

Johnson Escalates Vietnam War In Face of Rising Mass Opposition

Black Robes and Brass Buttons at the Hilton

Quite a Communion Breakfast!

NEW YORK, April 5—About 6,000 New York City policemen cheered the Selma cops yesterday at the annual Communion Breakfast of the police department's Holy Name Society.

After attending mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, they trooped over to the Hotel Hilton, where they heard William F. Buckley, the semi-fascist editor of National Review, tell them how restrained and patient the cops were in Selma, Alabama.

They clapped, cheered and whistled when he said such things as, "Nobody is more sacrosanct today than he who strikes a policeman" and that Mrs. Liuzzo purposely ignored possible police protection and since she was "sitting on the front seat with a young Negro" she got shot as might have been expected.

"Something was happening" to a world in which there was "a general hostility to the police," said Buckley. This got a big hand, too.

"Four weeks ago at Selma," intoned the intellectual darling of the ultraright, "the television cameras showed police nightsticks descending on the bodies of demonstrators" . . . but they did not show "the period of time—20 minutes, 1,200 seconds—when the demonstrators faced each other." The demonstrators "refused the order" not to march "in defiance" of the cops and the cameras showed "nothing of the policemen's restraint."

The 6,000 Holy Name Society members clapped, cheered and whistled for over a minute at the end of Buckley's Communion address and the moderator, the Right Reverend Monsigneur Joseph

A. Dunne, said his talk had been "full of consolation and hope."

This brought still more whistles.

Mayor Wagner and Police Commissioner Murphy were on the platform, too. Did these characters (who are supposed to represent "the people") express any disapproval of Buckley's Hitler-like harangue?

They did not.

U.S. Casualties Mount; Hint Call for 375,000 GI's As Youth All Over Country Demand End to the War

Never have the American people been so opposed to a U.S. war as they are to the present one in Vietnam. And never has an American government ridden so roughshod over the antiwar feelings of the U.S. masses as it is doing now in Southeast Asia.

In the face of a January Gallup Poll that showed 81 per cent of the people to be opposed to the war in one way or another, Johnson ordered the spreading of the war to North Vietnam in February. Then, after literally hundreds of

demonstrations against the war inside the U.S., Johnson sent the U.S. planes still further north almost to the outskirts of Hanoi.

Such high-handedness shows that the U.S. warmakers think they are going to maneuver the U.S. masses into a Korea-type or even bigger-than-Korea-type war. This may be so. But they are not going to maneuver them into liking it—or even passively supporting it.

This was proven by the people's reaction to the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. Lyndon Johnson and the New York Daily News were shocked and highly indignant. But not much of anybody else was. Even the most non-political and patriotic of the workers take it for granted that the Embassy is the headquarters for the U.S. conduct of the war—and naturally must be a target in the war!

When 4-star General and now "Ambassador" Maxwell Taylor conferred with Johnson during the week of March 29, it was taken for granted that these war-hawks were planning to get the people into a bigger war. But the people didn't like it.

And when it was "leaked" out the following week that maybe 375,000 American GI's might have to go to Vietnam pretty soon, nobody was very much surprised. But nobody liked it either.

The opposition is becoming broader and deeper. The reactionary character of the war is only dimly comprehended by the great masses, to be sure. But the aggressive nature of the drive against a people's self-determination is instinctively understood by millions.

And this is only the beginning.

The lack of support for the war will at a certain point inevitably be transformed into a militant and revolutionary opposition by the great 75-million strong working class, itself.

And that will take care of Johnson, Taylor—and a lot of other things, too.

Rob Williams to Help Embattled Vietnam People



NEW YORK, April 4—Rob Williams (shown above on recent visit to Canton, China) is now rumored to be going to Vietnam.

According to a CBS broadcast yesterday, he has volunteered to go to Vietnam and fight on the side of the liberation movement against U.S. aggression.

From Vietnam's Mothers

A Letter to American Mothers:

HANOI, March 2, 1965.

Dear Friends,

Today, in the afternoon, American aircraft again came from the Seventh Fleet carriers and U.S. air bases in South Vietnam to bomb and strafe peaceful villages of Quang Binh and Vinh Linh. We feel we must write this letter to you.

The people of Hanoi, like those of all other parts of North Vietnam, stand ready to fight and to give deserved punishment to the air and sea pirates seeking to destroy their homes and sow mourning among them. But all the while, we Vietnamese women are thinking of you. Because we are confident that at this time in the United States, you are also engaged in protest actions against the American unjust aggression on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

After a previous American air raid, on February 7, some of us saw with our own eyes, among the debris of a U.S. plane lying in a paddy field, a pilot's helmet riddled with bullets. Where was the pilot, we thought. Had his body been reduced to ashes? Or had he jumped into the sea and been drowned? We felt a pang thinking of his mother, his wife,

his children, his brothers and sisters, his friends. We too have husbands, children, brothers and sisters; and so we felt deeply with that man's mother and wife in their sorrow. And we asked ourselves for what reason, for whose sake, in whose interests, are American mothers and wives suffering sorrow and grief?

Innocent children have been killed by American rockets at Quang Binh, Vinh Linh! We know that you yourselves, American mothers and wives, feel pain and anger. We know that following the American air raids of February 7, 8 and 11, 1965, the American people, American women in particular, immediately voiced their protests. Deeply engraved in our minds will remain the pictures of American mothers with their children staging protest marches and meetings before the White House, the Pentagon and the United Nations building; those of students of Missouri state colleges, Columbia University and other places staging hunger strikes to protest against the air raids on North Vietnam and demand the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam. We feel deeply grateful and moved before those fine and courageous actions undertaken by American women and the American people. . . .

We earnestly call on you American mothers and wives to do everything in your power to stop the war, which is robbing us all of our dear ones, and to prevent the U.S. government from trampling upon the most elementary human rights, upon international law and upon the 1954 Geneva Agreements. Whatever may be your profession or religion, you are mothers, you have created life, you want to protect the happiness of your homes and the lives of your children, you will not allow the U.S. warmongers to

(Continued on page 2)

Enlistments Down; Draft Up

The number of volunteers for the Army, Navy and Air Force has dropped sharply—in the face of the increasing military "needs" of the U.S. in Vietnam.

Consequently, the draft has increased from 3,000 in February to 13,700 in April, and it is planned to call up 15,000 in May.

The Army plans to extend the draft even more sharply when Johnson further extends the war against Vietnam.

Mass March on D.C. Saturday, April 17

The student March on Washington to protest the war in Vietnam is expected to break all records for anti-war demonstrations in the capital next Saturday, April 17.

Although the principal sponsoring organization is the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), many other youth groups are supporting the March and all serious opponents of the reactionary U.S. war will participate.

SDS is pressing for an immediate end to the Vietnam war.

Clark Kissinger, national secretary of the organization, stated recently:

"The purpose of the March is not a lobby action within the system but rather, a total rejection of current American foreign policy."

Plans call for a picket line at the White House, a march to the Washington Monument and a rally to be addressed by Senator Gruening, I. F. Stone and civil rights leaders.

In New York City, buses will be leaving from 6th Avenue and 41st Street at 6:15 A.M.

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The Bombing of the U.S. Embassy

How did the people of Saigon react to the bombing of the U.S. Embassy last week? Were they indignant? Were they more determined than ever to defeat the revolution the U.S. is trying to put down? Did they close ranks with the U.S. Armed Forces and demand an immediate offensive against North Vietnam?

Not exactly.

Some South Vietnam officials, to be sure, said to the Americans, "Now you have no choice; now you(!) must bomb Hanoi."

But the people reacted otherwise. Proof:

On March 31, the Saigon government called a protest demonstration in downtown Saigon, to condemn the bombing of the U.S. Embassy. Press dispatches said 500 showed up. (This was out of a population of more than one million in the city.) The U.S. capitalist press would hardly have minimized the size of the crowd. (It later was "corrected" to 2,000!)

Moreover, the government had asked—or ordered—all employees of City Hall to attend the demonstration to swell its ranks a little. (Some of them must have played hooky!)

Why do the people of Saigon show such indifference to the fate of the U.S. when the U.S. is fighting for them? The answer is simple: the U.S. is not fighting for them. It is fighting a reactionary, anti-popular, imperialist war against the whole Vietnamese people. And nearly all of them know it.

Their Hearts Bleed, But for Whom?

Rev. Martin Luther King has proposed a boycott of all goods exported by manufacturers in Alabama to other states of the United States.

This is a moderate and modest proposal if ever there was one. And it would appear that the only criticism of it might be on the ground that it could hardly be very effective since it is so much more difficult to organize buyers (who are scattered and belong to different classes) than it is to organize workers (who are concentrated and belong to the same class).

But lo and behold, the government and every big newspaper in the country has suddenly leaped to the defense of the black workers of Alabama with the argument that they would be the ones to suffer, since a decline in the profits of their bosses would result in lay-offs or reductions in pay for them!

Touching as is this tender concern for the Welfare of the Black People, we fear it has some other motive than pure unadulterated sympathy for freedom. Such, for example, as an even more tender concern for the profits of the landlords and manufacturers—the ruling class of Alabama.

There is, of course, a grain of truth for the oppressed in the oppressors' position to the boycott. It is true that the boycott is a weapon that hurts the workers as well as the bosses, and for that reason is a dubious weapon. But the black workers of Alabama are usually barred from the factories which sell products to the North, anyway. Or else they work only as janitors or in some other menial capacity.

However, since this boycott might hurt the workers as well as their enemies, all the interested government bodies, multi-million-dollar newspapers and other exploiters who are so worried about the workers could easily remedy the situation. They could raise a few million dollars to be given directly to the black workers who will be injured by the boycott. This would isolate the profiteers of the jimcrow system and make them suffer exclusively.

But somehow, the whole government in Washington, with all those big brains from Harvard, hasn't come up with any idea like that. And somehow all those smart newspapers haven't thought of it either.

Could it be that they aren't interested in the Black People at all, and their opposition to the boycott is entirely motivated by their concern for the rich?

It could be.

Picket Saturday for Spanish Freedom

Recent news of students and workers revolts against Spanish fascism (including, in one case, workers seizing control of a police station!) is an indication of the new surge of opposition to Franco's dictatorship that is being felt all over Spain.

Since its takeover in 1939, Franco's fascist government has lost none of its oppressive qualities. Workers struggling to raise their wages (in many cases \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day) are brutally suppressed, and so are students fighting for the right to their own, independent organizations. Political parties and unions are outlawed, and criticism of the regime is punished with prison and torture.

But the more oppressive the ruling

Spanish fascists get, the more they will encourage the workers and students to fight for their rights, so that nothing can prevent the day when the fascists will be thrown out by these outraged, oppressed people.

In support of these encouraging student demonstrations and workers strikes, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade has called a picket line in front of the Spanish National Tourist Office, 589 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday, April 10, at 1 P.M. They have requested non-veterans and youth to join their line, which will demand amnesty for all political prisoners in Franco's jails, and demonstrate support for the Spanish students and the democratic forces in Spain.

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How Frame-Ups Make Police 'Work' Easier

By Ellen Pierce

Last September a 72-year-old woman was strangled in Brooklyn. Within days, the police announced that two twelve-year-old boys had confessed, including in their confession details that only the murderer (or the police) could have known. It later turned out that one of the boys had been locked in Kings County Hospital under constant surveillance at the time of the murder.

This was only one of the many recent cases in which the New York police have been exposed for their methods of beating confessions out of suspects.

David Coleman also "confessed" that he had robbed, raped and murdered an elderly spinster on Thanksgiving day, 1959. He has spent four years on death row. Before "confessing" Coleman was questioned for 15 hours, beaten, and told that unless he confessed his pregnant wife would be jailed for prostitution and narcotics violations.

(The detective who forced Coleman to confess had also convicted another man named Robertson by giving false testimony regarding Robertson's forced admission.)

A year ago two men "confessed" to the murder of a derelict in a West Side building. Charges were dropped last week when a judge conceded that the confessions were gotten by beatings and threats of shooting the men unless they admitted the killing.

These cases are in addition to the yet-unfinished Whitmore case. George Whitmore still has to stand trial for the murder of a Brooklyn woman even though his other "confessions"—regarding the murder of Janice Wylie and Emily Hoffert and the attack on a nurse—have been thrown out of court.

These cases are in addition to dozens of other frame-ups and forced confessions which have not been thrown out but which will be used to send innocent men to jail and the electric chair.

These cases are not isolated mistakes on the part of some would-be Sherlock Holmes on the police force. Such cases are part of a pattern of "crime-solving" by New York's "finest."

The police consider anyone who is poor or Black or Puerto Rican "bad." And from "bad" to "guilty" is just one simple step in their eyes.

That one simple step often includes beating, threatening, blackmailing or even killing their victims. But the ruling class, though it occasionally exposes its sadistic servants, never really punishes them.

—To American Mothers

(Continued from page 1)

force your husbands, your sons, your brothers, your friends to go to Vietnam to kill and be killed. . . .

With the best wishes of good health and success in your struggle for peace in Vietnam and the world.

Madam NGUYEN THI THUC VIEN, Professor, President of the Vietnam Women's Union; Madam VO THI TRU TUC, Doctor of Sciences, Professor of

Chemistry, the Hanoi University; Madam BUT THI CAM, Doctor of Law, Deputy to the National Assembly; Madam AI LIEN, Actress; Madam LE THU TRA, Vice-President of the Committee for the Defense of Children; Madam NGUYEN VAN DUYET, Housewife; Madam XUAN TINH, Housewife; Madam NGUYEN AN NINH, Director of the Kindergarten for Children regrouped from South Vietnam; Madam DO THI THIEP, Worker in the Dong Xuan Knitwear Factory, Deputy to the National Assembly—and many others.



Seven girls of Ne Village in North Vietnam. They are growers of water lentils and preparers of green manure in the Minh Duc Cooperative. They are also in the militia and practice target training to defend their country.—Photo by Tran Nhue

Black Community in Paris

On the Assassination of Malcolm X

Supporting the beliefs of many Afro-Americans here on the assassination of Malcolm X, the Afroamerican Community in Paris recently issued a statement, which said in part:

"Police, mass media, hence the public have assumed that the Black Muslims had something to do with the assassination because of the well known conflict between the Black Muslims and Malcolm X and his group. Three men have so far been arrested, two of them allegedly Black Muslims. Therefore, Elijah Muhammed and his—but wait. Let's not jump too quickly to conclusions and prove a suspect guilty without having ever considered him innocent. Yes the Black Muslims threatened to kill Brother Malcolm. So did the Ku Klux Klan and so have numerous telephone calls. Let us assume we do not know who killed Malcolm X, that we do not know who was the group behind the slayers.

"Let us ask ourselves: 'Who has the most to gain by Brother Malcolm's death?' Was the French authorities' recent refusal to admit him to France an isolated incident? Who was responsible for recent similar assassinations of

Black Nationalists in Kenya, Burundi? 'Who had the most to gain by Brother Malcolm's death?'

Powerful, well financed U.S. propaganda has succeeded in gaining credence neither in Paris, nor here, nor anywhere else for its stories designed to turn Afro-Americans against each other. The Afro-Americans in Paris, forced to emigrate because of U.S. racism, have not forgotten the bitter lessons they learned here. Their statement goes on to apply the logic of these lessons to Malcolm's assassination:

"If there was the possibility of an in-group vendetta, there was the even stronger possibility of the white power structure (the common enemy of both Brother Malcolm and the rival group) of not only getting rid of Malcolm X, but discrediting his Black foes at the same time. Since neither has been proven, neither can be ruled out—both must be considered. We find it suspicious, collusive, indeed downright incriminating that neither the police nor any of the white press (the organ of the white power structure) has come out with this obvious alternative."

"Act of God"—Or Crime of Man?

214 Needless Deaths in Chile Earthquake!

By Phyllis Fishberg

It wasn't just a natural disaster that took the lives of over 400 people in the recent Chilean earthquake.

The evil effects of nature were given a head start by the evil effects of capitalism.

One of the areas that suffered most from the quake was the mining town of El Cobre, where more than half the casualties occurred.

All of El Cobre's deaths could have been avoided! They were caused not by the earthquake itself, but by an avalanche (started by the quake) of an enormous slag heap of waste from the nearby copper mine that had been accumulating for years.

The potential danger of this slag heap had also been warned about for years. But even so prominent a person as the internationally-known leftist Senator, Salvador Allende, who was recently defeated by the bourgeois candidate Eduardo Frei in the Presidential elections, could not, for all his warnings, get the

mineowners to turn away from their financially profitable operations and spend a little of their capital to get rid of the slag heap. The only profit in that, after all, would be some workers' lives!

One would think that when this scandalous situation finally caused the death of 214 people, it would be big news. But here, the few other newspapers that did cover the disaster in El Cobre gave no indication of the years of warning that preceded it.

And our friends in Chile inform us that the press is keeping a tight lid on the scandal there too.

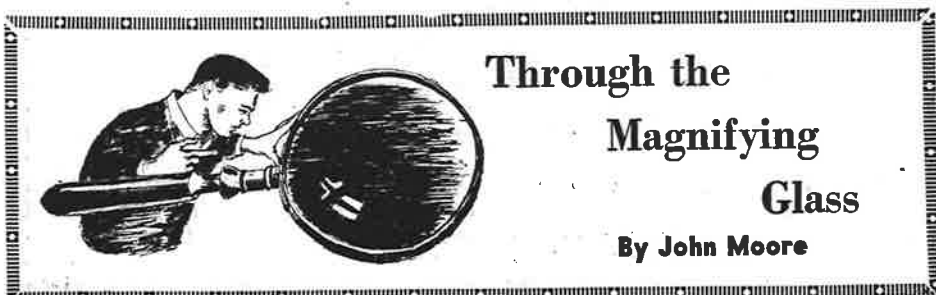
It was a French-owned mining company, Disputada de las Condes, that was responsible for the slag heap and the deaths it caused. But the capitalist press of the U.S. and Chile is keeping it quiet because U.S. imperialism and its Chilean puppets are just as involved in the exploitation of the Chilean workers as is this French company.

The Rockefellers, the Guggenheims

and the First National City Bank crowd control a majority of the Chilean mines, and that means they control the lives (and deaths) of the mineworkers. Like the French company, they are more concerned with profit than preserving workers' lives. If a "natural disaster" should strike one of their mines and "a few broken boards protruding from the sticky red mud, half-buried utensils and

bodies of victims were the only signs left of the workers camp" (Times, March 30), they wouldn't be too disturbed, so long as their precious capital investment wasn't harmed.

That's why they must stifle public outrage against the French capitalists who played so loose with the lives of their workers. If they didn't, maybe workers in the U.S.-owned mines in Chile would begin to demand better and safer working conditions. Indeed, maybe even U.S. workers in U.S. mines would start fighting for better conditions here, where workers die every day, too, because better working conditions aren't "profitable."



So, What's the Answer?

It was on the radio late at night. The interviewer was talking to a military officer just back from Vietnam. The officer in a strident, panic-button-pushing voice was telling of defeats and ever worsening problems there for U.S. forces.

The Viet Cong were everywhere. They controlled everything. You couldn't go anywhere. Etc. etc.

The interviewer (listening apparently with bulging eyes and mouth agape) would say after each bit of bad news: "So, what's the answer?" and the officer instead of supplying the solution would go on to relate further problems and catastrophes and the interviewer would again stop him with the desperate demand: "So, what's the answer? What's the answer?"

We could not but help see this same conversation going on between Johnson and Taylor describing the situation and Johnson demanding, "So what's the answer?"

We can see in the newspapers now the answers Taylor gave: more soldiers, more guns, more bombings.

Yet the Viet liberation fighters keep scoring victories.

It hurts when we hear of these fierce attacks by U.S. planes on Viet liberation fighters who must fight back against tremendous military odds—small caliber guns against jet bombers.

We picture them from our own combat experience dug in (deep and safe we hope) but facing the shattering impact of the bombings and searing napalm.

But when the attack is over and when we hear that they are still firing back ("heavy fire" from the ground reported observers after the recent attempt to burn out a whole area of forest) we feel a deep awe and admiration for these men and women who are showing what human will can do when it is backed by revolutionary conviction.

So what's the answer?

We need to find ever more ways of stopping this Nazi-like U.S. military assault on the Vietnamese people.

A Turn of the Screw

Compared to the war in Vietnam and the Afro-American struggle, the threatened New York State sales tax may seem a minor thing. But it would be wrong to dismiss its importance.

With big business draining off billions in profits, and with corruption by businessmen and politicians siphoning off countless dollars, and with the federal government spending billions of our dollars on war which therefore can't be used for our needs, it is naturally necessary to levy new taxes.

And who should pay these taxes? The big business interests who've got the dough? No! Of course not.

Working people must be taxed some more, say business interests. Sales tax is the method they may choose.

Though the sales tax takes only a few cents at a time in most cases, to the most oppressed who must literally count their pennies, this means a turn of the screw, the tightening of the vise, a cutting out of something else they need.

And involved in this personal pain is a principle—one that eventually will drive working people to fight back against not only this tax but against the big business government which makes war both abroad and at home.

Just remember, it was a matter of taxes (without representation—and we ain't got none either) which caused these guys back in 1773 to throw the tea in the sea and start a revolution.

And the News That's Fit To Be Hid

When bourgeois factions fight, they sometimes uncover each other's dirty shirt-tails. That can be interesting.

The "liberal" New York Times recently had a spat with "liberal" friend and "statesman" Senator Fulbright. They used statistics showing that no Afro-Americans were registered in one Arkansas county.

Fulbright from Arkansas felt his "liberalness" was being challenged and made the Times editors look like fools when he showed that there were only two Afro-Americans in the whole county.

But the Times, their all-wise ego stung by this public lambasting, dug into their "liberal" friend in an unaccustomed way. They presented further statistics on other counties showing how widely in Arkansas blacks are deprived of the vote (24% registered in one county, 13% in another, etc.). Obviously Fulbright knew this well and was covering it. In short, he was exposed as a hypocrite.

That Fulbright is a hypocrite comes as no surprise, but this unusual exposure of a fellow "liberal" by the "liberal" Times makes you want to speculate a bit on how much exposing could be done by anyone who had access to the files and informational resources of the Times . . . someone, that is, who really wanted to do some exposing.

Bloomington Workers Strike for Living Wage

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 5—"You're stepping on our bread and butter!" yelled an angry striking picket who works for Bloomington's Department Store, at one of its rich customers, who had just crashed through the picket line to do a day of bargain hunting. "Greedy scab!" pointed another worker.

Bloomington's was struck on Wednesday, March 31, by 3,000 workers under the leadership of District 65, after the local rejected a "wage offer" of 21 cents an hour to be stretched over three years. The picket line has continued during all business hours of the store ever since. The pickets urge customers to stay out, as well as employees, and have been successful in cutting down Bloomington's business.

Compliance is not universal, but the

spirit is holding up. Workers are demanding a \$2 per hour minimum wage; a general increase for commission salesmen; the right to transfer to local store branches; improved guarantees for part-timers and a number of departmental requests.

"We are striking to win all of these demands," said District 65 Executive Vice-President Bill Michelson who is leading the strike, "but more importantly, to end once and for all an intolerable arrogance by management towards the employees. We are striking to end unilateral action by the management on hours of work, night openings, work rules and other matters. This management has shown contempt for its employees and seriously underestimates their willingness to struggle to improve their lot."

The spirit of today's line shows that their willingness could not be overestimated!

Puerto Ricans Hit Police Brutality

By Peter Storch

NEW YORK, March 27—Two militant protest demonstrations today in lower Manhattan ignited a movement of resistance in the Puerto Rican community against Commissioner Murphy's racist killers in blue.

This morning, the Pro-Independence Movement of Puerto Rico (MPI) held a rally on the Lower East Side at the corner of Eldridge and Stanton Streets in front of more than 200 people, mostly Puerto Ricans from the neighborhood.

The speakers denounced the police brutality and many times the people shouted: "Despierta Boricua, Defiende lo tuyo!" (Wake up Puerto Ricans, defend your own!)

After the rally, the MPI marched with over 100 people to Central Police Headquarters and doubled the size of a picket line which was started at noon by several more conservative Puerto Rican political and social organizations.

U.S. Police 'Third Degree' Methods in Vietnam



Under the caption, "Red Guerrilla Decides to Talk," the New York Journal American explained that "the interrogator has made a persuasive point with (the guerrilla's) own captured spear. He told where fellow Reds had hidden a cache of Chinese grenades."—Too bad he didn't have a grenade himself, instead of a spear!

Deep in the Heart of Dixie

The Road to Selma

(And the March to Montgomery)

By A. T. Simpson

Somewhere outside of Charlotte, North Carolina, while riding the Trailways down to Selma, Alabama, I discovered that I was the only Black person among a busload of whites and at least two acknowledged "rednecks."

Being the only Afro-American on the bus sitting in front of two drunken racists proved to be quite an experience. They didn't have to guess where I was going—when the bus driver came around to check our tickets, he made sure all who were concerned knew: "So you are going down to Selma," he said in a loud voice; and then indignantly, "don't you know that you just might not get back?"

At first I didn't pay much attention to them, but when I began to doze off to sleep, I heard them trying to carry a tune; using the words "gonna hang me a nigger tonight" while breaking in with epithets of the vilest sort. I was soon to learn that the epithets were not only intended for me; they also recognized a coed and two male college students and they judged rightly from their appearance that they were also going down for the Selma-to-Montgomery March.

Bullies True to Form

The two racists literally gave the trio a fit: commanding one of the fellows to open cans of beer for them and to break the seal off of a bottle of wine; and they even succeeded in filching cigarettes from them. The students took it all in a rare type of humor most of the time, and though shaken, succeeded in maintaining all along, a remarkable spirit of nonviolence.

One interesting and quite amusing thing about this entire episode, though, was that when the bus got to Macon, Georgia, the racial composition changed considerably. The drunkards in the back of the bus became far outnumbered. And they shut up and remained so silent throughout the night that you would have forgotten they were still there. . . . And from the looks of things, that was the best thing they could do.

The Black passengers were obviously not the turn-the-other-cheek type.

On the way down to Selma, you could see that they have not really carried out the demands of the Sit-In Movement to completely wipe out the segregated lunch counters at the bus terminals. In almost all the Trailways Stations where we stopped, the lunchrooms were still jimcrow. They're still that way through almost the entire Southland. Evidently the Civil Rights Law didn't intend for them to be closed (in spite of its saying so) and none of the civil rights groups have done much about getting rid of them—or even taking it up in court.

When the bus stopped at the station in Chester, South Carolina, we walked

into one of those lunchrooms assigned to whites. No one said anything, and the customers didn't pay any attention to the "departure from the usual," at all. (Some have said that this jimcrow counter is understood to be for the local people only. "Our Negroes like things just the way they have always been. . . .")

How They Get Around It

When I walked over to the lunch-counter and took a seat on a stool next to a white man, the white waitress rushed over to the other side (where many Afro-Americans were seated) and talked with the Black waitress over there. On the spot, the Black waitress quit what she was doing and rushed over to me to ask what I wanted. Taking all I could to avoid a scene, I decided to see what she was going to do and to learn how they are getting around from fully complying with the Public Accommodations Section of the Civil Rights Bill. She put the coffee in a paper cup and wrapped the sandwich in a bag and handed it to me. After paying her, I opened the bag, sat there and ate and waited to see what would be their next move.

But they didn't do anything!

When we got to Selma, the air was almost festive, but the tensions underneath were about what we expected. Several unsuccessful marches had already taken place. And in spite of the national publicity, the presence of preachers, the words of politicians and the promised protection of the troops, nobody felt the new March was going to be a cinch.

I met an Afro-American friend who had come down from Cleveland, and together we went over to Brown's Chapel on Sunday morning to start the long hike.

When Rev. King finally began to speak, just before the actual March began, Wilson Baker, the so-called "Safety Director," made as much noise as he could in the back of the crowd, roaring the motor of his jeep. But this was a lot less than he had done previously, and it didn't hurt much.

Monroe, N. C. Without Guns

As we marched into the counties, the churches were still letting out and the Black People lined the highway for quite a distance to greet us. But in some of the white sections, the racists made catcalls, some threw rocks at us, some waved hastily-drawn-up posters with

foul words on them.

On the 4-lane stretches, we walked on the outside lane on the left while we had an escort of racist motorists on the right, some of them with even worse signs on their windows like "Open Season on Coons." It was Monroe, North Carolina, all over again—but without guns for self defense.

Many of the "federalized" National Guardsmen had Confederate flags on their caps. And this hardly increased our sense of security or faith in U.S. protection. It is true, however, that there were a small number of Black Guardsmen who seemed to be trying to give an indication that they were with us. They were very stiff, though, looking straight ahead most of the time. I think they were scared. (And who wouldn't be in their situation?)

The state troopers also sported Confederate flags in the form of bumper stickers on their cars. When we got to Montgomery, the state capital, we saw Confederate flags all over the place, including the capitol building itself.

The troopers were really aching for a chance to use their guns and clubs. The day before we marched into Montgomery, they were driving their cars like reckless drunkards, careening toward Afro-Americans (onlookers and marchers who were out of the line) hoping to hit somebody "accidentally."

How Many Others?

As always, many incidents have happened which go unreported. Who knows how many other Black People have been killed beside Jimmie Lee Jackson? How many others, after the spotlight is off Selma and the leaders are gone, will be picked up by the racist authorities on whatever charges they see fit to place? And how many will be flogged, given a legal lynching, or be brutally tortured and murdered in some out of the way place?

Many noticed the state troopers taking pictures. Were they making sure they wouldn't forget a face?

Of course, the "non-violent" character of the whole March was wrong. And to a degree it encouraged the violence of the racists who killed Jimmie Lee Jackson, Mrs. Liuzzo, Rev. Reeb and maybe others. But it should be said that SNCC showed much more courage than the King forces—and pushed harder for a showdown (although also along non-violent lines) when King was making compromising arrangements with the government.

The March was a big thing in spite of everything. It made an impression on the whole Black population in a good section of Alabama. It may get more Afro-American people into motion.

But the real poor people, the real masses are still not moving. This is partly because they don't believe the state troopers, the National Guard (federalized or not), the Governor and the President mean them any good. When the real masses start to move they'll be on their own.

They may not understand a lot of things, but they do understand that.



Students Support Him

Teacher Rescinds His Loyalty Oath

By J. Myer

BROOKLYN, N.Y., April 2—About 200 students today demonstrated to defend the right of a Brooklyn College teacher to rescind his loyalty oath.

The teacher, Robert M. Sitton, had done just that, and was fired immediately as a consequence. "My wife and I," explained Sitton, "risked our lives for civil rights, and it made a great impact on both of us. . . . I'm part of a new generation in which violation of constitutional rights is no longer tenable."

The students, for their part, walked out on College President Gideonse, who was to speak on the "moral significance of Berkeley" with appropriate comments on Sitton.

A walkout had been planned before the speech, but inside the auditorium, some of the leaders had a change of mind, and asked the students to call off the walkout and give Gideonse a "chance" to air his opinion. But most of the students had already resolved to walk out and, bearing in mind Gideonse's McCarthyite reputation and his

tory, did not intend to be fooled by any sweet talk.

But not even sweet talk was forthcoming. The students smelled rat as soon as it became apparent that Gideonse, instead of addressing himself to the problem of academic freedom at Brooklyn College, particularly in regard to Sitton's dismissal, would filibuster with a long talk embracing such issues as the Berkeley parking problem.

First one or two, then about a dozen, and suddenly an avalanche of more than half the students in the auditorium walked out in disgust. Trying to salvage what he could of the situation, Gideonse condescendingly exhorted them, "By all means, leave," as if he did not understand the significance of the demonstration.

All this took place against a background of out-door rallies on campus in support of Dr. Sitton, all-day vigils in front of the school, and the formation of a new group, the Brooklyn College Student Protest Movement for Academic Freedom.

Not Everybody Suffers From Viet War!

The Profits of Human Slaughter — 162%

Bringing death and destruction to Vietnam is part of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's "business as usual."

This giant corporation has been making profits at the rate of 162% (that's right—162%—it's no typographical error) on sales of gun powder to the U.S. Army. The overcharge—over and above normal profits—has amounted to more than one million dollars in terms of cold cash.

Olin Mathieson also admitted conspiring to "defraud the government in obtaining foreign aid financing in the sale

Self-Defense in Louisiana

JONESBORO, La., Apr. 6—The Deacons for Defense and Justice, an armed black self-defense guard, are patrolling the black section of this town of 4,000 (one-third Afro-American) with four cars on a 24-hour basis.

"If we see a Klansman, we might just get on his bumper and trail him a while to let him know we're here," said Ernest Thomas, vice president of the body.

of drugs to Vietnam and Cambodia" (New York Daily News, April 1, 1965). This piece of thievery was relatively small pickings for an international crook like the Olin Mathieson Corporation—only \$150,000 was involved.

The Army asked Olin Mathieson to make a voluntary refund on part of the one million dollars involved in the gun powder sales, but the chemical corporation was not in a volunteering mood when it came to returning profits.

These swindles are not just the ordinary get-rich-quick, wheeling and dealing type. Olin Mathieson's profits are directly linked to U.S. imperialism in Vietnam.

How proud the board of directors of Olin Mathieson must feel when they see Vietnamese children blown to bits with their brand of gun powder. How happy the big stockholders must feel when they hear of new bombings and greater expansion of the war against Vietnam. After all, the bigger the casualty lists, the bigger the war—and the bigger are their profits.