

# WORKERS WORLD

Vol. 4, No. 10

222

MAY 25, 1962

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## Eighth Anniversary Of School "Integration"

Just eight years ago—this month, the Supreme Court declared that segregated schools were unlawful.

Since that time, a whole generation of school children has come and gone—in segregation. A child in a jimcrow kindergarten on May 17, 1954 would be graduating from a jimcrow grammar school next month. Fifth graders at the time of the decision would have graduated from their segregated high schools last year and would now be working on segregated jobs—if they have been able to find jobs.

According to the latest figures, there are about 3,200,000 Afro-American pupils in Southern and border states. And of these, only 246,988—or 7.6 per cent—are in desegregated schools.

Assuming that the 7.6 per cent figure were not a rigged figure (as it is), it would take 13 times 8 years, or 104 years to carry out the Supreme Court decision at the present rate of enforcement.

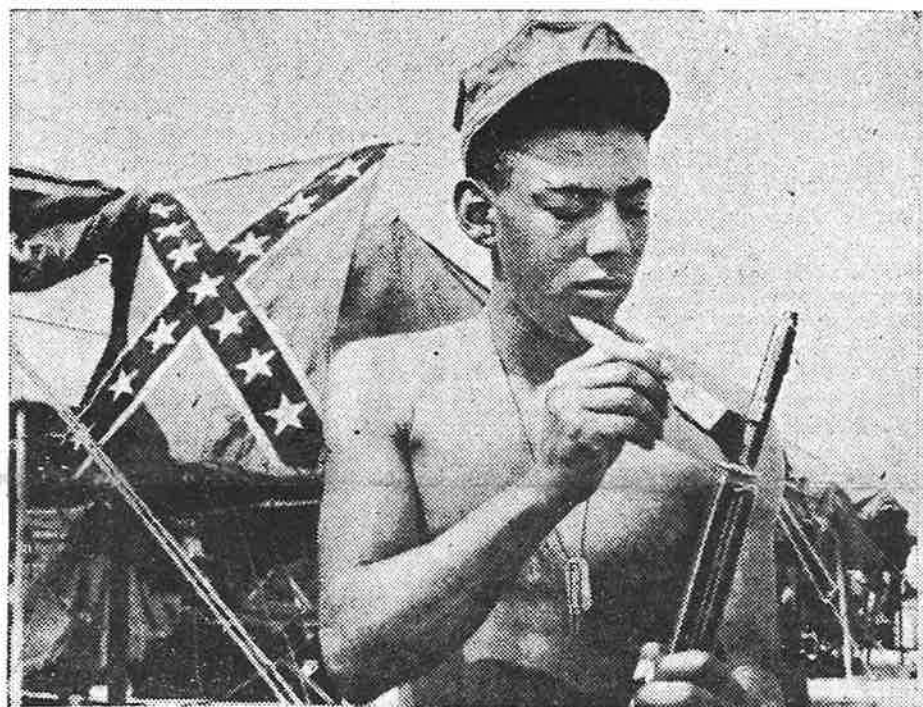
But actually, the situation is far worse than that. The truth is that about a third of the 7.6 per cent, or over 75,000 of the desegregated Black pupils are concentrated in Washington, D. C.—the "showplace of U.S. democracy." Nearly all of the remainder are concentrated in West Virginia and other border states.

The states of the Deep South don't even bother to pretend to carry out the

Court's decision. In Georgia, for example, the percentage figure for Black students going to non-segregated schools is .003—or 3 out of each 100,000! Alabama and Mississippi are still worse.

The only conclusion any honest person can make is that the Supreme Court and the United States government will never end segregation or eliminate capitalist white supremacy.

That's a job for entirely different forces with an entirely different program.



This is a U.S. Marine cleaning his rifle. He is one of those who disembarked in Thailand to "liberate" that country. On his tent is a confederate flag, symbol of chattel slavery and murderous oppression of the Afro-American people.

## Salan Verdict Is A Capitulation to RIGHT; New Danger for Algeria

The sentence of life imprisonment for Raoul Salan, the chief of the murderous OAS (Secret Army Organization), is a victory for the fascist forces in France. It is an important sign of capitulation by de Gaulle to the ultra-Right.

The decision to give him life imprisonment was handed down at a time when the press, radio and TV in France as well as abroad, had virtually prepared public opinion for a death sentence. The death sentence had been accorded by the same tribunal last month, to Edmond Jouhaud, the former second in command of the fascist OAS.

The joy in all right-wing circles which greeted the decision, indicated its enormous significance.

Raoul Salan is the very incarnation of the colonialist general and most vicious enemy of the Algerian people. As far back as 1944, he was an officer under de Gaulle, taking part in military operations designed to suppress the national independence movements in Syria and in Indo-China. From 1956 to 1958, he was Commander-in-Chief of the French Army in Algeria.

The OAS, of which he is still the head, will get new encouragement in its murderous onslaught on the Algerian people as a result of the verdict. De Gaulle wants to use the OAS to wring new concessions from the FLN (The Provisional Government of Algeria). It is also calculated to check the rising tide of social pressure by the mass of the French workers and peasants who have been moving in a more leftward direction in the past few months, as witnessed by the new wave of strikes across the nation.

While the aim of the de Gaulle government is to reduce the OAS by arresting and convicting some of the leaders in order to show that de Gaulle

## After Decades of Fascist Slavery!

# 90,000 Spanish Strikers Defy Franco for 6 Weeks

By V. Grey

"The gravest social crisis in the 23 years Franco has ruled Spain" — was how the United Press international news service described the effects of the great miners' strike of the North, the supporting sympathy strikes in Barcelona, Cadiz, Bilbao and Granada, and the student demonstrations in Madrid.

The Asturian coal miners, the Basque workers and the copper miners had been on strike nearly a month last week, defying Franco's fascist anti-strike law in the biggest flare-up since the civil war of 1936-39.

All dispatches insist this action is "non-political," "non-Communist" and that the government "does not appear in serious danger of overthrow."

But the miners get only \$1.40 to \$1.60 per day (which is more than most other Spanish workers get) and have been asking for a 23-cent a day raise to meet the rising cost of living in a situation

still retains power, he does not really want to crush the OAS altogether. He is torn by the contradiction of wanting a settlement in Algeria, while feeding the flames of fascism.

The Salan sentence represents a capitulation to the extreme right, and a new danger to the Algerian people and the French working class.

## Thai Premier Panics; Wants Marines Hidden

May 19—The 1,800 Marines that were sent racing to Bangkok last week to help "protect" Thailand from the Laotian Liberation Army, are running into some unexpected difficulty.

Gen. Paul D. Harkins, commander of the United States Military Assistance Command in Thailand, was informed that a problem had come up as to where to "find a suitable campsite" for the 1,800 Marines. Apparently the site they are on will soon be flooded by monsoon rains.

Oh, the usual geographical problem of where to park the army, would ordinarily be the comment of those familiar with occupation forces.

But this is not the case at all. Far from being merely a geographical problem, it is one that reveals the magnitude and enormity of U.S. difficulties in occupying, by military intervention, a colonial country.

According to a special report to *The New York Times*, "the search for higher ground is a delicate (our emphasis) matter." A sub headline says, "Bangkok Prefers Marines Away From Inhabitants."

It should be remembered that the United States was supposedly invited by Thailand's Premier Marshal Sarit Thanarat to please send the U.S. military and naval forces.

The American officers want the Marines to be close to the city of Udon which is a major transportation hub of Northeastern Thailand, with a railroad passing through, roads converging, and with a 7,000 foot United States-financed airstrip.

But no less than the Premier himself, insists to U.S. officials in Bangkok, that he wants the Marines on a campsite as far away from the cities (and from the eyes of the people) as possible—"at least 70 miles," he said.

The reason? Fear of the people. Fear that the Thai will open guerrilla warfare and drive out the U.S. armed forces by whatever means they have.

The fact that the Premier himself had to tell this to the U.S. officials, and he is a loyal puppet of the U.S., underscores the deep hatred of U.S. imperialist intervention in Thailand, and the possibility of revolutionary warfare breaking out—even before the Marines find a "suitable campsite."

of political frustration during the growing weakness of the dictator's regime.

Both the workers' anger and the regime's arrogance can be understood from the sizable pay increase recently granted to the police and army, traditional enemies of the working class.

The fact that the workers have now gotten away with such a large-scale challenge to the anti-strike law is a proof that the law is unenforceable and a signal that the dictatorship is crumbling.

Franco is being propped up largely by United States imperialism. Back in 1959, capitalist Spain was facing bankruptcy with foreign reserves down to \$6 million. The United States formed an international "consortium" with other imperialist countries to bail Franco out of his financial troubles.

This tided the Spanish Treasury over and injected new life into the sluggish bloodstream of the country. Spanish Big Business has had it very good for the past couple of years, while the workers had to tighten their belts to pay for the fiscal "reforms" the foreign loan sharks forced Spain to make.

It is worth recalling that Franco's original fascist rebellion did not arise, as he now claims, because of Spanish Communism. He and his reactionary capitalist backers overthrew a capitalist reform government that was engaged in giving just such "non-political" eco-

nomie concessions that the Spanish workers are now asking for.

Just how "non-political" the 23 cents a day demand really is, may also be judged by the students in Madrid hundreds of miles away who showed their solidarity with the miners and demonstrated repeatedly, later demanding concessions of their own from the regime, such as the right to hold a general protest assembly—and insisted that their schoolmates arrested earlier be released without fines.

Meantime, the Catholic Church hierarchy, always sensitive to the political winds, is apparently getting ready to scuttle its quarter century of collaboration with Franco and make other arrangements.

It has come out mildly in favor of the workers' demands and seems to be intriguing with the idea of restoring the monarchy (which the workers oppose) in order to rivet the chains of order more securely on the masses in the event of Franco's fall.

Franco himself is showing a strong disposition to give in to the demands of the workers even while he is branding the whole development "Communist." The workers cannot but be strengthened by concessions just as they will be extremely angered by more delays.

There are undoubtedly new and momentous developments portending in Spain.

# WORKERS WORLD

Founded March, 1959

Editorial office:

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

Telephone: AL 5-0352

Editor: Vincent Copeland

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Vol. 4, No. 10 — May 25, 1962

Published Twice Monthly



## William Worthy's "Crime"

In a further move to gag free speech, free press and free travel, the U.S. government has indicted William Worthy for returning to Miami from Cuba without a U.S. passport.

Worthy is a foreign correspondent for the *Baltimore Afro-American*. Born and raised in the United States, he was on a boat going to Mexico last July and falling sick before the completion of the voyage, was put ashore in Cuba. He returned to the U.S. via plane to Miami in October. All his papers were in order, but he did not have a passport.

The reason he did not have a passport is that the State Department refused to renew it in 1957 after he had visited Peoples China for his newspaper and dared to report something good about that country.

He is being indicted under the reactionary McCarran Immigration Act of 1952 for returning to the land of his

birth without a passport. He faces a possible \$5,000 fine and five years in prison if convicted.

The American Civil Liberties Union guaranteed his bail. The Workers Defense League is conducting his trial and is supporting his case because—in its own statement—"a fundamental human and Constitutional right is involved—the right of American citizens to travel throughout the world on their own responsibility without the loss of their rights as citizens."

It is significant that this indictment is the first one brought in under this law in its ten years on the statute books.

There is a reason for this, however. In fact, there is not one reason, but two.

First, William Worthy has written and spoken in favor of revolutionary Cuba. And second, he has committed the unpardonable "crime" of having been born with a black skin.

## Big Bombs and Small Wars

As we go to press, the United States has been testing nuclear bombs for a month, and the dangers of a nuclear war seem for that reason that much more imminent. But there is a great deal more to the war question than this.

Much of the anti-war sentiment in this country is directed against the nuclear bomb *as such*. And unfortunately, this sentiment is getting directed into a purely anti-bomb spirit rather than into anti-war politics.

There are wars now going on throughout the world which are bloody and terrible—without benefit of nuclear bombs—in Algeria, Angola, Laos, Vietnam and other parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The people in those places are being butchered by white supremacist imperialism. They are being burned, beheaded, disemboweled, blasted, poisoned and just plain shot in the most savage manner known to "civilized" man.

## Klansmen in the Senate

About the same time that the United States Senate was strangling civil rights again, the President of the United States was calling the leaders of Senate and House to a conference about the fate of Laos and Vietnam.

Kennedy moved heaven and earth—and 5,000 Marines to the shores of a land 10,000 miles away. But he could not convince the Senators of his own party to stop talking his own civil rights bill to death in his own country.

(Two weeks ago, 30 Democratic Senators joined 23 Republican Senators to vote against closing discussion on the Administration's so-called "literacy bill." This was a proposition to outlaw the racist voting procedures of Southern states and make a blanket rule that anyone with a sixth grade education is entitled to vote. A majority of the Senate pretended to be in favor of the bill. But this majority refused to take away the minority's privilege to talk the bill to death!)

Where was Kennedy's famous "fighting spirit" then? Why no emergency conference with leaders of both parties then? Why no appearance on TV and call to the nation, then?

For nearly a century, the Constitution which Kennedy is sworn to uphold—and to which he so solemnly refers on state occasions—has contained a guarantee of voting rights for the Afro-American people. But Kennedy, who thundered so loudly against labor's wage increases

Granted that the nuclear bomb would destroy many times more people, why is it not possible for more bomb protestors to raise their voices about Laos or Vietnam? Granted that the fight against the nuclear bomb is a fight in defense of "all humanity," what about the not-so-little piece of humanity that is being systematically bombed to death with "ordinary" bombs provided by the United States?

The "small" wars of colonial extermination now being conducted around the world—all with U.S. financing and some with direct U.S. involvement—these are the real wars, these are the actual wars, these are the wars against humanity *right now*.

And these wars are intimately connected to the nuclear war which imperialism is planning and preparing for. The workers can and must stop these present wars and defeat the imperialist warmakers.

By so doing, they will stop the nuclear war, too.

at the UAW Convention, was meek and soft at the unconstitutional conduct of his Senatorial sidekicks.

Why can a handful of leather-lunged reactionaries, rebelling against their own party's alleged "program," defy the powerful leader of their party and trample on the program without anything happening to them—neither expulsion nor even reprimand? No Marines challenge them. No battleships threaten them. All is serene on Capitol Hill.

The reason is quite simple. The Senators are all capitalist white supremacists, and so is John F. Kennedy.

Kennedy is sending Marines to Laos in order to keep the dark-skinned Laotian masses in subjugation and misery. The Senators are one hundred per cent behind him in this, just as they are one hundred per cent in favor of oppressing the dark-skinned Afro-American masses at home.

And the more "liberal" Senators' performance in Congress two weeks ago was meant only for the galleries, for the press and for the credulous people who believe that liberty and justice will be peacefully handed to them by a predatory ruling class.

According to the U.S. National Science Foundation, People's China now has more pupils in school than the United States and the Soviet Union put together.

## An All-White Jury in L.A. Free Cops Who Killed Muslim

LOS ANGELES—The Black community here is still boiling over because of the recent mass shooting of Muslims by the city police.

On May 13, there was a protest meeting attended by over 3,000, which attacked Police Chief William H. Parker and correctly pinned the blame on him for the wave of police brutality that has swept over Los Angeles.

Don Derrick, candidate for Assembly, attorneys Morgan Moten, Perry Parks and Wendell Green, together with Edward Warren, president of the local NAACP, and Dr. Claude Hudson, veteran NAACP leader—all scored the police and pinned the blame for their brutality squarely where it belonged—on white supremacy and the racist indoctrination the cops get from their superiors.

Malcolm X, the fiery Muslim minister from New York, was called to the platform from the floor and moved the audience to tears and cheers as he described the plight of the Afro-American, the innocence of the Muslims and called for

a fight-back program against the racists.

Again on May 20, another such protest meeting was scheduled, with Malcolm X and Edward Warren again speaking and adding Tony Rios, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Community Service Organization, and Wilford Wilson, prominent attorney and minister.

Meantime, on May 14, an all-white coroner's jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide" in the case of the cop who shot down and killed Ronald T. Stokes, the 28-year-old Muslim who, barehanded, had confronted the cop-gang on April 27, asking them to stop shooting his Muslim brothers.

Chief Parker has had the audacity to ask for a grand jury investigation of the Muslims. According to some sources, the Muslims will refuse to testify at all in what will amount to a "kangaroo court."

There has still been no answer to Minister Malcolm's reasonable request for an investigation of Chief Parker and the Los Angeles Police Force.

## Mass Resistance in Venezuela Is Almost a Revolutionary War

CARACAS — The United States so-called "free press" is deliberately concealing the full extent of the revolutionary situation in Venezuela. Only on the occasion of a full-scale outbreak such as the open revolt of marines and national guardsmen at Carupano early this month, does it momentarily raise the curtain on the constantly growing mass struggles there.

Before the outbreak at Carupano, which was totally unexpected by the official armed forces, the Venezuelan Defense Minister, General Briceno Linares, declared, "We are almost in a revolutionary war." And he gave facts and figures to prove that the resistance struggles are cropping up everywhere.

These facts were printed under sen-

sational headlines in Caracas, but not copied—or even mentioned—by the U.S. press.

On April 24, the Defense Minister enumerated eight centers of guerrilla activity where clashes have occurred between the armed forces and the guerrillas.

They were:

Turimiquire, Estado Sucre; Santa Cruz de Bucaral, Estado Falcon; La Azulita, Estado Merida (with sections in Cano de Zancudo); Biscucuy, Estado Portuguesa; Agua Viva, Estado Trujillo; Aroa, Estado Yaracuy; Vigirima, Estado Carabobo; and Humocaro Alto.

There had also been eight attacks on military installations between the time of the January uprising (during the Punta del Este Conference) and the Carupano military mutiny.

Nor was Carupano the only occasion of rebellion within the oppressors' own army. This occurred also at Jose Gregorio Monagas Fortress at Maturin earlier this year.

The prisons are full of revolutionaries, many of them under 18 years of age. But the ruling class is so shaky that it fears for the loyalty of its own jailers. That is why so many of the prisoners are being held incommunicado.

All this was reported in *El Nacional* on April 25. It used the Defense Minister's statement "We are Almost In a Revolutionary War" for its main headline.

But of course the North American newspapers didn't tell you any of this. They didn't want you to know that the majority of the Venezuelan people is either up in arms against Betancourt's U.S. puppet government—or else sympathetic to those who are.

\$1,040.00 a week raise, fellows!)

Kennedy, himself, by the way, just came into \$2 million that his old man put aside for him to get when he would be old enough to know what to do with it. But being a true statesman and friend of the working class, Kennedy will never let this interfere with his judgment about what's good for the working class.

Anyway, the high salaries of top executives don't cause inflation, according to Kennedy. It's only decent wages for workers that do that.

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## About Mae Mallory

# Freedom and a Prison

By Ted Kovalesky

It was Saturday, March 24, warm in the bright sunlight but cold in the shadows of Cleveland's buildings. The Monroe Defense Committee had organized a march in support of imprisoned Mae Mallory, and some fifty people, Black and white, assembled with their signs.

For three miles they marched through the city, past housing projects and ramshackle firetrap homes, past bars and churches and second-hand furniture stores, into the downtown area with its hotels and theaters and plate-glass show windows. Two by two the paraders marched, holding up signs demanding freedom for Mae Mallory, demanding that she must not be extradited to the land of the lynchers, demanding that she be released on bail pending the final settlement of her case; and wherever the marchers passed, they gave out leaflets to every passer-by.

It was midway through that bright afternoon when they reached the damp, dingy, wretched street of the prison. It was a lifeless neighborhood of warehouses, a few shabby bars and gray, sad houses, and as the paraders passed a church they saw, coming into view behind it, the tall prison building.

It too had a dirty look, but seeing it more closely, one could note that the building blocks of which it was made were darkened and stained where weather had worked upon metal until the color was blurred as tears blur ink-written lines.

"Maybe she'll see us," somebody said. It was what we had all been hoping.

The marchers moved up the sidewalk, up this street of doom and misery—and then it happened. Then the voices came, clear women's voices bursting out of the dark windows high up on the prison's stained walls, like bright birds of freedom the voices swooped down to the marchers, faint from the distance but strong and resonant: "Free Mae Mallory! Free Mae Mallory!"

The marchers listened and then roared back joyfully, "Free Mae Mallory!" It was as though hands had reached out and touched.

Back and forth the choruses answered

each other. Then an insistent girl's voice darted down: "Mae's here! Look up. She'll put the light off and on so you can see which window."

We looked but weren't sure. Again the girl cried out, "Watch. Mae's going to wave a handkerchief."

This time we saw. There were dark hands clutching at bars, the hands of many women. And above them something white waved back and forth against the dark interior of the prison. The marchers cheered and waved back. "Thank you, my friends," we heard Mae's voice call.

Again the chanted conversation began. "Free Mae Mallory!" cried the women's voices. "Free Mae Mallory!" The marchers answered.

The girl's voice called, "Do you want Mae to sing 'O Freedom' for you?"

"Yes," shouted the paraders.

We heard her begin that grand old song that has come to be as much a part of her as her own name. Then she stopped. Like some of us at that moment, she choked up. Her friend called down, "Mae's sorry she's too excited to sing 'O Freedom'—"

One of the parade leaders stepped out in front of the crowd, a dark, powerfully built man. He cupped his hands and roared, "Mae! We're going to sing 'O Freedom' for you!"

And far down below the cell of the imprisoned fighter for freedom, far below the girls and women who forgot their own troubles to take to their hearts and support that magnificent woman, the paraders waved their signs in the sunlight like gleaming swords and sent up to her, sent out to the whole world, the words:

Oh Freedom, Oh Freedom  
Freedom Lord for me  
Before I'll be a slave  
I'll be buried in my grave  
And go home to my God and be free.

# 1,032 Migrants Rejected Starved by NYC Welfare

By Kitty Fisher

The Department of Social Welfare reported recently that 1,032 migrants applying for welfare in New York City were turned down last year.

What these 1,032 people are now doing to keep body and soul together has not been noted down by the statisticians. Maybe some have taken dollar-an-hour jobs in New York's notorious sweatshops. Others have probably moved in with relatives, over flowing already crowded slum apartments. And, of those remaining who couldn't just pack up and go "home" again, some have undoubtedly had to turn to crime and panhandling to stay alive in this concrete jungle.

Who are they, these recent immigrants to New York State? The Department doesn't tell you, but it is a known fact that many can be classed as "migrant farm laborers." They are the men, women and children who, when they can find work, average \$710 a year working 12- and 16-hour days at harvest time). They are the surplus laborers who, in this affluent society, bring in the surplus food. But unlike the food, the government isn't spending a million dollars a day on their upkeep, or subsidizing them to keep their wages high.

Last fall, when four migrant farm laborers died in a tragic fire at a camp on Long Island, the daily papers did a little research and printed a few of the heartrending facts of their miserable existence. Calling him the "forgotten man," the papers charged that the migrant farm worker, or "stoop" laborer, not only lives and works under foul conditions, but is also cheated and overcharged for everything he needs.

The newspaper stories were sad and hopeless. They told of interminable bills in the state legislatures that never really improved the conditions any. The newspapers "crusaded" for a day or two and then dropped it.

But now the issue has come up again. Many of these same wretched workers have been seeking welfare aid in the cities. They have come looking for work, but it takes a man with no industrial skills a while to find a job, to get adjusted to his new surroundings. He needs some time, some time to live, to get a haircut, to find his way around town, to get his kids into school and find a half-way honest employment agency.

And he isn't going to be able to pay for this time on the bank account he saved up when he was making \$710 a year. So he applies for welfare.

But the bleeding hearts have turned to stone now. The migrant laborers they once pitied have now become "welfare chiselers." This helpless worker has come and made his formal claim for help and found a cold back instead of a helping hand.

But the American worker's don't have to turn their backs. They can speak up for the right, not the privilege, of an unemployed man to stay alive. After all, it's the bosses, not the workers, who speak of a certain percentage of unemployed as being "healthy" for the economy. If the bosses want that kind of "health," then they can pay for it.

We're not going to be fooled when the businessman, through his "Taxpayer Leagues," etc., squawks about welfare. The unemployed worker, farm or otherwise, has to live; and until the union movement fights for a shorter work week so everyone can have a job, there must be welfare, free of degradation, browbeating and stinginess.

## Munoz Marines

Now that U.S. Marines are training in Puerto Rico (for an invasion of Cuba?) the word is going around that Munoz Marin should call himself — Munoz Marines.

## Former Exploiters of Cuba Now Getting Lush Deal in Florida

# America's "Lost Plantation" Now Transplanted



Cutting Sugar Cane On a Plantation in the Florida Everglades

By Dorothy Ballan

In the land of private enterprise, and freedom (to exploit, that is), there is never any lack of inventiveness when it comes to figuring out bigger and better ways to pay starvation wages. If one territory is lost — another is quickly sought out.

It seems that the Everglades of Florida, once nothing but snake-infested muckland — are now blossoming into large sugar plantations infested with sugar canegrowers. Its rich owners are guaranteed huge government subsidies, assured markets and have available a large pool of overworked, underpaid workers, composed of Afro-Americans and other minorities, who are subjected to nothing better than slavery in the broiling fields.

Yes, a \$100 million dollar sugar expansion program is being pushed by Americans and rich Cuban exiles, who

seek to replace their lost Cuban plantations with plantations in the Florida Everglades.

Reaping lush government subsidies, are companies like the U.S. Sugar Corp. which has a 15 million dollar plant under construction near Belle Glade. The Sugar Cane Growers Co-operative of Florida has just broken ground near Belle Glade for a 13 million dollar plant. Also putting up mills is Talisman Sugar Corp., a \$10 million Cuban refugee venture. Florida Sugar Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Cuban-American Sugar, has broken ground for a \$13 million plant. Manuel Arca and Luis de Armas, both of Cuba, are heading a project to establish a \$5½ million mill for the Glades County Sugar Growers Cooperative Association, etc.

With the rich owners of huge sugar mills heavily subsidized by the U.S. government, how are the workers in these

fields faring—and just how widely are the democratic government coffers open for them?

According to Fay Bennett, the Executive Secretary of the National Committee on Farm Labor,

"Not only is the heavily subsidized sugar industry arrogantly attempting to pressure Congress for an even larger share of the sugar market, but it also proposed to go on ignoring the provision of the Sugar Act requiring the payment of 'fair and reasonable' wages to sugar workers.

"After twenty-seven years, the Sugar Act has created a stable sugar industry with high profits to growers and processors and low consumer prices. It has turned out to be a windfall, particularly for industrial users of raw sugar, who benefit from artificially low prices. But the workers who actually harvest and cut the cane and beets in California, the Southwest, Colorado, Louisiana and Florida have not benefited."

It seems that the Department of Agriculture is responsible under the Sugar Act for maintaining a "fair and reasonable" wage structure in the sugar fields. And so they give the legal stamp of approval to anything the grower pays. And that means anything. A man working in the fields, under the hot sun, doing back-breaking labor, is paid 60 cents or 70 cents an hour—and this is sanctified by the federal Agriculture Department as "fair and reasonable." (Only in Hawaii do the sugar workers reach the "high" wage of \$1.15—and then because of union organization.)

The U.S. helps to intensify exploitation at home to substitute for loss of profits in Cuba. But the shores of the Florida Everglades are not so far from the shores of Cuba. And the Florida workers in the sugar cane fields will join with liberation fighters—even as the Cuban workers did.

## Mae Mallory Bulletin

On May 23rd, the New York big-business press finally recognized the existence of the Mae Mallory case after an eight month silence.

A brief three inch item in the in *The New York Times* disclosed to its readers that a stay of extradition had been granted to Mae Mallory in the Ohio Supreme Court until the matter could be ruled on by that Court.

But the Supreme Court refused to grant any bail. She has been held in jail without the right to bail since March 1st.

## Committee to Protest Persecution of Cubans in the United States

NEW YORK, May 21—A group of prominent Americans, from all walks of life, today announced the formation of a non-partisan citizens committee to combat the mounting violations by federal, state and municipal authorities of the civil liberties of Cuban-Americans and Cuban residents in the United States. The new committee, which will be called the Cuban-American Civil Rights Committee, has its headquarters at 80 East 11th Street, Room 329, New York 3, N. Y.

V. T. Lee, spokesman for the Cuban-American Civil Rights Committee, said that there had been an alarming increase over the last year in cases of harassment, intimidation, illegal arrests and searches of Cuban-Americans and Cuban residents by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Immigration Service, the Central Intelligence Agency and state and local police, especially in Florida, New York and New Jersey.

Lee said there had been a marked increase in cases of beatings, shootings and other physical attacks on loyal Cubans in the U.S. by gangs of Cuban counter-revolutionaries. "It is no secret," he added, "that these people are being financed by the CIA and are acting under its orders."

He said that there was substantial evidence to indicate that Cuban counter-revolutionary mercenaries, hired and trained in Florida, were being flown to various U.S. cities to disrupt meetings by loyal Cubans and U.S. citizens interested in improving U.S.-Cuban relations. A number of persons have been injured in these and other attacks and a large amount of damage was done to private property.

The main task of the Cuban-American Civil Rights Committee, Lee said, would be to collect all the facts about these attacks and other violations of civil liberties in order to inform the American people and bring pressure to bear on the public officials who encouraged

# Imperialism Must Find a New Stooge in Laos

(But Who? The Whole U.S. Marine Corps Can't Prop Up Boun Oum!)

Just how much of a "neutralist" is Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian prince who has finally stopped his Paris holiday to go and form a coalition government in Laos?

He is of course not an extreme Right Winger nor is he a tool of U.S. imperialism, or he could not have been Premier three times with the qualified support of the Patriotic Front and the Pathet Lao each time.

But the U.S., Britain and other imperialist powers are suspiciously anxious to put Souvanna Phouma into the saddle. Granted that they are frightened of an easy and successful Communist-led revolution if they don't do this, how is it that they are so anxious to support this "neutralist" that 5,000 U.S. Marines have gone to Southeast Asia to put him into office?

Phouma's "neutralism" half-heartedly went along with the Pathet Lao when that revolutionary army was sweeping the crumbling right-wing before it. But this same "neutralist" can easily change his political stripe if put into power on the gunbarrels of 5,000 U.S. Marines.

The following factual account by Anna Louise Strong clearly reveals the political character of Souvanna Phouma, and how easily imperialism operated

them, or at least permitted them to continue. The Committee would also set up a legal defense fund to assist Cuban-Americans and Cuban residents in resisting intimidation and harassment by federal, state and local authorities.

V. T. Lee, a former resident of Tampa, Fla., was himself attacked on numerous occasions in that city by Cuban counter-revolutionaries. "Federal and local police not only refused protection," he said, "but actively encouraged the thugs so that my life was in constant jeopardy."

He disclosed that the Cuban-American Civil Rights Committee would shortly announce its slate of officers and announce plans for a mass rally in New York City.

against him when it could not operate through him.

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A headlined article with photograph in the New York Times for August 18, 1960, described Prince Souvanna Phouma as the new premier of Laos and a "pro-Western neutralist." The same issue stated that if General Nosavan should move against Vientiane, he would meet with no opposition from Washington.

Thus, nine days after Kong Le's dawn adventure (in overthrowing the U.S. stooge and putting in Souvanna Phouma for the third time—ed.), it was made clear to the world that Prince Souvanna Phouma was the recognized premier but that General Nosavan intended to fight him and was able to count on the U.S.A.

Prince Phouma at first did not seem to take Nosavan's opposition seriously. He flew personally to Savannakhet on August 23, had a talk with Nosavan and returned to tell a press conference that everything was "well settled," since "the U.S. ambassador had assured him that Washington would not interfere in Laos." Said Phouma: "These assurances are sufficient for me." Time magazine, however, already noted that General Nosavan not only was rallying troops but had the king in Luang Prabang "under something like house arrest."

For several weeks Prince Phouma gave more attention to placating Nosavan than to any neutralist policy or negotiations with the Pathet Lao. It is a common habit of middle-of-the-road politicians to take the support of the Left for granted and try to placate the Right.

Phouma kept Nosavan in the cabinet as Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior. He sent Kong Le (who had led the revolt which put Phouma in power) back to his job as captain and spoke of him slightly when the people made him a popular hero. On August 29, Phouma met Nosavan in Luang Prabang and tried with concessions to dissuade

him from the armed attacks he openly prepared.

None of this appeasement worked. Nosavan moved openly against the government in Vientiane (capital of Laos) with Thailand's help. (Then follows the story of military movements of the counter-revolutionary Nosavan and proofs of the all-out support given him by the United States—ed.) . . .

When Phouma's six weeks courtship of Nosavan had clearly brought nothing but war, the Patriotic Front began a courtship of Phouma. On October 1, it sent him an official reminder that the Patriotic Front had been waiting for some time for the promised negotiations. . . . They proposed that appeasement of Nosavan cease, that democratic rights be returned to the people—who were already throwing out Nosavan's local governors in the provinces—that a coalition government be formed and diplomatic relations be set up with the USSR, Peoples China and North Vietnam.

The following day, the Pathet Lao pointedly asked Phouma why he had taken no steps in his "neutralist policy," why he "persecuted the Youth Committee for Peace and Neutrality" and why he "excluded Kong Le from the Committee for Defense of Vientiane."

This sharp reminder brought results. Phouma began to rally the help available to him as a neutralist. On October 5, he signed an agreement with Burma to fly in food and gasoline. On the 6th, he declared diplomatic relations with the USSR. On the 7th, he announced that negotiations would soon begin with the Pathet Lao.

The Soviet ambassador flew in from Cambodia and agreed to airlift food and gasoline into Vientiane and to give other assistance if needed. But Phouma's neutrality was still strictly formal. When the effervescent Kong Le greeted the Soviet ambassador at the airport with a paratrooper display, Phouma reprimanded him and put him under house arrest.

—Cash and Violence in Laos and Vietnam, pp 66-68

## Who's Who and What's What in Laos

**BOUN OUM** — The extreme Rightist prince who works with the CIA and whom the U.S. capitalists would much prefer to run Laos. Has utterly no popular backing. The U.S. was giving him \$3 million a month subsidy until a couple of months ago. The State Department cut off the subsidy in an effort to get him to join the coalition with "neutralist" Souvanna Phouma. But Oum remained intransigent. It is thought that the CIA has been supplying him with the money which the U.S. had formally cut off.

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**PHOUMI NOSAVAN** — The "strong man" general behind Boun Oum. How strong he is may be judged by the fact that his army of 70,000, well supplied by the United States, has been constantly defeated by the 8,000 to 15,000-man Pathet Lao. (The liberation army varies in strength because many of its soldiers are peasants on part-time military duty.) Phoumi's 5,000-man force at Nam Tha didn't even turn to look backward when they fled from the Pathet Lao.

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**SOUVANNA PHOUMA** — "Neutralist" — He has been premier three times. The last time was in 1960 when he was overthrown by Boun Oum and Phoumi Nosavan with U.S. financial and military help. Souvanna Phouma is popular. But seems to have very little really independent following. Each time he has taken power, he has met great opposition from the Right and only the forces of the Left sustained him.

The Patriotic Front and the Pathet Lao only sustained him because they were not yet organized and centralized enough to put in their own man, even though they already had the majority of the country. Their man was—

**SOUPHANOUVONG** — The almost legendary leader of the Pathet Lao and the Patriotic Front. Brother of Souvanna

Phouma and also a prince. Jailed by Premier Sananikone in May, 1959, most probably under U.S. orders. At first, both police and military detachments refused to arrest him. Finally imprisoned by a 50-man army unit amid apologies and self-recriminations.

After about a year, Souphanouvong and his followers, having won over their prison guards, broke jail, took the guards with them, walked through swamp and jungle all the way to Sam Neua (a trip of several months' heroic suffering) where they organized a new army which in a year's time had won over two-thirds of the country.

\* \* \*

**PHOUI SANANIKONE** — Out of the news just now. But important as the U.S. stooge who took the premiership on August 15, 1958 from the same Souvanna Phouma the U.S. is trying to put in power today!

The Patriotic Front and an allied "Peace Committee" had just won 13 out of 21 contested seats. In the U.S. Congress, this was deplored as a "Communist victory." So—the Laotian National Assembly, bribed with Wall Street money, accepted Phouma's resignation and put in the open U.S. stooge Sananikone, who was overthrown on August 9, 1960 by—

**KONG LE** — A brigadier general who at that time was a 27-year-old army captain in the Royal Laotian Army. Kong Le was trained by U.S. "advisers" who taught him, among other things, how to capture towns. He put this knowledge to good use when he turned against the Americans and with a few hundred men in the official Royal Army, captured the Laotian capital and elevated Souvanna Phouma again to the premiership, hoping thus to end the civil war.

He effectively paralyzed the rest of the Royal Laotian Army and outwitted the hordes of U.S. "advisers" in Vientiane.

This, of course, was only possible because of the tremendous revolutionary ferment in the so-called "pro-U.S." forces.

However, the U.S. once again ousted Souvanna Phouma in December, 1960, using the mercenaries under the command of Phoumi Nosavan and put Boun Oum (the CIA's fair-haired boy) in the saddle, where, technically, he still remains.

### PATHET LAO

1954—The name Pathet Lao originally used by the French in 1954 because the Laotians marked their documents "Pathet Lao" (Land of Lao) to distinguish themselves from the Vietnamese at the Geneva Conference of that time. The Laotians themselves began to use this name, but—

The official name of the movement was *Neo Lao Otsala* — or Liberation Front of Laos. That movement grew broader and was later named *Neo Lao Haksat*—or Patriotic Front.

As time went on, *Pathet Lao* came to be the name for the military arm and *Patriotic Front*, the name for the liberation movement as a whole.

1957—In Nov. of this year, the Pathet Lao was demobilized by agreement and alliance between Souvanna Phouma the "neutralist" and Souphanouvong, the "pro-Communist" leader of Pathet Lao.

Of the 7,000-man Pathet Lao army, about 5,500 returned to their homes. And the remaining 1,500 were incorporated as two battalions in the official Royal Army.

1958—But of course the liberation forces were double-crossed. In 1958, the new alliance won the elections, but lost the premiership (when Souvanna Phouma was ousted by American cash) and the liberation forces were demoralized for a time. A classical example of the Left bowing to the Center and get-

ting clobbered by the Right.

1959-60—The Pathet Lao atomized and dispersed, the political leaders of the Patriotic Front in jail.

1960-61—Pathet Lao army reorganized under Souphanouvong after his sensational prison break. Kong Le (the neutralist supporter of Souvanna Phouma) joins forces with Souphanouvong. Thus was formed the—

### PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE

This includes both the "neutrals" and the "pro-Communists" as the capitalist press calls them. Formed in about December 1960.

The armed forces of the Patriotic Alliance, including Kong Le's troops, which are in the minority, are still usually referred to as the *Pathet Lao*. But Kong Le apparently continues to support Souvanna Phouma, the "neutralist."

1961—Decisive military victory at Plain of Jars. Series of other victories followed. Liberation forces clearly winning the whole country.

Then international politics step in—in a big way.

### FOURTEEN NATION CONFERENCE AT GENEVA

May, 1961—This was the conference that began to arrange the present cease-fire. Fourteen big nations, including the Soviet Union and China, met to determine the fate of this little nation of 2 million people. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, didn't want the Pathet Lao representatives allowed to participate. But other imperialist countries reversed him.

Prince Souphanouvong summed up the real situation to a reporter as follows:

"Why is the United States demanding a cease-fire just now?" he asked. "You are a journalist and to you the reason must be clear. Our patriotic forces are winning; the enemy forces are disintegrating. Those who are losing want to negotiate."

1961-62—The Boun Oum forces disintegrate further.

May, 1962—The U.S. sends Marines.