

# WORKERS WORLD

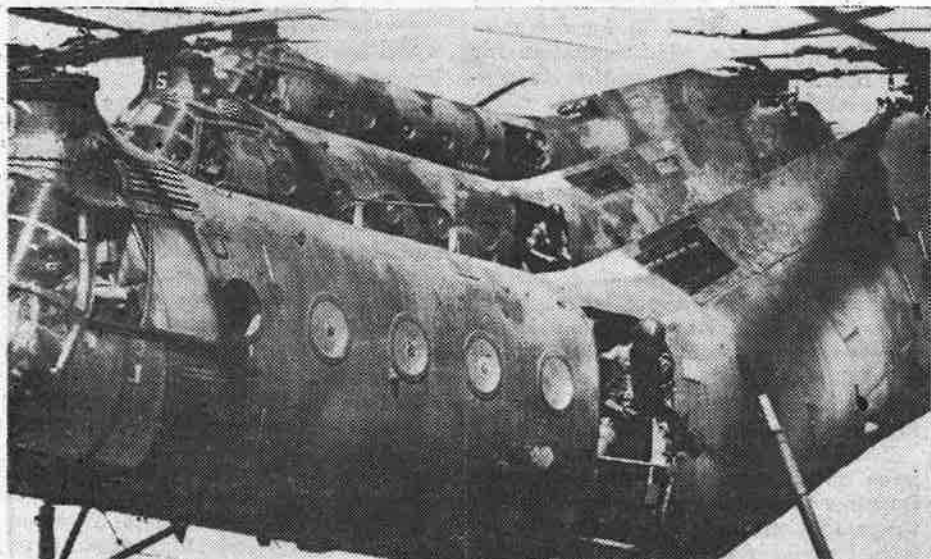
Vol. 6, No. 25

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DECEMBER 30, 1964

10 CENTS

## Unwelcome Guests in Vietnam



Three of the many U.S. helicopters that rain death upon Vietnam's countryside. U.S. workers should demand their return to U.S.

## A Little Boy Trusted the U.S. "Advisers"

### Candy — and Sudden Death

By Phyllis Fishberg

An Associated Press dispatch dated Saigon, Dec. 19 reports yet another triumph of American military ingenuity in the war against the people of Vietnam. Headlined "A Boy's Liking for Candy — and a Viet Red Father Dies," the story begins, "A 10-year-old boy disclosed the hideout of his father and 15 other Viet Cong guerrillas for candy yesterday."

The boy apparently wandered into the midst of some government troops in his area who were at the end of yet another unsuccessful operation against the liberation fighters. A U.S. "adviser" gave him a candy bar.

Noticing their equipment, the boy told the Vietnamese government army officers how he could dismantle a machine gun and make grenades. He showed them how he could take apart and reassemble an American M1 carbine. Then, he told them about the tunnels in the area, where his father lived.

The next morning, after he was given more candy bars, said the dispatch, he

led the troops to the tunnels. "It was the most successful operation held so far against a tunnel area in Vietnam," according to the AP reporter.

The boy was not told that his father was dead.

The fact that a story like this can be told straight, with barely a soupçon of sympathy for the Vietnamese boy and none for his father and his father's comrades, and not a trace of condemnation for the Americans and Vietnamese government troops involved, indicates the depths of cynicism to which the American capitalist press has sunk.

On top of all this, the story begins by implying that the boy was paid off to reveal his father's hiding place. But the facts subsequently recounted show that he had no idea what these "kind men" who gave him candy had in mind for his friends in the tunnels.

His naivete was cruelly used by the government troops and their American advisers. And the tragedy that resulted from this naivete is used by the AP as

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# New War Threat To People's China

## Polaris Atomic Missile Subs in Provocative Move Off Coast of China; Pentagon Boasts of "Targets"

DEC. 28—It was revealed today that four Polaris submarines have been stationed "off the coast of China" for the past six or eight weeks. These subma-

rines are capable of firing atomic missiles from 1700 to 3,000 miles.

The provocative character of this move can hardly be put into words. And the reaction of the Chinese people can only be imagined.

The hysteria generated in the United States over the placing of defensive intermediate missiles in Cuba, 90 miles from the U.S. is nothing next to the war panic that would ensue if the Soviet Union stationed such atomic subs in Long Island Sound or Chesapeake Bay.

One "explanation" for the U.S. move was that this was supposed to warn the Chinese not to come to the aid of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) if the U.S. invaded it.

However, every military man in the world will at once recognize that this is an act of war in and of itself and may compel the Chinese to make a counter-move, whether in North Vietnam or somewhere else.

The Pentagon boasts that the subs could demolish "reactor plants" at Peking, Sian, Chungking and Mukden.

The atomic missiles that traveled so many hundreds of miles into China would not, however, be less destructive than the ones at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They would not distinguish between things and people, between young and old, or the lame, the halt and the blind. Nor would they bring about the "Great Society" that the great liar, Lyndon Johnson told us about before November 3. They would bring about a Third and more terrible world war.

## "Babu" Speaks At City College in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Famous leader of last January's revolution in Zanzibar, Abdul Rahman Mohamed, better known as "Babu," spoke on the Congo at City College here today.

He is now Minister of Commerce and Cooperatives in the cabinet of newly-formed Tanzania, which unites Zanzibar and Tanganyika into one republic.

The Youth Against War and Fascism club at the college sponsored his appearance and organized a very successful last-minute meeting less than 24 hours before his departure for a visit to Algeria.

Mae Mallory, well-known fighter in the liberation struggle in this country, introduced Babu to the students.

Babu outlined the many difficult problems that Africans faced in combatting imperialism. And how the imperialists are trying to cut the Congo in two in an attempt to continue to divide and rule.

The Youth organization sold *Revolution* magazine, of which Babu is an editor. Robert Williams' book, *Negroes With Guns* was also sold. A special bulletin of YAWF on the Congo was distributed along with Williams' newsletter, *The Crusader*.

## When Guevara Visited the U.S. —

# Revolutionist Speaks; Counter-Revolution Shoots a Blank

## How the Papers Reported It:

When is a little crowd a big crowd? —When it is at the UN demonstrating against socialist Cuba!

When is a big crowd not a crowd at all?

—When it is at the UN demonstrating for socialist Cuba!

Two weeks ago, a handful (not more than 50) of "anti-Castro Cubans" (counter-revolutionary renegades and traitors) demonstrated outside of the UN where Ernesto Che Guevara was addressing the General Assembly.

They got front-page publicity in the great metropolitan dailies, which created the impression that there were many thousands. And when someone fired a delayed-action homemade bazooka at the UN building, his anonymous efforts were almost as publicized as if he had blown the building apart and killed Guevara and all the other delegates with him.

But in the years 1959 to 1961, there were innumerable demonstrations outside the UN by pro-Castro Cubans and by North American sympathizers. These demonstrations grew from approximately a hundred and fifty in the early part of that period to over a thousand. There were at least a dozen demonstrations of over 500 people, attended by an unusually large complement of reporters, FBI men and cops.

In the so-called "missile showdown," in October 1962, there were nearly 10,000 anti-war and pro-Cuba people in Hammarskjold Plaza. When the U.S. first broke relations with Cuba on January 4, 1961, friends of Workers World demonstrated vigorously in the UN Assembly itself and were forcibly removed.

Yet the sees-all, knows-all capitalist press hardly ever printed a word of all this!

Why? Because they wanted to create the impression that nobody in the United States sympathized with Cuba!

Of course, things are different now. The Cuban working people who were in New York three years ago have nearly all gone back to their homeland where they can now enjoy their beautiful country without the desperation of unemployment and the humiliation of the Yankee overlord. And there are few large demonstrations for Cuba in New York now.

But now that 150,000 to 200,000 Cuban "refugees" are here, including middle class riff-raff, criminal class elements, etc. they can get up 50 pickets to go to the UN and demonstrate against Cuba.

Isn't it wonderful how so few pickets can get so much publicity?

## A Successful Guerilla Tells How It's Done (A Conversation at Midnight)

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—Before Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara left town today for Algeria, he found time to give an informal interview to Workers World, Youth Against War and Fascism, and representatives of several other progressive organizations at the Cuban Mission to the United Nations last night.

Among those who attended the inspiring confab was Mae Mallory, Black Freedom fighter who is now under 20-year sentence in the legal lynch-frame-up Monroe "kidnaping" case.

Major Guevara, an outstanding authority on guerrilla warfare, is Minister of Industry in the revolutionary Cuban government and is reputed to be Prime Minister Castro's closest comrade-in-arms. He is also famous for his personal charm, ready wit and a Castro-like ability to make difficult problems seem simple and extraordinary events like revolutions seem to be as everyday and understandable as apple pie.

To his delighted audience last night, his reputation seemed well earned indeed.

Between Cuban coffee and rare-in-New York Cuban cigars for the house, he discussed problems of production in Cuba, the revolution in Venezuela, liber-

ation of Puerto Rico, the U.S. blockade and the question of Black Freedom.

In Venezuela, he said with good humor, the revolutionaries "are making the same mistakes we made."

"They don't learn from our mistakes," he observed wryly, but added that they seem to be learning from their own, because "they are going in the right direction."

In answer to a Puerto Rican comrade, he held that:

Venezuela. From the point of view of Venezuela. From the point of view of the possibility of a struggle—naturally it is a colonial people, but the circumstances of the island being in the American system, the number of Puerto Ricans in the U.S., the pressure on the Puerto Rican people—these circumstances make the struggle very difficult."

Characteristically, "Che" did not bow to the overwhelming character of the armed U.S. terror which occupies Puerto Rico (particularly Vieques) in such force. But he did say:

"If it comes to the point of an armed struggle, it will have to have other aspects. When conditions are right and the people of Puerto Rico are in a posi-

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# WORKERS WORLD

Founded March, 1959

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Telephone: AL 5-0352

Editor: Vincent Copeland

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Vol. 6, No. 25 — December 30, 1964

Published Twice Monthly



## "All the Same"

"They're all the same. Take the uniform off that one (pointing to the Congolese soldier) and put it on that one (pointing to the dead rebel) and what's the difference?"

This is a statement from a "young mercenary lieutenant" as quoted in Newsweek Magazine of December 7.

The Congo soldier had just shot an unarmed "rebel" point blank at a range of less than five yards—probably thinking the lieutenant had ordered him to do so, judging by the context of the story. But the lieutenant, who had only wanted to question the "rebel" was horrified—so he said.

But the mercenary officer faithfully sums up the attitude of racist imperialism itself, in saying "They're all the same."

The black soldier who carries out puppet-Tshombe's orders and the black fighter who asks for a piece of his own earth for his family—they are both the same. The rebellious slave and the slave who shoots him down—they are both the same!

Fortunately for the freedom of the Congo, they are *not* the same.

But what a savage self-exposure the mercenary makes of his own system, to say that they *are* the same! To be so sick with chauvinism as to say that his

allies and his enemies are "all the same" and have it repeated in a popular newsmagazine without even the lift of an eyebrow—this almost defies belief.

But if the U.S. ruling class is so racist it cannot even notice such contradictions, the same cannot be said about Africa. As the differentiation into class antagonisms, into various different shades of independence from imperialism become constantly more sharp and more understood in Africa, so the frenzied racism of the "advanced," "educated" capitalists of the United States is irrationally increased in the same proportion.

Among the most intensely national-minded Africans, it would be hard to find any who would say American people are all the same, Frenchmen are all the same, or even that Belgians were all the same. Only an imperialist chauvinist stooge could say that Africans are all the same.

But an important note must be added: It used to be in those distant days of 1958, '59, and '60 that the United States was considered by Africans to be so different, so much more democratic than Britain, France, Portugal, Belgium, etc. Now the Africans are beginning to see that the imperialists are truly "all the same."

## "Liberal" Johnson Attacks CP

Less than two months after the reelection of Johnson, his Department of Justice dug up a three-year-old McCarran Act indictment of the Communist Party and demanded a retrial. (A Federal Court judge had thrown the case out.) A new trial date, March 15, was duly set by the Washington, D.C., District Court.

Only yesterday, many progressives were talking about Johnson's election "mandate" for a more liberal administration. While this might have had some little validity on November 4, it is obvious that such is not the case today.

Johnson's use of the hated McCarran Act shows his liberalism to be a fraud.

He has moved cautiously on major cold war fronts abroad and is ill-disposed to take on the official labor movement or the dynamic civil rights movement—at this time. But he is obviously anxious to prove his worth to the big capitalists by going after the CP.

It is of course the elementary duty of all honest workers and progressives to defend the democratic rights of the CP. But in the process, it is also wise to know against whom we are defending them: the Johnson Administration as well as the ultra-right.

## No Trial for U.S. War Criminals?

MOSCOW, Dec. 23—The Soviet Government condemned West Germany today for stopping the trials of the Nazi war criminals (on the basis of a statute of limitations!)

To this excellent move there should be some additions.

There have been no trials whatsoever for the war criminals who cremated so many thousands of helpless victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki (after Japan had begun asking for peace!) And any "statute of limitations" would be inapplicable, because people are still dying from the results of the deadly radiation.

There have been no trials of the war criminals who are now burning down

whole villages in Vietnam and Laos, the criminals who provide airplanes and firebombs against a people's freedom.

There have been no trials of the war criminals who are taking the lives and murdering the children of thousands upon thousands of Congolese people.

Nor have there been trials of the senators, governors, sheriffs, police chiefs etc. who have aided, abetted, encouraged and otherwise sponsored or participated in the bloody war of subjugation of the Black People in the United States.

War criminals should indeed be punished. But why only German war criminals?

## An Attorney Objects; But the Facts Do Not Sustain His Case

Workers World

Gentlemen:

I have at hand your issue of November 12, 1964, in which, on Page 2, in reporting on the Monroe kidnapping trials, you state that:

"The three Afro-Americans were somewhat startled to hear Kunstler, who has a wide reputation for liberalism, make a motion to separate the case of his white client from the 'Negroes' because to hear them together, he said, would hurt his client."

This is simply not the case. In the first place, no motions whatsoever were made before the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Secondly, all of the defendants moved in the trial court to separate each trial so that the evidence in one would not affect the others. This is a standard motion in all criminal cases where a number of defendants are indicted for the same crime.

Therefore, since the report in your issue as to my statements before the Supreme Court of North Carolina as to the separation of the cases is totally untrue, I would appreciate the courtesy of a correction in your next issue.

Very truly yours,  
William M. Kunstler

## A Correction — But Not One of Substance

Mr. Kunstler is referring to our story of the Monroe defendants' appeal to the N. C. Supreme Court against the outrageous convictions and sentences of the frame-up trial in the infamous Monroe "kidnaping" case.

We grant one correction, and that is that there were no motions made before the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

However, this technical error should not have been worth the obvious irritation he expresses—which seems to be over a much more substantial matter. Indeed, he ends his letter by saying:

"Since the report in your issue as to my statements before the Supreme Court of North Carolina . . . is totally untrue. . ."

But unfortunately, Mr. Kunstler *did* make these statements in the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Several papers reported this. For example, the racist newspaper in Monroe called the Monroe Inquirer, said on November 5:

"The State Supreme Court was told in Raleigh Wednesday a white man convicted with three Negroes on kidnapping charges in Monroe wanted to be tried separately because he felt the Negroes would prejudice his case."

The Baltimore Afro-American of November 14, in a story datelined Raleigh, N.C., where the appeal was heard, also reported:

"The white man convicted along with three colored defendants for allegedly kidnaping a white couple during racial unrest at Monroe,

N.C., in 1961, appealed for a separate judgment Wednesday.

"William Kunstler, New York lawyer representing John Cyril Lowry, told the State Supreme Court here that he felt that having Lowry's appeal considered with those of the colored defendants would prejudice his case."

Various other dispatches printed similar information.

And so, although it is true that "no motions whatsoever were made before the Supreme Court of North Carolina," as Mr. Kunstler contends, that is scarcely the real point.

## Another Aspect

But there is still another aspect to this which deserves more elaboration in our opinion. Mr. Kunstler is confusing two entirely different situations in his brief critique.

In the lower court, there were pre-trial motions to separate the cases, made in an attempt to obtain individual treatment for ALL the defendants, as well as for other good legal reasons. If granted at the time, the net effect would not have been discriminatory against any of the defendants.

In the Supreme Court of North Carolina at the appeal hearing, however, the circumstances were quite different. The trial had already been held in Monroe. Mr. Kunstler's white client had received the lightest sentence of all. The black defendants, as had been expected, were treated very harshly and been dealt severe sentences.

It is quite a different matter, under these circumstances, when the attorney for the lone white defendant, Mr. Kunstler, tells the court—whether in the form of a motion or an argument is quite beside the point—that having his client's appeal considered with those of the other defendants (who are black) would prejudice his case.

Yet it has been reported widely that this attorney did exactly that at the appeal hearing.

Furthermore, all the defendants have maintained for the last three years that there is no legal evidence of kidnapping whatever. So why would the appeal of Mr. Kunstler's client, if "considered with those of the colored defendants,—prejudice his case?"

This argument of Mr. Kunstler's before the North Carolina Supreme Court had the *objective effect* of appealing to racist sentiments of Southern judges in the interest of his white client at the expense of the black defendants.

As we understand it, Mr. Kunstler's client is involved in this case because he went to Monroe originally in an act of solidarity with the persecuted black community there. Since all the defendants in this case were really convicted as a result of the freedom struggle there, isn't their solidarity more important than a dubious legal technicality?

Therefore, although we willingly retract the contention that Mr. Kunstler made a motion to separate his client from the other defendants in the Supreme Court of North Carolina we feel the essence of our story was correct, because he did raise the question and argue it.

—Ed.

## Dallas again!

Dear Editor:

As you already know, Dallas is a haven and home base of many of the racist and right-wing groups in this country. Very soon after the assassination of President Kennedy, the worst of these organizations sprang up in Dallas—"The American Nazi Party."

This racist group is gathering members right and left here, mainly from the John Birch Society and the Ku Klux Klan.

On the anniversary of President Kennedy's death, the leader of this racist "bund" showed up in a hotel near the assassination site and announced the formation of a party unit in Dallas. He estimated his supporters here to number around 247. Since then other sources have stated that they believe this vile group has grown to 750.

Let's hope that this is not becoming a trend. If it is, heaven help our Jewish and Afro-American friends.

Sincerely,  
L.E.H.



"What are you laughing at, Frenchie?"

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Adlai, the Darling of Liberalism, Hits New High for Low Lies

# U.S. Hypocrisy on the Congo at the UN

Adlai Stevenson has made some outstanding speeches and told some outstanding lies. But on December 14th, last, he outdid himself.

It might be thought by some that his speech in answer to Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa, on April 17, 1961, was unsurpassable.

At the very moment that Cuba was being invaded by troops conveyed in United States ships (with the news still being blanketed out), Stevenson was denying that the U.S. had even given the counter-revolutionists a gun! He denied the existence of CIA training camps—which later were described in detail by every gutter sheet in the country. He denied the names and addresses of mercenary recruiters in New York City that were even known by apartment house superintendents. He made a brilliant point-for-point lying answer to every allegation Roa had made.

True, he was exposed pretty badly by his own boss, John F. Kennedy, a few days later, when Kennedy admitted the U.S. responsibility for the whole thing. But Stevenson nevertheless earned the thanks of the whole capitalist class—from "moderate" to ultra-right. Adlai was in effect voted "the UN man of the year."

But his performance when he spoke on the Congo on December 14 could fairly be said to have reached a much higher virtuosic level. No ordinary liar, and perhaps no extraordinary liar could have done as well. Only a liar with Stevenson's keen knowledge of international affairs and his special flair for humanitarian self-righteousness could have put over such a script as Stevenson did.

He stormed with indignation against all the statesmen of African countries who accused the U.S. of intervention in

the Congo. He repeated their too-true accusations with a scorn no operative star could easily imitate. He spoke of the Golden Rule (it's true!) with the glow of religious fervor in his eye and the tone of a secular missionary in his voice.

Dripping with sincerity, he insisted that "From the beginning, we have been opposed—and remain opposed—to foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the sovereign and independent State of the Congo."

The United States, he said, "took part in no military operation with military purpose in the Congo."

All was done with "goodwill . . . and a disinterested sense of our international responsibilities."

Stevenson, let it be known, can lie with conviction.

But he is better than a mere liar. He can take the truth and dip it in filth as deftly as he can plate a lie with gold. He can make a whole series of true statements to bolster a false thesis.

## Who Is Being Killed?

George Thomson, British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons on Dec. 14, said:

"I should emphasize that the greatest atrocities committed by the rebels have been against other Congolese." (In other words, it is a civil war in which many black people, who are themselves oppressed, unfortunately fight in behalf of the oppressor. They are of course killed as well as killing.)

Thomson added that the total number of British subjects killed in the Congo up to that time was three (3).

And rare indeed is the orator who can so wrathfully sum up at the beginning of his speech all the crimes his opponents accuse him of and then manage not to answer a single one of them!

But the core and kernel of Adlai's Homeric effort was his contention that the African leaders have now succumbed to the evil of—*racism*.

That they would dare accuse the humanitarian U.S. imperialist government of wrong-doing, that they would dare to say that the Belgian slave-masters were murderers, that they would so thoughtlessly accuse the U.S. "rescuers" of a premeditated and cold-blooded act of aggression and of "not being truly concerned with the lives of the hostages," that they would so wildly accuse the U.S. of "massive cannibalism"—all this adds up to *racism*, said Adlai.

Almost (but not quite) carried away by his own beautiful rhetoric, he concluded one purple passage with the following sentiment:

*"The antidote for white racism is not black racism. Racism in any form by anybody is an offense to the conscience of mankind and to the Charter of the United Nations."*

So passionate was his hypocrisy that even his opponents temporarily forgot a little thing that happened just 14 months ago when he was not guarding "the conscience of mankind" quite so carefully.

On October 28, 1963, the UN passed one of those innocuous resolutions which condemn racism, but don't do very much about it—and the U.S. delegation abstained! (True to form, Adlai absented himself for the actual vote, letting his lieutenant make the abstention after he, Adlai, had made his usual great speech on racism at the beginning of the discussion.)

It seems that the resolution did have some teeth and provided that all organizations (such, perhaps, as the John Birch Society, KKK), etc.) which advocate and practice racism, must be outlawed. This, thought UN observers at the time, was the reason the U.S. abstained.

It would be superfluous to defend the Africans against the slander of "black racism" when the slanderer himself doesn't even vote against the Ku Klux Klan!

Let us hope that the next time he preaches, no matter how spectacular the performance, the delegates of the African, Asian and socialist countries will decide to walk out on him rather than answer him.

That's the treatment some delegates gave to the Foreign Minister of South Africa when he rose to speak in the UN the other day.

Stevenson deserves no less.



Forging shackles into swords  
—Woodcut by Cheng Wei

## — Guevara

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to obtain their freedom, the people will find a way."

One questioner asked whether the U.S. attempt to isolate Cuba was having much success.

"With respect to other governments," Guevara explained, "it is having complete success. With regard to people, less. The isolation from Latin American countries is of no consequence (as far

as the Cuban economy is concerned—ed.)."

He added that "We took over a complete state and changed the whole structure, the whole system of power—naturally we made mistakes. Our two main enemies are (1) ignorance and (2) the United States. We are conquering the first one—and the second, too," he said with a broad smile.

He expressed familiarity with the struggle for Black Freedom here, but was naturally reticent about exact prescriptions for success in the struggle. He obviously supported all militant moves, however, and seemed quite familiar with the program of Rob Williams, whose name came up in the discussion.

Having been asked what it takes to be a revolutionary, he turned to his own rich experiences in the Cuban Revolution. As he described them with a glint in his eye, each event, he said, seemed to show that he, Fidel, and the other Cuban revolutionaries were "loco."

He was of course pulling the leg of people who think that every act of revolutionary courage is an act of "madness"—the people who say about the masses' defeats that "they should not have taken up arms."

And he wound up his recountal by saying that perhaps it all proves that you can only be a revolutionary if you are "loco!"

The U.S. capitalists would be only too glad to believe that Castro, Guevara and the others are loco. But as it knows very well, they are loco like a fox!

## "Pull Out of Vietnam, Now" Says Important Section of Ruling Class

The struggle between the ruling factions in Saigon is of course basically an open expression of the hidden conflict within the ruling class of the United States. The latter conflict is now getting sharper, however, and the following example proves it.

The rich and powerful Scripps Howard chain of newspapers has come out for ending the U.S. war in Vietnam.

The lead editorial in the New York World Telegram of December 23 says: "If the quarreling politicians and generals in Vietnam . . . cannot permit a stable government to be established in Saigon, we will have to make the best deal we can and get out."

Obviously a large section of U.S. capital is now willing to throw in the towel and confess that the masses, who began with homemade shotguns, have won and the puppet army—equipped with the latest U.S. tanks, helicopters, planes and fire-bombs—has lost.

Influential "opinion" papers, such as The New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune have tended for some time to favor a "negotiated solution" but the World Telegram is one of a whole nation-wide chain of papers whose job is to orient the thinking of the great masses. It may not have all the pipelines into the State Department that the New York Times has, but it

has fully as many pipelines to the banking houses of Wall Street.

"We can't much longer be a party to getting these loyal (i.e., puppet-ed.) troops butchered—for nothing," says the Scripps Howard editorial. "We can't much longer continue to sacrifice the flower of our American armed forces in such a futile struggle."

## — Candy and Death

(Continued from Page 1)

just another little human interest story!

But a much more hopeful lesson can be learned from this tragic incident. How ridiculous does it make the American "advisers" and their puppet troops look that this was "the most successful operation held so far against a tunnel area in Vietnam"!

If the only time they can score a success is when they accidentally run across a child from whom they can extract information, this is only one more reason to believe what has been obvious all along: they will never win the war.

There are many Vietnamese who know about the liberation fighters' tunnels, but the government troops must depend on accidents for their intelligence, because the people are solidly behind the liberation fighters and will not, knowingly, expose them.

## Nkrumah on "Negro"

According to a release issued by the Ghana Mission to the UN:

The President of the Republic of Ghana has expressed his opposition to the use of the word "Negro" in describing an ethnic group.

Dr. Nkrumah said that the word "Negro" should not be used in the forthcoming Encyclopaedia Africana except in a specific article proving the word's "opprobrious origin and redundancy." The President added that his preference to the word "Negro" was "Black Man" or "African."

## SNCC Workers Shot at Again in Mississippi

SELMA, MISS.—Two workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) were fired on here December 15.

George Bess, 20, of Tallahassee, Florida and Eugene Rouse, 21, a student at Howard University in Washington, DC, reported two shots were fired at them from a house off Route 61 in Selma. Both are Afro-Americans.

The two SNCC workers have been trying to register black voters in Natchez, the seat of Adams County, and surrounding towns.



## Cops "Good Guy" Act at Christmas

At this season everybody is supposed to have the "Christmas spirit."

Even the cops try to prove they are good guys to the people they insult, beat and even murder during the rest of the year.

The notorious 24th precinct on New York's upper west side went so far as to throw a party for the neighborhood

## YOU Got Troubles?

White House workers got a great Christmas gift this year—a picture of the White House.

kids.

(Only a disgruntled party pooper would mention that cops from this station murdered two Puerto Rican men and shot a 14-year-old boy in the back during the past months!)

The cops put on "good will towards men" for the occasion and handed out candy.

But the police good-guy act was so weak they couldn't even keep up the phony routine till the curtain fell.

As the party ended the kids were hustled away with the usual "Keep moving. Come on, clear the area."



"All We Really Cared About . . . Was the Killing"

# An Ex-Congo Mercenary Tells the Truth

The following is an ex-mercenary's account of the "mercy-mission" tactics used by the U.S. and Belgian-paid killers in the Congo.

It is excerpted from the November 29 "News of the World," a big conservative British weekly, which has been running a series of such accounts of the Congo. The name of the disgusted mercenary is not given, but "News of the World" apparently vouches for the authenticity of the story.

... Our orders were to shoot at sight. And that was what we did—with a vengeance.

We would thunder into villages in our lorries and armoured cars, blazing away wildly with our guns, tossing petrol into the little native homes and setting them alight.

We watched the wounded squirming and moaning by the roadside. And we just left them to the vultures and the cruel, consuming sunshine.

Sometimes we killed in a frenzy. Sometimes we killed coldly.

And what sickened me most of all was that occasionally some of our column killed for kicks; killed for fun.

We all seemed to have turned into wild, rampaging animals.

This was the truth, the reality of this Congo war; of the race to the relief of Stanleyville that has held the world headlines these last few days.

It was a faraway little world of men

crazed with bloodlust.

Don't think that we white mercenaries, we hired killers, racing for the besieged jungle city saw ourselves as white knights on a crusade of mercy.

Believe me, we didn't. All we really cared about in the end was the killing—and the business of keeping ourselves alive and unharmed.

We knew that if we were wounded there would be little hope for us out there in the jungle—and not much more hope, perhaps through a whole maimed lifetime, if we were lucky enough to get back.

We had strict orders from our officers that we should always move in pairs. Then in places where evacuation was impossible, any man unlucky enough to be wounded was to be shot dead by his comrade.

What's more we were ordered to set fire to the body if possible. . . .

And certainly we were not going to take risks by trying to sort out the good from the bad, the innocent from the guilty, the friends or neutrals from the enemy.

I doubt if even our own officers—Britons, too—realized to begin with just how effectively, and enthusiastically, we would carry out their orders to shoot on sight.

One of the worst massacres on the road to Stanleyville was at the town of Kindu.

Though nothing has been heard of it

in the outside world, it was probably even more hideous, in its way, than the dreadful slaughter a few days ago of which everyone now knows. . . .

As usual, we opened up with everything we had. Rifles, machine guns, rocket launchers—the lot.

Scores were mown down as we approached. And then we were amongst them. . . . We just killed until, by the time it was dark, we thought there was not a person left alive.

Finally we herded the last living Africans into canoes and made them squat down to die.

They didn't make a sound. They just gazed at us with their huge brown eyes, as we mowed down one boatload after another.

## Gets Tom Paine Award

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Dr. James A. Dombrowski, director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and target of Louisiana racists and HUAC, received the 1964 Tom Paine Award of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee tonight.

The award was presented at the annual Bill of Rights dinner of the ECLC at the Americana Hotel.

Dr. Dombrowski has been SCEF director for 22 years. Close to 100 city and state police raided his office in downtown New Orleans on October 4, 1963.

## Refugee Tells Piteous Tale Of Stanleyville Slaughter

DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 30 (Hsinhua)—Well over 10,000 Congolese Africans have been shot dead since the Belgian paratroopers were landed in Stanleyville by U.S. planes. This was stated by a Congolese refugee who arrived here last night.

This eyewitness account of the brutalities of the Belgian paratroopers was frontpaged by the paper "Nationalist" today.

The refugee told the paper that as soon as the Belgians landed in Stanleyville they immediately encircled the city and began shooting. "Anyone who came out was shot—men, women and children alike."

He said, "There were horrifying sights in the city of Stanleyville. I saw a woman running for cover carrying in her arms the body of a boy, apparently her son, with its head chopped off."

He stated that he escaped death by crawling for miles in the jungle. Sometimes, in order to avoid bullets, he mixed himself up with dead bodies.

## Only in China!

CANTON, Nov. 11 (Hsinhua)—China's 1964 sports navigation championships and inter-city skin-diving contest closed in Chankiang yesterday with the first 12 finishers qualifying as master skippers.

Two of the new master skippers are women.

## A Canadian Who Is Revered in China

# The Story of a Hero: Dr. Norman Bethune

By Hua Pao

Special to Workers World  
From China Features, Peking

The all-but-complete silence of the capitalist press on the subject of China has recently been broken by a series of dispatches by Charles Taylor of the Toronto Globe and Mail. The dispatches, sometimes simply factual, sometimes critical, are appearing in The New York Times.

One, in the Dec. 13 Times, was about China's celebration of the 25th anniversary of the death of Dr. Norman Bethune, the Canadian surgeon who came to China with a medical team of fellow-volunteers to care for the wounded in the fight for China's liberation. The short, otherwise informative article included some anti-Chinese editorializing, including the remark that Chinese reverence for Dr. Bethune was "as artificial and controlled as any other Chinese campaign."

We are proud to present herewith the real story of Dr. Bethune, supplied to us by China Features, so that the reader may decide for himself the reasons the Chinese people have for revering Dr. Bethune. We also print one of the pictures mentioned in Mr. Taylor's article, but not shown in the Times.

Over 700 wounded fighters were waiting for medical attention. There were no anaesthetics and bandages had to be washed and used over and over again. Catguts for sutures were prepared on the spot. Surgical instruments were fashioned from bits of wires and sheet-iron. There were only ten doctors, not one fully trained.

## And How Many From the War Corps?

The imperialists claim that People's China now has the inside track in Africa and that the African people are being subjected to Communist "propaganda" to the exclusion of everything else. The implication is that U.S. imperialism has few representatives there.

Would that it were so! Last week, "Babu" (Abdul Rahman Mohamed) Minister of Commerce and Cooperatives of Tanzania, was in New York. And he explained that in Dar-es-Salaam there are now six (6) Chinese and 122 members of the U.S. Peace Corps.

Such was the situation in Wutai County in the Shansi-Charhar-Hopei Border Region when the Canadian surgeon Dr. Norman Bethune arrived at this revolutionary base behind the Japanese lines in June 1938.

The Eighth Route Army (predecessor of the Chinese People's Liberation Army) was then engaged in a life-and-death battle with the Japanese invading troops. Blockaded by the Japanese and Chiang Kai-shek's armies, the region suffered an acute shortage of medical supplies and provisions.

Dr. Norman Bethune and his medical team brought medicine, an X-ray ma-

chine and surgical instruments. Above all, they came with a proletarian internationalist spirit that is ever-green in the memory of the Chinese people.

They reached Yen-an, the center of the Chinese revolution, in April 1938. Shortly afterwards Dr. Bethune crossed the Yellow River, slipped through the enemy's lines and arrived in Wutai County.

Recalling his first meeting with Dr. Bethune, Yeh Ching-shan, now a major general of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said:

"Considering his long journey, I advised him to rest for a few days before

he started work. 'Please use me as you would a machine-gun! I've come here to work, not rest,' was Dr. Bethune's reply. The next morning, he trudged 20 kilometers to work in a field hospital."

Threatened by shell explosions he refused to move to a safer location, saying, "My duty is to stay with the fighters!" He worked three days and nights treating the wounded in one battle, stopping only to throw cold water on his face whenever he felt drowsy.

Dr. Bethune lived a life as simple as the fighters, turning his salary over to the hospital. He shared his cigarette and fruit rations with his patients.

In October 1939 Dr. Bethune accidentally cut his finger while operating and contracted blood poisoning. His Chinese colleagues tried everything they could to save his life. They failed through lack of medical supplies, the result of Japanese and Kuomintang blockade.

On November 11, Dr. Bethune painfully scrawled his last will to Marshal Nieh Jung-chen, then chief military commander of the region. "Keep working hard," he said. "Blaze the trail for the great cause." At 5:20 in the morning he died, at the age of 49.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung in the essay "In Memory of Norman Bethune" wrote, "What kind of spirit is this that made a foreigner regard, without any selfish motive, the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism; the spirit of communism, and every Chinese Communist must learn from this spirit."

Meetings to commemorate Dr. Bethune were held throughout the country in 1964 on the 25th anniversary of his death. The press urged people to learn from the spirit of the great proletarian fighter.

Dr. Norman Bethune was born in Toronto in 1890. In the First World War he was a stretcher-bearer in France with a Canadian field ambulance unit. After the war he became an eminent chest surgeon.

Dr. Bethune searched for a way to cure the wider ills he saw in the world around him — poverty, unemployment, hunger, war. He joined the Canadian Communist Party and became an outstanding revolutionary worker, dedicating his skill, energy and passion, his whole life to the cause of the working class.

## Serving the Revolution — A Special Kind of Service



Dr. Bethune working in a makeshift operating room just after a battle with the Japanese invaders in 1939.