

WORKERS WORLD

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JULY 20, 1962

10 CENTS

Mexicans Greet Kennedy With "Libertad Mae Mallory"

"GET OUT OF MEXICO, KENNEDY, RACIST! FREE MAE MALLORY! FREEDOM FOR THE BLACKS!" This was the challenge on thousands of leaflets circulated and composed by the students of Pueblo. Some 2,000 Mexican workers and students chanted their support for Black Liberation leaders Mae Mallory and Robert Williams as Kennedy's well-protected entourage rolled into Mexico this month. Despite the detention of thousands of suspected political oppositionists by the Mexican police in collaboration with the CIA and FBI, these courageous men and women shouted out their message of indignation and denunciation of the savage acts being committed against Black freedom fighters in the U.S.

Their voices have penetrated the heavy walls of the prison in Ohio where Mrs. Mallory is being held. The blackout in the U.S. of any unfavorable news concerning Kennedy's trip could not prevent such a stirring event being carried by the human grapevine throughout the length and breadth of this land. And outside of the "ignorance curtain" imposed on us, the news traveled quickly—to Cuba, where Rob Williams is in exile, to Africa, to millions of people striving for social justice in the world, the words of our Mexican brothers have sped: "The Mexican people refuse your false friendship, Senor Kennedy, and declares itself for the Black people and against the racist Yankee imperialist."

Mae's Plea For Bail

Washington, D. C., July 17—Walter S. Haffner, the attorney for Mae Mallory, filed today an application for bail in the United States Supreme Court. The application was filed before Justice Potter Stewart, who represents the Northern District of Ohio.

Mr. Haffner requested an oral hearing before Justice Potter in order to prove that Mrs. Mallory is entitled to bail under federal law, and that her incarceration in the County Jail of Cuyahoga, Cleveland, Ohio, is a violation of her constitutional right under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The announcement was made by a representative of the Cleveland Monroe Defense Committee.

JKF's Sham Fight For Medicare Key Factor in Defeat of Bill

More than the defeat of the bill itself, is the enormous significance it has in revealing the current trends in U.S. ruling class policy.

Medicare was such a weak, piddling and watered-down bill, and yet it was de-

feated. It shows that Big Business has opened a broad offensive on the domestic front against labor and the mass of the people generally.

Consider the fact that the working people of this country produce an an-

nual gross product of more than \$500 billion. Add to this the fact that the government spends \$50 billion for so-called defense. What would it have cost to put this law into effect? It would be so little, it could scarcely stand comparison with the astronomical figures spent by the military. The annual cost of the bill is in fact so small, that even its worst enemies refused to reduce it to monetary calculation.

And yet all the vile forces of reaction were garnered by Big Business, in a giant steam roller, to assure a victory for one of the ugliest monopolies in the country—the American Medical Association (the AMA).

Unquestionably, the alignment of the northern Republicans and southern Dixiecrats was present in its classical form as a factor, as shown by the 52 to 48 roll call vote in the Senate. But that was not what did it. This alliance has been there for almost a hundred years.

But the fact that Kennedy first watered-down his own version of the bill, then after additional concessions on it, he did not appeal to the country personally over the heads of his Congressional opponents on a measure which he claimed was key to his legislative policy, indicated that he put up only a sham fight, just to make the record for the November elections.

What must be taken cognizance of by the labor movement, is the extreme lengths to which the monopolists will go in beating down even the slightest concessions to the masses of people.

The swing to the right in foreign policy has now found its fitting complement on the home front.



No Slow Motion Here! The Big Giveaway!

By Kitty Fisher

The Kennedy government's tax cut for Big Business last week, made a few newsmen comment that perhaps our multi-millionaire President doesn't think all businessmen are s.o.b.'s after all. Some left-wing critics of Kennedy have correctly pointed out that he has taken the typical capitalist way out of the problems facing the U.S. economy.

To anyone whose sympathies lie with the workers and not with the already profit-swollen corporations, it is clear and elementary that the tax-cut is just another billion-dollar swindle and giveaway which will have to be paid for by further sacrifice on the part of the working class.

But there is one point about this whole deal that neither the critics of the left nor of the right have pointed out. And that is the *method* used by Kennedy to put the tax-cut into effect.

The cut was announced by Kennedy as effective through "administrative action," thereby completely bypassing both Houses of Congress. This means that the months of red-tape, argument and travel from one committee to the next that are the fate of most bills submitted to Congress, can be entirely done away with—if the President so desires.

In the case of aid to Big Business, Kennedy pulled out all the stops to provide "instant relief." But what about the Civil Rights legislation that he promised so piously before election? Where is the executive action to grease the wheels of bureaucracy into motion?

The question of civil rights involves the personal freedom, happiness and dignity of more than 20 million people (Continued on Page 3)

New Phase of Algerian Revolution

Ben Bella and Ben Khedda

By Art Ross

The transfer of political power from French imperialism to the Algerian people on July 1, came after 132 years of the most barbarous colonial rule. It was hailed by the workers and peasants of the newly independent country in joyous and tumultuous demonstrations.

Independence arrived after an eight-year-old liberation war, one of the most sanguine in the annals of all national liberation struggles. The heroic guerrilla army was supported by the entire Algerian people, but they had to fight for their independence against formidable power; on Algerian soil were 500,000 French soldiers supported by two-thirds of the French air force, one-half of the French navy, and backed up by United States imperialist aid to the tune of 4.3 billions of dollars over the last ten years. The Algerians paid dearly for their freedom with 1,000,000 casualties along the road to national independence.

But the end of the war against French imperialism has simultaneously released forces which up to now have remained

almost totally hidden. For the struggle between Ben Bella and Ben Khedda, no matter what their own political ideologies may be at the moment, only masks the very profound and far-reaching class struggle which asserts itself at the very outset of Algeria's formal independence.

The fight for the leadership of the Algerian state takes place against the backdrop of a country devastated by war, and still occupied by a French army of nearly 300,000 men. A country with one of the highest unemployment rates in the world — 1,000,000 unemployed, and 2,000,000 partially employed, out of a population of 10,000,000. A country with one of the highest—284 per 1,000—infant mortality rates and with an illiteracy rate of 82%.

There is no mistaking the political direction of Premier Ben-youssef Ben Khedda and his followers. They are the bourgeois, pro-French, right wing of the F.L.N., the National Liberation Front, the principal signers of the robbers' peace

at Evian-les-Bains, who are looking for close ties with imperialist France and the West. At one time, it is true, Ben Khedda was considered in the left-wing of the F.L.N. An admirer of the People's Republic of China after a visit there, he now turns his face toward the imperialist West.

The provisional government of Ben Khedda is an illegal government, representing a minority of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution, which is the highest institution of the Algerian Revolution. The officers and the ranks of the Algerian Liberation Army, among whom number the best sons and daughters of the people, are with few exceptions opposed to Ben Khedda, and not without good cause. The Ben Kheddists call for the disarming of the Liberation Army — with 300,000 French troops still remaining in Algeria.

Mohammed Ben Bella, on the other hand, has the support of the Liberation Army, equipped as it is with Soviet and (Continued on Page 4)

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Wagner, Davis, and Beth-El

Last week the New York City administration came up with a new twist in political fakery. Mayor Wagner, of New York City, who is off vacationing in Europe while his lieutenants are trying to build up his sagging image back home, has been sorely in need of a political face lifting. Before the election he made a campaign pledge to get a \$1.50 minimum wage for New York City but after the election, he refused even to discuss a \$1.25 minimum. So his idea men came up with a "no-strike-breaking law." A law with such a nice sounding title would appear to be a major concession by the City to the workers.

But actually this "cornerstone of Mayor Wagner's labor policy" as it has been called by his supporters, is just an empty political gesture which gives no protection at all to workers out on strike.

To begin with, this law makes it clear that the bosses are still free to hire strike-breakers from "licensed (scab) agencies." But most important, the law deals only with the professional strike-breakers. So huge is the problem of unemployment in New York City, the

unemployed are constantly pitted against the employed, and in such a situation, the bosses don't have to rely on professional strike-breakers. They lure scabs from the desperately unemployed.

However, Mayor Wagner is not merely unconcerned with the welfare of the workers, he is anti-labor. Although he campaigned in the last election as a "friend of labor," his Administration's true "labor policy" throughout the eight-week-old Beth-El Hospital strike has been made all too clear; two injunctions against the strike, stiff jail sentences for the leaders of Local 1199, mass arrests of pickets and sit-inners at the hospital, and squads of cops working 16 hours a day trying to intimidate the stubborn and courageous workers of Beth-El. To top it off, there is the scandalous sentencing of Leon J. Davis, president of Local 1199, to six months imprisonment.

Amidst all this, Wagner unveils his so-called "no strike-breaking" law.

Should union leaders take word of strike-breaking governor? (See next issue W.W.)

Crocodile Tears

In an editorial on July 13, the *New York Daily News* applauded Harry F. Byrd and the Senate Finance Committee for throwing out a provision of the tax-revision bill which would have set up a withholding tax on dividends and interest.

Says the *Daily News*, "This dilly promise to load businesses and banks with another mountain of paperwork and deal endless hardships to small investors, old persons living on their savings, et. al." (Our emphasis—Ed.)

If the *News* was really concerned about the "little people," why didn't it propose in its editorial, an amendment to the bill, exempting the small man from the withholding tax, but let it stand for the rich owners, and bankers.

The *News* was obviously worried for the big corporations and banks, but in order to cover up this open sympathy, it threw in a few crocodile tears for the small businessmen and the aged—and then came out against Medicare.

Attack on Muslim Schools

There is a campaign by white supremacists in Chicago to close down a year-round school operated by the Black Muslims. State Senator Arthur Gottschalk, leads the campaign, charging that this "University of Islam" teaches race hatred and "black supremacy."

Like Catholic parochial schools, the institution lays stress on religion, but teaches the usual arithmetic, spelling, writing, geography, reading, conduct, science and English. It also teaches French. Lessons in African history and Afro-American history begin in the first grade.

Of the faculty of eight, only two are Muslims. All are either State Teachers or other college graduates. Two hold master's degrees from the University of Chicago.

Pet Magazine of July 12 featured a picture of Senator Gottschalk inspecting the children's school books—apparently to check on whether any "race hatred" was being taught. Of course he didn't find what he was looking for. But he announced to the press that he would seek a state law to prohibit any school from teaching that one race was superior to another.

The so-called "superiority" of the

white race has been taught in the schools—and churches—by the ruling class in America, ever since the Europeans stole the land from the Indians. But the idea of a law to prohibit teaching "racial superiority" only seems to arise when white supremacy is being challenged.

For example: Most white-oriented European-centered school books completely neglect any history of Africa at all. And even those few books who do contain a kind word for the Afro-American, only deal with him in a "liberal"—that is, a patronizing way. The white superiority is more carefully masked, but becomes none the less ingrained in the student.

It would take the most drastic overhauling of books studied by white children, and a re-writing of history itself, before the "teaching of the superiority of one race over another" is eliminated from the U.S. public school system. But neither Senator Gottschalk nor any other white capitalist politician is remotely thinking of any such thing.

What they hate is the idea that the Black Man should study his own history, be proud of his own origins and identify himself with a rising, revolutionary continent.

MAIL BAG

Schools don't teach this!

Dear Editor,

Students in this country, or more accurately, white students in the North, as the untouchables and darlings of the liberals, often retain starry-eyed notions about justice, legality, etc. For the students who participated in the picketing and the sit-ins at Beth-El Hospital, the strike has been an eye-opening experience.

For them, the concept of a judiciary apparatus holding itself nobly aloof from the class struggle has been replaced by the cold truth of a hand-in-glove collaboration between the capitalist masters and their willing tools, the courts. Ironically, it was the hospital administration itself, in its frightened urgency to win the strike, that helped teach this invaluable lesson.

It was they who gave an introductory course in "just" court procedure. The first sit-in came at a time when the hospital was confident of winning the strike, so the trial was put off, in some cases for as late as November. BUT—the second demonstration apparently was so threatening to their position that the administration somehow managed to obtain an almost immediate trial.

At the arraignment for this sit-in, the union lawyer managed only by Herculean efforts to avoid the setting of high bails. The hospital lawyer and the judge both seemed to feel that such bails would be good punishment for the union. Of course, bails are not supposed to be used as punishment, and it was not the union that was being arraigned, but what does that matter to an "impartial" justice?

At this trial, the judge did not even bother to listen to what the defense had to say. Before convicting the students, he brazenly said to the defense attorney: "You can talk as much as you like. I've already made up my mind."

Night court provided still more lessons not in the school books. While waiting for their arraignment to come up, the students saw one poor person after another degraded and bullied by the court for minor infractions of the law.

In essence, the lesson that this experience taught to its participants was that the outright collusion of capitalism, capitalist justice and its executive arm, the police, adds up to no more, no less, than a POLICE STATE.

This is a truth that the workers with

whom we have marched in the Beth-El strike have always known. It is an important advance that we students are also learning this lesson.

R. S., New York, N. Y.

* * *

What we like to hear!

Workers World,

I liked your editorial on Albania in your issue of June 22.

J. S., Little Neck, N. Y.

* * *

Won't be long now!

Dear Friends,

Please send me 6 copies of WW of July 6th. O, how I wish I was able to get them by the thousands. They are all good, but this one is the best yet.

H. S., Redlands, Calif.

* * *

A revolutionary friend

Dear Editor,

I hasten to commend you on the issue of WW for July 6th.

With eyes like those of eagles you located, analyzed and exposed the vicious acts perpetrated against the working class in the USA in particular, by the skunks and vampires of the capitalist class.

Among the highlights in this issue was the comparison between the funds of the labor unions and the leading companies of America—but Sam Marcy's article on the devaluation of the Canadian dollar reads like a brilliant piece of literature that is both educational and timely.

Keep up the good work! More power to your pens!

One dollar enclosed for extra copies sent to us.

R. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Our terrific cartoonist

Dear remarkable, dedicated, exemplary folks, whose consistent spade-calling, core-of-the-matter articles leave me amazed, aghast, admiring, etc., etc.:

The page 3 cartoon in June 22 WORKERS WORLD practically stove me in; and may foreign investors needle Kennedy's war bubble and stove him in by giving the tickers the wobbles again, and soon. . . .

I. R., Nelson, Nebraska

BOOK REVIEW

AWAKENED CHINA, The Country Americans Don't Know; By Felix Greene, Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1961; \$5.95.

Awakened China is a realistic documentary book by a former British news correspondent who resides in the U.S. He spent four months traveling ten thousand miles around China in 1960.

The author tells how the communes were started by the masses of people, who began working in neighborhood committees and then progressed into worker brigades. Finally the smaller groups were joined together into the larger communes. While the people were working to build communes, the government supported their effort with technical instructions and assistance.

Mr. Greene pointed out that in China today they have almost eradicated illiteracy. All children in rural and urban areas have a chance to go to school. There are many part-time schools for older people to attend so that they too may learn to read and write. Also there are technical schools for the youth to learn new jobs and skills.

One of the most important changes in China, he shows, has been the liberation of the Chinese woman. This has been made possible by the establishment of

nurseries for children, and communal kitchen and eating facilities. Women who wish to work outside the home need have no worries about proper care for their children—and they don't have to shop and cook after a day's work.

The health program alone is one of the most phenomenal advances made in the history of any nation. China has literally wiped out typhoid, malaria, some forms of dysentery and venereal disease. China has had no newly reported cases of venereal disease in two years while in this country venereal disease is constantly on the rise, particularly in the teenage group where it has increased 200% in the last fifteen years.

Perhaps one of the most important changes made in China has been the growth and development in agriculture. Several new dam projects are being built to harness the power of the largest rivers. Also irrigation ditches and dykes are being built along them to conserve the water in flood seasons so that there is water during the droughts for the rice paddies.

The Chinese worker gets very low actual wages but he gets his food and medical care free and pays a token amount of his wages for housing. (But no matter how low the wages are they are still a big leap forward from the conditions before the revolution.)

One cannot help but notice the striking contrast between the old China with its wooden plow and hand tools in contrast to the new China with its modern machinery and technical knowledge. Both old and new ways are being used by the government and the people to build a strong, healthy, educated China.

Mr. Greene's book is very informative. The facts he gives about China's tremendous development in the past twelve years expose many of the lies turned out daily by the U.S. press.

By Nina Siley

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NAME

STREET

CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....

Next Issue

There will be a three-week lapse between this issue of Workers World and the next.

Workers World is a twice-monthly, usually published on alternate Fridays. Four times a year, it is necessary to skip a week so as to keep to the above schedule.

The next issue will be dated August 10.

In Seattle: Audley Moore on Nationwide Tour Reparations for Afro-Americans

"On April 16, 1862, an Act of Congress abolished slavery in D.C. and provided that REPARATIONS be given to former slaves. Their descendants, Afro-Americans, are entitled today to \$5,000."

This publicly advertised claim is made by Mrs. Audley Moore, Executive Secretary of the Emancipation Proclamation Centennial Reparations Committee. She and Dr. C. C. Carter, who is Vice-President of the Committee, have just left Seattle after a week of intensive activity, which made a lasting impression on Seattle's African-American community.

They arrived in Seattle as part of a nationwide tour they are making, to explain their campaign to obtain "the legal right of reparations for Afro-Americans from the U.S. government, as indemnity for slavery and genocide."

The high point in Seattle was a public meeting Sunday, July 8, at which the Northwestern Council of the Reparations Committee was formed. Speakers at the meeting included Rev. Hattie Paul, Minister Chas. X. Perkins, and Princess Asp-bu-ah, an Indian princess of the Tsymshian tribe of Canada, who spoke on reparations to the Indians have received. Mrs. Florestine Ware was Master of Ceremonies. Mrs. Moore, who has championed the cause of her people for over 43 years, was the featured speaker.

In a letter to President Kennedy in the early part of this year, it was Mrs. Moore who eloquently said, in part,

"Mr. President, one century has passed since the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and no restitution or indemnity has been made to our people for their centuries of forced free labor and exploitation. Nor have we received our due benefits from the many contributions that we have made in the development of this country. Nor have we been free of political, social and economic restraints and persecutions; thus has our dignity been trampled, our rights usurped, our self-respect destroyed, our mothers violated, our fathers slaughtered and our unborn children condemned to oblivion."

A resolution was passed at the meeting, which called upon the President and Congress "to carry out the obligations acknowledged by the 37th and 38th Congresses for adequate reparations due to all Black Americans."

Mrs. Moore went even further. She and Minister Charles X called for the establishment of a Black Republic in this country, to win real freedom for Black Americans.

The Northwestern Council decided to

raise money to buy a bus to transport a delegation to the National Conference of African Americans to be held in Philadelphia in October. Members will sell the *Herald Dispatch* to raise this money.

— — Big Giveaway

(Continued from Page 1)

in this country. The tax-cut is a concession to a few multi-billionaire corporations to insure their super-profits. But American "justice" and "democracy," despite Kennedy's sermons to the rest of the world, operate smoothly and efficiently only when *property rights* are concerned. When the rights of human beings, and especially oppressed human beings, are at stake, every legislative roadblock from the filibuster to the endless tabling in committee is dragged in to prevent any effective change of the status quo.

Mr. Kennedy's latest move again presents us with the sad truth that it's no use waiting for the Presidential ink to flow to quench the burning thirst of the Afro-American people for freedom. The chief executive's pen may gush quickly and generously to protect the illicit "rights" of the oppressors, but it trickles only bitter gall for the oppressed.

Slave Labor in Capital of "Free World"

The New York State Welfare Department has just revealed that over 1,600 welfare recipients in the State have been put to work at forced labor. This is twice the number of last year. This labor is supposedly "in return" for welfare aid to themselves and their families.

These unemployed workers are being forced to work at maintenance and repair projects on highways, buildings and grounds, often doing highly skilled work. As payment, they get a welfare check of less than \$25 per week, although the union wage scales for some of these jobs are among the highest in the country!

This is a direct attack against the living conditions of all workers. On the one hand, they are forcing workers on welfare to work for slave labor pay under slave labor conditions. At the same time, the government uses this to break down prevailing union wage levels and conditions, and bust the unions.

News Item

The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), a jimcrow, Big Business, real estate lobby, asserted today that a ban on racial discrimination in federally-aided housing, would cause a serious drop in residential building.

Plot Against China Exposed!

Six Proofs that Chiang Kai-shek is Preparing Invasion of China

1. Chiang recently established a "supreme five-man group" or "action committee for counter-offensive" as the policy-making body for an invasion of China.

2. In March, Chiang issued a "conscript mobilization decree" and began to "call to active service" Taiwanese recruits originally scheduled for next year. At the same time, he ordered indefinite extension of the terms of men due to be released from service.

3. Chiang has placed ships, fishing boats, etc., into "mobilization groupings of ships and vehicles" for transport for the invasion.

4. He has also set up an "economic mobilization planning committee" to carry out wartime economic mobilization.

5. In April he put through a "special defense budget" and decided to collect over a period of 14 months, beginning May 1, an "interim special defense assessment."

6. He has set up a "war-zone civil administration bureau" to prepare for the establishment of fake government organs and bureaus after landing on the

coast of the mainland.

And Six Proofs that U.S. Imperialism Is Helping Him

1. U.S. military aid to Chiang this year greatly exceeds that of the past two years.

2. U.S. military and civilian brass have been visiting Chiang in much greater numbers since the spring. Among them: W. A. Harriman, Asst. Sec'y of State; Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Elvis J. Stahr, then Sec'y of the Army; Harry D. Felt, Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific; John Sides, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet; and Wm. A. Schoech, Commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

3. Allen W. Dulles, former head of the CIA, organizer of the invasion of Cuba last year, also went to Taiwan. He now works for the Department of Defense, in charge of "special warfare."

4. Lest it be thought that these men were emissaries to implement Kennedy's pretended hands-off policy, consider the following facts:

All these big shots held long talks with Chiang. And any one of them could have cooled him down considerably from his aggressive intentions outlined above. But none of them did. All of them spoke very non-committally to the press about Chiang's invasion plans.

In March, Lemnitzer said that Chiang's troops were "in a constant state of combat readiness."

In April, W.A. Schoech said that the Taiwan Straits area "has the possibility of erupting at any time." Also in April, the "liberal" W. A. Harriman said that "assistance to the Nationalist armed forces is a good investment contributing to the security of the United States."

In May, Charles L. Melson, Commander of the U.S.-Taiwan Defense Command, made a speech to U.S. military personnel in Taiwan, exhorting them to regard their tasks with a new sense of emergency and devotion. Also in May, Kenneth O. Sanborne, Commander of the U.S. 13th Air Task Force, boasted that his command was capable of bombing the Chinese mainland "under any circumstances, at all times."

In June alone, U.S. warships twice intruded on Chinese coastal waters. Once on the 11th, east of Pitgan, Fukien Province; and again on the 12th, south of Tsingtao, Shantung Province.

5. The preventive war columnists, at the head of whom stands the influential Pentagon insider, Joseph Alsop, are advocating the "unleashing" of Chiang Kai-shek.

6. Kennedy himself, although still posing as a friend of peace, refuses to reaffirm his position taken in the 1960 election—when he said that the Chinese re-capture of nearby Quemoy and Matsu should be of no concern to the United States.

Birds of a Feather

Edwin E. Willis, racist Congressman from Louisiana, and Chairman of the Joint Un-American Activities Committee, is spearheading an investigation of World Translation Publishers.

The publishing house is being harassed because it published a book called, "The Case Against Heusinger," which is a thoroughly documented expose of the war crimes of the fascist murderer Adolph Heusinger, former Chief of Operations under Adolph Hitler. Heusinger, incidentally, has recently switched employers and is now working for the U.S. military bosses in the Pentagon, as a high official in NATO.

To defend fascist Heusinger, the racist Congressman Willis is utilizing the Un-American Activities Committee to investigate a publisher, guilty of publishing a book exposing this fascist. What a clear illustration of the extent to which racism, fascism and so-called Americanism are all ingredients from the same political pot. It also bears out the old saying that "Birds of a feather flock together."

Relations Between U.S. and Its Allies

Kennedy's "Interdependence"

By Fred Langley

On July 4, President Kennedy, in an Independence Day speech, found it necessary to coin a new word for U.S. domination. Henceforth, U.S. attempts to control Europe will be referred to as "interdependence."

In this speech, Kennedy declared, "... that the United States will be ready for a declaration of interdependence (our emphasis—Ed.) that we will be prepared to discuss with a United Europe the ways and means of forging—a mutually beneficial partnership between the new union now emerging in Europe, and the old American union founded here 175 years ago."

But only two days later, James Reston admitted in his column in *The New York Times* that "the present 'partnership' between the U.S. and Western Europe is far from 'equal' now."

And on July 14, an editorial in *Business Week* brought out more clearly why Kennedy must couch U.S. intentions of domination in terms of "interdependence."

Says the editorial:

"Hard as it may be to accept, Europe is now bidding effectively to take the economic leadership of

the free (imperialist—Ed.) world away from the U.S. This is not because Europe's economic weight yet equals ours, but because the Europeans lately have made more vigorous progress."

In other words, the economic growth of Western Europe has sharpened the inter-imperialist rivalries for world markets.

But even the editorial in *Business Week* gives only half the truth—and the small half at that. The fact is that every victory of a national liberation movement, every increase in the resistance of the working class to exploitation, and every economic advance by the Workers States, shrinks that proportion of the world market dominated by imperialism—all of which deeply intensifies the struggles between the imperialist nations.

In the past war years, the U.S. was propping up a dying European ruling class with money and troops, in order to hold the European working class at bay—and to threaten the Soviet Union.

Brazen as the U.S. capitalists are, it is no longer as easy for them to bend Europe to their will.

Their chief spokesman—Kennedy himself—has had to openly indicate the weakening of U.S. imperialism.

Once Again—Hearst "Refutes" Marx

Last June 13, an editorial in the nationwide Hearst newspaper chain came into the homes of an estimated 15 million Americans.

The burden of the editorial was to defend the "business men" against supposed persecution by none other than that son-of-a-business man, President Kennedy himself.

In the course of this writeup, Hearst's millions of readers were treated to a definition of a capitalist—one that is probably new to the reader.

It turns out, according to Hearst's edit man, that a capitalist is one "who handles the machinery of production, distribution and exchange."

Actually there's only one word that's out of place in the above sentence. A capitalist is not one who *handles* the machinery of production, distribution and exchange. He's the one who *owns* it.

No one should know this better than the editorial writer himself. The vast publishing and industrial combine, which is known throughout the country as the Hearst empire, is not merely *handled* by one, William Randolph Hearst Jr. He *owns* it.

The difference is fundamental. Editorial writers who *handle* news have learned this at their peril from owners like Hearst.



One feels so secure knowing that one's home is built on SUCH a foundation.

\$1,000 a Day Fine For Union In Arkansas

Southern Labor—Divided and Strangled

R. G. Lieder

To a person with Black skin, the southern part of the U.S.A. is nothing less than a gigantic prison house. An Afro-American living in the South fights a daily struggle for mere survival. He is threatened by beatings and lynchings. He is given the dirtiest and most menial jobs. In short, his life is reduced to a desperate struggle to merely stay alive.

The atmosphere of racist terror is maintained by southern "law and jurisprudence." It is widely known that most of the police, judges, and local officials are supporters of the White Citizens Council and KKK—if not actual members. Southern local and state laws give racist oppression a legal basis on which to operate.

But the South does not merely oppress people with Black skin—it also oppresses labor in general, both Black and white. And this anti-labor oppression—like the oppression of Afro-Americans—is also maintained by "law."

For example, several towns in Arkansas and Mississippi have ordinances requiring union organizers to pay \$1,000 a day. A few months ago, in Star City, Ark., two organizers from the ILGWU were arrested when they failed to comply with "the law."

In Moultrie, Ga., the United Steelworkers Union won a representation election at the Bridgeport Brass Co. The company retaliated by promptly hiring scabs to run the plant. When the Allied Industrial Workers Union won a similar election at a plant in Rossville, Ga., the company merely closed the plant (laying off 1700 workers) and moved to a place where it was not "threatened" by the union.

In 9 of the 11 states of the "confederacy," unions must operate under

"right-to-work" laws. In one of the two remaining states which does not have such a law—Oklahoma—big business is currently engaged in a massive drive to institute such a law. In several of the states, businessmen and state officials are trying to make the "right-to-work" laws a permanent fixture by incorporating them into the state constitution. In Mississippi, they have already succeeded.

These are only a few examples of the hundreds of anti-union laws and practices with which Big Business is trying to impede any upsurge of labor in the South. The state of Texas has no less than seventeen such anti-labor laws.

In short, the southern half of the

A Revolutionary Message to the U.S. People Dortico's 4th of July Greeting

On July 4th, the President of the Republic of Cuba, Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, broadcast a message of greeting to the people of the United States over Radio Havana. Unlike the usual 4th of July greetings, the Cuban message roundly denounced the "oligarchic circles holding political and economic power" in the U.S. Instead, Dr. Dorticos expressed Cuba's close and fraternal feelings toward the people of the United States.

The Cuban President went on: "We are conscious of the fact that the people of the United States are presently the victims not only of capitalist oppression but of a regime that is barbaric and becoming fascist. . . . However, the Revo-

lutionary people of Cuba are firmly convinced that sooner or later the revolutionary awakening of this people will occur. The signs of this are evident today in the movements of struggle against racial discrimination, for ideological freedom, the growing consciousness of groups of intellectuals, students, workers, etc. All this will turn tomorrow into a splendid light and into a militant struggle of the workers of the United States and, sooner or later, as the imperialist domination collapses, sped on by the Cuban Revolution, a new date of greater significance than the 4th of July will emerge in great characters upon the historical calendar of this great nation."

—Algeria

(Continued from Page 1)

Czech guns, and modeled after the Chinese guerrilla armies. His group, which commands a majority of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution, seeks aid and assistance from the Soviet Union, China, and the Eastern European countries. Ben Bella speaks openly of a socialist Algeria, of nationalizing the industries, of land seizure and its distribution to the peasants. These are the real aspirations of the Algerian people.

At this stage of the development of

U.S.A. is a gigantic colony of northern U.S. monopoly capital, whose chief aim is in maintaining the rigid segregation of Black and white in the interest of exploiting them both.

the revolution, it is clear that as between Ben Khedda and Ben Bella, the interests of the people lie with the latter.

All who are genuinely interested in the liberation of oppressed people from imperialism, cannot but wish that Ben Bella really represents these hopes and aspirations of the people who have so valiantly and courageously struggled against a stubborn and tenacious enemy these many long years. It is high time that on the vast continent of Africa, where so many liberation struggles are being fought, that they should be climaxed in the near future by the establishment of the first genuine socialist state, a real Workers and Peasants Republic.



P.R. Liberation Leader Gives Views on Independence Struggle

Interview With Juan Antonio Corretjer

In the last issue of Workers World, we reported the disappearance of Juan Antonio Corretjer, Secretary General of Accion Patriotica Unitaria (APU), the Puerto Rican liberation movement. He was arrested in Mexico before Kennedy's visit there, held incommunicado, and released two days after Kennedy left the country.

The following is an interview with him since he came back to New York.

The interview was conducted by V. Copeland, Editor of Workers World.

Sr. Corretjer, we realize that to you, your ten days in a Mexican prison may seem minor compared to your long sentence by U.S. imperialism from 1936 to 1944 for the "crime" of fighting for your country's independence. But we know our readers are very concerned about your recent imprisonment in Mexico, and want to know what happened.

I was arrested on June 26. I was held incommunicado in violation of national and international laws, and not released until July 3. My imprisonment was because of Kennedy's visit to Mexico.

Is this only your own opinion—that the Kennedy visit was the cause of your imprisonment?

No. The police told me that it was because of Kennedy. A commander of the Federal Security Police in Mexico City told me they were "taking precautions because of the Kennedy visit." Those were his words as well as I can recall them.

This is important: I was identified through telephotos sent to the Mexican police, either from Puerto Rico or Washington. The photos were obviously from FBI sources.

Have you any idea how many were arrested during the Kennedy visit?

All I know for sure is that both the husband and wife who invited me for lunch were taken. He is a Puerto Rican painter; his wife is Mexican. She was released some nine hours later; he was incommunicado and then sent to Puerto Rico on July 4.

Nine Puerto Rican teachers shared the same jail with me. Your newspapers imply that hundreds of Mexicans were jailed so there would be no demonstra-

tions against Kennedy. It might have been thousands.

I do know that over 3,000 Mexican peasants and landless laborers have been arrested, beaten and otherwise mistreated by the police in the last couple of years, without the news being carried in the press.

I assume they arrested you as a Puerto Rican revolutionary who might be expected to join in demonstrations against Kennedy. But why the nine Puerto Rican teachers? Were they revolutionaries, too?

Not at all. One of them was Professor Emilio Cofresi of the University of Puerto Rico, author of the book, "Problema Poblacional de Puerto Rico." He, by the way, tried to approach the cell where I was held, but he was ordered back by an inspector.

You have to realize that there has been an abuse against Puerto Ricans traveling through Latin American capitals for some years now. It started with the Venezuelan dictator, Perez Jimenez, eight or nine years ago.

In order to ingratiate himself with the U.S. imperialists, he arrested all Puerto Ricans—except government employees, etc.—who happened to be in Caracas when some high U.S. officials made a visit there in 1953 or 54.

Now, as soon as an important U.S. official arrives in a Latin American capital for a visit, the Puerto Ricans are put into jail irrespective of their political opinions. I know of Puerto Ricans living in remote provinces of a Latin American country who have been imprisoned for all the time that a visiting U.S. official has been in the capital.

How did the Mexican police treat you?

They were—police. But I did not suffer from any beatings or the like. I did see a Chilean teacher who had been teaching in Mexico for 34 years—he was at least 65 years old—hit on the head. His name was Serralta—at least that was one of his names.

Did they apologize after freeing you?

They were most polite. But they made no apology—not even informally. On the contrary, the plainclothes security men escorted me to the airport and manuev-

ered me onto a plane bound for New York instead of Puerto Rico as I had been promised. And the Mexican government did not pay for the unscheduled trip to New York, either.

Why had you been visiting Mexico?

To see Gen. Lazaro Cárdenas, the well-known ex-president of Mexico and several other people in reference to Puerto Rico's independence. I was arrested just four hours before my appointment with Cárdenas.

The Executive Commission of APU, after having submitted a petition, through me, to the United Nations Anti-Colonial Committee, and having asked this Committee to study the case of Puerto Rico in the island itself, decided that I should make a tour of Latin America to mobilize opinion in favor of our petition.

So it was decided that I begin with Mexico, interviewing ex-President Cárdenas, asking him for opinions, advice, and to see members of the Mexican delegation who were present at the Maracay Conference.

Does the Maracay Conference have any special significance in all this?

Yes. This conference was an inter-American "cultural" conference held in Maracay, Venezuela, in April, 1960. The real reason for calling it was to make some "cultural" condemnation of revolutionary Cuba. But this conference passed the resolution we submitted for Puerto Rican independence—of course, with the U.S. delegates abstaining.

Our resolution was anticipated by a document we call "El Llamamiento de los Cuatro Presidentes"—The Appeal of the Four Presidents. It had been signed by Lazaro Cárdenas in December, 1959; then by Juan José Arévalo, former president of Guatemala and author of the famous "Shark and the Sardines"; by Wolfgang Larrazabal, former president of Venezuela, and by President Velasco Ibarra of Ecuador. Ibarra has since been restored to the presidency. (Paz Estenssoro of Bolivia had indicated that he might sign. But at the time I was there, a right wing revolt of an artillery regiment prevented his seeing me.)

Its impact all over Latin America began a new era of Latin American soli-

darity with Puerto Rico.

It's rather surprising that the Maracay Conference passed your resolution, is it not? Doesn't the U.S. wield a big influence in such conferences—and didn't you have difficulties there?

Certainly we had great difficulty. To begin with, the U.S. delegation of 150 did not want to seat us at all. But the Venezuelans threatened to walk out on them if they did not seat us. This would have caused a big international scandal and a loss of prestige for U.S. imperialist diplomacy.

So Roger Baldwin, your great civil libertarian (former head of the American Civil Liberties Union—Ed.) suggested that all in my delegation be seated—except me, Corretjer—because I was a "trouble maker." But I was finally seated, again because of the Venezuelan pressure. All this, by the way, was kept out of the press at the time.

Why was the Venezuelan delegation so strong for you and the Puerto Ricans?

Well, it happened that a few days before the conference, General Castro León had led a right wing military revolt against the government. And it was taken for granted that if the military school and the Urdanete regiment (the Caracas garrison) joined the revolt, the Betancourt government was finished.

(You must remember that Betancourt at that time was still "left of center" and the danger of the extreme right and the Jimenez forces was very great.)

So the three parties of the government coalition plus the Communist Party, the labor movement and the university students, made preparations for street fighting. I joined them.

So when it was put out that I was not to be admitted to the Congress, Betancourt's delegates were the first to protest.

At the conference, we presented our motion for Puerto Rico's independence. And they passed the resolution without one opposing vote. The U.S. delegation abstained along with some of the Latin American stooges. Cheddi Jagan was there and fought by our side.

Do you wish to add anything about Puerto Rico at this time?

Only to say as I have said before: that the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico has come into that period of history in which the independence of the colonial world can no longer be delayed. In spite of everything, Puerto Rico will be free.