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The Warren Commission Report Is a

WHITEWASH!



Oswald Was Silenced Forever

Fed-up Workers Strike at GM Speed-up

"Let's Go!" They Shout

By Fred from Final Assembly

BUFFALO, Sept. 25—"What did we give up to get what we got?" That's what the guys in our department were saying hours before the national strike against GM was called by the UAW.

We knew the pension plan that our union was discussing in negotiations with GM was the same one that Ford and Chrysler got. Even though we hadn't seen the fine print we knew the settlement wasn't so good. Out of the 54-cent package deal for the next three years, we would be giving up our annual improvement factor for the first year and contributing this amount to our new pension fund which the company is so graciously giving us.

In other words, we would contribute \$500 to the pension fund over the next three years, because we won't get the 8-cent annual improvement factor this year.

The plan is a big improvement over the past pension plans and none of us begrudges the benefits to those who qualify, but why do we have to pay for it ourselves and then hire the auto companies to administer our pension fund? Who is kidding who?

We wanted to know if the company instituted a speed-up and we filed a grievance, would we have to wait weeks and even months under continuous pressure and surveillance to make the quota before a settlement is reached?

I remember the last speedup griev-

ance in the crankshaft department. The procedure was so slow that after a couple of months of surveillance and disciplinary action and negotiations and then more of the same, the men on the

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World Public Opinion and Broad Section of Masses At Home Still Think It Was Right-Wing Conspiracy

The Report of the Warren Commission on the Kennedy assassination is the most massive cover-up in the history of the United States. It is replete with contradictions, half-truths, distortions and downright lies.

For a detailed exposition of the fallacies and distortions in the Warren Report, please turn to Pages 2 and 3.

Preliminary analysis of news items which have trickled through the United States press, shows that the report has fallen flat in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

We Said It First and Without Qualification

Workers World was the first newspaper in this country to say categorically that the Kennedy assassination was an attempted right-wing coup d'etat.

In our issue of November 26, 1963, we said:

"The United States of America came close to a fascist coup d'etat, and the establishment of a Right Wing, reactionary, totalitarian dictatorship."

"This is really the main and fundamental fact to emerge from the assassination of President Kennedy."

In fact, everywhere throughout the world, great masses of people were left unshaken in their belief that the assassination was the result of a right-wing conspiracy which the Warren Commission is trying to cover up.

The United States is the only country in the world where the official version of the assassination, handed out by the Government, holds sway. The avalanche of propaganda to force the Warren Report down the throats of the American people, was the biggest, most concentrated effort at mass indoctrination ever put across in this country.

It began at 6:30 P.M. on Sunday as though a button were pushed to set off the gigantic propaganda drive which has, as of now, lasted for four full days.

But already, as of this writing, it is plain that no amount of words or assurances from the combined forces of press, radio, and TV can overcome the deep scepticism and suspicion shared by a large section of the population.

The question in the minds of many people is whether the double assassination in Dallas was an accident of history, or a planned and premeditated right-wing plot.

A reading of the Warren Report unmistakably shows that there has been officially sanctioned for the first time in U.S. history, a murder trial, held in secret, without the right of defense counsel and without the right of cross examination of witnesses.

The Report reveals that Oswald was interrogated for about 12 hours over a period of 48 hours. But it would have the public believe that the Dallas police, the F.B.I. and the Secret Service, who did all the questioning, made no record or tape recording at the time of the questioning.

This is the most fantastic and absolutely incredible situation. Since time immemorial, the questioning of suspects in murder cases, has been regarded as such a grave matter, that no interrogation has been conducted without being recorded either in writing, or more recently, by tape.

It is inconsistencies and contradictions such as these, that inescapably lead to the conclusion that a broad conspiracy of ultra-rightist politicians, extreme racists, and militarists was responsible for the assassination.

Workers World's characterization of the Commission was made on December 6, 1963, and still stands:

"The very convocation of such an extraordinary commission is in itself an implied admission of the existence of a conspiracy of the ultra-right and fascist forces which hoped through the assassination to achieve a coup. To establish the guilt or innocence of merely an individual, it should not be necessary to convoke such an extraordinary panel. This could easily be accomplished by lesser investigative and judicial processes."

"... [This commission] will in effect pass on the degree to which the remnants of bourgeois democracy will continue in the U.S. and whether it is willing and capable of standing as a bulwark against a fascist conspiracy."

"A whitewash would pave the way for a fascist dictatorship."

The whitewash was completed on September 27.

LBJ Maneuvers To Bomb China

On September 26, just a few days before, the 15th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, President Johnson was reported to have decided that "if Communist planes attack United States naval forces operating off Vietnam, American fighters can chase them across the border of Communist China, if necessary."

Johnson's leaked decision didn't even specify that he meant Chinese planes. Since Vietnamese and Chinese planes have every right to be over North Vietnam, its territorial waters, and international waters, to defend North Vietnam from U.S. destroyers or bombers or other armed aggression, and to fly to China, Johnson's decision amounts to a decision that the U.S. may attack People's China.

In making this decision, Johnson has gone even farther than Truman dared in the Korean War. The U.S. forces which had invaded North Korea never crossed the Yalu River (the border

between Korea and China) even though the ultra-rightists of the time urged it.

But today the U.S. would have to contend with a strengthened North Vietnam, a revolution on the verge of success in South Vietnam, and, not to be discounted, a black community here in the U.S. that is increasingly interested in People's China.

And above all, the U.S. would have to contend with China, which has not only stood firm through 15 years of irreconcilable hostility from the U.S., but is immeasurably stronger — its people more prepared to defend it than ever before.

U.S. imperialism faces a bitter defeat if it carries out its plans to invade China. It is in the interest of American workers, oppressed peoples, and progressives, even before the U.S. can carry out Johnson's monstrous decision, to make it known that they want U.S. imperialism out of Asia now.

2nd U.S. Hoax in Tonkin Gulf Signals Bigger War

What is behind the latest war "incident" in the waters of North Vietnam? What grim hoax are the U.S. warmakers trying to put over on the youth of America as well as the super-oppressed masses of Asia?

On September 18 and after, U.S. Government officials gave out a completely ambiguous story that two U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin (off North Vietnam) encountered five hostile craft, presumably North Vietnamese craft, and fired on them, after which the craft disappeared.

The Pentagon's Public Information Office said on September 21 that it could

not reveal the names of the two U.S. destroyers or their captains, the destroyers' mission and movements in the gulf, the precise times and distances recorded during the engagement, or orders and activities after the incident.

President Johnson stated in his September 21 news conference that no proof was ever obtained on the identity of the four hostile vessels sighted by the destroyers' radar. But on September 22, the Defense Department said that the U.S. had sunk one to three North Vietnamese Communist craft.

The statement of the Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

on the incident, made on September 19, said in part:

"On September 17 and 18, 1964, the United States sent a number of destroyers to operate in the gulf of Bac-Bo (called the 'Gulf of Tonkin' in the U.S. press) near the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. At 22:00 hours on September 18, 1964, two U.S. destroyers came very close to the coastal waters of Nghe-An province; from the shore, great explosions were heard, lights and U.S. aircraft were seen."

"In the wake of the above-mentioned facts, the U.S. Defense Department has

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Warren Commission Report

A Comment—By Mark Lane

We here reprint the remarkable criticism of the Warren Commission Report made by Mark Lane, noted attorney and chairman of the Citizens' Commission of Inquiry (into the Kennedy assassination).

Due to considerations of space, we have made some omissions, none of which seriously alters Mr. Lane's argument.

Brackets indicate editor's summaries of longer passages.

... The commission, we were informed, was a balanced political commission. Indeed, of the four members of Congress appointed, two were Democrats and two Republicans—two members of the Senate and two of the House of Representatives. However, both Democrats so appointed were Southern Democrats. In addition, the Commission was augmented by two high-ranking Republicans—the former High Commissioner to Germany and the former director of the C.I.A., Allen Dulles.

Notably absent from the Commission was the Attorney General of the U.S. or any representative of the Justice Department, which organization ordinarily assumes obligation of conducting such an investigation. Indeed, not only was Robert Kennedy omitted from the Commission or a representative designated by him, but in a Commission so "well-balanced politically," history must surely note that not a single supporter of John F. Kennedy was permitted to serve.

Were Oswald permitted to live to face trial, not a single member of the Commission would be permitted to serve as juror on that trial. Defense counsel would have had reason for removing each of them. All seven members have an association with the Government, which is in this case the prosecuting agency. In order to prevent a partial jury from being chosen, both defense counsel and counsel for the prosecution have ... veto power which they may exercise in relation to the choice of jury members. Here, however, a new and strange principle of law was enunciated.

Instead of defense counsel participating in the selection of the "jury" to try Oswald, the "jury" or Commission then denied Oswald the right to counsel, thereby making a shambles of due process of law in our most important trial. ...

The Commission's Approach

Oswald's family was denied the right to secure counsel to represent his interests before the Commission; cross-examination on behalf of the accused was dispensed with. Representatives of the accused were not permitted to be confronted with the evidence against Oswald. No one representing Oswald was permitted to present an affirmative defense on his behalf, and although trials in America are open and public, this one trial, our most important, and the one which had earned the greatest public interest in the history of our nation, was conducted behind closed doors and the testimony marked "top secret."

Mr. Rankin's assertion that the Commission was going to reassure the world that "accused criminals can be treated fairly" was unfortunately less than accurate.

"Never in Your Lifetime"

In explaining that questions of national security might prevent the facts being made known to the American people, the Chief Justice indicated that Oswald might not have been the lone assassin. If Oswald acted alone, had his acts been the acts of single, deranged man, one is at a loss how a question of national security might arise and thus prevent the American people from securing the facts.

However, since the Commission announced on January 12 that "there is no present intention to hire investigators ... instead, the Commission will rely primarily on government investigative agencies for any further checking needed," it is likely that the Commission was unable to get the facts in its own lifetime.

The Commission relied primarily on the FBI, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Dallas Police for information. Representatives of those agencies sought to have witnesses alter their statements from their original truthful assertions into statements which more comfortably fit the immediate premise of those agencies that Oswald was the lone assassin.

In addition, a Dallas police officer told an eyewitness to the murder of Officer Tippit that she herself "might be killed" if she ever told "anyone" that she saw Tippit slain. This witness, who described Officer Tippit's killer as a person very different in physique from Oswald, never testified before the Warren Commission. The Commission, in essence, relied upon organizations to secure factual information for them, which these organizations refused to do.

However, even when the Commission had sufficient information in particular areas so that it might conduct an intel-

ligent and probing investigation, they failed to do so. In my testimony before the Warren Commission on March 4th, I stated that I had information indicating that three persons met in Jack Ruby's night club, the Carousel, on November 14, just 8 days before the assassination. I stated that those persons were Officer Tippit, Jack Ruby, and Bernard Weissman, the gentleman who placed the full-page ad that appeared in the Dallas Morning News on the day of the assassination. The ad implied that Kennedy was a pro-Communist.

"Worst Cover-Up Since Reichstag Fire!"

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The New York Times quoted Sam Marcy, chairman of the Workers World Party as saying the Warren Commission's Report on President Kennedy's assassination "is the crudest and clumsiest cover-up since the Reichstag fire."

The paper added that the Party charged that the assassination had been "an attempted coup d'etat by the forces of political reaction, virulent racism and unbridled militarism."

It also quoted Sam Marcy as saying that "The fact that the commission conducted a murder trial in secret is in itself sufficient to invalidate its findings" and said further

that Mr. Marcy asserted that the Commission had denied "the right of counsel to cross-examine the witnesses."

"The fact that Oswald was interrogated intermittently for 48 hours and the Commission found no simultaneous recording of the interrogation is the most damaging evidence of collusion, because the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas police were all in on the interrogation. And the claim that no tape or other record was made at the time is the most incredible and fantastic of all stories. No murder suspect is ever questioned without there being some record made at the time—not even in Dallas," concluded Marcy.

government claims was a witness to the Tippit killing, Helen Louise Markham.

The Commission, on page 652 of its report, states that "the only woman among the witnesses to the slaying of Tippit known to the Commission is Helen Markham. The FBI never interviewed any other woman who claimed to have seen the shooting and never received any information concerning the existence of such a witness."

Of course, the Commission, in knowingly posing an incorrect argument—that is, that the FBI interviewed the witness rather than accurately stating that the Dallas Police interviewed the witness—is now able to deny with accuracy that the FBI interviewed the witness.

History will record that, after nine months of investigation and more than 20 volumes of testimony, the Commission was unable or unwilling, to secure the testimony of one of the most important witnesses in Dallas on November 22. For, despite the assurance of the Commission, *such a witness does exist*, and we have secured from her on more than one occasion, statements regarding the killing of Officer Tippit.

The Rifle

[Lane here tears holes in the "evidence" that Oswald carried a rifle into the book Depository Building on the morning of the assassination. The only two witnesses who said they saw Oswald with a package both insist the bundle was about two feet long. The alleged assassination rifle is 40.2 inches long and the stock alone is 34.2.

[He says that one of these remembered Oswald carrying the bag lengthwise under his armpit with the bottom cupped in his hand. He tried to show the Commission with a bag—apparently containing the disassembled rifle—which the Commission arranged for him, but could not imitate Oswald's action. *The bag was too long.*]

The Presidential Commission, in the absence of any other eyewitness testimony concluded that "The bag Oswald

carried contained the assassination weapon and (the Commission) has concluded that Frazier and Randle (the witnesses) are mistaken as to the length of the bag." In its final comment, the Commission declared:

"Frazier could easily have been mistaken when he stated that Oswald held the bottom of the bag cupped in his hand with the upper end tucked into his armpit."

No Record of Oswald's Statement

The Commission does not stand alone in terms of the absolute failure of the investigators. Page 180 of the Commission's report reveals that no permanent record was made of the interrogation of Lee H. Oswald, who had been questioned over a period of 48 hours for a period of more than 12 hours. According to the Commission report, Oswald, presumed by the authorities to have been the assassin of President Kennedy, was questioned repeatedly by the Dallas police, the Secret Service, and the FBI, and that none of those agents took notes and "there were no stenographic or tape recordings." One's credulity is strained when one contemplates agents of the FBI, Secret Service, and Dallas police involved in conducting the most important investigation in the history of those agencies and failing to make a record of the answers of the defendant. For what purposes one may ask, was Oswald questioned by those agencies if not for the purpose of using his statements at a later trial? One assumes that the FBI, Secret Service, and Dallas Police did contemplate at that time that Oswald would be tried. The very limited memory of these agents according to the Commission report confirms that Oswald insisted that he was innocent, denied that he owned a rifle, and stated that the pictures shown to him allegedly showing him holding a rifle and a pistol had been doctored and retouched photographs.

Interestingly enough, the Commission which states that "... the Commission gave little weight to his denials of guilt" did conclude that *Life Magazine*, *Newsweek*, and the *New York Times* notified the Commission that they had retouched this picture." (Page 647.) ...

... The Commission, in the absence of any other eyewitness testimony concluded that "the bag Oswald carried contained the assassination weapon and (the Commission) has concluded that Frazier and Randle are mistaken as to the length of the bag." (Page 134.)

In its final comment, the Commission declared: "Frazier could easily have been mistaken when he stated that Oswald held the bottom of the bag cupped in his hand with the upper end tucked into his armpit."

The Number of Shots

On November 22, when Jean Hill, a Dallas school teacher, was questioned by agents of the FBI and the U.S. Secret Service, she was informed by agents representing both of those organizations that only three shots had been fired. Miss Hill was among those witnesses standing closest to the Presidential limousine when the shots were fired. She insisted that she heard more than 3 shots, that she heard at least 4 shots, and possibly more. An agent of the FBI then informed Miss Hill that only 3 shots had been fired and that perhaps she had heard fire-crackers or echoes. She insisted that she had heard more than 3 shots. The Secret Service agents then took Miss Hill aside and confided to her that the Secret Service had heard more than 3 shots fired, but the agents said, "We have 3 shells and 3 wounds, so we are only saying 3 shots." ...

The conclusion is now widely circulated by the Commission. The best evidence as to the number of shots fired, one suspects, is the number of shots heard, the number of wounds discovered, or the number of bullets found.

Only a Commission totally wedded to the position that Oswald was the lone assassin and that all the shots were therefore necessarily fired from the Book Depository Building, could conclude that "... the most convincing evidence re-

Oswald Was Not Tried—Just Convicted

At the very outset, Mr. Rankin, Counsel to the Commission, in explaining why Oswald was not entitled to counsel, stated: "The Commission is not engaged in determining the guilt of anybody." (Times, January 12, '64)

Mr. Rankin's pious assurances in Jan-

On Assassination of Kennedy

lating to the number of shots" were the shells found where Oswald had been allegedly stationed.

The Bullet That Struck Governor Connally

The Commission ran into serious difficulty in seeking to explain how three shots were fired resulting in two wounds to the President, one wound to the Governor, and a stray bullet which struck and marked a portion of the curb. The Commission sought to explain that one bullet struck the President and the Governor, another struck the President, and the third struck the curb.

However, when the Governor testified, he insisted that after the first bullet struck the President, the second bullet struck him. Mrs. Connally stated before the Commission, and in an article which she wrote for McCall's Magazine published in August 1964, that after the first bullet struck the President causing him to clutch his throat with both hands, Governor Connally turned to his right in order to see the President, was unable to see him and then turned to his left; then the second bullet struck the Governor.

The Commission, which favors the theory that the first bullet struck the President and the Governor, summarized Mrs. Connally's testimony in this pithy fashion:

"If the same bullet struck the President and the Governor, it is entirely possible that she saw the President's movements at the same time as she heard the second shot. Her testimony, therefore, does not preclude the possibility of the first shot having missed." (Page 112.)

Oswald's Palmprint

[Lane comments here on the flimsiness of the so-called "palmprint" evidence which turned out to be no evidence at all. Even the Commission had to admit that "there was no trace of the print on the rifle itself when it was examined" by the expert.]

Ruby at the Hospital

The Commission has a propensity for disbelieving that anything that interferes with the clear and simple assertion that Oswald was the lone assassin and that Ruby, in a fashion uncomplicated by any conspiracy, shot Oswald. Why... would Ruby travel to the Parkland Hospital while the President was dying there?

The Commission simply prefers to believe that Ruby was not at the hospital, even in the face of absolute eye-witness testimony placing him there. The evidence to the contrary before the Commission consists of a sworn statement made by a respected Scripps-Howard reporter, Seth Kantor. Mr. Kantor, who knew Ruby over a period of time in Dallas, stated that he was certain that he "encountered Ruby at the Parkland Hospital." (Page 336.)

Before Kantor testified before the Commission, he had given that information to Congressman Henry Gonzales, and thereafter wrote an article explaining in detail his meeting with Ruby at the Parkland Hospital.

The Commission concludes: "Both Ruby and Kantor were present at another important event, a press conference held about midnight, November 22, in the Assembly room at the Dallas Police Department. It is conceivable that Kantor's encounter with Ruby occurred at that time, perhaps near the small doorway there."

Thus, in the absence of a single allegation to support its conclusion, the Commission concludes that the sworn testimony of Kantor and the other witness was false.

The Wounds

One of the most remarkable aspects of this remarkable document is the admission that the doctors agreed initially that the President had been shot in the throat and that the wound was an entrance wound. The Commission then asserts, in referring to the autopsy, that "the doctors traced the course of the bullet through the body, and as information was received from Parkland Hospital,

concluded that the bullet had emerged from the front portion of the President's neck that had been cut away by the tracheotomy at Parkland. (Page 60.)

In other words, the doctors at Parkland thought the wound in the throat was an entrance wound and as soon as the information in their possession was presented to the doctors performing the autopsy, the latter concluded that the wound was an exit wound. . . .

Triple Overpass

At the outset, the authorities insisted that the wound in the throat was an entrance wound and that the President had therefore been shot from the front, and therefore they insisted that the Presidential limousine was moving up Houston Street toward the Book Depository Building when the first shot was fired. When the pictures and photographs proved beyond any doubt that the President's car had passed the Book Depository Building and that the President's back was therefore to that building, the government hastily concluded that the wound in the throat had then become an exit wound.

If the wound were an entrance wound, as originally stated, then the shots might have come from a triple overpass or from behind a concrete facade high up

"speculation"!]]

The District Attorney of Dallas stated repeatedly that the weapon which was found on the 6th floor of the Book Depository Building was a German Mauser 7.65 mm.

We have presented photostatic copies at public meetings throughout Western Europe and the United States of an original affidavit signed by the officer who found the weapon on the 6th floor. In the affidavit the officer, Seymour Weitzman, states that the weapon is a Mauser 7.65 mm.

I have stated publicly that at my request, the alleged assassination weapon was displayed to me when I testified before the Commission on July 2, 1964. At that time I read into the record of the Commission that language printed clearly and indelibly upon the metal portion of the rifle the following words:

"Made in Italy Cal. 6.5."

It is plain that a rifle that states so clearly upon its face that it was made in Italy and caliber 6.5, should not ordinarily be described in a sworn statement by a police officer as a weapon of different nationality and different size. The Commission distorted our argument as follows:

"Speculation: The name of the rifle used in the assassination appeared on

does not have knowledge of any witness who saw shots fired from the overpass."

The Commission does concede, however, that "Mrs. Jean L. Hill stated that after the firing stopped, she saw a white man wearing a brown overcoat and a hat" running toward the railroad tracks. Mrs. Hill has stated that the man ran from the grassy knoll area. The Commission concedes also "a motorcycle policeman, Clyde A. Haygood, dismounted in the street and ran up the incline (grassy knoll)."

Ruby in the Basement

Just after Ruby killed Oswald in the basement of the Dallas Courthouse, the Dallas police denied that they had any information regarding Ruby's entrance into the basement. . . .

The Commission dwells but lightly upon this most important development although it devotes pages to the discussion of Oswald's early years, his relationship with his wife, and his employment opportunities.

The Commission explains the absolute failure of the Dallas police to discuss what they knew about Ruby's entrance into the well-guarded basement in this fashion:

"... He walked down the ramp at the time the police car driven by Lt. Pierce emerged upon Main Street. This information did not come to light immediately because the policemen did not report it to their superiors until some days later." (Page 219.)

The Commission's curiosity in this matter did not even seem to be aroused by its own assertion that "Ruby refused to discuss his means of entry in interrogations with other investigators on the day of his arrest. . . ."

Conclusion

... The Report answers few questions. It resolves no doubts. When read by a reasonable person, the Report raises additional doubts and questions. . . .

It does not present a single witness who can identify Oswald as the person who fired the shots at President Kennedy. It cannot present a single witness who saw Oswald carry a package which might have contained a rifle into the Book Depository Building. It cannot present a single witness who can identify Oswald, in anything approaching credible testimony as the person who fired at Officer Tippit.

It cannot present a transcript or a single contemporaneous notation of Oswald's long interrogation by the FBI, Dallas police and Secret Service. It cannot explain why Ruby was never asked whether he had attended a meeting with Officer Tippit and Bernard Weissman on November 14 nor why, in the absence of that question, the Commission falsely asserts that Ruby denied that he was at such a meeting.

It cannot explain why Governor Connally's and Mrs. Connally's testimony contradict the favored theory of the Commission that the bullet that struck President Kennedy also struck Governor Connally. The Commission does not explain why it permitted three-quarters of a year to pass before seeking to examine the Dallas curbstone which had been scarred by a bullet.

The stone might have been valuable evidence as proof of the direction of the bullet's path, but the Commission negligently permitted that curb to remain unguarded and subject to the elements for three-quarters of a year before securing it.

The Commission Report does not even attempt to explain how Oswald, allegedly utilizing the name "A. Hidell," was able to secure the alleged assassination weapon by ordering a *distinctly different* weapon as proven by a Commission exhibit.

Where the testimony of witnesses differs sharply from the original FBI-Dallas police version of the facts, the Commission, often in the absence of any contrary eyewitness testimony, merely asserts that the witness was "mistaken."

Wherever a witness presented testimony pleasing to the Commission, however incredible, as in the case of Mrs. Helen Markham, . . . "the Commission considers her testimony reliable." . . .

Sunday, September 27, 1964, will be remembered as a day of mourning for justice in America. . . .



on a grassy knoll between the overpass and the Book Depository Building.

The Commission, wanting desperately to believe that the shots did not come from that area, simply concluded:

"The Commission's investigation has disclosed no credible evidence that the shots were fired anywhere other than the Book Depository Building" (page 71). However, the Commission admits in the following sentence that "... When the shots were fired, many people near the Depository believed that the shots came from the railroad bridge over the triple overpass or from the area to the west of the Depository. In the hectic moments after the assassination, many spectators ran in the general direction of the triple overpass or the railroad yards northwest of the building."

[In addition, says Lane] Three employees, only a few feet from the scene of the alleged shooting, all thought that the shots came from the railroad tracks. They ran to the west windows to try to see what the crowd was going to look at.

The Commission therefore characterizes as "no credible evidence" the statements and actions of the majority of those present as eyewitnesses at the assassination of the President.

Speculations and Rumors

The report of the Commission is replete with speculations and conjecture. Wherever the facts contravene an important theory, the facts are rejected by the Commission in order that that portion of the theory supporting the allegation that Oswald was the lone assassin may be sustained.

[But the Commission itself brands the following evidence of Lane's as

the rifle. Therefore the searchers who found the rifle on the 6th floor of the Texas Schoolbook Depository should have been able to identify it correctly by name.

"Commission Finding: An examination of the rifle does not reveal any manufacturer's name. An inscription on the rifle shows that it was made in Italy." (Page 645.)

We, of course, never asserted that the manufacturer's name appeared.

... The Commission, then, presented a total distortion of a valid point which we presented, and one which the Commission understandably preferred to avoid. . . .

[The Commission Report goes on:]

"Speculation: Mrs. Helen Markham, a witness to the slaying of Tippit, put the time at just after 1:06 p.m. This would have made it impossible for Oswald to have committed the killing since he would not have had time to arrive at the shooting scene by that time.

"Commission Finding: The shooting of Tippit has been established at approximately 1:15 or 1:16 p.m."

The "Commission Finding" may wish to give the impression that an allegation that Mrs. Markham states that the shots were fired at 1:06 p.m. is sheer "speculation," but the fact remains uncontroverted by that "finding" that Mrs. Markham signed an affidavit prepared by the Dallas police on the 22nd day of November, 1963, at which time she stated specifically that Tippit was shot at 1:06 p.m. We merely asserted that the affidavit exists. . . .

"Speculation: There are witnesses who alleged that the shots came from the overpass.

"Commission Finding: The Commission

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Manager: Dorothy Ballan

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Fine Work, Gentlemen

The pro-fascist Daily News which is more often than any other paper in the U.S. the unofficial spokesman for the ultra-right, reactionary sources, had this to say about the Warren Commission Report under the heading "Fine Work Gentlemen":

"... We much admire his [Warren's] and his fellow investigators' report... they conducted a massive and masterly investigation of every aspect..." etc. etc.

It is well to note that in addition to Warren the commission consisted of:

Richard B. Russell, Democrat, Ga.—extreme segregationist, arch reactionary on all domestic social issues and voice of rightist militarists—(Chairman of Senate Armed Services Commission)
Allen Dulles—former CIA head, ex-

ponent of brinkmanship, responsible for counter-revolution (Cuban invasion, Guatemala, Iran), also racist.

John J. McCloy—former Chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, spokesman for huge monopolies, brinkmanship exponent, supported Dulles' policies.

Hale Boggs, Democrat, La.—extreme racist.

John Sherman Cooper, Republican, Ky.—moderate reactionary, racist with slight twinges of moderation.

Gerald Ford Jr., Republican, Mich.—rabid reactionary, Goldwater supporter.

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel to the Commission gathered "evidence" to support their views.

"Fine work, gentlemen," indeed

You did a fine job for the ultra-right and the ultra-right can be proud of your achievements.

China Still Shakes the World

Fifteen years ago October 1st, the Chinese workers and peasants established a republic of, by and for the oppressed.

That republic has weathered the wars of imperialism and the betrayals of those who should have been its brothers. It has, by dint of unstinting effort of the great millions, tamed the mightiest rivers, built the most massive dams, erected for the first time real apartment houses for the workers and made a thousand other improvements for the poor. It has reforested the mountains, reclaimed the deserts and above all, created a new, modern revolutionary proletariat.

In spite of its detractors, its enemies and false friends, People's China will

continue to flourish. And we are confident that its revolutionary example will be successfully followed in many more countries as well.

As for "our" country, owned and oppressed by the same imperialists who are even now plotting to attack China, we promise to do everything in our power to foil the war plots of the U.S. banker-generals.

Only the socialist People's Republic of the United States will finally stay the hand of the warmakers and guarantee the peace of the world. But in the meantime, we call upon all U.S. workers and all progressive-minded people everywhere to resist with all their might the U. S. imperialist counter-revolution against a quarter of humanity.

Johnson and Goldwater

The bulk of U.S. big business has swung into line squarely behind Lyndon B. Johnson for President and condemns the ultra-rightist Goldwater as an "extremist."

More and more "Republicans for Johnson clubs and "Independents for LBJ" groupings have arisen, while 45 giant tycoons of Wall Street have now formed a special committee of this kind that can exert pressure and influence in a thousand ways that we do not even know about.

Nearly all the big newspapers of the country, reflecting such pressure, have come out clearly for Johnson, including many normally Republican dailies plus innumerable "independents."

The war-mongering Hearst chain has formally announced its support for the "peace" candidate Johnson in the name of "reasonableness" and "moderation." The traditionally Republican New York Herald Tribune was hardly a step behind the "liberal" New York Times in condemning Goldwater very early in the game and coming out for Johnson even before his nomination. The Atlantic Monthly, an influential literary magazine which never has supported a Presidential candidate since Lincoln, now plumps for Johnson. The Saturday Evening Post, which frequently prints atom-rattling articles, also condemns Goldwater and supports Johnson. The Scripps-Howard syndicate, largest newspaper chain in the country, is backing a Democrat for the first time since 1936.

What is the meaning of all this? Why is big business so dead set against a man whose fondest wish is to make big business still bigger and crush its opponents to dust?

The meaning is that the ruling class is not ready for Goldwater. It is not ready for the open showdown with the oppressed masses of this country that a Goldwater regime would provoke. It is not ready to mobilize the dregs of hu-

manity against the labor movement and the Afro-American people. It fears that such a showdown is too dangerous for its rule at this time and prefers not to rock the boat too much at home when it is in such a series of crises abroad.

But the fact that the capitalist class rejects its own extreme right wing and its own extreme racist alter ego doesn't mean that it will reject it in the future. If it is not ready for Goldwater today, it may be more than ready for Goldwater or an even more vicious type tomorrow. And the extreme tenuousness of its domination over the capitalist world and the possibility of a sharp setback in its imperialist fortunes may bring this tomorrow much sooner than most people imagine.

Nor is the capitalist-led fight against Goldwater today any real struggle against fascism or any real rehearsal for the masses to learn how to deal with their ultra-right enemies.

The "liberal" capitalists fight Goldwater in the newspapers and at the ballot box, but if Goldwater and his ilk were the only ones who could preserve the capitalist system, these "liberals" would fall like nine-pins before the onslaught of fascism.

The exploiters of labor and oppressors of the Black People, no matter how "liberal" their political ideology may be, when the chips are down will be loyal to their own class interests, not to the virtuous phrases concocted by their ghost writers.

Neither Johnson nor Humphrey has any real interest in fighting fascism after the polls close on November 3rd.

Only the oppressed and exploited masses themselves can be depended upon to stop the fascist ultra-right. And only in the struggle against exploitation and oppression will the masses gain the experience to defeat the fascist oppressors as well as the "liberal" ones.

Bricks Fly at Mississippi Police After Bombings Enrage Black Masses

By Henry Stone

McCOMB, MISS., Sept. 21—Despite the infamous terror of Klan and police against the Black People in southwestern Mississippi, thousands of Afro-Americans here were so enraged by two bomb-throwings in their community last night that they went into the streets early this morning—and drove cop cars that came to the scene of one of the bombings out of the community.

The people pelted the police cruisers with bricks and bottles. Police Chief George Guy then ordered his men out of the area.

How much help could the black community expect from the Mississippi police in bringing the bombers to justice?

The cops arrested 20 Afro-Americans from the crowd in the streets, and gave statements to the press about how many weapons they had. But the cops said nothing at all about apprehending the racist bombers.

The first dynamite bomb was hurled from the window of a passing car into the home of Mrs. Aleyaenne Quinn, 42-year-old Afro-American civil rights worker. The explosion injured her children, a 7-year-old girl and a 4-year-old boy, as well as their 19-year-old baby sitter. The three narrowly escaped death. The explosion also completely wrecked Mrs. Quinn's house.

The Sheriff of Pike County, R. R. Warren, then had the cruelty to charge that the Black People threw the bombs. Such was the police's attitude to the bombings.

The second bomb was thrown into the Society Hill Baptist Church, which has been used in the voter registration drive.

Black leaders said seven other bombings have occurred in the McComb area since August 27. The FBI in Jackson said it had received reports of 10 or 15 bombings and burnings in rural areas around McComb since this summer.

—GM Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

line lost confidence in the grievance procedure and made the new quota. The company was elated, the bargaining committee blamed the men for making the quota and we were all hung with more work.

How about the ridiculous gymnastics of shifting from one step of the grievance procedure to the next and back again to stall for time? This is the day-to-day struggle for us who work under constant pressure.

Besides speedup, what about union representation? If GM can cut down our

union representation they deprive us of our right to police the contract. GM is insisting that they don't want to give up any authority in the plant that will cut into their squeezing us even more for their profits.

It was all these questions we were asking ourselves and each other this past Friday morning. It was the ever-increasing pressure of speedup and unsolved and ignored grievances over the past years that was in our minds when the moment of truth finally arrived.

Would we go or not? Transistor radios were smuggled into the shop and the johns were crowded with men listening to the news. The foremen knew this but they didn't want to provoke a walk-out by cracking down on the guys.

As the hours passed and the last minutes slipped by and no word of a settlement came through a great feeling of anticipation overwhelmed us all. Here for the first time for many of us, a national strike against GM was in the making. This was our opportunity to squeeze our human rights out of this backbreaking giant of industry. The time was now. On your mark—no turning back—and a wave swept the plant, a wave of humanity shouting "Let's go"—jauntily marching out of the plant.

You could feel it, not only in yourself, but in the thousands in front of you and the thousands behind you.

U.S. Persecutes Visitors to Cuba

The U.S. government is so afraid of having American students see Cuba for themselves that it has indicted nine people for "conspiring to arrange" the tour of Cuba by 84 American students last summer. If convicted, the nine face possible sentences of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine each.

The government also withdrew the passports of the 84 students who made the trip, which was sponsored by the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

The State Department ban on "unauthorized" travel to Cuba and the indictments and lifting of passports based on it are a completely illegal and unconstitutional denial of the right to travel. They are another fascist encroachment on the few democratic rights granted in the Constitution.

They are all the more outrageous considering that the U.S. encourages travel to Latin American countries ruled by its rightist puppets, by not requiring passports at all for such trips!

All progressives should support the indicted nine and the 84 students, in order to win back the right to travel, and to enable anyone who wants to see a revolutionary country for himself to do so.

—Tonkin Hoax

(Continued from Page 1)

circulated a series of slanderous reports about alleged attacks by Vietnamese patrol boats on U.S. warships; U.S. news agencies have also threatened U. S. retaliation."

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has maintained that the tale of a battle between U.S. destroyers and North Vietnamese patrol boats is a complete fabrication from beginning to end.

The complete ambiguity, lack of hard information, and confusion on the part of the U.S. Government support the North Vietnamese position.

That the incident was planned in advance is supported by the fact that Vice Admiral Roy Johnson, Commander of the Seventh Fleet, gave an interview to Pacific Stars and Stripes (an Army publication) a day or two before the supposed incident, in which he said he expected further clashes with Communist forces in Far East waters.

"Incidents are bound to occur... until Mr. Khrushchev and the Reds denounce their over-all objectives," he said.

There are no grounds for claiming, as some do, that the Johnson administration had a fundamental disagreement with the Pentagon over the incident. Even though the military does want to go farther than Johnson in war, Johnson has no more disclaimed this incident than he did the bombing of North Vietnam or the war in Vietnam in general.

Secretary of State Rusk (who speaks for Johnson) in an address in Los Angeles on September 21, praised the commander who supposedly fired on an unidentified vessel making "hostile maneuvers" in the gulf.

Further, as Max Frankel hinted in the New York Times of September 22, there will be "new and frequent patrols by United States vessels in the gulf."

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