

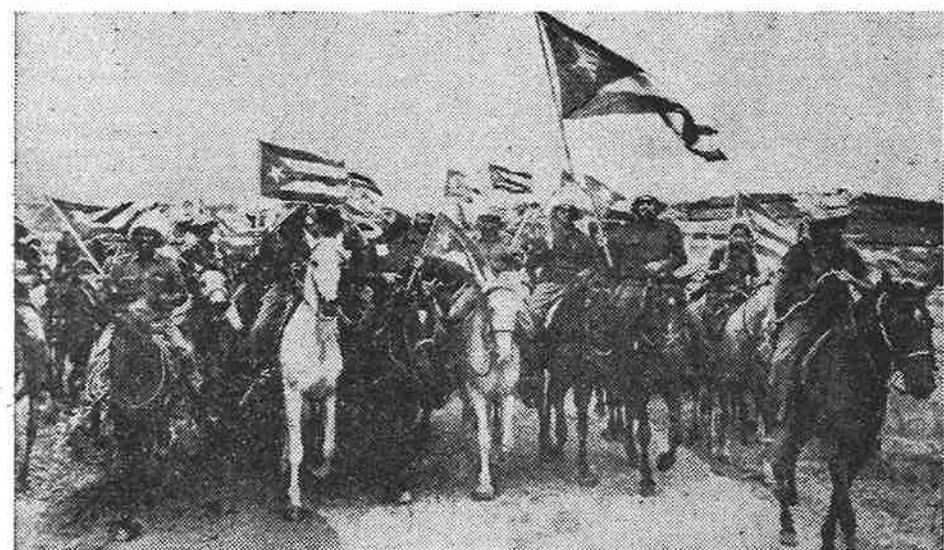
WORKERS WORLD

Vol. 4, No. 2



JANUARY 29, 1962

10 CENTS



In Cuba—A group of peasants and Rebel soldiers riding through the fields of Mayari, on their way to declare the huge United Fruit landholdings, in the name of the Revolution, "Free Territory of America."

Pentagon Blackmail Tactics Are Rebuffed Again At Punta del Este Conference

Fear of Revolution at Home Forces Latin American Governments to Block Action Against Free Cuba

PUNTA DEL ESTE, January 25, 1961 —The effort of the State Department to push through a gigantic blockade against Cuba collapsed today.

A motion to expel Cuba from the OAS, which was regarded as Yankee imperialism's second line of attack seemed also headed for defeat.

Revolutionary struggles of masses of people—in Venezuela, Bolivia, Uruguay and other Latin American countries were regarded as a major factor in the setback dealt the plans of the U.S. to rig the conference.

On the very first day of the conference, an attempt was made to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela. On the second day, mass action involving hundreds of thousands of workers took place. Over 20 people—including several policemen — were killed and 30 were wounded. Similar riots took place in other parts of Venezuela.

In La Paz, Bolivia, the pro-Cuban, anti-imperialist demonstrations also erupted when police fired upon the crowds. Similar demonstrations were held in Montevideo, Uruguay (the country where the conference is being held) and, in fact, throughout all Latin America.

Dean Rusk and his collaborators at the conference, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. and Walt W. Rostow, have already been forced to back down from their crude and arrogant threats of blackmail in the face of these developments.

On the first day of the conference, the U.S. papers openly headlined that Rusk threatened the Latin American countries that the \$20 billion Alliance for Progress "aid" plan would be "jeopardized" unless they collaborated with U.S. imperialism's scheme to strangle the Cuban Revolution. No sanctions, no money—just like that.

But by the second day, the whole U.S. strategy was revised. The blackmail was quietly dropped.

Let no one be taken in by this hypocritical maneuver. There will be other maneuvers at the conference. U.S. imperialism will never rest in its relentless war against the Cuban people and their Revolution.

But the echoes of the machine guns in Caracas will not remain unheard in Punta del Este.

Not the end of the Cuban Revolution, but the beginning of the whole Latin American Revolution is on the order of the day.

Labor Unions, Others, Support Mae Mallory's Extradition Fight

The fight to stop the extradition of Mrs. Mae Mallory from Ohio to North Carolina is resulting in more and more support for this Black Liberation fighter, framed on a phony kidnapping charge.

An important section of the labor movement is helping in the struggle. Students on the university campuses in various parts of the state are also organizing themselves to help.

The Civil Rights Committee of the Ohio State AFL-CIO unanimously voted to support the fight against extradition on Friday, January 19th. This followed the action taken by the Greater Youngstown Area AFL-CIO Council which came out strongly in Mrs. Mallory's defense. The Monroe Defense Committee has just recently learned that the United Rubber Workers of America, through its Human Relations Committee, sent wires of support to Governor Michael DiSalle opposing the extradition.

Other unions that have expressed themselves against North Carolina "justice" are: Local 2, United Rubber Workers, Akron; Local 1330, Steelworkers Union, Youngstown; Local 125, Building Laborers Union, Youngstown.

The Negro American Labor Council, Youngstown; the Cleveland NAACP; the Oberlin College (Ohio) NAACP; the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Atlanta; and the Montgomery (Alabama) Improvement Association, organizations devoted primarily

to the Afro-American struggle, have taken their stand alongside of Mrs. Mallory. The Los Angeles *Herald Dispatch* has championed her cause from the very beginning.

The Ohio Civil Liberties Union came out in the early days of the case, taking its stand that justice would not prevail for Mrs. Mallory in North Carolina.

The Americans for Democratic Action of Mahoning County and various leaders of Steelworkers Union locals in Steubenville and Youngstown have signed petitions and sent telegrams to the Governor.

On the Ohio State University campus, a representative of the Monroe Defense Committee has spoken to hundreds of students, and he has a full schedule of meetings there and at other campuses for the next few weeks. Professors and students at Ohio State, Antioch, Central States & Wilberforce, Ohio University, Western Reserve, Kent State, Fenn College, and Case Institute, have expressed themselves strongly in communications to the Governor.

The Monroe Defense Committee, on Sunday, January 21st, sent a delegation to Washington, D. C., to request support from the national officers of the AFL-CIO. The Committee is already seeking support from various international unions.

On January 15th, a post-hearing brief was filed and the Governor's decision is now being awaited.

Rob Williams Gets Thunderous Ovation

Robert F. Williams was given a rousing, thunderous ovation at the People's Conference which opened in Havana on January 22. He was introduced by Nicholas Guillan, the prominent Cuban Revolutionary poet. Guillan warmly embraced Williams. It was a demonstration of solidarity between the Cuban people and the aspirations of the 20 million black people of North America, who are struggling for freedom.

The People's Conference in Havana opened almost at the same time as the OAS meeting in Punta del Este. Washington seemed to have its ears attuned to the goings on at the Havana confer-

ence. The sight of the most prominent fighter for the liberation of the black people in this country, receiving such wholehearted support at this important gathering in Cuba, must have made State Department officials squirm.

Robert Williams, editor and publisher of the Monroe, North Carolina weekly, *The Crusader*, is in exile in Cuba.

He was forced to flee with his family for his life. The F.B.I.—instead of coming to his rescue from the lynch mob—conducted a nation-wide search to hunt him down and frame him on a phony kidnapping charge.

Rob Williams' only crime was his de-

termination and courage to organize Afro-Americans against racist oppression in this country. In Monroe, N. C., he built an armed defense guard of his people that had the Klan on the run.

That is the real reason he was framed—and forced to seek asylum in Cuba—temporarily. His followers in Monroe—also harassed, hounded, and framed by federal authorities as well as local, have maintained their organization, their militancy, and their defense guards.

In the first article which Williams wrote for the *Crusader* since his exile, following the mob attack on the black people of Monroe last August, he vowed

to return to the land where he was born "but which never has been home."

Williams broadcasts over Radio Havana every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P.M.

Young "Brigadistas"

This year in Cuba, over 100,000 young people have joined voluntary training brigades to wipe out illiteracy. These young "brigadistas" are teaching international working class solidarity along with the ABC's.

—One group of these youngsters calls itself the "Patrice Lumumba Brigade."

Peasants Hold Torch-Light Parade for Cuba



IN BRAZIL—the people of Recife joyously celebrate.

WORKERS WORLD

Founded March, 1959

Editorial office:

46 W. 21st Street, New York, N.Y.

Telephone: AL 5-0352

Editor: Vincent Copeland

Manager: Dorothy Ballan

Vol. 4, No. 2 — January 29, 1962

Published Twice Monthly



A Victory "Embarrasses" Them!

When 9,000 New York City electrical construction workers — already in the "aristocracy" of labor—got the five-hour day for six hours pay, the great masses of dollar-an-hour and two dollars-an-hour workers didn't show many signs of tremendous enthusiasm.

But the truth is that the electrical workers' victory is a victory for the working class and it can be used as a battering ram against the bosses. It can be seized upon and made a battle cry for other unions.

It is the duty of the labor leadership to galvanize the labor movement with the slogan for the shorter work-day with no reduction in pay — to publicize the electricians' victory far and wide and demand the same for every other group of workers.

But how do the official U.S. labor leaders react to the electrical workers' victory? Exactly the way U.S. Big Business wants them to react!

The top AFL-CIO labor leaders told reporters on January 20 that they thought the electrical settlement was "unjustifiable" and that they saw it as "an embarrassment to the labor movement."

These officials endorse Kennedy's Labor-Management policy committee whose report this month said that emphasis should be on programs for "full employment" rather than "a general reduction in working hours."

But full employment without a reduction in working hours (and without a war) is impossible under the present economic system. And the labor leaders know this just as well as anyone else.

Naturally the electrical settlement is an "embarrassment" to the labor officials (not the labor movement!) insofar as it makes them get off their fat behinds to lead a battle for the shorter work-day.

This is the kind of "embarrassment" that these leaders should get more often.

U.S. Bosses Gaggling the 'Worker'

The publishers of the weekly and mid-week *Worker* were summoned to appear before a federal grand jury in Washington on January 24 and 25 and produce records relating to editorial policy, circulation and finances.

By this action, the government is trying to shut down a working class newspaper. It is trying to link up the *Worker* to the prosecution of the Communist Party under the McCarran Act and attempting to gag the paper as it is attempting to railroad the CP leaders.

This is of course an infringement of the freedom of speech guaranteed in the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution—a right that was fought for by the martyrs of 1776, who are now in fact repudiated by their capitalist descendants—who call themselves "democrats of the Free World."

They are hypocrites as well as dictators, these enemies of free speech.

What a hue and cry went up from these "democrats" when the Castro government withdrew the lush subsidies that Batista had granted to several newspapers and they folded up! How concerned these "democrats" were when the printing workers on one paper in Havana appended a comment to their boss' counter-revolutionary editorial, saying that they disagreed with it!

And a few weeks ago they were complaining because Kennedy's interview in *Izvestia* was only printed (in full) in one Soviet newspaper that reached "only" 4 million readers!

But in the case of the *Worker*, published in New York City, with considerably smaller circulation than *Izvestia*, with no big advertisers to dictate its policy—the "democrats" take a different line. They try to put the *Worker* out of business.

Let no one be deceived by the legalistic trappings of the government's case against the *Worker*. Let no one have a penny's worth of confidence in the "democratic" pretensions of the prosecution.

The attack against the *Worker*, with its pretense of legality in form, is illegal and fascist in essence. It is an assault upon the basic rights of the working class.

The Cubans still in New York, again and again shouted slogans of support and solidarity with the Cuban revolution. "Hands Off Cuba!"—"Cuba Si; Yanqui No!"—and a new version of Get Out of Guantanamo — "Guantanamo's Got to Go!" (The U.S. naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, has even less roots in the country than Portugal's "enclave" of Goa had in India.)

The pickets were remarkable for their youthfulness. A good number of students participated and gave still more bounce and verve to the already bubbling spirits of the anti-imperialist demonstrators.

New Yorkers Picket for Cuba at the UN

The U.S. imperialist rigged conference of the O.A.S. at Punta del Este, Uruguay, was met by huge protest demonstrations throughout Latin America. But even more important, in some respects, several hundred North Americans demonstrated at the United Nations in New York City.

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee called the demonstration for January 22, the day of the opening of the Conference which was supposed to step up the drive to isolate and ultimately destroy revolutionary Cuba.

The enthusiastic and vociferous North American pickets, joined by a number of

U.S. Has Turned Puerto Rico Into a Nuclear Death Trap

By E. Rodriguez

How can anyone have any doubts of the betrayal of Luis Munoz Marin?

What more proof than the existing U.S. nuclear arsenal on the island! Munoz turned his back on countless requests not to let this happen. Yet it did!

The island is now a veritable nuclear fortress with perhaps more armaments per square mile than any state in the union.

Mind you, this happens in a so-called free commonwealth, as interpreted by the Governor, whose power is so tremendously disguised that even the people of Puerto Rico were unaware of what was taking place under their very noses until it was too late!

Puerto Rico, true to its emblem, always reflected the peaceful lamb in the meadows,—suddenly it's become a dangerous belligerent fort!

Munoz Marin has known from the beginning what was to take place, yet he chose to keep his constituents uninformed.

As an example of this betrayal, one has only to think of ENSENADA HONDA, near Ceiba, headquarters for a Naval and Submarine Command which is important enough to rate a U.S. Admiral. It has housing-guided "intermediate" ballistic type missiles, and electronic pin point projectiles plus aircraft carrier installations.

The next base for which Marin can be thanked for is the RAMEY FIELD AIR-

BASE, in Aguadilla, saturated with the latest "Hustler" long range planes. This base is known as one of the largest air force installations the U.S. possesses. Its importance places it under the command of a General.

Another Naval monstrosity is the ISLA GRANDE BASE, also commanded by an Admiral.

FORT BROOKES, Antilles Military command, is headed by another General.

The Vieques Base, is an annex of the Esenada Honda Naval Base, and training camp for the US Marine Corps, as well as a storehouse of every conceivable atomic weapon.

Thanks to Munoz, the peaceful town of Salinas has become an inferno with an Atomic Reactor which can be converted into an atomic manufacturing center.

CAMP BUCHANAN is another metropolitan center of troops in transit.

Munoz is nothing but a Jekyll and Hyde, since behind his apparent innocence and cordiality, he is directly responsible for the unbelievable death dealing machinations now reposing on the island in the service of Yankee imperialism.

Puerto Ricans have always given gallantly of their sons on behalf of a just cause, but this inferno is not of their making, rather of a barbarian who assumes peaceful poses behind pretty speeches.

"Nothing to Lose but Our Jail" Say Black Freedom Fighters of N.C.

By Kitty Fisher

"They take our jobs away, they threaten our homes and our families, they throw us in jail. But if they think the fear of jail is going to make us stop fighting, they are so wrong. We've been living in this white man's jail all our born days. We've got nothing to lose."

Monroe, North Carolina, may not look like a prison at first glance. Not if your skin is white. Not if you're just passing through. But stick around a while.

Watch the police cars cruise through Newtown, the black community, at night. Follow them when they stop and search out-of-town cars carrying Afro-American people. Look into their eyes, eyes that squint in a fleshy face, defenseless without the protection of a white sheet.

Stop in at the gas station where the local Klan boys hang out. Did the four white men who raped a pregnant Afro-American woman in nearby Marshville lean against this wall and brag about it?

Look at the houses. On the white side of the highway are nice substantial suburban homes—typical barbecue pits, 2-car garage, middle-class Americana. Over in Newtown the homes are neat but small and bare—like a prison cell. Only pride and hard work have kept these little bungalows from deteriorating into shacks. The furnishings reflect generations of grinding poverty, of never being able to get ahead of the next bill, and then the next.

Listen to the prisoners talk.

Prisoners of starvation: "She'll be working in the white man's house from six in the morning until six at night, with one day off, but she'll be getting \$15 a week and that's better than average in Monroe."

Prisoners of Southern justice: "Richard Crowder here is only 19 years old. He was indicted on a kidnapping charge along with Rob (Williams). He and Harold Reep, who was indicted for the same thing, spent a total of 118 days in jail before they were let out on bond. Harold's only 17."

Let your eyes rest on the faces of these two youths, due to stand trial February 9—and on the face of Jay Van Covington, 18, who is under a 2-year

suspended sentence for "inciting to riot." They are calm, serious faces, mature beyond their years. Men like these are not afraid of exchanging one kind of prison for another. Their courage and militancy is infectious. It swells out of Monroe, following the "wrong side" of the railroad tracks. It swirls down from Cleveland, Ohio, where Mae Mallory boldly fights extradition. It rides the radio beams in the voice of Rob Williams. And in bleak farmhouses and sooty mills throughout the South other men and women are reaching the boiling point. They know they have nothing to lose by fighting—but their chains.

The rattling of chains in the little town of Monroe, North Carolina, has brought the jailor to his feet. There is an icy perspiration on his face. He is trembling.

Top Cop Flops

The Omaha Mutual Insurance Company last month gave a \$10,000 award to the citizen who it considered to have made an "outstanding contribution to the personal security and safety of the American public."

The outstanding citizen who came up to Omaha Mutual's high standards and won the prize, was J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI.

But it was difficult to discover how the U.S. top copper had actually advanced the "safety of the American public."

He noted in his acceptance speech, for example, that the crime rate has nearly doubled in the last ten years.

Take Note, Edgar

Despite increased surveillance by the Japanese version of the F.B.I.—United Press International reported November 12 that Communist membership in Japan increased from 38,000 in August 1960 to 90,000 now.

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STREET

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Conference on 'Muzzling' Top Brass, Opens With Ike's Somersault

It seems like the 1962 version of the Army-McCarthy hearings have arrived. This time, the issue is even more deliberately confused than it was the last time. And the reaction is moving in with much more caution and finesse.

The lead-off witness and shining knight in armor in defense of civilian rule as against the military, was supposed to be none other than Dwight D. Eisenhower. In his farewell address to the country, he warned against the "unwarranted influence of the military." However, he turned a somersault during the last few days and sent in a letter to the Senate Committee holding the Walker hearings, in which he clearly sided with the military.

The excuse he gave for his about face was that "In these times, military considerations and economic considerations are interrelated to such a degree as to make an arbitrary dividing line between the military and the non-military increasingly unrealistic."

And how right he is! There are so many retired generals who have become bankers and industrialists. And so many industrialists and bankers have become generals and admirals that it does become a little confusing.—This is especially true when you see the same person one day in the uniform of a five-star general and the next day in cutaway coat as chairman of the board of a giant industrial corporation such as Sperry Rand where General MacArthur holds court.

The real issue, however, in the hearings, is whether the ruling class particularly the biggest and most powerful monopoly corporations, is veering in the direction of some form of military dictatorship or fascist rule.

The tendency of the ruling class has been to repose more and more political authority in the admirals and generals. After all, it is they who can best be trusted to impose a fascist dictatorship and unleash a nuclear war.

The fact that Sen. Stennis of Mississippi is supposed to be the "moderator" in this dispute, is the best commentary on the "unbiased" character of the hearings.

U.S. Planes Spraying Poison on South Vietnam Crops

Carrying Blessings of 'Democracy' Abroad

By V. Grey

United States planes are being used to spray poison on the crops of poor farmers in Asia.

Exaggeration? Here are the details from the *New York Times* of January 19:

"United States planes have sprayed jungle growth . . . to remove foliage hiding Communist guerrillas . . .

"The chemical mixture is supposed to kill all trees and brush, but the withering and dropping of leaves may take five days to three weeks . . .

"A South Vietnamese official said

today that deficient chemicals would also be sprayed on Viet Cong plantations of manioc and sweet potatoes in the highlands.

"Tests have shown, he said, that manioc and sweet potatoes die four days after having been sprayed."

The average income of a Vietnamese is less than \$80 per year. But the U.S. is spending several millions just to destroy the sweet potato crop (only in the rebellious areas, of course!)

This is not all. Most Vietnamese do not have shoes. But the U.S. is planning

to supply 500,000 radios by 1965.

Reason? So the U.S. bosses' propaganda can be heard by more people. The U.S. Agency for International Development has already provided \$1,500,000 for a seven-station radio network. And American military "advisers" trained in psychological warfare, are teaching Vietnamese officers new propaganda techniques.

The U.S. is sending thousands of soldiers to Vietnam to help Vietnam's U.S. puppet army shoot down the long-suffering Vietnamese people. The U.S. has sent hundreds of millions in "aid"—civilian as well as military. But the civilian part of the aid never touches the shoeless peasants or the tribal hill people—not to mention the unemployed city dwellers. It is given mostly to the already wealthy Diem clique (of President Ngo Dinh Diem, who only keeps his job by virtue of U.S. support).

What kind of regime do the U.S. bankers and bosses intend to foist upon the suffering Vietnamese if they succeed in throttling this heroic people with their poison, planes and propaganda?

A small clue was provided by the January 1 *New York Times*:

"Reports of a 'dictatorship' by President Ngo Dinh Diem are misleading, officials insist, because no basis for democracy exists yet. Attempts to hold village 'elections' would only favor a legal Communist take-over in many places." (Our emphasis.)

Obviously, the kind of "democracy" the U.S. Army is bringing to Vietnam can only be established if the present majority of Vietnamese who would vote "the wrong way" in any election, are either slaughtered into the silence of the grave, or terrorized into submission.

Frederick E. Nolting Jr., U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, is optimistic about a successful slaughter, but he hinted to the press recently that the struggle should be viewed "more in the pattern of the fight against the Communist insurgents in Malaya which lasted about ten years."

Life and the revolution will prove the Ambassador to be wrong—even if he gets his ten-year time-table.

The U.S. brass hats have only made what gains they have in South Vietnam because the Soviet Union and China have not responded to the aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism there in a military way—so far.

For China in particular, Vietnam represents a vital area to her own national self-defense (with virtually a common border) as well as a revolutionary obligation.

For the United States, Vietnam will be a "dirty war" and an international disgrace. Whatever temporary victories Nolting and Kennedy may gain from plant poison and fire bombs, United States capitalism will inevitably lose in Vietnam—politically, morally, and militarily as well.

UN for Europeans, Not Congolese



In Elizabethville—when Europeans fled, the Congolese rightfully took over the houses. Here UN guns force them to leave houses to permit Europeans to return.

Showdown Struggle With Fascism?

French Workers Can Win by All-Out Fight

By S. T. MORE

No matter how much the parliamentary rights of the French Communist Party have been restricted and their representation cut down, the fact remains that a fifth of the French nation votes for the CP. Since parliamentary elections rarely reflect the true strength of a working class party, it can be taken for granted that the French CP's influence is in reality much greater.

France may be rich in colonial booty, but even under the current "prosperous regime of de Gaulle" the masses of the people are poor. The Algerian war has done much to further their impoverishment, and the result is a real upsurge among the popular masses.

On the other hand, events of the last two months have revealed that France—that is, French bourgeois society—is at last approaching the ultimate in the Algerian War crisis, both in Algiers and in France itself.

Rarely, even for modern times, has there been such a protracted, bloody war, marked by such savagery, blindness and utter irreconcilability as that which characterizes the right wing in France.

Terror, murder, rape, plunder and pillage are the daily diet dished out by the OAS (Secret Army Organization) to the Algerian masses (not to mention the atrocities of the regular French army). And yet the tenacity, heroism and fortitude of the oppressed peoples of Algeria have been such that it becomes plainer and plainer, even to the most obtuse of the ruling class, that they cannot succeed in holding Algeria in subjugation. But the war goes on.

Reason is rarely triumphant in a struggle where fundamental class interests are involved. Past historical experi-

ence teaches that the propertied classes have a penchant for going down in the struggle to the bitter end. French imperialism's war against the Algerian people may yet afford an excellent example of this historical truth.

The circumstances therefore appear most fortuitous for the French Working Class to intervene in its own behalf. If the French proletariat should finally, after such a long pause, directly intervene on the historic stage, and really and truly open the struggle in its own class interests, by taking advantage of the disarray, confusion and blindness of the ruling class in its war against Algeria, it could mark the turning point in the history of the European proletariat.

For there is no question that a proletarian revolution in France, or even the attempt at such, would open the way for a revolutionary revival throughout Europe.

Marx said that the class struggles in France have always been fought to the finish. It was so in 1848 and in 1871. Whatever else the bourgeoisie may say about Marx's general prognosis, his analysis of the definitiveness of the great class struggles in France have been verified by historical experience.

The present political situation in France is in reality a continuation of the revolutionary class struggles which the French Workers opened up in 1936. By the nature of its dynamics, by its scope and depth, and by the novel method of its struggle (the sit-in and occupation of the factories), the 1936 class battles were certainly on a par with those of 1848 and 1871—with this important difference: the struggle never came to a definitive end. As such, it seems to be

the exception to Marx's analysis.

In truth the struggle has been held in abeyance. It was interrupted by the Second World War. And if it is true that as a result of the bourgeois coalition in which the working class parties participated in the early post-war years, the class antagonisms became somewhat muffled, they were never really stifled and the proletariat was not crushed, as happened in Spain.

The Algerian Revolution has been the fire which slowly but surely has rekindled the class struggle in France.

When the fascist scum drove up in a car, set up a machine-gun and fired on the Communist Party headquarters, wounding a guard, this signaled the re-opening of that struggle which began in 1936, and which for such a long period remained dormant.

The basic classes are now in motion.

The Bonapartist dictatorial rule of de Gaulle is daily losing support to both Left and Right. The class struggle is eating into the body politic of decadent bourgeois French society.

Perhaps the noted writer-philosopher, Jean Paul Sartre was correct—if we correctly quote him—when he said, "France can only purify itself by civil war." Such a war, once it breaks out in earnest, no matter what its immediate vicissitude will end in the victory of the French proletariat.

What a wonderful opportunity for the French working class leaders! If they would only take advantage of it, not only France, not only Algeria, but all of toiling humanity will have taken another giant step toward liberation from imperialist bondage.

Pickets at UN Demand Freedom For Pelegrin Garcia

Demonstrators braved sub-freezing weather for two hours yesterday outside the United Nations to demand that Pelegrin Garcia, leader of the Movimiento Libertador de Puerto Rico be freed from the clutches of the New York Police Force. The lively but orderly demonstrators shouted slogans demanding freedom for Garcia. These cries for individual freedom were frequently interrupted by shouts of "Puerto Rico Si! Yankee No!"

The picket line was called by a committee set up to defend Garcia after he was badly beaten up in an unprovoked attack by the police, and was himself charged with second degree assault! He was found guilty by Judge Mitchell D. Schweitzer, the same dispenser of "justice" who sentenced Francisco Molina, a Cuban patriot, to 20 years to life on a phony charge of manslaughter.

Like Molina, Garcia is one of the many political prisoners in U.S. jails. His only "crime" is his uncompromising struggle to lift the heavy yoke of U.S. imperialism from the backs of his fellow Puerto Ricans.

Molotov and Khrushchev

The Differences — In the Light of the 22nd Congress

By Sam Marcy

Nikita Khrushchev took over the reins of power under the sign of "collective leadership." Following the death of Stalin, there appeared any number of articles in the Soviet press which stressed the restoration of the Leninist principles of collective leadership. To the extent that this was expounded as a corrective against the preceding period, it gave the appearance of reopening the era of the leadership given to the party by Lenin.

For the term "collective leadership" to have any substance at all, it would mean the active participation of the existing groupings within the present leadership of the Soviet party. Certainly it should have meant that the viewpoint advanced by Molotov and his adherents in the Central Committee be represented in the Presidium.

If collective leadership meant a broadening of the democratic processes within the party, it should have by all means meant that if Molotov's adherents were in a minority, that his viewpoint would be presented to the party and subject to the ordinary discipline that there be maintained a unity of action following a congress of the party.

What actually did happen to Molotov, however, was that he was indicted on the vague charge of violating the principles of "peaceful co-existence" and summarily ousted from his post with not even so much as the printing of his letter to the Central Committee criticizing the draft program to be presented to the 22nd Congress.

How could this possibly be regarded as an improvement on Stalin? If Khrushchev were really democratizing the party, as he alleges, then his first duty was to assure adequate safeguards for the fair presentation by his principal opponents at a party congress. Is not that what the congress was called for?

Instead of that, there followed an orgy of attacks against the opposition. The true test as to whether there has been a broadening of democratic processes within the party, is not whether this or that secondary or tertiary official is permitted wider latitude in criticizing subordinate leaders on secondary issues. The true test is whether the principal

leaders are permitted to present their views on fundamental issues.

If Khrushchev's leadership proves anything at all, it proves that party processes have not been democratized, but that his specific faction and his allies in the upper echelons of the party have completely monopolized all channels of communication and debate. The issue between Molotov and Khrushchev has been made abundantly clear since the 22nd Congress. Molotov has taken a far more intransigent position against imperialism than Khrushchev.

The very idea of indicting him for violating the principle of "peaceful co-existence" to the glee and merriment of the imperialists, makes one suspect the nature of the democratization which Khrushchev alleges the party has gone through as a result of his leadership.

* * *

This, however, is merely the *organizational* side of the question. The *political content* of the divergent views between Khrushchev and Molotov is what really interests the world at large. On that score, there is no question that the soft line pursued by Khrushchev and his collaborators in the field of foreign pol-

icy constitutes a grave danger not only to the USSR itself, but to the other socialist countries and to the liberation movement of the oppressed peoples throughout the world.

Each passing day brings more evidence that the rift between China and the Soviet Union is widening. Yet signs continue to accumulate that the class antagonisms between world imperialism on the one hand, and the USSR and China on the other—far from moderating—are becoming sharper and more intense.

One merely has to remind himself that it is scarcely three months since Khrushchev retreated on the deadline he had set for signing a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic. Now Kennedy is back in his familiar role of holding top level meetings with his principal military chiefs and planning to send more—not less—troops to Europe.

Before this issue of *Workers World*



Molotov

China Scores "Kennedy's Humbug"

The Peking Review of December 15 published Peoples China's opinion of Kennedy's interview with *Izvestia* last month. The article constitutes the most devastating analysis of Kennedy's remarks in relation to foreign policy. It is also the best exposition from a Marxist point of view, of the inter-relationship between the liberation movement, the class struggle, and the question of peace.

Here are some excerpts:

"Kennedy . . . set forth the terms for what he called 'peace for 20 years.' They are:

"First, the people of the countries in the capitalist world should not be allowed to carry out revolutions. In Kennedy's own words, the Soviet Union should abandon its plan 'to communize the entire world.'

"Second, the capitalist system must be restored in the socialist countries, first of all in the socialist countries in Eastern Europe. In Kennedy's own words, the people in Eastern Europe must be given a 'free choice.' . . .

"What is the meaning of Kennedy's humbug when translated into plain talk?

"It means first of all, that if you want peace, you must not carry out revolution, and the peoples in the countries of the capitalist world must not be allowed to wage revolutionary struggles to achieve their liberation.

"Secondly, it means that if you want peace, you must not support any revolutions, and the Soviet Union must not be allowed to support the revolutionary struggles of the capitalist countries. . . .

"(Kennedy's) demand that the Soviet Union abandon its 'effort to communize the entire world' etc., to put it plainly, means that he wants to subject the peoples of the various countries in the capitalist world, comprising two-thirds of the world's population, to permanent enslavement and domination by imperialism and colonialism."

Peoples China Increases Aid to Albania

Imperialist hopes that Peoples China would forsake Albania were once again dashed on January 13, when Premier Chou En Lai pledged China's "everlasting and unbreakable friendship as well as mutual assistance and co-operation" to Albania and the Albanian Communist (Workers) Party.

In addition to the important shipping agreement with Albania announced earlier, five new economic and technical agreements with Albania were reported at the time of Premier Chou's speech.

Albania has been cut off from most of its vital trade with the Soviet Union and other East European countries by the Soviet break in diplomatic relations. It has little or no trade with the United States which, like many other Western countries, refuses to recognize the tiny socialist nation.

The continuing and stepped-up aid to Albania from Peoples China is therefore welcome news indeed, and will go a long way in staving off any attempt at capitalist counter-revolution.

Ambassador Menshikov's Address To the National Press Club

There used to be a tradition in the labor movement, a long time before it became the captive of a case-hardened labor bureaucracy. Labor leaders would not discuss factional struggles or internal matters at negotiations or before the bosses.

True—internal struggles in the labor movement must be discussed and brought out. In the final analysis they are vehicles for its further development, but time, place and method are important. Even today, leaders of small locals, and some of the secondary echelons of the labor leadership—those closer to the workers—make it a policy to refrain from mutual recriminations at times and places where it obviously would do no good to the cause of the workers.

We thought of this when we read the address by Mikhail A. Menshikov, the USSR's ambassador to the US, before the National Press Club on December 11, 1961.

The National Press Club is the collective house-organ of US monopoly-capitalism. And it is precisely the most reactionary and the most venal newspapers that have the biggest say in this so-called club.

Menshikov was invited to present the Soviet position on Berlin. He did this

goes to press, 6,000 fully equipped elite troops will reach Europe to join the more than 300,000 U.S. military personnel already there.

In the Far East, the Laotian peace negotiations have been wrecked by the U.S. puppet, Boun Oum, undoubtedly on instructions by his Washington masters. The question that is in the mind of millions is whether the Laotian talks were broken off by the U.S. in a deliberate attempt to test the solidity of the China-Soviet alliance.

It is these *deeds* and not the words of peace by the U.S. imperialist government, that express the true gravity of the international situation.

The record arms budget which the Kennedy Administration presented to a cheering Congress is in itself the most alarming symptom of imperialist intentions against the socialist countries, and in particular against China and the Soviet Union.

Under these circumstances, a class-conscious worker cannot but feel that the policy of an accommodation with the West so urgently pressed by Khrushchev and his followers is a snare and a delusion.

Class-conscious workers and Communists throughout the world cannot but prefer the political position of Molotov as against that of Khrushchev.

well, and restated the Soviet position, covering all the fundamental points. But what interested us most was that in the course of his talk to those courtesans of US high finance, he went much, much out of his way to attack—who?—"the vicious stand of the Albanian leaders sticking to the personality cult and committing shameful acts of cruelty."

Why was this necessary? What possible good could it do the USSR. After all, Menshikov is an ambassador, and according to the standards of diplomacy—and of Soviet diplomacy, in particular—he was duty-bound to confine himself exclusively to issues which concern relations between the USA and the USSR. Albania is certainly not one of those issues!

Why was it necessary to drag it in—literally by the hair? Or was Menshikov trying to ingratiate himself with the servants of American capitalism?

It is noteworthy that he did not attack Yugoslavia's revisionism or Social Democracy. Why the Albanians?

The more virulent the attacks on Albania and the wider the struggle becomes, the more it is necessary for militant communists the world over to look most carefully into the dispute, and to prepare themselves ideologically to take part in the struggle.

"Made in Albania" Leaflet Exposed as a Fabrication

A so-called "mystery plane" was said to have dropped leaflets in East Germany on January 22. The content of the leaflet purported to be an excerpt from the Albanian Communist newspaper, *Zeri i Popullit*.

Actually, the whole thing was nothing but a provocation, calculated to damage the Albanian Communist (Workers) Party and misrepresent its political position in relation to the Soviet Union.

The leaflet bore the legend: "Special edition for our comrades in the German Democratic Republic," and went on to make some vicious, anti-Soviet statements of a character which would compromise the leadership of the Albanian Peoples Republic in the eyes of the international Communist movement and the peoples of the socialist countries.

A particularly crude section of the phony leaflet said:

"It has to be recognized that the German Democratic Republic is occupied by Soviet troops and generals who still obey Khrushchev."

The purpose of this statement was

obviously to envenom relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Albanian Peoples Government. It obviously repeats the propaganda in the imperialist press that the GDR is an occupied country, ruled by Soviet troops and generals.

At press time, it was not possible to track down the origin of this deliberate falsification. It was interesting to note, however, that *The New York Times* went all out in its issue of January 23, in reprinting this canard and passing it off for good coin. It also did an extraordinary amount of editorializing in its presentation of the story. Even the headline of the story was exceptionally misleading and calculated to hurt Albania—"East Germans Get Leaflets Asking Anti-Soviet Support."

The clear implication is of course that Albania has become anti-Soviet. This is a blatant lie. *The New York Times* very well knows that the leadership of the Albanian Peoples Republic is loyal to the Soviet Union and its disagreement is with the Khrushchev leadership and not with the Soviet Union.