of black majority rule.

LONDON, April 19 — For two consecutive issues, *The Observer*, independent paper associated with the Astor newspaper interests, has been advocating a blockade of South Africa by the United States and Great Britain — which buy the overwhelming bulk of South African exports — in order to force the racist Verwoerd government out of office and to end *apartheid* there. This comes at a time when the racist regime's cruel trials of leading nationalist revolutionaries are committing it to the dead-end road of total and all-out violence.

Aside from the moral issues, the paper argues in today's editorial, the self-interest of the world capitalist system dictates a policy of opposing *apartheid*.

"With the whole Afro-Asian and Communist world ranged against it, the South African dictatorship — and that is what *apartheid* is to the non-white majority — will increasingly come under active challenge. Not even white South Africa's best friends sincerely believe that the present situation can last for more than five years or so.

"If it is left to the Communist Powers alone to assist the Africans to bring about the eventual dislodgement of the present regime, it is likely that the regime that follows this one would be Communist-influenced. This would present the Russians (or Chinese or both) with the only industrialized African country. It would also prove to all the colored peoples of the world that Western support for the rule of the majority ceases when the majority is not white-skinned.

"Willy-nilly, the West is going to be obliged to meet this challenge. The choice will be between trying to prop up a racist dictatorship and trying to wrest from the Communists the credit for bringing about its overthrow. But

if this choice is left too late, the latter possibility may no longer exist.

"If the West fails to see in time that this is a case where self-interest, quite apart from the moral issues, obliges us to espouse the cause of revolution, the effect on the influence of the West throughout the world may be dramatic. If we simply do nothing or the right thing too late, the West may lose enough political credit, to become, itself, a minority influence in world affairs."

## N.Y. Rally for Morton Sobell Hears Notables Urge Pardon

NEW YORK — Some 800 people attended a rally April 23 to demand a "citizens' full pardon" for Morton Sobell, who now is serving the fourteenth year of a 30-year sentence on a flimsy espionage charge. Petitions demanding his release on the grounds of innocence — signed by 3,500 persons — were received by Sobell's wife Helen.

A "citizen's full pardon" is a personal rejection of the conviction of Sobell by a government which claims to be a citizens' government. The hope is to muster several hundred thousand such "pardons" in order to pressure President Johnson to grant an official pardon.

Assembled at the Great Hall of Cooper Union, the meeting heard a strongly-worded message from the British playwright, Arnold Wesker. "It seems that Sobell's recent request for a question of clemency to be changed to a question of 'a full pardon based on my innocence and nothing else' cannot be possibly interpreted as other than an extraordinary manifestation of complete innocence," Wesker wrote.

He then raised a question in the minds of many: "How can the American authorities persistently ignore such facts as the present trial of Roy Cohn, one of McCarthy's chief assistants and a leading prosecutor at the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, who is himself facing charges which include fraud and perjury?"

Marshall Perlin, Sobell's lawyer, reminded his listeners that Sobell had been kept in jail by the government for months before being indicted. It would have freed him, Perlin said, if he had pleaded guilty.

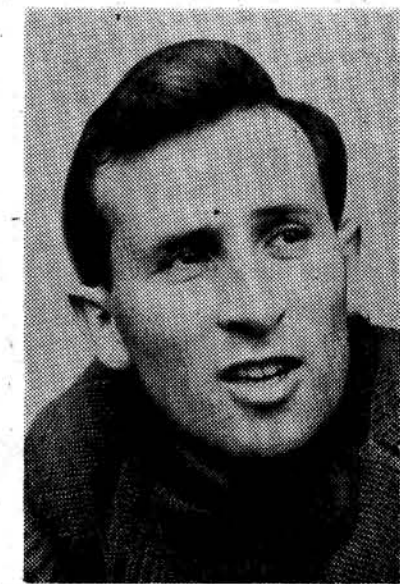
Barrows Dunham, author of *Man Against Myth*, recalled the atmosphere of Sobell's conviction, when "the virtuous had no power

and the powerful had no virtue."

Mrs. Morton Sobell spoke on the plans of the committee to collect signatures for the citizens' full pardon drive. She explained that the meeting had cost \$2,500 for preparation and advertisement, but they had been forbidden to take a collection.

The committee had considered a "collect-in" she said. "We would have received far more publicity than we will now." However, they had confidence that their supporters would help make up the loss. (Contributions can be sent to the Committee to Secure Justice For Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, N.Y. 10, N.Y.)

Prof. Fred Rodell of the Yale Law School, said he did not know whether Sobell was innocent or not, but "the proof presented in court was so flimsy I don't see how any juror could have voted against his innocence."



Arnold Wesker

## THE BELGIAN DOCTORS' STRIKE

## They Fought for 'Right' to Gouge the Sick

The international medical combine has just lost another fight against "socialized medicine" as 10,000 Belgian doctors and 2,000 dentists and optometrists ended their 18-day strike and went back to work. The settlement gave the physicians a promise of negotiations on 26 "objectionable" features in Belgium's new social security law, but outright concessions on only two of their main complaints — the rates of standardized fees, and additional free time for private practice.

Belgian workers have been covered by almost total social security since 1944 when the original law was passed. This program provides unemployment insurance, sickness benefits, pensions, maternity leave and pay, aid for children, the blind and disabled. It also provides subsidies paid by the government for each child in a family above a certain number. It did not pay doctors' bills directly, but reimbursed the patient for a small portion of whatever his doctor charged him. The combined strength of the country's 4.5 million organized workers forced amendment of the law last December to include direct payment of doctor bills and the standardization of fees.

The new law struck the medical profession where it hurts the most — in the pocketbook. While it is possible that the lowness of the new fees made a legitimate grievance, their real fight was for the protection of their own self interest and their right to practice the art of healing for as much profit as the traffic would bear.

According to the Belgian consulate in New York the average wage of Belgian industrial workers is about \$34 gross — 73 cents per hour for a 48-hour week. A

10% deduction from each worker's paycheck is matched by an employer-contribution ranging from 22 to 40%. These apparently high employer rates are actually fringe benefits won by the working class over the past 20 years. The Belgian capitalists, like their brothers in the rest of the "free" world, have not "given" anything voluntarily.

## Few Doctors

Belgium has a population of slightly more than 9 million — over half of whom are organized into trade unions. With only 10,000 doctors to serve the entire population, it is easy to see that the scarcity of medical men would serve to raise fees higher and higher — out of reach of the ordinary workers who needed care. On the other hand, their scarcity gave the doctors a weapon against the workers and the government. When the social-security law was amended late in 1963 to fix the size of fees and provide for their direct payment by the government, the medical association threatened a strike. A moratorium of three months — from Jan. 1, 1964, when the new law went into effect — ended on March 31. The next day 95 per cent of all the doctors in the country closed their offices and discontinued their telephone service. A majority of them left the country for the Netherlands, Luxembourg, West Germany and France. Only a skeleton staff was assigned to emergency hospital and clinic stations.

Several attempts at negotiations failed. On April 12 Premier Lefevre ordered immediate mobilization of all military medical reservists. Immediately the Belgian Medical Association discontinued its emergency service, withdraw-

ing its members from the hospitals. However, 3,500 reservists donned their uniforms and reported for duty at the hospitals. Some recalcitrants refused to do any more than wear their uniforms. These defiant doctors were weeded out and sent to West Germany as part of Belgium's NATO forces there.

On April 18 Premier Lefevre made two concessions to the strikers — a promise of upward revision of the standardized fees and four afternoons per week for their private practice. In a speech in parliament, the premier promised that the law's basic principles would remain intact. He further pledged that workers' social-security taxes would not be increased to pay the additional fees, but that the \$7 million increase in the cost of the insurance program would be met from general funds. A commission is to be set up to study all aspects of public health.

In this situation Premier Lefevre, a Christian Socialist, who heads a government coalition with the Socialist Party, found himself between the devil and the deep blue sea. His heart was with the doctors about whom he said, "Their desire to keep a personal and human character in their profession was wise and honorable." But had he capitulated to the demands of the Medical Association he would have faced a general strike of Belgium's workers.

It will be interesting to watch the forthcoming negotiations wherein a capitalist premier tries to balance himself between a militant working class, determined to preserve the gains it has won, and an arrogant Medical Association stubbornly opposed to any limitations on its members profit-making.

## How Cuba Uprooted Race Discrimination

By Harry Ring

16 pages 15 cents

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# Letters From Our Readers

[This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters under 400 words. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.]

## U.S.-South African Bloc?

Southampton, N.Y.

Today's *Newsday* carries two significant pictures — one of a civil-rights demonstrator being hauled along the ground by cops at the World's Fair, the other of the steel-wire stockade at the Fair which was built mainly for civil-rights demonstrators. It should

have a sign over it: "Welcome to the World's Fair — Peace Through Understanding!"

This policy, followed to its ultimate absurdity, can only end in the United States and South Africa united against the rest of the world.

Continued success with your excellent publication.

J.L.

## From London

London, England

Many thanks for sending me *The Militant*. I find it most interesting, particularly at this time when it would appear that most heartening things are taking place in your country.

I particularly like the articles by George Breitman and Robert Vernon and congratulate you on the magnificent work you are doing.

A.W.A.

## From Canada

St. Catharines, Canada

I very much appreciate your newspaper and the honest picture it gives of "the other side" of world affairs. I'm very much interested in socialist ideas and I attend the Vanguard Forum when I get a chance to go to Toronto. This is the headquarters of the League for Socialist Action, and the papers, *Workers Vanguard* and *Young Socialist Forum*.

My own ideas in the field of politics are still growing, but you can be sure that as a rationalist and free thinker I will reject what I consider invalid or erroneous and will always leave my mind open to alter or reject any ideas which I might now consider "true," but which further evidence might invalidate.

Keep up your militant support of some of Malcolm X's theories and the Freedom Now Movement. I would sure like to see Malcolm X mention the plight of Nova Scotia Negroes in his speeches, "Africanville" in Halifax in particular. I could sure inform him on conditions there since it's where I grew up.

I'd like to support his fight in whatever way I can.

W.L.

## "Labor's Giant Step"

New York, N.Y.

Here is an interesting coincidence. I was reading about the recent United Auto Workers convention in the April 6 *Militant* where the South Gate, Calif. delegate, Louis Ciccone, spoke on the shorter work week. He referred to a similar speech he made at the 1953 convention, eleven years ago.

That same evening I did some proofreading on the forthcoming book, *Labor's Giant Step*, by Art Preis. And there I found myself reading the details on the "30 for 40" fight, including Ciccone's comments, at the 1953 auto convention! This only goes to prove, if proof is necessary, what a valuable reference work *Labor's Giant Step* will be.

Robert Chester

## More on Mrs. Peabody

Springfield, Mass.

In answer to S.W.'s letter (*The Militant*, April 13), there has been a concerted effort on the part of several individuals in the Negro community of Springfield, Mass., to show the false face that the Peabodys of Massachusetts wear and their split-tongued approach to the cause of civil rights.

## Thought for the Week

"WASHINGTON — The high unemployment which has plagued the nation for more than six years is going to linger on much longer than the Johnson administration officials concede. The jobless rate . . . may slip below five per cent at the end of this year, but not by much. And the rate will probably rebound to well above five per cent in 1965 and beyond. These are the considered conclusions of a respectable number of economists, both in and out of government, men both of liberal and conservative persuasions." — The April 24 *Wall Street Journal*.

True, Peabody's mother went to St. Augustine, Florida, to show the white people of America just how and where she stood, but in our opinion if the Peabodys had any understanding of the present-day events as they relate to the fight for equality and first-class status, they would have clearly seen that their first and foremost duty was to save Haywood Porter from extradition from Massachusetts to the barbarous chain gangs of Virginia. Extradition is a left-over from the days of Mr. Charlie's plantation laws to keep the Negro people in slavery and is the present day's legal machinery to "do all that we can with the laws as they are"! This makes it almost impossible to save anyone from extradition no matter how justified they may be because the "laws" say thus and so.

We felt the Peabodys staged the Florida bit to get themselves off the local hook after many Negroes in Springfield expressed their anger at the return of Haywood Porter to Virginia as well as to retain the support of the many Negroes who did and still support the Governor.

The slums and ghettos of Boston, Springfield, Worcester, and Pittsfield speak of the segregation, discrimination, unemployment, disfranchisement and police brutality.

Harold Williams, Chairman  
Save Haywood Porter Committee

## Alternative for Socialists?

Nutley, N.J.

Your report on the student socialist conference at Yale again raises the question of how socialists can best function politically.

The conference was offered three alternatives:

1. work within the Democratic Party to push it leftward.
2. work with a socialist party.
3. work within the mass organizations (civil rights, peace, labor, etc.)

I must opt for the Democratic Party and the mass group choices, albeit sadly and reluctantly. My decision is based upon the violently biased attitudes held by major segments of society toward socialists, i.e., government, communication media, labor bureaucracy, and much of the public itself. Significant cracks have appeared in the wall isolating socialism in America but these are still insufficient to permit socialists a fair hearing. A true political dialogue has not yet been achieved. The hooting and jeering which greet one who honestly identifies himself as a socialist makes such honesty political folly.

I am not unmindful of the almost debilitating frustration which results from working within a bourgeois party. But having recognized this serious handicap, I must also recognize the Democratic Party as an existing structure which can be used to solve problems and build an acceptance of socialist ideas.

The problem is to acquaint Americans with socialist solutions to their closest problems. That this approach works is clearly indicated by the kind of federal representatives elected by the people of Tennessee since TVA. They tested a social solution, liked it, and now clamor for more — witness the kind of solutions offered by Gore and Kefauver.

But most of all we must raise the American consciousness of problems. We cannot interpret problems and offer solutions until the people recognize that a problem exists. While this recognition is absent, the man who identifies himself as a socialist immediately loses his audience. If a Democrat in South Bend were to present a socialist explanation of the Studebaker mass layoff to the laid-off workers themselves, he would have an audience — an audience which may be ready to hear a socialist solution.

If this approach sounds opportunistic, reformist, revisionist, sneaky (add the rest of the stock epithets here), it is all of that. But it has a much greater chance of rousing the people than does an all-the-eggs-in-one-basket, openly declared socialist approach. Let's face it, there ain't gonna be no revolution in America nor will socialist parties convince people, given the way things are.

R.L.

## From Mexico

Mexico City, Mexico

The Freedom Now struggle is very heartening. *The Militant* is better each issue, and one of the things that make it better each time is the reporting of the high level reached by this encouraging struggle.

To Latin Americans the Negro struggle is a great source of confidence because we know that our struggle against the Northern imperialist colossus has an impressive ally in the 20 million Negroes inside the monster. Can you imagine the enormous effect of this struggle?

M.R.

## It Was Reported in the Press

**Some Joke, Eh Boss?** — In his April 27 speech to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, President Johnson noted the tax cuts and other recent measures benefitting business and added: "But I must apologize to you this morning — we haven't done anything for business this week. But please remember, this is only Monday morning."

**Theological View** — Rev. Dr. John Krumm, chaplain of Columbia University, says the civil-disobedience demonstrations at the opening of the World's Fair had "no justification in the Christian conscience." He said, "The Christian will be bound to support the police agencies of the state in their responsibility to break up such demonstrations." To further buttress his argument, he said that both St. Peter and St. Paul felt that even an unjust state had the function of maintaining "public order."

**Like Mr. Moses?** — Another blast at the demonstrations at the Fair came from a non-theological source, the *New York Herald-Tribune*, which made this point: "As the civil-rights champions correctly point out, the Negro is underprivileged. But their solution seems odd; disrupt the Fair, which indirectly is a major source of revenue for the underprivileged."

**Beatle Binge** — So far the Women's Christian Temperance Union has taken no public stand on the Beatles. But it should be

interested in an April 25 London dispatch to the *Christian Science Monitor* which reports: "There is growing evidence here that Beatle-style guitar groups are cutting down drunkenness among their teenage followers. A big decrease in convictions for drunkenness in 1963 is reported for the 18-21 age group in Merseyside, home of the Beatles, in Birmingham, and in London."

**Tenant Victory** — New York slum dwellers who are convinced that the courts generally side with the landlords against the tenants should take heart from a recent state Appellate Court decision which reduced a New Yorker's rent from \$890 a month to zero. The tenant complained he had signed a lease for eleven rooms but only got ten.

**Women on Right Track** — An April 14 AP dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., reported: "The American woman's attitude toward government and economics could lead to the downfall of the free-enterprise system, says a New York advertising executive.

Dwight C. Van Meter . . . said a survey of college seniors showed 66 per cent of the women believed standards of living would improve if all workers got more corporation profits and prices and production were controlled by the government. "If most of us ever decide to agree with these women students, we can kiss this thing called the American way of life goodbye," he said."

**The House a Lot of Us Live In** — An estimated 7.3 million U.S. dwellings have been classified as "dilapidated," according to federal housing standards.

**What's Good for GM . . . ?** — The 56 top officers and executives of General Motors drew \$13 million in salaries and bonuses last year, an average of better than \$232,000 each. Frederic G. Donner, chairman and chief executive officer of the company, drew \$655,000 and John F. Gordon, president and chief operating officer, drew \$740,000. In all cases the bonuses, which are spread out and subject to much less taxes than salaries, were triple the salaries.

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## Michigan SWP Nominates Frank Lovell, Evelyn Sell

DETROIT, April 22 — The Michigan State Committee of the Socialist Workers Party today announced its nomination for Governor and U.S. Senate. Nominated for Governor is Frank Lovell, an auto worker and UAW member. Evelyn Sell, mother of two children, a Wayne honor student and writer for the socialist press, was nominated to run for Senator.

Candidates Lovell and Sell will run on the party's national ticket calling for Freedom Now and an end to the cold war. They will follow up the campaign begun here by their presidential candidate Clifton DeBerry, the first Negro in U.S. history to run for president.

Lovell demanded the federal government send well-integrated troops to the South, or to federally deputize Negro veterans to defend Negro citizens' right to vote. Lovell upheld the constitutional right of Negroes to organized self-defense against racist attacks. Mrs. Sell will campaign for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, for unilateral scrapping of nuclear stockpiles, for resumption of peaceful relations with Cuba and for recognition of China.

Other planks in the party's program are: 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay; unemployment compensation for the duration of unemployment; free medical care for all, and civil liberties.

Frank Lovell, Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor, is a graduate of the University of California. He has been a seaman, carpenter, and is presently a model maker at General Motors. He is a member of UAW Local 160, and was an international organizer for



Frank Lovell

the Sailors Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers International Union. He wrote *Maritime*, a book on marine history, industry and labor, and has written for *The Militant*. He was editor of *The Defender*, a rank-and-file seamen's paper in Seattle. He was candidate for Governor of Michigan in 1960 and is now State Chairman of the Socialist Workers Party.

### Senatorial Candidate

Evelyn Sell, candidate for U.S. Senator, is a mother of two, and is now a senior at Wayne State University. She won the University's Tompkins award for creative writing in 1952. She is chairman of WSU Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students. She writes for *The Militant*, *International Socialist Review*, a quarterly magazine, and for *World Outlook*, an international labor press service. She was an office worker for six years before returning to Wayne State.

Detroiters had a chance to hear and speak with the candidates at a May Day celebration at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Commenting on the celebration, Bob Himmel, SWP campaign manager, said, "Socialism is not a tiny, unimportant movement. That is why we celebrate May Day — a day when in most of the countries of the world, capitalist or not, thousands and millions of people march in support of socialism and the cause of labor."



Evelyn Sell

## Clubbings by Police Fail to Stem Chester, Pa., Freedom-Now Fight

APRIL 27 — Chester, Pa., civil-rights forces are catching their breath during a pause in a month-long series of ever-mounting demonstrations against school segregation. The demonstrations reached a climax last week when they forced the closing of the city's school system and forced the intervention of Pennsylvania Governor William Scranton.

There have been some 600 arrests since the demonstrations began March 27 and over 20 demonstrators have been injured as the Chester power structure unsuccessfully tried to crush the protests with police violence and stiff fines and bail requirements.

Governor Scranton sent in the State Human Relations Committee. It is beginning public hearings on the school segregation issue and is empowered to order the Chester school board to act on its findings. The governor's representatives, however, so far have not attempted to meet with the leader of the Chester civil rights movement, Stanley Branche, chairman of the Committee for Freedom Now.

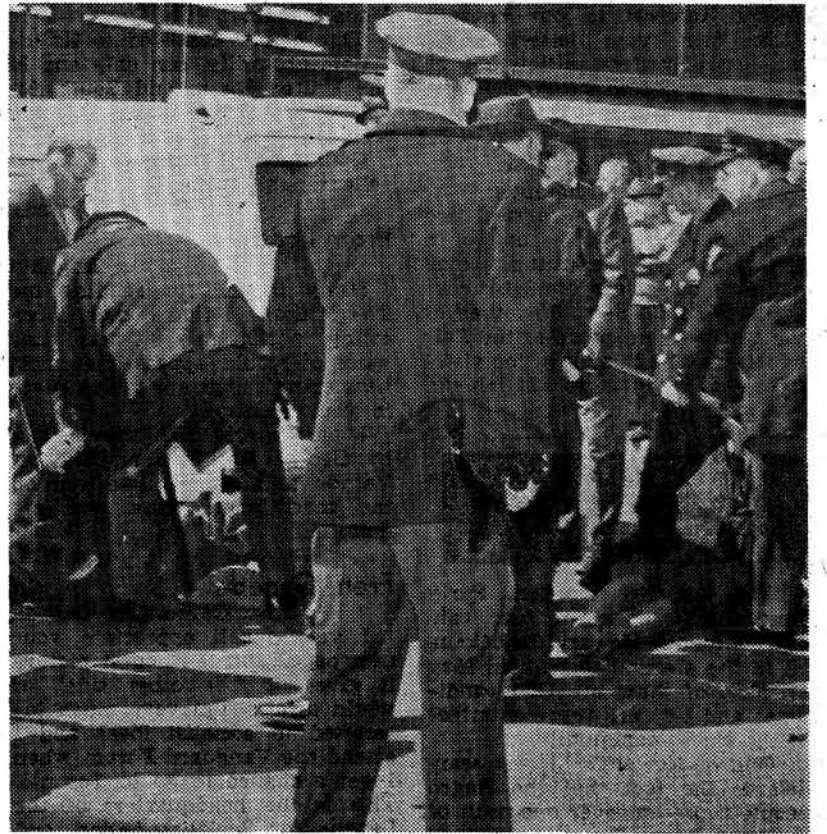
Branche and Philip Savage, tri-state secretary of the NAACP, were among more than 200 arrested April 22 when demonstrations forced the closing of the schools.

Chester's school system has 16 schools with 11,000 students and 200 teachers. The city has a population of 63,400 persons, 27,000 of them Negroes. The series of demonstrations began after the school board refused to eliminate *de facto* segregation either of teachers or of students. Civil-rights forces point out that books and facilities are "hand-me-down" and inferior in the schools in Negro residential neighborhoods.

The April 22 demonstrations included sit-ins at several schools, and a mass march of about 1,000 protesters outside the home of Delaware County Republican Party leader, John J. McClure, an old-style political boss. Negroes refer to Chester as "McClure's plantation."

The demonstrations were peaceful until police at McClure's home told a group of the pickets to move around the corner. When they did so, they found themselves in a pre-arranged trap. They were met by three buses, used as police vans, and a contingent of club-swinging cops. Demonstrators were clubbed, arrested, and put in the buses.

The cops also beat and arrested *Philadelphia Bulletin* reporter



LAND OF THE FREE? This is Chester, Pa., where cops club, kick and jail American citizens for daring to insist on their constitutional rights.

Timothy Tyler. His nose was broken by a police blackjack. At least one other newsman, *Philadelphia Tribune* photographer Jack Franklin, was also arrested and his camera smashed. These actions were denounced by the Philadelphia Press Association in a telegram to Mayor James H. Gorbey of Chester as "a shocking demonstration of incompetence and irresponsibility" on the part of his police.

Herman Dawson, 34, a factory worker, who has frequently put up his home as security bond for arrested demonstrators, was brutally beaten near the police headquarters. Dawson had just been at a meeting of ministers where it was decided that pickets should not demonstrate outside the police station. He had just arrived on the scene with Felder Rouse, vice chairman of the Freedom Now Committee, to tell the pickets to disperse.

### Cops Changed Car

"Suddenly a large contingent of state troopers," reports the *Philadelphia Tribune*, "ran into the open and charged the car." They pulled Dawson out and beat him with clubs. A Negro policeman who joined in this clubbing was identified by witnesses as Theodore Laws, a longtime member of the Chester force. Dawson was hospitalized with possible multiple fractures and internal injuries.

This kind of police violence led to reprisals and several cops were injured by flying missiles. Police- man Laws reported later that most of the windows in his house and his car were smashed after the word got around that he had helped beat Dawson.

On Friday, April 24, 100 state troopers and 60 Chester cops attacked a demonstration of some 100 persons at an intersection in Chester. Bystanders hurled rocks and bottles at the police as they chased the demonstrators down the street, clubbing and arresting them. Twenty protesters and six cops were injured.

Both Branche and NAACP leader Savage were still in jail — on charges stemming from the Wednesday demonstration — and were not involved in this incident. But Rev. Clayton K. Hewitt, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Atonement, in Morton, Pa., was arrested for "inciting to riot." The *Philadelphia Bulletin* reports that

he was among those urging the demonstrators to march peacefully.

Branche and Savage announced that the demonstrations would be temporarily interrupted. Branche said: "We do not want to engage in a civil war . . . This is not a moratorium on demonstrations. We only want to get the idea of peaceful demonstrations back into perspective."

Judging from the nightly mass meetings and the turnout on the picket lines, the Committee for Freedom Now has large backing from the Negro youth. They exhibit a fine discipline in action, carry themselves proudly, with a spirit of dedication that is infectious and practically forces the adults into motion with them.

With such backing, the CFN has forced changes in attitude of the other organization in the movement. The Chester NAACP Youth Council exerted pressure on the adult NAACP branch which allied itself with the CFN in the March 28 sit-down in Chester's streets and which maintained the alliance through the month of demonstrations. Students from Swarthmore and Lincoln University have sent delegations consistently and, as the struggle deepened, students from the University of Pennsylvania, Haverford, and other schools have also appeared.

On the other hand, white residents opposed to desegregation are also organizing. A group called the Chester Parents Association — which Branche characterized as "the white vigilantes" — held a meeting of some 2,000 persons over the weekend and is expected to appear before the state commission hearings.

### Crime Rate Drops in Chester

The mayor of Chester, Pa., reports that, since the almost daily demonstrations against school segregation began March 27, "there has been a marked decrease in crime." The mayor complains, however, of a drastic increase in false alarms which has forced the city administration to place guards "in the vicinity of every fire-alarm box in the city at night."

## DENVER MAYOR REFUSES TO ACT

### Protests Mount Over Police Brutality

DENVER, April 24 — The fight against police brutality continues to grow here. A joint statement by spokesmen for four local Spanish-American organizations and the local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality was sent to Gov. John Love on April 15. It cited three cases of police brutality against Spanish-Americans during the previous week and detailed the inaction of the city administration on these and previous cases. It called for the governor's intervention against police brutality in Denver.

This is the first time that Negro and Spanish-American organizations in Denver have gotten together to act on such an issue.

Peter Gomez, the youth who was shot in the stomach last week, is currently chained to his bed in the criminal ward of the Denver General Hospital. Apparently no charges have been filed against him yet. The Committee Against Police Brutality decided last night

to threaten the mayor with a "chain-in" if Gomez is not immediately unshackled.

The other three organizations which signed the letter to the governor are Los Voluntarios, American G.I. Forum and the United Mother's Organization. The letter charges the following:

### Attacks Listed

"We bring to your attention the following actions occurring in the past seven days. 1) Peter Gomez, an unarmed Spanish-American, shot in the stomach. 2) Amos Duran, a Spanish-American, with 17 stitches on his face, scarred for life, due to a brutal night-stick beating. 3) George Romero, a Spanish-American, handcuffed and held at gun point, while a police dog was loosened on him and he was viciously bitten.

"These and other serious matters, including the Salazar case [Salazar was clubbed to death by an off-duty cop], have been

brought before Mayor Currihan. Inaction, complacency, deceit, and timidity continue to be the rule within the city administration.

"1) Mayor Currihan has taken no action. 2) The police claim of innocence is now contradicted by witnesses before the grand jury. 3) Manager of Safety Hoffman refuses to suspend the officers involved although the Salazar case is under serious question. 4) City Attorney, Max Zall, has ordered the City Commission on Community Relations to cease investigating the Salazar case . . ."

Commentators here suggest that the Democratic Party machine is getting panicky. It fears that it will lose its hold over the big bloc of Spanish-American votes that helped elect the mayor. As a candidate, Mayor Currihan had promised the community an independent grievance committee to investigate complaints against the police. He reneged on that promise and the community is enraged.