

# WORKERS WORLD

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MARCH 31, 1967

TEN CENTS

## War Crimes Tribunal Will Meet In Paris Despite Reports to Contrary

NEW YORK, March 27 — The constant rumor that the Bertrand Russell War Crimes Tribunal is not going to be allowed to meet in France was quashed here today by the Tribunal's representative in New York, Russell Stetler. The New York Times had quoted the "semi-official French news agency, Agence France Press" on March 24 to the effect that "authorized sources" in Paris had reported the ban.

"There is absolutely nothing to this report," Mr. Stetler told Workers World. "These leaks keep coming from conservative French sources, who — perhaps inspired by Washington — are making an effort to force the French Government to take a formal position on the Tribunal — something which up to now, at least, it has apparently been reluctant to do."

Mr. Stetler said further that the Tribunal was definitely preparing to meet in Paris in mid-April for a 10 to 15 day session at Le Palais de la Mutualite, an auditorium on the Left Bank, where it will hear evidence about U.S. war crimes in Vietnam.

No leading member of the Tribunal has many illusions about the great good will of General de Gaulle. But all are of course aware of the inter-imperialist rivalry between his Government and that of the U.S. and are counting to some extent on this rivalry to put a spoke in Wall Street's ordinarily all-powerful wheels within the wheels in France.

The French press agency had blandly asserted that the Government's position was based on "concern for public order

and respect for international courtesy."

But the French Government itself is still keeping its mouth firmly shut. And Johnson, Rusk and McNamara are regarded throughout the whole French working class and a large portion of the middle class as criminals who should be brought to justice — the sooner the better.

See P. 5 for more on Tribunal.

## GI LOSSES BIGGEST EVER AS JOHNSON STEPS UP VIET WAR

After Guam "Peace"  
Talk, 211 GI's Killed,  
1874 Wounded in 1 Week

MARCH 27 — While Johnson is pretending to talk peace and Ho Chi Minh is exposing his deception, U.S. soldiers are dying by the hundreds and getting wounded by the thousands. Last week, the officially admitted U.S. death toll for battles alone was the greatest of the war.

While the worst enemies of the U.S. Service Men are howling about dropping bombs to "save American lives," more Americans are dying in Vietnam than ever before.

The U.S. high command admits there were 211 battle deaths last week and 1,874 wounded — a record. It also admits to 8,306 battle deaths and 48,602 wounded in action up to midnight March 17.

Out of the 8,306 deaths, more than 7,500 occurred after the U.S. started bombing North Vietnam on Feb. 7, 1965!

That is, before the bombing of the North, Johnson's first big escalation, an average of about one GI a week was killed. Afterward, the average was nearly 100 (by U.S. figures). But the bombing "saves lives," we are told. And of course, according to the imperialists, the whole war "saves lives."

Today, the Senate subcommittee on "preparedness" has come out with a new demand to step up the bombing and "save" still more lives.

But they are not even convincing their own class. Walter Lippmann, conservative opponent of the escalation and adviser to a broad stratum of the imperialists, warned in effect that the death list was to grow bigger, bombing or no bombing.

"The trouble with our adversaries," he said, "is that these peasant warriors believe they are fighting for their lives against their native landlords backed by foreign invaders. When men believe that to be defeated is to die anyway, they will fight on without being afraid to die."

The same is true of the rest of Indo-China and in fact, all of Asia.



I smell victory, sir -- the worst is behind us.

## Carmichael Hits Role of Big Business in War

MARCH 28 -- Stokely Carmichael, national chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, said today that "the real reason the war is being fought in Vietnam is to serve the economic interests of American businessmen who are in Vietnam solely to exploit the tungsten, tin and oil which rightfully belong to the Vietnamese people and to secure strategic bases surrounding China."

Carmichael made these remarks as he accepted an invitation to speak at the New York April 15 Mobilization. Rev. Martin Luther King, who views Carmichael as an "extremist," is to be the main speaker. (See editorial on Spring Mobilization Committee, Page 2.)

## U.S. Supreme Court "Impartially" Railroads An Opponent of the War

Refuses Hearing to Imprisoned Dave Mitchell

By J. MOORE

The Supreme Court on March 20 declined to review the case of David Mitchell of the End the Draft Committee who refused to be inducted in the Army. Mitchell had cited the U.S. -approved Nuremberg Charter which said that individuals had the responsibility to refuse to commit war crimes though ordered to do so by their government.

Even before the Court took this action, and while the case was still in the appeal stage, in which the defendant is usually allowed freedom on bail, the U.S.

authorities, in an almost unprecedented action, jailed Mitchell in Lewisburg Penitentiary. Growing support for his action among militant youth in the movement against the draft and the war in Vietnam failed to stop the fascist-like repression.

The Supreme Court decision was split — but not the familiar 5-conservative to 4-liberal division which has characterized a number of recent important decisions. On this fundamental question as to whether the imperialist state has a legal right to force the youth of the

land to fight for its control over the colonial masses in Asia, the split was 8 to 1. It would appear that from the legal viewpoint a fundamental question demanded a fundamental answer. But, the judges knew well that the demands of capitalist expansion and imperialist war outweighed quibbling over legal niceties.

Even the dissenting statement by Justice William O. Douglas avoided support for Mitchell's position and confined itself mainly to recognizing the tremendous opposition to the war. Declared Douglas in a voice of warning: "There is a considerable body of

Continued on Page 4

## Milwaukee Group Quits SWP

MARCH 29 — As we go to press, we learn that the Milwaukee Branch of the Socialist Workers Party has disaffiliated from that organization by a vote of 19 to 0. The principal difference was over the question of People's China and the great proletarian Cultural Revolution, which is violently opposed by the leadership of the SWP.

During the weekend just previous to the disaffiliation, the Milwaukee YSA also resigned from the Young Socialist Alliance, whose political position closely approximates that of the SWP.

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## Why Unconditional Withdrawal Is Key in Spring Mobilization

The April 15 demonstration against the Vietnam war in New York and San Francisco is to be deprived of the one slogan that seriously contemplates ending the war and that at least ninety per cent of the anti-war forces feel in their bones is the right slogan: Unconditional and Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Forces from Vietnam.

The Spring Mobilization Committee, at its March 24 meeting, refused to make this slogan, or even the idea, generally, the theme of the demonstration.

Naturally there are many anti-war slogans officially prepared for the demonstration. And these slogans are in themselves all right. But precisely because there is a dispute about the Immediate and Unconditional Withdrawal slogan, the adoption of the others and the rejection of withdrawal means a capitulation to a "moderate" line on the war.

Naturally everyone who is against the war wants to "end the bombing," for instance. But a certain political content has been injected into the slogan "Stop the Bombing." And it is generally understood to be the slogan of that section of the ruling class which wants to keep U.S. troops in Vietnam and only end the bombing as a device to get a compromise agreement that will still permit the U.S. to occupy the country and control it for big business.

Nobody has to be a conscious Socialist or Communist to be against this war. And no one who is really against the

war has to be a "radical" to be for immediate U.S. withdrawal. In fact, most ordinary, every day people (among those who have no connection to the State Department or the capitalist politicians) take it for granted that if they are opposed to the war, they are also opposed to U.S. troops being in Vietnam at all.

But the leaders of the Spring Mobilization say otherwise. They say the people are too ignorant, too conservative or too "respectable" to support the simple slogan of immediate withdrawal — not the pro-war people, mind you, but the anti-war militants! They say that only those who are "for Ho Chi Minh" can insist that the main slogan of April 15 be immediate and unconditional withdrawal.

The truth of course is that only those who in their heart of hearts are for Lyndon Johnson could possibly be against unconditional withdrawal.

But it is a classic misunderstanding — to the extent that it really is a misunderstanding and not a capitulation — of middle class liberals to think that the masses who are ready to struggle are as hesitant and "respectable" as they themselves are.

Most of the top leaders of the Spring Mobilization are consciously trying to divert the April 15 demonstration into the channels of "loyal opposition" — channels which in the long run and perhaps even in the short run, lead not to peace, but to war.

## Ho Chi Minh Rejects UN

Ho Chi Minh said long ago that the UN had no business in Vietnam -- no more business than the U.S. has.

On March 27, the official Vietnam news agency said from Hanoi concerning UN Secretary General U Thant's "peace" proposal:

"To call on both sides to cease fire and hold unconditional negotiations while the United States is committing aggression against Vietnam and taking serious steps in its military escalation in both zones of Vietnam is to make no distinction between the aggressors and the victim of aggression ... and to demand that the Vietnamese people accept the conditions of the aggressors."

"... The correct way to settle the Vietnam problem is that the U.S. must stop its aggression."

Thus the Democratic Republic of Vietnam not only made a correct answer to U Thant just as Ho Chi Minh did to Johnson a few days earlier, it also again exposed the true role of the

United Nations.

The UN is controlled by imperialism and when it has acted militarily in a world crisis, it has acted as a direct instrument of imperialism (in Korea, the Congo, the Gaza Strip). But U Thant is an individual officer of the UN and is even closer to imperialism than the UN as a whole, which does have some anti-imperialist members, and cannot be mobilized by the U.S. so easily as it could in 1950.

Thant has all the "international" prestige of the UN with little of the contradictions. Although perhaps not a direct agent of Johnson, and closer to the Kennedy-Fulbright faction, he speaks for imperialism, not for the anti-imperialists.

Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese people have made a contribution to clarity and understanding about the UN as well as a defense of their country, in firmly rejecting Thant's "peace" offer.

## 30th Anniversary of Ponce Massacre Observed by Puerto Ricans in NYC

NEW YORK, March 19— More than 200 sympathizers of Puerto Rican independence commemorated the 30th anniversary of the Massacre of Ponce of March 21, 1937. The act was held in the Tropicana Club in the Bronx, honoring the Nationalist martyrs who were shot down in cold blood by the U.S. colonial police on that bloody Sunday 30 years ago.

Speaking for the Nationalist Party were Luis Sosa Font, President of the N.Y. chapter, Mrs. Angelica Rovira, Luis Irizarry, and Epigenio Martinez.

Speaking for MPI were Dixie Bayo, Director of the N.Y. mission, and Jose Santos. Ruth Reynolds, former secretary to Albizu Campos, spoke in the name of North Americans in Support of Puerto Rican Independence. Pedro Juan Rua, Organizational Secretary of MPI in New York, was chairman of the proceedings.

Analyzing the "plebiscite" organized in Washington and to be held this July in Puerto Rico, Jose Santos said: "The imperialists can hold 40,000 plebiscites if they want, but they will never crush our struggle for independence and national liberation."

On the contrary, while the Yankee imperialists persist in trying to suppress our struggle by a thousand maneuvers, the more our people are determined to make the great leap forward from colonialism to a socialist republic, completely free from the oppression of the Yankee millionaires and militarists."

Mrs. Rovira rejected the idea of independentists and nationalists uniting with pro-statehooders who were against the plebiscite, since the motivations of the latter were obviously reactionary.

Dixie Bayo stressed that the Ponce Massacre was one of the highest expressions of heroism and Puerto Rican patriotism. On the plebiscite she said:

"The plebiscite is a challenge to the patriotic forces, but what is really happening is that U.S. imperialism is seriously preoccupied with the growing and ever stronger anti-imperialist forces. It is clear that U.S. imperialism is on the defensive in Puerto Rico. With firmness, we must combat the plebiscite in the hope that we may defeat its very purpose."

## Some Misplaced Humor on Cambodia's Exposure of U.S. Foreign "Aid" Plan

There were loud guffaws from the billionaire press when Prince Norodom Sihanouk said that President Ho Chi Minh might under certain conditions accept "U.S. aid without strings."

The Hearst-Scripps-Howard-Whitney New York World Journal Tribune of March 6 commented unfavorably on the Cambodian head of state's proposal for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam and then added:

"The real twist is his assertion... that if the U.S. follows the Sihanouk prescription —

"Even Ho Chi Minh would ask them (Americans) for aid without strings."

"What an inducement! Can Washington resist it? Can Ho really be trusted to save our face by accepting our aid? Stay tuned for the next broadcast of the Cuckoo Hour."

The lady, as Shakespeare once said it, "doth protest too much."

The heavy humor of this plutocratic paper is designed to cover something up. What is it?

Sihanouk was implying in his statement that the U.S. Government is desperately anxious to give "aid" or give loans to every country on earth — under certain conditions. He was absolutely right. And the opposition to this by big newspapers and little Congressmen is 90 per cent a demagogical smokescreen to conceal what big business is really up to.

There is nothing like a U.S. loan or even "gift" to tie a small or less developed country to the U.S. banks for

further "development."

The first open break between Indonesia and the United States was when President Sukarno said, "To hell with your aid!" in 1964 and later cut all the financial strings to the U.S. when his country quit the UN in January, 1965. (The U.S. continued to give secret funds to the reactionary Indonesian Army officers, as hinted by James Reston and other U.S. reporters.) And now with the U.S. companies re-invading the islands on the heels of the bloody massacres, U.S. "aid" is again being established.

The "aid" is in quotation marks because it is really aid for U.S. corporations far more than it is for Indonesia. The working people of the United States help to enrich their bosses because their tax money is spent for such "aid." So it is necessary that this be concealed from the workers.

The World Journal Tribune editorial also carefully omitted mention of the fact that Prince Sihanouk himself cut off all further U.S. "aid" for Cambodia in 1963, and that is one big reason why that paper of the billionaires is so opposed to him.

It is to be hoped, of course, that Sihanouk is wrong about what he thinks Ho Chi Minh would do and that Vietnam will not be forced to accept U.S. aid. Because a U.S. imperialist "aid" that is really "without strings" is inconceivable.

## Seattle Group Demands U.S. Out of Vietnam

At a recent general meeting, the Seattle Committee to End the War in Vietnam adopted a resolution which extends its policy position on ending the war to include a demand for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam.

In view of the record of the U.S. conduct of the war and U.S. diplomatic conduct during the past two years, the Committee feels that Americans should not shrink from the ultimate repudiation of this country's actions in Vietnam:

That the U.S. is indeed the aggressor in Vietnam.

That the U.S. alone bears the moral obligation and the diplomatic responsibility to end the war.

That neither the national prerogative of self-defense nor loyalty to any national ideal calls for U.S. presence in Vietnam, and that such justifications serve only to obscure a ruthless pursuit of political and economic power.

## Indians Fight Back Against Racism

MARCH 11 -- An American Indian Civil Rights Council has just been formed.

Robert Burnette of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of Mission, South Dakota, one of those who made this announcement in Washington today, said:

"All of the great promises contained in the Constitution and laws of the United States are out of reach of the Indian population of this nation, because no one really cares about Indian rights. The Congress has long overlooked the needs of the Indian population."

He called on Congress to pass a law to investigate the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

More importantly, he announced that the Indians were now going to try to imitate the more militant actions of the Afro-American civil rights movement.

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## An International Robbery of Auto Workers!

# Chrysler Stealing Rambler Market

By M. SEAMAN

As auto workers begin making demands for a wage increase this year, the cry goes up, as usual, that they are "pricing themselves out of the market" and foreign cars will undersell Chevrolets, Fords, Chryslers, etc. And who will take care of the U.S. workers then?

The owners and managers of the Big Three are not quite so worried about foreign competition as they let on, however.

The March 4 edition of Business Week, authoritative organ of big business, blandly reported that the automobile industry has predicted that 700,000 imported cars will be sold in the U.S. in 1967, although it moaned a little about the serious slump in automobile sales here and the significant climb of inventories that have pushed to an all-time high.

It can be tough on American workers, who are beginning to get laid off. But the auto corporations aren't really weeping very hard into their champagne yet. This is because General Motors, Ford and Chrysler own and control such a big chunk of the "foreign" automobile industry they're in "competition" with!

In London on January 17, Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology, announced to the House of Commons that "U.S. (Chrysler) had got control of the British Rootes Motor Company" and he admitted that it had the blessing of Prime Minister Wilson's Labor Government. The Big Three of the U.S. now own over 52 per cent of the British auto industry.

This blessed event comes at a time when the British workers are saddled with a Labor Government wage-freeze, and take-home pay for a Rootes auto worker is hardly more than one-half what an auto worker averages in the United States.

(In Canada, where there is no wage-freeze, Ford and G.M. workers earn 44 cents an hour less on production and one dollar an hour less than if they were skilled workers for the same companies in the U.S.)

U.S. bankers and financiers pressured Britain into the wage-freeze in the first place for a number of reasons, a principal one being to make Britain competitive on the international export arena. How neat that this also directly benefits U.S.-owned companies in Britain who wish to export back to the United States!

Chrysler didn't waste much time pushing their newly-acquired prize on the American public — three weeks, to be exact.

Back on March 1, American Motors had cut \$200 off the price of the Rambler making it \$1839 and the lilliputian (by Wall Street standards) company got a temporary advantage over Chrysler's Plymouth-Valiant, Ford's Falcon, etc. Rambler sales had shot up 20 or 30 per cent.

But on March 22 Chrysler placed a large advertisement in the biggest newspapers: "Now — Buy one of Chrysler Motors' lowest-priced cars for as little as \$1,500" — and the ad was signed by Simca-Rootes Division of the Chrysler Motor Company.

This campaign to flood the American market with a low-priced car made by British labor that is low-paid and frozen, while highly profitable to

Chrysler, is of course a grave problem for the auto workers here at home.

United Auto Workers (UAW-AFL-CIO) contracts expire with the industry in September and October 1967 and the auto magnates have threatened the union with tough talk.

To give the men a taste of what's to come, between the first of the year and February 20, over 16,500 auto workers were laid off, and thousands more are now on short work weeks or furloughed for a week or more. During this period, Chrysler shut down three of its seven assembly plants for one and two weeks, affecting 14,000 workers.

American Motors, maker of the Rambler announced on March 22 (on

the same day as Chrysler's Simca ad) that they furloughed 6,500 workers on their larger models for the week. American Motors has a total work force of around 14,000 — down from the 20,000 in 1966.

As American Motors is forced to the wall in spite of its price cut, it does not appear likely that it can solve its problems very easily. Wall Street is yelping for the \$95 million debt that is due from the company by May 31, and there may be heavy losses for fiscal 1967 whatever happens to Rambler sales.

American Motors literally won't have time (i.e. won't be given time!) to move its operations to the lower-wage area of Canada like Studebaker did. Wall Street expects to move first. And Wall Street includes the Big Three.

Whatever happens in the struggle between the auto magnates, the point to remember is that the first victims will be the workers — U.S., British and Canadian.

## Making Millions While Korean Per Capita Is \$120 a Year!

# U.S. Lotus Eaters in South Korea

By FRED GOLDSTEIN

Washington's puppet leaders in South Korea were called to the U.S. last week to arrange for their Wall Street bosses to intensify the economic plunder of the peninsula and to bolster up their military support for the U.S. drive to conquer Asia.

President Johnson paraded South Korean Premier Il Kuon Chung before the Washington press on March 14 and boasted of the success of previous aggression.

"I remember how depressed and discouraged the press and all of us were at the future of Korea in the darkest days of the (Korean) war," reminded the chief executive of U.S. imperialism. "But look at South Korea today."

(South Koreans have an average per capita income of \$120 a year; are fighting against the Vietnamese; the U.S. high command backed up by 50,000 U.S. troops occupy the country. South Korea has been turned into a garrison state and a cat's paw against North Korea and China.)

Predictably, the puppet premier, twice Seoul's ambassador to Washington and former top military commander in South Korea, "requested" just what his masters wanted him to have -- new tanks, jets, armored vehicles, small arms, etc. with which to suppress the South Korean masses and to threaten the North.

The theme of the Vietnam war as being a grand sequel to the imperialist enslavement of South Korea was stressed even more openly the day be-

fore at a Waldorf Astoria meeting of the Far East-America Council of Commerce and Industry.

"Korea is yesterday's Vietnam" crowed Seoul's Minister of Commerce, Choong Hoon Park. The quisling official urged the billionaires to be "re-assured" about their war in Vietnam by looking to their South Korean satellite as a living example of the plush benefits of imperialist conquest.

Park "welcomed" the Ford Motor Company, which is interested in operations in South Korea, the Caltex Company, which is planning to build a \$50 million oil refinery, six U.S. petrochemical concerns which are considering investments, and offered the monopolies the iron ore, tungsten ore and cheap manufactured exports such as textiles, plywood, cement, radios, etc.

Park headed an eight-man delegation which came here to sell the country's resources and labor to the U.S. monopolies and, being experienced in such matters, the minister went to the right people.

Five days after the Waldorf meeting, the First National City Bank and the Chase Manhattan Bank both announced that they would open branches in Seoul this July. The Bank of America is also waiting for license approval. Union Oil announced on the same day that it would launch a \$50 million project to build three chemical plants.

These corporations, however, are far from imperialist pioneers. In fact, they are accompanied by a whole bunch of corporations intent on getting a share of

the spoils. Chang Key Young, Deputy Premier of South Korea, in New York Dec. 15 at David Rockefeller's invitation, asked a group of big businessmen and bankers to help Korea carry out its second "5-year plan."

The very same day he announced the construction of a huge steel factory (the plant's initial capacity will be 500,000 tons and is expected to cost about \$100 million), which is being sponsored by a consortium (formed in Pittsburgh!) of private companies in the United States, Britain, West Germany and Italy. It was also revealed in the New York Times of Dec. 16 that several major U.S. oil companies have "agreed to help expand South Korea's oil refining facilities .... In return they will have the right to supply crude oil to Korea on an almost exclusive basis. Korea has no oil resources."

It is clear that U.S.-occupied South Korea is fast becoming a major oriental repository for U.S. capital. World Business of March 5, a Chase Manhattan Bank publication, glowingly reported that South Korea's "5-year plan" calls for "\$1.4 billion in public and private capital from abroad."

In addition, it was announced that former Under Secretary of State and former dove, George Ball, will head a delegation of U.S. monopolies to Korea late in March -- no doubt to complete the savage economic take-over of South Korea and insure U.S. capital's super-profits.

## A General Exposes Some Bunkum About "Nuclear Proliferation"

Mr. Tom Wicker, the New York Times columnist, has rendered a service by pointing to the doubts about the proposed treaty for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons among the non-nuclear powers.

At the time the treaty with the Soviet Union prohibiting nuclear testing except underground was signed in 1963, I pointed out that it would be of little value unless the nuclear powers agreed to dispose of their nuclear stockpiles.

Nations don't keep unequal treaties any longer than they are forced to do so. If the non-proliferation treaty were signed, it would soon be broken unless the nuclear powers were prepared to use nuclear weapons to enforce it. Rulers of a sovereign state cannot permanently sign away the sovereign rights of defense either morally or practically. Those signing such a treaty

are not immortal and therefore cannot control the future.

The Soviet rulers refused the United States the monopoly of the atomic bomb under the Baruch plan. And the rest of the world will not permanently agree to U.S.-Soviet monopoly of the weapon. And there is no moral or practical reason why they should.

There is nothing in the history of these two giants to show that they are ethically superior to or wiser than the other sovereign states. In truth there is evidence to the contrary. This is clearly being shown in Vietnam now.

The claim that any increase in the nuclear club will automatically increase the danger of war is, I believe, also false. If China had an effective nuclear weapons system today, I am

convinced that the danger of World War III would be greatly reduced at this time. The danger of nuclear deterrence, while real, is far less serious now than the danger in "Pax Americana."

The people of the world are not more prepared today to accept the dictate of Mr. Johnson than they were earlier to accept that of Herr Adolf Hitler or Mussolini or Tojo. No nation is wise enough to rule other nations. And no nation has proven powerful enough so far to rule the world, except for a few moments of historic time.

Furthermore, my post-war studies convince me that the rulers of the nuclear powers are unlikely to give up their nuclear stockpiles until these weapons lose their blackmail value. And the quickest way for this to occur is, it seems to me, through a material

increase in the membership of the nuclear club. Once all the nations with the capacity to produce these weapons have them, the capacity of any one power to dominate the world will obviously become nil and the value of these weapons will be greatly reduced.

If this analysis is correct, the biggest powers might then become willing to destroy their stockpiles. And general and complete disarmament might then become a probability. This would then make a world government with limited but adequate power for world needs possible.

Unrealistic? Possibly, but certainly no more so than the present situation!

Hugh B. Hester  
Brigadier General  
U.S. Army (Ret.)

NOTE: The writer served in the regular U.S. Army for more than 30 years; participated in both World Wars; was decorated for gallantry in action by the French and U.S. governments in WWI. And he was awarded the United States Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor for services in WWII.

# Students Hit the CIA, the Draft and the War

BROOKLYN, March 14 — The C.I.A. moved into the heart of Flatbush today in a drive to recruit bright young students from Brooklyn College.

But instead of eager job applicants, the Intelligence Agency found the campus swarming with over 100 angry pickets bearing signs saying, "C.I.A. — Fascist Face of U.S. Foreign Policy," "Students Say No C.I.A." and "C.I.A. — U.S. Murder Inc."

Other signs attacked the Brooklyn College Administration for the aid and assistance it gave C.I.A. recruitment. The location of the interviews was kept secret from the students in hopes of warding off an anti-C.I.A. demonstration. In addition, the Administration had gone so far as to have Dr. Baker of the Job Placement Office specially "screen" all those who wanted to see the Intelligence recruiters.

These tactics only made the student activists of Youth Against War & Fascism, S.D.S., Du Bois Clubs and the Student-Faculty Committee more determined to make their opposition to the C.I.A. (and its accomplices in the college administration) seen and heard.

Leaflets denounced the C.I.A. role in overthrowing the governments of Iran, Guatemala and Indonesia, as well as its subsidizing of anti-Communist groups in the U.S.

The picketing continued from 11 am until 1:30 pm when a brief rally was held outside the cafeteria. Myron Jefka



of YAWF told the crowd, "The C.I.A. is an arm of the government that carries out some of the bloodiest and most reactionary deeds for U.S. im-

perialism. The C.I.A. must be opposed and driven off campus whenever it comes to recruit personnel to do its dirty work."

## Recruiters for Napalm Makers Have Little Luck at Brooklyn College

BROOKLYN, March 21 -- Students at Brooklyn College here gave a hot reception to representatives of Dow Chemical, chief producer of napalm for Vietnam, when they came to the campus today to "recruit" engineers, technicians, etc. from the student body.

About 75 youths braved a freezing snowstorm to make their protest known with signs and shouts. The demonstration was sponsored by Youth Against War and Fascism, Students for a Democratic Society, and the Student-Faculty Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

The college administration, nervous at the thought of opposition, refused to even divulge the location of the recruitment interviews for Dow.

When the militant students announced their plans to demonstrate in front of the Administration Building in protest, the administration quickly threatened all the groups involved by invoking a fascist-like ruling that demonstrations must be cleared by the administration before they can be held.

But the students refused to be intimidated. Despite the threats and the snow, a militant line was set up. The demonstrators carried signs charging the administration with complicity in the genocide in Vietnam.

The Pageant Players performed a pointed anti-napalm, anti-war play for the interested spectators.

Then the line marched through the two main cafeterias, where the players boldly performed again and received applause from many sympathetic students.

The demonstration was one of the most militant anti-war efforts seen on this campus in a long time and at a brief rally afterward, leaders of the various groupings promised to keep up the good work.



## City College Kids Hit Prexy Again For Professor Cloak and CIA Dagger

NEW YORK, March 16 — Dr. Buell Gallagher, President of CCNY, failed to appear today at a hearing of charges against him stemming from his recently revealed connections with the C.I.A.

The hearing was held on the uptown campus by an Ad Hoc Committee to Investigate President Gallagher.

Dr. Gallagher is a former chairman of the World University Service (WUS) which is part of the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs (FYSA) — one of the foundations revealed to be linked to the C.I.A.

At the hearing, Alex Chernowitz of Youth Against War & Fascism documented FYSA connections with the Intelligence Agency. Herb Bleish of Progressive Labor gave some of Gallagher's past history of red-baiting activities on campus, including the expulsion of several teachers and harassment of an editor of Observation Post (one of CCNY's student newspapers).

Since the Ad Hoc Committee began its probe, the Administration has made several threats in an attempt to squelch the investigation.

On March 3, Dr. Gallagher told The Campus (another student paper), "The accusations that the WUS has received money from the C.I.A. is a lie. Anybody who prints that will after this moment be sued by me for libel."

But on March 9, the New York Times reported that the WUS itself

had issued a resolution critical of officials "possibly guilty of complicity" with the C.I.A. and had also called for an investigation of such officials, including Dr. Gallagher.

As the Ad Hoc Committee leaflet stated, "Almost all the information appearing on campus concerning any connection between Dr. Gallagher and the C.I.A. has come from the pages of the New York Times. WHY DOESN'T HE SUE THEM?"

The Administration's effort to intimidate the Ad Hoc Committee and the criticism of Dr. Gallagher by Observation Post was not limited to talk of suing for libel. College officials made several threatening references to a previous incident in which campus editors had been suspended from their posts for publishing articles that the Administration considered defamatory.

Also, during the night of March 7, Room 412 Finley was entered and 3,000 leaflets announcing the hearing (originally scheduled for March 9) were stolen. The meeting was postponed a week while new leaflets were prepared.

At the end of the meeting those present unanimously passed a resolution demanding that Dr. Gallagher immediately resign from the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs and make public all Foundation connections and dealings. If he failed to do this, the resolution asked him to resign as President of the College.

## Howard Tells Hershey Not to Lynch by Draft



### Students Boo Militarist Off the Platform

Government in an attempt to bring it to justice...

"...Now with the United States in the process of compounding its aggression and slaughter around the world by a massive use of bombs and troops to 'pacify' and occupy Vietnam, they have summoned the legal machinery to take me in tow — to get me out of the way. Obviously with the United States pursuing such criminal and dangerous acts against justice and peace, the United States cannot let stand my refusal to take part for fear of it mobilizing an opposition."

David Mitchell was first tried in New Haven, Connecticut in 1965 and sentenced to five years. This decision was thrown out by the Court of Appeals several months later, because he had been deprived of an attorney. He was again tried and again sentenced to five years. In hearings, such as one held at the Federal Court House in New York's Foley Square on November 7, 1966, where 150 pickets supported him, Mitchell staunchly stood up to the imperialist-run courts and accused his accusers, as reported above.

On February 6, 1967 Dave Mitchell traveled to New Haven to answer the Government request that he turn himself in for jailing.

Meeting him on that snowy day in New Haven were about 50 friends, many of whom had come from New York. Included were those from his own group, the End the Draft Committee, and Youth Against War & Fascism. They greeted him as he walked into the prison from a picket line they had set up outside.

Militant opponents of the war both here and abroad were generally agreed that Dave Mitchell conducted one of the most ingenious as well as courageous and principled fights against the war and deserves the heartfelt thanks of all the oppressed victims of imperialist war, including the U.S. soldiers themselves.

Mitchell, who fought the draft for six years and whose valiant struggle inspired and aided in developing the anti-draft movement, is now held in Allenwood Prison Farm in Pennsylvania. Letters can be sent to him in care of End the Draft Committee, c/o Salvatore, 280 9th Ave., New York City.

## -Dave Mitchell Case

Continued from Page 1

opinion that our actions in Vietnam constitute the waging of an aggressive war."

Douglas further pointed out that Mitchell should have been allowed to bring the matter of Nuremberg up during his trial, without saying that Mitchell's case on this point had merit.

Mitchell's defense was an attack — an attack on the war crimes of the U.S. Government. In the course of his fight, which began in 1961, when he was only 18, he demanded that the U.S. Government obey the decisions it so piously endorsed at Nuremberg condemning the war crimes of the Nazis, applying this condemnation to any other aggressor nation.

Mitchell, who has been at different periods represented by leading lawyers such as Mark Lane and Conrad Lynn and at other times by himself, at one point attacked the Government case through his counsel with these words:

"...The Order of Induction which the defendant disobeyed is invalid because the statute upon which it is based is... in violation of the treaties to which the United States is bound..."

The war crimes of the Johnson Administration in Vietnam are similar, point for point, to many of the crimes condemned at Nuremberg. And Johnson has used many of the arguments used by Hitler to justify his aggression. But the Supreme Court — the "independent judiciary" of the USA, has shown about as much independence as a Nazi court called upon to judge the crimes of Hitler. Mitchell is on very strong legal ground, but the ruling class needs its war much more than it needs its legality. So it imitates the fascists in this respect also.

In a statement in January 1965, Mitchell said: "My position is clear. I have stated it over and over for the past four years as I have challenged, obstructed and pursued the United States

## Magnificent Solidarity of 200 Laundry Workers

# Strikers Beat Bureaucrats as Well as Bosses

ST. LOUIS — The sweated and super-exploited workers of the Munger Linen Service here have just won a victory against the company and compelled Munger's and four similar plants to give a pay raise, paid vacations and paid holidays, most of this for the first time. They did it against the do-nothing policy of their own organization, the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Union, Local No. 108, AFL-CIO.

With the secretary-treasurer of the union, Thomas Smith, telling them to go back to work, the 200 underpaid workers stayed out, as the company tried to use scab labor.

The bosses advertised for scabs on the radio and slyly moved three carloads of them into the plant on a Saturday. But the following Monday the workers wouldn't let them in. After that, the strikers hung a sign on the front door of the place saying, "No Help Wanted."

The heroism of the strikers was magnificent. And their solidarity under the fire of confusionism and company misinformation was a great inspiration to workers in other plants. At one point they presented such a solid front to one of their bosses when he arrived for work

during the strike that he didn't even get out of his car, but turned around and drove away "with his tail between his legs."

The fact that their basic victory was the gaining of "only" a \$1.25 an hour minimum almost obscured the great importance of it. While \$1.25 is supposed to be a national minimum, the laundries, especially in St. Louis, get away with murder and seldom have paid this amount.

Munger has been known as the worst laundry in the city as far as wages and working conditions are concerned. Munger workers have been getting as low as 90 and 95 cents an hour and have had to work nine hours a day, six days a week, to take home more than fifty dollars. The only vacations they ever got were at half-wages, usually for only one week. Conditions were so bad that there was always a turnover of workers. And only the most oppressed and financially desperate, usually just up from Mississippi and Alabama, would take the jobs.

The "contract" with Local 108 had been signed in February, at which time the workers were told they would get a raise of 25 cents each year for five

years, presumably beginning with this year. When the workers saw they weren't getting it, they went on strike,



Workers put up a sign, "No Help Wanted".

set up their own pickets, closed all doors of the plant with men and women at each gate to keep out the scabs.

After the victory, the bosses of four other laundry plants gave similar raises because of the sudden stirring of the workers there.

Mrs. Delores Richardson, well known as President of the Committee of the People of St. Louis and veteran of many battles for justice, especially for Afro-American people, played a big role in the strike. Energetically working up community support in the face of a typical radio-newspaper barrage by the company, Mrs. Richardson devoted much time and energy to the battle. As the St. Louis Whirl correctly said:

"Mrs. Delores Richardson, popular race leader, and her associates seem to be in charge of the strike. They say they seek and will get justice or will close the laundry down."

Mrs. Richardson herself later said: "The workers were fighting mad. For once 200 poor people came to the same understanding and stuck to it. The courageous stand of the workers at Munger's Laundry shows what can be done when people stand together for what is right."

## Queens Students Hear Stetler on War Crimes

QUEENS, N.Y., Mar. 14 - Russell Stetler of the International War Crimes Tribunal told a Queens College meeting today about the Tribunal's plans to try Johnson, Rusk, McNamara, Westmoreland and their collaborators for the crimes they have committed against the people of Vietnam.

He also gave the historical background of the genocidal war that U.S. imperialism is waging there now. This history goes back 25 years, to the days when Roosevelt was President. FDR wanted "independence" for Indo-China — the kind of independence the U.S. gave Cuba in 1899, when it drove out Spanish imperialism and replaced it with the American brand.

Today's "liberal" opposition to Johnson's policy, Stetler said, is consistent with Roosevelt's original plans for an "independent," U.S.-dominated Indo-China, but has nothing in common with advocating freedom or self-determination for the Vietnamese.

Marc Perlstein of Youth Against War & Fascism introduced Mr. Stetler and chaired the meeting, which attracted about 100 students. This is quite a large number for this generally quiet campus and indicates growing interest in the work of the War Crimes Tribunal and opposition to the war itself.

## Anti-War Movies

NEW YORK, March 24 -- A film festival for peace in support of the Spring Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam will premiere at the Bleecker Street Cinema on Saturday, April 8th, Lionel Rogosin announced today.

The repertory of three outstanding anti-war films includes James Cameron's "Eyewitness ... North Vietnam" paired with Lionel Rogosin's "Good Times, Wonderful Times," and Jerry Stoll's "Sons and Daughters." Showings at the 250-seat theater are scheduled for 12 noon, seven days a week, on an advance reservation, discount basis for the benefit of school, religious, civil rights, and peace groups.

## Defy Company, Union Brass, and Courts

# Ohio Workers on Move; Strikers Win

LORDSTOWN, OHIO — About 125 truck drivers, who haul assembled automobiles from a General Motors plant here, have just given one of the greatest demonstrations on how to win a fight against tremendous opposition. They defied the company, the courts, the scabs, the company bosses, an opposition press, and their own union "leaders." And in the end they were victorious.

It all started on Feb. 20, when these drivers decided they had enough. They felt that 70 hours per week was too much and too exhausting. They were boiling mad at being forced to drive unsafe equipment on the road at an average rate of 40 m.p.h. to meet schedules. And they decided they were being given no consideration as human beings. SO THEY STRUCK.

They struck the Anchor Trucking Company, where they worked. The company felt very cocky, feeling that the union "heads" were against the workers, so they announced that all the strikers were fired. Four days after

the strike began, the company, using the common practice nowadays, sought and was granted an injunction against striking and picketing.

The supposed union "representatives" appeared in court and agreed with the company that the injunction should be granted. The company called in drivers from its North Carolina plant to scab on the local strikers. The militant pickets took good care of these scabs and the bosses who tried to escort them on the road. So no cars were moved out of the plant where nearly a thousand cars were being turned out daily.

The striking workers also took a legal move demanding that the NLRB investigate the supposed union "leaders" and the company for subverting the rights of the workers.

With days passing by and no trucks moving and cars piling up in the storage lots at the huge GM plant, pressure began to build up. General Motors was beginning to yell that soon the 4,000-odd GM workers would

have to be laid off and production would have to be stopped.

But the strikers were stronger than ever. To answer the injunction, strikers' wives, steelworkers, autoworkers, electrical workers as individuals came to help fight the injunction and to win the strike. Out-of-state drivers refused to do scabbing; and the injunction was not hauling cars.

This solidarity and determination changed the attitude of the company and the union "leaders." Instead of all workers being fired, the company announced that "only" 17 would be fired. This drew a big laugh from the drivers. And the union "reps" also started to act. They urged the company to take the workers back.

Finally the company made a famous last offer — that all workers go back to work except the five leaders. The workers saw the bosses retreating and demanded that all workers be put back to work. On March 9, an agreement was reached; the workers would all go back to work; all court charges would be dropped and the NLRB charges would also be forgotten. The case of the five is to be handled after the strike. A great victory for the workers.

There is now a general wave of organization here in the Midwest. Hospital workers, government workers, university workers and school employees are on the move. At Ohio University, the non-teaching workers forced the State Administration to accede to the demands of the union. In Cleveland non-professional workers are putting up a valiant battle against a public hospital at Sunny Acres, whose leading trustee is also the head of Republic Steel Corporation, Thomas Patton. At Mansfield, Ohio, the auto workers, by a militant strike, forced GM to really squeal, since this parts plant supplies many of GM's assembly plants throughout the country.

So great was the power of this strike, that the international executive board of the UAW had to enter the picture and had the local at Mansfield taken over by a receivership.

The powerful struggle of these striking truck drivers and auto workers gives a good lesson to newly organized workers, in "How to Fight the Bosses and Win."

## War Crimes Tribunal Applauded At University of Buffalo

BUFFALO, March 16 — In a hall lined with posters proclaiming "Johnson Uses GI's as Cannon-fodder" and "U.S. Bombs Have Killed 200,000 Viet Children," Russell Stetler explained the purpose of the Tribunal sponsored by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, of which he is the American representative.

Two hundred University of Buffalo students at a meeting sponsored by the University's Philosophical Society heard Mr. Stetler, who was introduced by Gerald Gross, chairman of the group.

The announcement for the meeting

Organization directors and chairmen of fund raising committees are invited to call OR 4-3375 or 674-2760, or write Stan Gottlieb, Film Festival for Peace, 144 Bleecker Street, New York, N.Y., 10012, for information and reservations.

bore a "wanted" poster of Johnson labelling him "War Crimes Tribunal Suspect No. 1." His alias was given as MacBird (the New York play which suggests Johnson was implicated in the Kennedy assassination), and his description was given as follows:

"Wanted for war crimes against the Vietnamese people. Known as agent for U.S. colonialist interests in the Far East. Is armed and dangerous and uses genocide. Commander-in-Chief of global reactionary police force. Wanted for trial by workers, peasants and enlightened intellectuals of the world."

Support for the Tribunal in the Buffalo area was evidenced by the intense interest and approval expressed by the audience, by the fact that the audience almost to a man purchased the Tribunal appeal, and by the petition in support of the Tribunal, bearing several hundred names, was presented to Russell Stetler.

## Imperialists Feel Chill of Expropriation

# Tanzania Moves Against Banks

By NAOMI WERNER

President Nyerere's announcement, on February 6, of the immediate nationalization of all banks in Tanzania, marked the first step taken by the Government in its attempt to rid the country of imperialist exploitation and domination.

This initial implementation of the Declaration of Arusha, a government manifesto which proposes to place the basic means of production under the control of the peasants through their government, was greeted with cheers of enthusiasm by a mass rally in Dar-es-Salaam.

The Declaration included in the list of basic means of production: land, mineral resources, petroleum, electricity, communications, transport, insurance, import and export trade, steel mills, and factories producing machine tools, weapons, etc. — and within several days the government had announced the nationalization of all banks and 24 big businesses. The manifesto also emphasized that every leader must be either a farmer or a worker and in no way associated with the practices of capitalism or feudalism.

### Next CIA Coup?

There have been 10 coups d'etat in Africa in the last two years, most of them right wing coups with the connivance of the CIA. The U.S. billionaires are afraid that leftward-moving regimes will expropriate the mines, plantations, railroads, etc. for the benefit of the African people. So they overthrow these governments.

Unless Tanzania arms the masses, it may soon be faced with a similar coup d'etat and become another victim of Washington's corporation politics.

On February 10, the largest flour-milling companies were declared nationalized and a 60 per cent interest was taken in British-American Tobacco Co. and several other large companies.

February 11, the nationalization of all insurance companies and eight main export and import houses was announced. Two days later in Dar-es-Salaam, pamphlets demanding that the United States Peace Corps get out of Africa were plastered over the windows of the U.S. Information Service.

The New York Times of March 19 announced that Tanzania and People's China had agreed to form a joint shipping company to be financed by the Chinese. Presently, Tanzania has foreign loan agreements totaling \$106 million — the largest single amount, \$45 million, comes from China.

The progressive moves taken by the Tanzanian Government immediately enlisted the support and approval of the African masses and of course, the condemnation of the Western imperialists and their puppets, who are wishfully predicting economic disaster for Tanzania.

Their fear of the enthusiasm of the African masses for socialism is well founded! Soon after Nyerere announced his government's decision to nationalize "the basic means of production" the New York Times of February 19 warned:

"Already in Kenya's Parliament a cry has been raised by the Opposition for the take-over by the Government of foreign-owned banks and big businesses."

President Kenyatta and Prime Minister Obote of Uganda met for discussions on "means of checking the spreading effects of Tanzania's broad program of nationalization."

But Newsweek of March 6 reported: "Kenyatta, well aware of the

enthusiasm of his own masses for the 'Africanization' of their economy, promised an acceleration of Kenya's efforts in this direction." The magazine also added, "In Khartoum, the Sudanese Government went a long step further: it proposed that all foreign firms in the Sudan be taken over within 5 years."

Thus, even the very first and re-

strained steps of the Nyerere Government seem to have electrified the African masses who would like to see all the imperialist exploiters thrown off the continent.

Oscar Kambona, General Secretary of TANU, the ruling party, expressed this widespread feeling when he stated, as reported in the Cuban newspaper Granma of February 26, "The people — who ratify and support the Declaration of Arusha and expect it to be carried out in full — are ready to face and repel any imperialist threat to the sovereignty and self-determination of Tanzania."



Mulele is alive! Picture recently taken of guerrilla fighters in the Congo shows rebel leader (who was reported dead) top row, second from right. It was published in Belgian Communist paper, La Voix du Peuple, last month.

## Class Struggle Sharpens; Socialism Gains

# Report From Militant Quebec

By ROBERT THIVIERGE

The main distinguishing feature of the political situation in Quebec is that nearly the whole population is of French descent, speaks French rather than English, and tends — insofar as it is politically radical — to regard itself as a separate nation.

It is not clear yet whether the revolutionary separatists will set the tone for future developments. (The revolutionary terrorists of the FLQ have more or less disbanded, some of them approaching Marxism and the idea of a broader, although still nationalist, social revolution.) But all serious militants base themselves on a French Quebec.

The following report about one of the parties is not to be regarded as a finished analysis, since political affairs in Quebec are now so much in flux. The writer, a young Marxist, correctly regards himself and the youth around him as considerably to the left of the present general line of the Quebec Socialist Party of which he speaks.

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Before 1960, the people of Quebec lived through a long period of political lethargy.

On one hand, a powerful reactionary clergy had complete control of schools, hospitals and charity organizations. It had a strong voice in newspapers, censorship and many government activities. The social life of French Canada is still deeply influenced by it.

On the other hand, a corrupt nationalist and in some aspects fascist government led a violent fight against

the labor movement, crushed the Communist Party, imposed anti-labor laws while it opened all doors to U.S. imperialism for the pillage of our natural resources and the consolidation of its control of our economy.

Around 1960 the economy reached a new stage of development — one that called for a renewal of the old institutions. There was a popular political outburst, led by the nationalist and liberal petty bourgeoisie. It was called the "Quiet Revolution." In the period that followed the election of the Liberal Government in 1960, reforms were introduced, a medicare plan was accepted, the electrical industry was nationalized, a ministry of education was formed, the clergy lost influence significantly, and the labor movement had an unprecedented upsurge.

In that period, the working population became much more aware that it was being exploited by anglo-saxon employers, with a non-French control of the whole economy. New leftist and nationalist forces appeared. Acts of revolutionary terrorism signaled the resurgence of national pride and consciousness in Quebec's youth.

There was a wave of separatism. Many political movements appeared, of which the most powerful today is the social democratic, but separatist Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale (RIN). The leadership of labor generally backed the all-Canada New Democratic Party (NDP), another social democratic formation, until the 1963 split which saw the birth of the new party, the PSQ, which the radical and nationalist leaders joined. But

the PSQ was virtually in hibernation for two years, because it didn't get the youth interested.

In mid-1965, though, an active group of young Marxists, the Mouvement de Libération Populaire, joined the PSQ, which at its congress, laid the basis for a class party that could become the party for the liberation of Quebec's workers.

As the labor movement grew bigger and more radical, the bourgeoisie began to react. In Quebec, the bourgeoisie needs social stability so as not to frighten U.S. companies from investing there. They had to put a stop to the expansion of the labor movement.

Using nationalism demagogically to get votes, and presenting itself as the protector of "free enterprise," the conservative Union Nationale party was elected last year. The anti-labor war was started with injunctions, "emergency laws," the use of police as a political force.

The ruling class is fighting the workers directly through our bourgeois state. But the socialist forces are organizing and raising all struggles to a political level. The PSQ is doing its best to build a force to contest capitalist rule.

The unions of Quebec are mostly autonomous and not dependent upon the AFL-CIO as in most of English speaking Canada. Our strongest union, the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), with 300,000 members, is autonomous as is the Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec (UGEQ).

Since it is new and had come from several other movements, the PSQ is quite heterogeneous in its composition.

One important aspect is the recent formation of the JSQ — the youth group, which in many ways represents the vanguard of the PSQ. The program and activities of the JSQ may decide the orientation of the party.

The Marxist-Leninist line of the JSQ is developing and the whole movement is taking on a more revolutionary life. Our fight against social democratic opportunism, against soft policies as well as against adventurist elements is being confirmed successfully. We are forming new revolutionary cadres through a program of study and action.

U.S. imperialism is the principal obstacle to the liberation of our working class. Over 70 per cent of our economy is controlled by it and our bourgeois government is the tool of it. Our fight cannot succeed without the destruction of U.S. imperialism in Quebec.

We have to learn about and develop a profound hatred of U.S. imperialism. In every conflict our role is to make it evident that the essence of the problems of Quebec is the systematic exploitation of our resources and the submission of our capitalist government to foreign capitalist countries.

Our fight is national as well. Only a small fringe of the bourgeoisie is French. In its vast majority, it is Anglo-Saxon-American. The French people are the workers in Quebec. But a national liberation can only be a working class liberation.

Therefore, it is possible that Quebec may be the Trojan Horse of socialism on the North American continent.

The Tricontinental Conference is very meaningful to us, for only a united anti-imperialist front can overcome the monster. The revolutionary forces in Quebec fight for a Quebec socialist republic; the revolutionary forces of the world fight U.S. imperialism. It is an international fight against an international empire of oppression. We are solidly with all the real revolutionaries everywhere.

# One Charge Carries Death Penalty

## SNCC War Protestors Jailed

On August 17, 1966 about thirty young Black people picketed the 12th Army headquarters in Atlanta which houses the local induction center. They were protesting the war in Vietnam plus the disproportionately high percentage of Black Men drafted to fight what they considered to be a racist war. These young men and women had peacefully picketed the induction center the two previous mornings, where chemicals were poured on them, and they were spat upon from the second floor of the induction building. Nothing was done to stop this harassment.

On the morning of the seventeenth, police arrested twelve of the demonstrators, charging them with disorderly conduct, refusing to obey an officer and resisting arrest. Four of the ten young men were charged with assaulting officers. One of them, Johnny Wilson, was charged with insurrection, a state charge which carries the death penalty.

While in the city prison, they suffered continued harassment by the white prison guards who forced them to spend long periods of time in the isolation boxes. Isolation boxes are concrete boxes which are seven feet long, four feet wide and seven feet from top to bottom. While in these boxes, prisoners are given only bread and water to eat. No toilet facilities were available and waste had to be passed in a gallon can.

All prison facilities were operated under a strict policy of racial segregation. There were separate sleeping and eating facilities for Blacks and whites, both men and women. Black women were

made to work in the kitchen for as long as twelve hours while the white women prisoners leisurely strolled around the prison grounds. On male work details, whites drove the tractors while the Blacks cut grass with a sickle or the whites rode in the front cab of the trucks with the guards while the Blacks had to ride on the back.

After they had served two of their three-month sentences, an appeal bond for their release was issued. Judge Little, however, refused to free them. Following this action the Black prisoners filed a suit against the city of Atlanta charging it with using federal funds to maintain segregated facilities along with subjecting Blacks to cruel and unusual punishment. Both suits were thrown out of court when the prison made preparations to desegregate its facilities and began to place beds in the isolation box. This was an obvious move by the city to preserve its quickly vanishing liberal image.

Johnny Wilson, who is one of the ones charged with assaulting an officer, was sentenced on February 3

to three years on a Georgia chain gang. The three other young Black Men who were charged with assaulting an officer were fined \$400 apiece, and they have until March 15 to raise the money. All the young people arrested have worked in the civil rights movement in the deep South for several years. They have been on the front lines having been jailed and beaten before, but they continue to struggle.

Now seven of these young Black Men have been indicted by the Federal government on charges of injuring government property and with inter-

fering with the Universal Military Training and Service Act. These charges stem from the August 17 demonstration. They were simply protesting the genocide of the Vietnamese people and the genocide of their own people in this country.

The police, the army and the courts think that these young men are traitors and have tried to give them the maximum sentence on whatever charges they could trump up against them. They now face a maximum of six years and eleven thousand dollars on the two charges listed.

These young people need your help. They need bail money along with funds to pay for legal costs. Send funds (marked BAIL FUND) to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 360 Nelson St. S.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

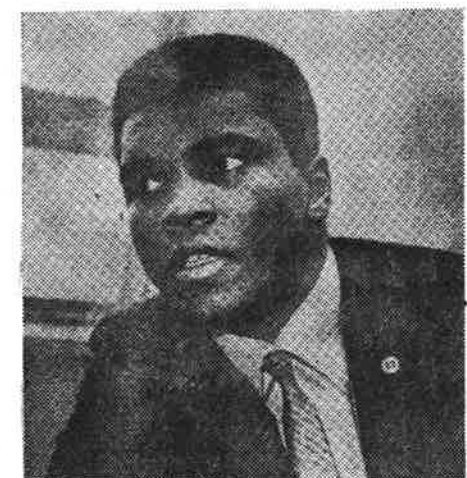
## World Champ Defies the Draft

Muhammed Ali, World's Heavyweight Boxing Champion, is against the war in Vietnam and refuses to be drafted.

"If I thought that going to war would help 22 million American Negroes get freedom, justice and equality," he said just after defeating Zora Folley on March 22, "you will not have to draft me. I would join."

Ali has fought the draft and the authorities are hounding him. A hostile, racist press is whipping up resentment against him even among sports fans. But it looks like he will fight it out.

"I have never deviated from my path," he said. "Common sense tells those who know Muhammad Ali that he will not go into the Army, he'll go to jail."



MUHAMMED ALI

## "Our Blood Is On Strike"

# P.R. Patriots Refuse to Fight Viet War - or Any War - for U.S.

La Sangre en Huelga (Blood on Strike) 62 pp. Guaynabo,

Puerto Rico, 1966 by Juan Antonio Corretjer

By PETER STORCH

Washington boasts that it does not tax Puerto Rico. And many Yankee corporations enjoy a tax-free status on the plants they have built in the Island.

But there is a tax all right.

After having deprived Puerto Rico of its sovereignty and independence for 20 years, and just 35 days before the American entrance into World War I, Congress imposed a special form of taxation on its colony. Washington and Wall Street demanded a "tax on blood," the compulsory military draft.

A quarter of a million Puerto Ricans were forced into the U.S. Armed Forces during World War I. More than half a million Puerto Ricans were drafted for World War II, and almost 100,000 more were drafted for the Korean War. The blood of Puerto Rico's youth had to be spilled to defend the very same colonial empire which had enslaved the Puerto Rican nation.

Such is the background in which Juan Antonio Corretjer sketches for his readers the resistance movements against the U.S. military draft in his recently published soft-covered book, "La Sangre en Huelga."

The author was General Secretary of the Nationalist Party, and with the party's president, Albizu Campos, he was jailed in 1937 by U.S. colonial authorities during a period marked by repressions of Nationalists, culminating in the Ponce Massacre of March 21, 1937. He served a six-year sentence in Atlanta and another four years of parole in New York City where he was barred from returning to his native Puerto Rico. Today, Mr. Corretjer is Secretary-General of the Socialist

League of Puerto Rico, which is deeply involved in the struggle against the draft.

While the draft was dropped between the two World Wars, nevertheless, Albizu Campos laid the basis for anti-draft resistance during World War II. The young Albizu had joined the U.S. Army as a second lieutenant in World War I, hoping to train himself with other Puerto Ricans as future liberation fighters.

In spite of his efforts in organizing a Puerto Rican contingent ("Home Guard") within the U.S. Army, he realized that joining the imperialist military machine would only stifle the nationalist forces in their struggle against U.S. colonialism.

While Albizu Campos and Juan Antonio Corretjer were in jail before and during most of World War II, many other Nationalists were jailed for refusing conscription in the imperialist army.

The U.S. also used the World War II draft to crush any genuine Puerto Rican labor movement. In 1938, the General Confederation of Workers (CGT) was organized and became a powerful trade union federation independent of the AFL and the CIO. The author explains: "The Compulsory Military Service law was used by the imperialist bosses to take away many promising young leaders of the CGT from their union positions. The working class, always hit hardest by wars, suffered a savage and vicious decimation."

A nationalist upsurge characterized the late 40's in Puerto Rico as Albizu Campos returned from Atlanta in 1947, completing his full 10-year sentence.

The persecution of Nationalists throughout the island sparked the Nationalist uprising of October 30, 1950 and the symbolic attack on Truman at Blair House.

U.S. ruling circles retaliated



Notas de la Resistencia al Servicio Militar Obligatorio

viciously by deploying the 65th Infantry Regiment (almost entirely Puerto Rican) during the Korean War in almost suicidal missions, which ultimately led to the total destruction of that regiment. One company of the 65th, already decimated in battle, was led by a Puerto Rican lieutenant who received orders to attack again the overwhelming North Korean and Chinese troops. But the lieutenant shouted to his men:

"Not one soldier forward!... I am not a butcher, nor a murderer. To throw these men into this attack is to order them to a sure death. I am a Puerto Rican and I will not order such a command."

He was court martialed, but popular anger in Puerto Rico over the plight of the 65th Regiment prevented any jail term for the young lieutenant.

"La Sangre en Huelga" exposes the reader to many of the organized struggles against the draft, past and present, such as the cases of Antonio Filardi of Union del Pueblo; Nationalists such as Gabriel Parilla and Rafael Cancel Miranda; and the recent cases of Sixto Alvelo and Raul Grillasca of the Pro-Independence Movement of Puerto Rico (MPI), as well as Mr. Corretjer's own comrades in the Socialist League of Puerto Rico, Gabriel Mezquida and Antonio Rivera. (Mezquida is the first to have motivated his refusal on the ground of Marxist-Leninist conviction as well as national self-determination.)

Juan Antonio Corretjer looks to the future in his concluding thoughts on the forthcoming liberation of Puerto Rico:

"The existence of different organizations for the independence struggle has enriched the resistance movement against the compulsory military draft with various forms of struggle, and the resistance movement is further enriched by them even today. But the formation of armed resistance groups has yet to be developed. This is not an easy task, because nothing is easy for a people struggling for their liberation.... The strike of blood will triumph and liberate Puerto Rico from the triple despotism of imperialism, national oppression, and class oppression!"

# Weapons of a People's Army Prove Effective

## Homemade Guns to Modern Artillery, They Match Wall St. Super-Weapons

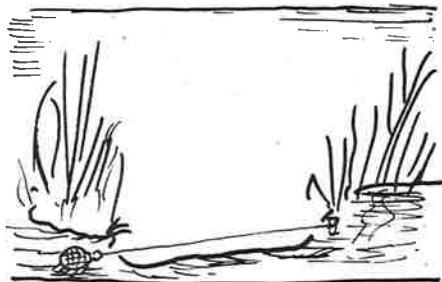
By J. MOORE

The giant land armada crunches slowly through the jungle. Eyes watching from positions among the trees see its lead tanks probing cautiously through the underbrush. After one tank is wrecked by an explosion of a mine, the other tanks stop and fire blast after blast into the tangled underbrush. Then they begin to crawl on. Overhead observation planes buzz in slow circles like insects as the iron monsters crawl on, reptile-like, the column like one giant poisonous serpent.

As evening comes, the column stops. Motors roar as the vehicles are maneuvered and the serpent coils into a circular defensive position. Then the sound of motors dies. A wall of steel and guns faces the dark and hostile jungle. Other sounds now arise: murmurs, commanding voices, pounding, digging, and rattling of pots and pans, the preparation for night.

Then in the forest around the coiled column there is a series of muffled "thunk-thunk-thunk" sounds — muffled explosions. A whispering flutter comes through the air and then suddenly the interior of the armored ring is torn with a string of shattering blasts. Mortar shells!

Vietnamese guerrillas send in round after round from the mortars as they hit back effectively at this steel reptile which is attempting to destroy their villages, their food and their lives. The mortar rounds cause serious damage.



**GRENADE TRAP**

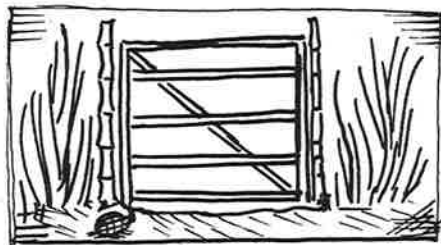
Fifty or a hundred miles away mortars are swishing in and exploding in a U.S. base camp headquarters, startling a middle-aged general, whose office is supposed to be a rear area, as well as causing casualties and wreckage of equipment. The general, at whose call are giant modern guns, tanks, radar detection devices, planes and thousands of men, angrily orders his forces into action. But the guerrillas slip away unmarked.

The mortar, long a standard weapon of modern armies, in the hands of the Vietnamese guerrillas has become a threat that has top U.S. military men from Vietnam to Washington frowning and muttering to themselves as they swivel and twitch in their cushioned chairs. It has become a new "secret weapon"—like the sling shot in the hands of David against the many-muscled Goliath.

Like a sling shot, the beauty of the mortar is its simplicity. It breaks down into three pieces: a tube, a tripod, and a base plate. It can be carried anywhere easily. It can be set up quickly. And, in the hands of the skillful, it is a weapon with a high degree of accuracy. With a map or knowledge of the area, the mortar can, from a hidden and protected spot, arc shells onto any stationary target within range to explode with devastating effect and practically no advance warning. Some larger mortars are said to have a range of over three miles.

The Liberation fighters use both captured U.S. mortars and ones supplied by the socialist countries — mainly China. The light and easily carried 60mm mortar has a diameter of about

2.4 inches. The standard 81mm is about 3.2 inches. The Viet fighters also use the Chinese made 82mm, which can fire captured U.S. 81mm ammunition. The big 120mm mortar fires a shell about as large as a circle made by your two hands thumb to thumb and forefingers touching.



**GATE GRENADE.**

In minutes the mortar crew can fire several shells, move to a new firing position, or disappear. Vietnamese mortarmen fighting on their own soil know the terrain intimately; they move with the aid of the people and see the enemy through the eyes of the people. Used by the increasingly expert guerrillas fighting against cumbersome U.S. forces, the mortar is deadly. U.S. casualties have more than doubled in the most recent week to over 2,000 per week (officially admitted), largely due to mortar attacks.

In addition to mortars, the people's army of the Vietnamese has learned to employ another weapon remarkably suited for guerrilla use. This is the recoilless rifle.

Until near the end of World War II, artillery meant huge, heavy, vehicle-drawn (or horse-drawn) guns with a tremendous recoil and much mechanism to cushion this. Today, the light recoilless rifle, with the kick-back nullified by a gas release through apertures in the breech, can be carried and fired almost like a small arms weapon. Coming in 37mm, 57mm, and 75mm sizes, the larger sizes mounted on tripods or wheeled stands, they allow the guerrilla to carry his artillery on his back. Viet guerrillas have used these accurate, flat trajectory weapons to hammer U.S. shipping on the Saigon River, as well as in any kind of combat situation where they can be brought into play.

And the latest weapons threat, to which U.S. spokesmen have reacted with deep concern ("...Increases Peril to U.S. Bases" say the headlines), is the large Soviet-supplied 140mm rocket.

While the rocket does not have the accuracy of a mortar, it fires a large 90-lb. shell as far as five miles and, aimed at large, fixed U.S. installations, it can tear things apart. The 140mm rockets have already twice hit Danang air base from a very few miles away, causing considerable damage.



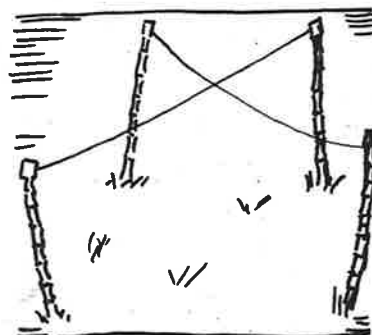
**Debris of U.S. plane shot down by people of Hanoi**

Liberation Forces which at first fought with homemade guns sometimes fashioned out of pipes and later used captured U.S. equipment almost exclusively, now get as much as 80 per cent of their equipment from China, according to Time Magazine.

They are well supplied with small arms and in wide use is the AK-47 automatic assault rifle—a Soviet-designed rifle—a version of the sturdy, fast-firing tommy guns that Russian soldiers carried in World War II, and apparently still better than anything the U.S. has. The late and fancy guns of the U.S. military arsenal are not as dependable in combat and it is said that some U.S. soldiers have used captured AK-47's in preference to their own rifles.

The Vietnamese Liberation fighters also appear to be well supplied with machine guns up to the large 12.7mm anti-aircraft size.

Still another serious obstacle that the U.S. military drive faces is the fantastic development of booby trap warfare by the entire Vietnamese people defending their land. Where World War II and Korean War casualties from booby traps were between 3 and 4 per cent, booby trap devices in Vietnam account for over 20 per cent of U.S. casualties.



**HELICOPTER TRAP**

An example of the simple but deadly booby trap is the buried shell which rests over a firing pin — perhaps a nail. When it is stepped on or driven over, it explodes.

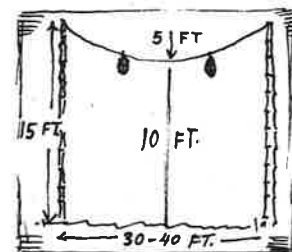
Grenades are hung in the jungle so that the trip string is almost invisible but catches any passing U.S. invader. Traps with sharpened bamboo spears, perhaps poison tipped, may be anywhere.

American troops soon learn that any step may be their last. It is not surprising if they are reluctant to advance here in this foreign territory where even the land seems hostile.

It is clear that the use of this formidable mining of the entire countryside is carried on with the complete support of all the Vietnamese who know where the dangers are to be avoided but who do not reveal them to the Americans, their enemy.

Even without aid from the people, it seems also that the land and climate is hostile to U.S. invaders. Disease is considered by military sources to be

"a growing threat." Of all soldiers evacuated for medical reasons in 1966, according to a Surgeon General's study, 50 per cent of them were victims of malaria, hepatitis, or other diseases.



**ANTITANK BOOBY TRAP**

Liberation forces, well armed, tightly organized, and determined to fight until U.S. forces have been driven out, have developed means of shielding themselves against the U.S. killers. Elaborate systems of trenches and tunnels furnish much protection against the massive U.S. bombing, napalming, and shelling, and enable the Vietnamese to fight on.

The U.S. has the greatest military machine of all time. The Vietnamese have stopped it.

U.S. military sources have repeatedly claimed great victories. They announce daily totals of "Viet Cong killed." Inevitably the brave Viet defenders must suffer severe losses. But it is heartening to know that the exaggerated claims of the U.S. military are exposed as false—by their own admissions.

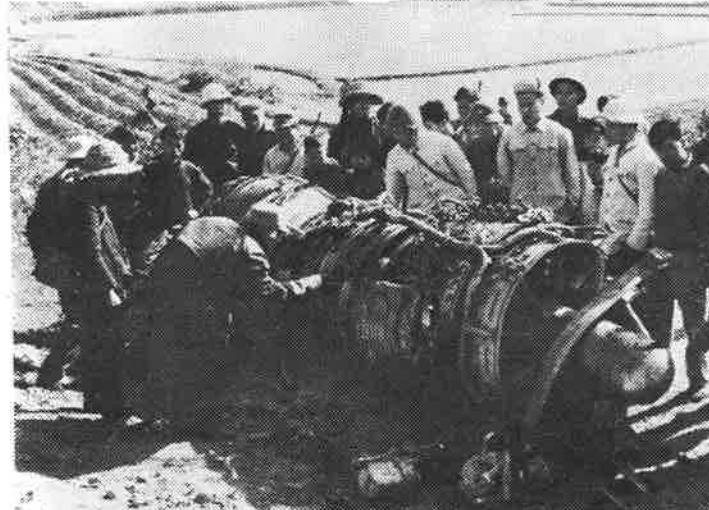
They are winning, they say—but they need more and more men to succeed, the generals and their spokesmen tell their Washington overlords. They are winning—but U.S. losses have doubled. They are winning—but the Liberation Front still controls as much land and population as a year ago.

As recent developments point to further and major U.S. escalations of the war because they are not winning, a March 24 report from Washington in the New York World Journal Tribune reveals a high point in the increasing desperation of the U.S. ruling class.

They're talking about nuclear bombs! U.S. rulers still cling to the hope that a new form of devastation will crush the Vietnamese people's resistance. The Atomic Energy Commission has now offered two new types of nuclear bomb, one of which, it is claimed, would crumble Vietnamese defensive tunnels; the other would be used to destroy North Vietnamese bridges.

But even the threat of nuclear weapons cannot at this stage seriously shake the will of the people of Vietnam. They have faced too much; they are too resourceful, too determined, and with the support of revolutionary China, no power on earth can defeat them.

But it is the job of every one of us to work and fight here to stop the mad and blind beast of imperialism before it can carry out such schemes.



**People observing plane after fire is out.**