

WORKERS WORLD

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Ten Cents

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New Call-Up Is Desperate Effort To Salvage Mad War Adventure

H. Rap Brown Calls for Mass Action To Avenge Orangesburg Murders



The mother of 17-year-old Delano Middleton attending his funeral. She is accompanied by Delano's older brother, Duenard.

"If we seek redress of our grievances through peaceful, legal means, we will be shot down and murdered. It is obvious that the time for marching, demonstrating, demanding and praying is over."

So declared H. Rap Brown, chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee in a prepared statement last week.

Mr. Brown was speaking in response to the murders and attempted general massacre of Black college students by the racist National Guard in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

While Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, called for "prompt and thorough investigation" of themselves by the racist authorities, Mr. Brown warned the ruling class as follows:

"Let white America know that the name of the game is tit for tat, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life...."

Two 18-year-old South Carolina State College students and a 17-year-old high school lad had been shot and killed on Feb. 9 after three days of demonstrations, which were touched off by the illegal refusal of a white bowling alley proprietor to allow Black customers on the premises.

The Guardsmen, with bayonets fixed, attacked the young Black men, who naturally fought back, throwing small articles, according to some observers. The three who were killed, said a

spokesman for the college, were "in a group which patrolmen were charging."

In the wholesale shooting that ensued, the Guard and the police wounded fifty as well as killing Samuel Hammond, Delano Middleton and Henry Smith.

Gov. Robert E. McNair, who called the Guard out in the first place, immediately took to the air waves and told a nation-wide TV audience that "the incident last night was sparked by Black Power advocates."

"It was one of the saddest days in the history of South Carolina" added the murderer. But he did not comment on the "sadness" of the All Star Bowling Alley's refusal to allow Black students to bowl.

McNair's reference to "Black Power" (Continued on page 7)

Sanitation Question Stirs Another City

The sanitation men were away from work for two weeks. The garbage was piled high in the middle of the streets. The rats went freely to and fro. Epidemic threatened to break out at any moment.

But nobody threatened to call the National Guard. If they had, the Guard wouldn't have come.

Because the place was not New York City, but Saigon, where the sanitation men could not be found for nearly 14 days. The puppet regime claims they were hiding (like Ambassador Bunker).

"Saigon Gov't Doesn't Even Exist Now," Says a Pro-U.S. Vietnamese Official As Johnson Marks More GIs for Slaughter

NEW YORK — "The Vietnamese (i.e., Saigon) Government has ceased to exist," said Tran Van Dinh, former charge d'affaires in the South Vietnamese embassy in Washington, speaking on a TV program here, Feb. 11.

He was referring to the debacle caused by the mass uprising in South Vietnam, which has completely punctured any pretensions the Thieu-Ky clique had of representing the masses, and robbed it of even the military authority it once had.

Vigorously seconding him on the same NBC program ("Vietnam and After: What Should We Do?") was Edwin O. Reischauer, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan and a well-known "expert" on Asia. He said:

"The time has come for us (i.e., the U.S. ruling class) to realize that we have lost this war in terms of what was our original objective."

Already Did Time In Vietnam, Now Must Do It Again!

Of the 10,500 U.S. combat troops Johnson is rushing over to Vietnam, about 4,000 have already spent a year there, and had been promised that was all the time they would have to do.

The original escalation plans called for increasing the forces "gradually" by another 25,000 between now and July.

These 25,000 were expected to be raised mostly from the draft. But the revolution in Vietnam has changed the timetable of the imperialist war-makers.

The latter are not only sacrificing the lives of American youth, but now subjecting them to double jeopardy as well, by forcing men back to the battle lines this way.

This may not be entirely due to hysteria in the Pentagon, either. Hanson Baldwin, military editor for the New York Times, wrote on Aug. 13, 1967, that "some officers" (meaning the Pentagon, no doubt), believe that the one-year limitation in Vietnam "hampers the nation's capability to maintain a well-trained highly professional, experienced force in Vietnam."

The "objective" that Eisenhower and Kennedy pretended to be trying to achieve was merely to get a "stable" government in Saigon and "help" it to resist Communism, rather than dominate Vietnam directly for U.S. capital.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield speaking at the University of Maine, also on Feb. 11, said the same thing that Mr. Van Dinh did, although a little more cautiously:

"The Saigon political structure is no stronger today than it was three years ago (when it was in the shambles from which U.S. troops were supposed to rescue it) in the sense of being able on its own to rally the people of South Vietnam."

"Indeed, its very survival now appears more dependent on American military power than at any time in the past."

Considering that "in the past," there were only 15,000 U.S. military "advisers" and now there are a half-million ground troops plus the Air Force and the Seventh Fleet, Sen. Mansfield said quite a mouthful.

AND STILL MORE GIs

Accepting the truth of Mansfield's words in his own way, Lyndon Johnson announced on Feb. 13 that 10,500 more GIs would be immediately sent to Vietnam. This was being done to increase the "American military power" to re-instate the flattened authority of the U.S. puppet government.

This will bring the number of U.S. troops to about 515,000. Even that great number, added to the U.S.-paid puppet troops (700,000 South Vietnamese, 40,000 South Korean, 5,000 Filipinos, 15,000 Thais, etc.) cannot defeat an army of 250,000 guerrillas fighting with the passionate support of a whole country.

According to official U.S. military figures, over 1,000 GIs lost their lives in two weeks against the uprising in the cities and towns of Vietnam, and thousands more were seriously wounded.

The more troops the big business Government sends to Vietnam, the more GIs die. The death rate has gone steadily upward for over five years in the longest war the U.S. has ever fought.

But the U.S. ruling class, and especially its militarist agents, are completely callous to the lives of their own soldiers and only use these deaths to create more hysteria for "revenge." They are not willing to admit defeat. And they may now be laying plans for even bigger escalations — over the bodies of the rank-and-file.

"SHEER LUNACY"

It was hardly accidental that a whole rash of rumors about the use of "tactical atomic weapons" suddenly sprung up over the last week-end. And it was hardly a coincidence that British Prime Minister Wilson took the opportunity to brand such possible plans as "sheer

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Rockefeller's Real Reason

New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller's "benevolent intervention" in New York City's crucial sanitation strike has been almost universally explained in one way: that he is running for President.

The story goes that since both he and Mayor Lindsay have Presidential ambitions, the whole thing was a maneuver between the two, with one appealing to the "labor vote" and the other to the more conservative middle class and ruling class elements.

But this is only a very superficial aspect of the matter.

Rockefeller refused to call the National Guard (although he was careful to say he might call it ultimately), because he was afraid to do so. And the big business moguls behind him, including especially the Rockefeller family itself, were afraid to do so.

Rockefeller said on Feb. 9, "There are real risks as far as the stability and structure of organized labor and organized community life are concerned."

He meant that calling the National Guard would endanger the class collaboration that has existed so many years between capitalist politicians like himself and labor lieutenants of the capitalist class like the union leadership today.

"The structure of organized labor" that Rockefeller was referring to was

not the structure of working people in organizations which strike against the bosses, but the infra-structure of pro-capitalist and, in essence, pro-company leadership in the unions, which goes so far to maintain the whole capitalist system, and helps so much to maintain the masses' allegiance to the war.

After so many years of "painful structuring" to make the labor bureaucracy its willing tool, the real ruling class was not going to blow it all so easily as that!

Rockefeller and the other billionaires knew well that a couple of hundred thousand dollars was a tiny price to pay for all this, and they rose above the petty questions that got so many New York local bourgeois elements so foam-faced and hysterical.

Overriding all their calculations was the thing that caused the labor bureaucrats to sound so militant in the first place: the rising pressure of the mass of workers themselves.

Calling out the National Guard would most probably have given a great impetus to the class struggle—uniting both black and white workers against the state as well as against their bosses.

Rockefeller understood this better than Lindsay. And for this he will be rewarded with a continuing honeymoon with the misleaders of labor—at least, until the next serious crisis.

Revolutionary New Year's Day

On only one occasion in Vietnamese history has the national New Year's (Tet) celebration been so rudely disturbed as the NLF disturbed it in their magnificent uprising.

That was in 1789, when Gen. Nguyen Hue marched 300 miles up the central Vietnamese coast and routed an imperial Chinese invasion force whose general assumed that Hue's forces would be holidaying like the rest of the country.

This historic incident is such a dramatic and telling parallel to the present that it could not but have impressed all Vietnamese who know their own history. And the U.S. invading general (Westmoreland), who pretended — after the event — that he had known about the uprising in advance, is regarded as stupid as the military minion of the decadent emperor.

Another historical parallel should leap to the mind of all those who know American history.

It is that of George Washington attacking the British-paid Hessians at Trenton on Christmas Eve.

In the cynical U.S. society of today, it's considered a sacrilege to forget to send a Christmas card to one's worst enemy for the one most sentimental holiday. And something like that spirit may have prevailed among the British in 1776.

Washington, however, is rightly considered a great hero for disregarding the sentiment and getting on with the revolution.

The Washingtons of Vietnam are up against almost infinitely greater firepower than the rifle and cannon of the British army of 1776. But they are representing a far greater majority of the masses than the Virginia slaveholder could possibly have done in his time.

And of course there is an obvious reason why no descendant of Washington's class has mentioned this clear analogy with the great general's Trenton victory.

It suggests too eloquently that the NLF — just like the "embattled farmers" who "fired the shot heard 'round the world" — is going to win.

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New Call-Up and the U.S. Debacle

(Continued from page 1)

lunacy," the day after he had talked to Lyndon Johnson in Washington.

Wilson was not speaking of some past war or some war in the distant future. He was referring directly to the war in Vietnam.

Several U.S. Senators had expressed mild alarm about the possibility of using these weapons, obviously because they knew something about Pentagon thinking on the subject.

Wilson warned that the use of atomic weapons "would run a very, very great risk of escalation for the world." (His fear is for himself and his class in the "world," not for the Vietnamese.) But he did tell the truth. And he added that it would "have a disastrous effect" on the world standing of the United States.

The Vietnamese revolution is winning. The armed might of the U.S. counter-revolution cannot defeat it. But it would be very foolish for the anti-war forces of the U.S. and the rest of the world to underestimate the tendency toward "sheer lunacy" in the U.S. ruling class.

Unlike the British rulers, who seem to be adjusting to their shrunken power and decreased wealth, the U.S.

imperialists still think that they can plunder the world at will.

And they may still need more lessons to the contrary.

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True-Blue McCarthy

Senator Eugene McCarthy, the "peace" candidate, reacted to the Korean situation like a true-blue member of the loyal opposition within the imperialist Establishment.

On January 25, he told supporters in Boston that "it's too early, let's wait and see," when he was asked to comment on Johnson's call-up of Air Force reserves. (Maybe he has to "wait and see" how the war propaganda goes over with the voters, before he can have an "opinion"?)

Stunning Victories of NLF Were Accomplished By the Heroism of a Whole People in Arms

By Peter Storch

Behind the lies about a "Vietcong failure" in the imperialist press of the U.S. is a momentous victory for the heroic Vietnamese people and a living testimony to the invincibility of a people's war.

The devastating assaults on more than 70 cities throughout South Vietnam by National Liberation Front forces showed that there was overwhelming mass support for what President Johnson correctly called a "general uprising." Of the U.S.-puppet regime's 40 provincial capitals, no less than 35 of them were attacked by the NLF.

That the NLF was able to recruit thousands of supporters and sympathizers in the cities to battle U.S. and puppet troops was even revealed in some of the recent Vietnam television coverage. For example, when a "Vietcong" prisoner in Saigon was asked by a CBS reporter through an interpreter how long had he been a "Vietcong," the young prisoner replied: "Fifteen days."

In the Phu Lam district of Saigon, Newsweek correspondent Francois Sully reported:

"Over 200 marchers defiantly paraded down the street carrying the blue and red National Liberation Front flag."

In the northern part of South Vietnam, the people of Nam Ho also organized a demonstration with many NLF flags being waved. U.S. military brass later learned what was happening in Nam Ho only when four U.S. marines were blown up in their truck while riding through the town.

Besides taking control of many cities and towns, the People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF), as the NLF's army is known, inflicted tremendous damages against U.S. bases, and airfields in particular.

The PLAF successfully struck bases at Danang, Kontum, Bien Hoa, Vinh Long, Soc Trang, and even against an airstrip near Cam Ranh Bay, which had been labelled as "impenetrable."

Over 200 planes and helicopters were demolished while still on the ground. Perhaps even more important is the

further disintegration of the puppet army of the Saigon regime. The nationwide uprisings have either put many of the Thieu-Ky troops out of action or have totally demoralized entire battalions.

In fact, thousands of puppet soldiers have already defected and joined the NLF.

In Hue, where the NLF flag still flies, the people helped PLAF soldiers liberate 2,500 prisoners from the central prison of the city — a fantastic accomplishment in itself. And, while the liberation forces expected to hold Hue for only a week, they have already successfully manned this strategic city for two weeks.

The PLAF forces have been able to paralyze virtually all road transportation to Hue, so that only helicopters or airplanes can re-supply embattled U.S. marines within the city.

The last U.S. convoy that tried to reach Hue by road had to turn back after suffering too many casualties and losing 2 armored vehicles, 7 trucks, a jeep, and a trailer.

But perhaps the most stunning blow for the U.S. warhawks is the siege of

Saigon itself. Although U.S. officials fear to admit it, the insurrection in Saigon could only have taken place with active support from a major part of the Saigon population.

More than 1,000 NLF partisans were invited into Saigon homes and protected by many families celebrating the Tet holiday, just days before the January uprisings.

Saigon officials recalled that many more funerals than usual were held around Saigon during the past month. Little did they know that many of the caskets being "buried" were really filled with heavy and automatic weapons.

On the night of January 30, these weapons were distributed to NLF patriots, and on the following morning the attack on the U.S. embassy was launched.

The U.S. embassy in Saigon, also known as "the Pentagon East," had been rebuilt last September as the most fortified and bomb-proof building in the world.

Not only did the 20 heroic guerrillas blow big holes into the side of the building, but they actually held sec-

tions of the embassy for six hours. The attack was so impressive that much of the press had to admit it was extremely well organized.

An AP dispatch of January 31 from Saigon said:

"The Vietcong planned the embassy attack well. Some of the 19 commandos were dressed in the black pajamas of the Vietnamese peasant, others in the white shirts of the Saigon white-collar worker. All carried forged curfew passes.

"When the attack began, those in white shirts fastened the top button as a mark of identification. Those in peasant garb pulled up red armbands."

After three days, the liberation fighters had stormed 19 police stations in Saigon, attacked several ammunition dumps, seized foodstocks, and destroyed a major army depot. But the largest NLF stronghold in Saigon is in the Cholon district, which has been heavily bombed and strafed by U.S. planes.

In Cholon, NLF forces have completely driven out police and troop units in the 6th, 7th, and 8th precincts. The NLF has secured these areas with ingenious barricading methods.

Alleys and streets have been barricaded with water jugs, rain barrels, and charred remains of tin roofing from previous bombing raids. Also, U.S. and Saigon troops have been completely frustrated in trying to prevent NLF guerrillas from crossing the Cholon canals and uniting with the Cholon people.

Christian Science Monitor correspondent Beverly Deepe wrote on February 9:

"Government units are protecting the key bridges leading into the central (Cholon) area, but the Communists simply line up barges and sampans to form a water-borne bridge across which they can move."

From the Mekong Delta to Khesanh, from the countryside to the cities, U.S. military forces can no longer claim control of a single population center. And not even the most destructive war machine in the history of mankind can prevent the imminent victory of a liberation army whose soldiers are the people themselves.



NLF militia: the people in arms. — Photo by Hsinhua

Nazi-Like Bombing — Even Hitting "Allies" — Hardens the Will of Revolutionary Masses

By Naomi Goldstein

"Some South Vietnamese are complaining about the damage to their buildings, but I have no sympathy If you can save a marine by destroying a house to get at Charlie, then I say destroy the house."

This blunt statement, made by a U.S. colonel (who doesn't give a damn about "saving a marine") in the NLF-liberated city of Hue last week, reveals the genocidal intentions of the desperate U.S. military in Vietnam.

It is already well known that U.S. bombing of North Vietnam has destroyed every city in that country with the exception of Hanoi and Haiphong, both of which have been severely damaged.

It has also been revealed that the U.S. has bombed hospitals, schools and villages with anti-personnel weapons, classifying as military targets all the people of Vietnam.

With the whole U.S. war policy in shambles, the imperialists nevertheless continue, in the spirit of the Nazis whom they have been emulating, to massacre the people.

Last week the U.S. bombing of cities in South Vietnam and Saigon itself again revealed the U.S. military objective: to

burn, kill and destroy everything rather than allow the people of Vietnam to liberate themselves from U.S. imperialist aggression.

Following are some accounts of attacks on the civilian population of several cities in South Vietnam by U.S. bombers and artillery.

Bentre

Bentre was a provincial capital in the Mekong Delta with a population of 50,000. Today it is in ruins, after 50 hours of U.S. artillery and bombing attacks.

U.S. military sources have claimed that 1,000 civilians were killed and 1,500 wounded in the battle for Bentre. However, this figure is only a cover-up for the total destruction of the city. The Vietnamese are still digging the dead out of the charred rubble where their homes once stood.

Thousands more will join the NLF as a result of this.

On Feb. 7, National Liberation Front Forces seized Bentre from the Saigon and U.S. occupying troops. Rather than allow the city to be taken, the U.S. military called in air strikes. The market-place was bombed; thatch-roof houses collapsed in flames as planes

dropped napalm on the residential areas of the city.

This massacre of the civilian population was an act of revenge against Bentre, a stronghold for the liberation forces, who had the sympathy and aid of the people.

The destruction of the city was explained away by one U.S. major who said, "It became necessary to destroy the town to save it."

Mytho and Cantho

In the Mekong Delta, after one week of fighting, 125,000 Vietnamese were homeless. (Estimates of the number of refugees throughout South Vietnam have reached over one-half million.)

Mytho, 40 miles south of Saigon, is the delta's second largest city, with about 70,000 people. Housing for 50 per cent of the people was destroyed by U.S. and South Vietnamese bombs and artillery in retaliation for an NLF attack on the government and military installations there.

The bombing of Cantho in the Mekong Delta was also ordered by the U.S. military in a desperate attempt to prevent the NLF from liberating the city.

In areas where the liberation forces were in control, the U.S. ordered all ci-

vilians to leave their homes. When they refused, planes dropped napalm on their homes. Seventeen civilians were killed by the napalm. Five thousand were left homeless and hundreds wounded.

Saigon

The battle for the capital of South Vietnam is still going on, with civilian casualties mounting as the U.S. bombs extensively in liberated sections of the city and its suburbs.

The U.S. military has attempted to cover up their responsibility for the massacre of the people by having the

(Continued on page 8)



Sanitation Strike Came Close to Being a Class Showdown

"Who'll Do the Dirty Work?"

Who'll do the dirty work under socialism? Who, in other words, will pick up the garbage?

That's really an easy one. The \$64 question in New York City is who'll do the dirty work under capitalism?

And the answer is: Not the organized sanitation workers, as long as the price for their labor is too low.

It's a funny thing how money can make "dirty work" cleaner.

Take a surgeon. His work is worse than dirty. It's bloody. Some people faint just to watch him doing it. But the big financial reward of the surgeon makes this work highly respectable.

True, the surgeon saves people's lives. But according to the New York City Health Commissioner, the sanitation workers are endangering 8 million people's lives by not collecting the garbage. Therefore, they have jobs even more important to people's health than the surgeon's. They just don't get as much money.

A general's work is pretty dirty, now. Over in Vietnam, he orders the bombing of thatched-roof cottages and the destruction of trees, vegetables, women and children. He strews rubbish, not over the streets of one city, but over the homes of many cities and over the bodies of thousands of people.

And a general is a very highly respected man. Lots of people want to be generals. They spend their whole lives trying to make the grade.

A sanitation man might have to clean up the rubble that a general makes. In fact, maybe a thousand sanitation men would have to take care of the work of just one general.

But a sanitation man couldn't hold a candle to a general when it comes to respectability and all that.

This isn't just because of the high pay, either. It's because of patriotism and heroism that the general has so much of — and because of what all the school books say about dead generals and the good things that all the newspapers say about the living ones.

The New York sanitation men are well aware of their social inferiority to generals. That's why they ask for economic compensation — to make the difference more bearable — to make up for their not being able to do all those great things and get that great applause.

There should be equality for everybody, of course. But some people do work harder than others — like privates work harder than generals. And that's why they should get more money.

Elsewhere in these pages we have reported that an indignant newspaper columnist (Murray Kempton) objects to being "dictated to by garbage collectors." (He doesn't complain about being dictated to by his multi-millionaire bosses.)

Now if the sanitation men received a salary like Murray Kempton and Mr. Kempton received a salary like theirs, maybe even that liberal columnist would begin to see the true value of "dirty work" and maybe put in an application to do some of it himself.

All this is just a thought about dirty work under capitalism, of course. And with a good strong union on one side and the flood of would-be writers now getting out of college on the other side, this might be a fair solution.

As for "who'll do the dirty work under socialism," let's cross that bridge when we come to it. Under socialism, no necessary human work will be "dirty" in the first place. But in the meantime, it will be a good idea to make sure that what the "clean people" regard as "dirty work" should be paid for in proportion to these people's fear and horror of it.

Class Hatred Showed Itself Clearly How the "Beautiful People" Tore Their Hair About the Strike

The "liberal" wing of the ruling class is doubtful about pursuing the war against Vietnam any further. But this has absolutely nothing to do with any sympathy for the oppressed Vietnamese people. Consider for example, the "liberals" attitude about American working people, such as the sanitation workers of New York City.

The liberal newspaper spokesmen for the billionaires moved right up to the firing line and called for the National Guard, echoing liberal Mayor Lindsay, when the strike was about four days old.

The New York Times, which advises caution on Vietnam and calls for negotiated compromise, found the \$12-a-week demand of the refuse collectors a "mis-carriage... of civil service unionism." It called their strike an "illegal application of force to club the community into extortionate wage settlements." And it said, "The city cannot surrender to such tyrannical abuse of union power" — all in one editorial on Feb. 3.

When Governor Rockefeller astutely refused to call the National Guard (calculating that such an act would probably lead to a much greater struggle and certainly cost him votes), the "dove-ish" Times castigated him for "re-summing negotiations under the black-jack of the garbage strike," in an editorial entitled, "The Governor's Surrender," on Feb. 9.

The Governor's appointment of a mediation board (which recommended an \$8 a week raise for the hard-work-

ing sanitation men) was a "surrender by the Governor to mob rule," said this "moderate" paper. And it added that this action would encourage other city workers to "trample on the law"

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Duel Between Mayor and Governor Over National Guard and Terms of Settlement Hardly Reflected Real Potential of Conflict

(See editorial p. 2)

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 — The eight-day old sanitation strike was ended with the intervention of Governor Rockefeller and a state mediation board's recommendation of a \$425 a year wage-increase, which the union accepted.

There had been a very real threat of the use of National Guardsmen to break the strike. The Governor's move to avoid such a showdown was complicated by the intense personal rivalry between him and the Mayor, as well as by the traditional ruling class split over the use of the "club" vs. the "carrot."

Earlier developments were as follows:

The New York City sanitation workers had been negotiating for six months with an administration already notorious for corruption and anti-labor bias. They finally went on strike Friday, Feb. 2, forcing a hardened bureaucratic union leader to approve the action

at a stormy, open air meeting of 7,000 in front of City Hall.

At this point, their main demand was for a \$12 a week raise, retroactive to last July, when their old contract expired. They were also asking for a Monday to Friday work week with time-and-a-half for Saturdays and double-time for Sundays.

Their present pay is somewhat less than that of a uniformed policeman (not counting the latter's "tips") and their work much more strenuous. The men drive trucks, push brooms, hoist heavy cans, clear snow from the streets. Some of them operate as many as twelve kinds of equipment. They work in all kinds of weather, and unlike the cops, they can't duck into bars or stay in warm cars, either.

The Mayor characterized the union's demands as "blackmail" and the big newspapers echoed him, describing the long-suffering workers' action as "mob rule."

(Continued on next page)



Sanitation workers readying strike; harassed union leader, center.

"Like Telling the Camel, What's a Few More Straws!" Say Workers on Job

By F. Reed

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 — "How did we feel about the strike? What I want to know is, how does the city feel about us?"

Two sanitation workers stood by their truck on a Harlem street and told it, with an edge to their voices like the raw weather they work in, six months a year.

The speaker answered his own question.

"The press sure didn't have much to say about it when we worked without pay, picking up at the hospitals. It was the men who volunteered."

They both chuckled wryly at the way the press played up Health Commissioner O'Rourke's frightened prediction that the rats would leave the ghetto and go downtown.

As for Lindsay, said the second, "He didn't care about the money, he

just wanted to break the union."

The men certainly cared about the money, but "You can't make it up, the bills just keep coming when you're out, and whatever you get disappears with the taxes..."

Although they're back at work again, "it's still all up in the air — we haven't gotten any money."

He added, still simmering over the injustice of it, "Seven months without a contract... do you think it's right?" His union brother seconded, "Yeah, it could've been chaos, at City Hall." (when union leader DeLury tried to tell the men to wait a few more days), "Like telling the camel 'Now, what's a few more straws!'"

Pride mingled briefly with the money worries, the being-up-against it from press and leaders alike, when they spoke of the Teamsters and city employees refusing to scab.

"That was right, just like they wouldn't want us to cross one of their lines... Still, we need more unity. In a general strike the cab drivers and the guys in the field might have gone out, but the others... His voice trailed off. Confidence is still lacking.

Anger, however, is not.

"We had to do it... it's the structure, we've got to change the structure. We (civil servants) are under that thumb."

One of them wondered: when they fine a union, "who gets that money? Not the people!"

They turned back to their trash barrels and the hopelessly disorganized pile of debris in front of which their questioner had stopped them.

One sighed a little and the other grunted, as each of them hefted another of the many hundreds of cans they would lift that day —

"We had to do it." And they did it.

"If I'm Catching Hell," Says Black Prof What About the Man on the Bottom?"

By Ellen Pierce

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Harry Edwards, organizer of a boycott by Black athletes, has received letters threatening death, had his home and car vandalized more than once, had his pay stopped during an investigation by his employers and found his pet dogs hacked to pieces in his living room.

Edwards, a professor at San Jose State College and a former discus champion and basketball player, was chairman of a Black youth conference at the college last November, which proposed a boycott by Black athletes against the racist New York Athletic Club and the Olympic games.

The youth conference also demanded the reinstatement of Muhammad Ali as world heavyweight champion and the barring of South African athletes from the U.S.

Among the athletes who want to end the myth that Black people in the U.S. are free because Black men have achieved fame in sports, are basketball



EDWARDS.

star Lew Alcindor, world record sprinter Tommie Smith, football player Bobby Smith at the University of California, Lee Evans and many others.

Prof. Edwards has been subjected to everything from death threats to investigation and suspension of pay by the college administration. The 24-year old teacher, whose classes on race relations are among the best-attended at the college, was docked two weeks pay in an attempt to scare him away from

the militant boycott and the effects such a boycott would have on American propaganda about "equality."

"I've been spending my own time and money" — in traveling and organizing the boycott, he said last week. But his pay was stopped during an investigation of his activities, even though "there was no gripe that I wasn't doing my job. I have night classes three days a week and I missed only one class when I was sick."

From one of the college's trustees came an anonymous racist threat "to withdraw any financial aid from the State of California for any Negro" if the Athletic Club or Olympic boycott took place.

"With two faculty cards, with all that athletic prestige, with fellowship honors, it doesn't make an ounce of difference because I am still Black," says Edwards on the subject of racism in general.

Looking for a home recently, he found instead "racist landlords. I'd have my faculty cards in my hand, but



Lew Alcindor.

I had doors slammed in my face and a gun pulled on me..." If a professor is "catching hell," he adds, "what about the Black man on the bottom?"

"We've got to go ahead and continue to protest (so that) we won't have to run a 9.1 or 9.2 to achieve the status of a dog."

—Sanitation Strike

(Cont. from Page 4)

The corporation counsel of the city immediately got an injunction against the union's conducting any strike, slowdown or stoppage.

Then John J. DeLury, 63-year-old president of the union, was given a fifteen-day jail sentence on Feb. 6 for violating the injunction. DeLury has called only one short strike in his long tenure of office and that was eight years ago. But such was the fury of the city rulers that they had to make an "example" of this conservative leader.

Mayor Lindsay indicated from the beginning that he would try to break the strike. On Feb. 7 he openly threatened to call in the National Guard, giving the men until seven the next morning to go back to work—without a contract.

On Feb. 8 he ordered 3,000 truck drivers and workers in eight other city departments to collect the garbage. But these workers rejected the demand, correctly labeling such a proposed action as "strikebreaking." They faced possible suspensions and loss of pay to take this position.

On the same day, Governor Rockefeller, called into the situation by Lindsay's request for the National Guard and other state assistance, set up a mediation board to settle the strike.

The board quickly recommended a compromise settlement, which the union accepted. The Mayor, however, although having his own representative on the board, rejected the settlement and still demanded that the Governor send in the National Guard.

On Feb. 10, with Lindsay still asking the Governor for the Guard, with Rockefeller resisting, but not absolutely refusing, there was a new and dramatic development.

The New York Central Trades and Labor Council, representing well over a million workers, announced that if the National Guard should be called in, there would be a general strike of all unions in the city.

The leaders of this council are conservative class collaborationists to the bone. They have not even used the words "general strike" in public for a whole generation.

Their move, therefore, deeply accentuated the crisis. It revealed that whatever the narrow factional motives and electoral ambitions of Lindsay and Rockefeller, the realities of class conflict were the basic elements beneath the whole event.

Equality of Sacrifice

One Air National Guard member not called to active duty in the Pueblo crisis was 25-year-old Pat Nugent, who happens to be Johnson's son-in-law,

THE MAYOR TOOK TIME OUT FOR SOMETHING MORE IMPORTANT THAN WAGES!

With all the front page coverage of every word and motion of Mayor Lindsay during the first critical days of the New York sanitation strike there was one little excursion which went almost entirely unreported.

The overworked politician, whom the bourgeois press had depicted as a martyr carrying a cross of garbage, will have to let one of his greatest sacrifices go unsung.

With only 45 minutes of sleep on Wednesday night and with meeting after meeting on his agenda, harassed by the press, in the midst of a buck-passing feud with Rockefeller, Lindsay managed to sneak out and be the featured speaker at the annual dinner of the Bond Club of New York.

On page 51(1) of one edition of the New York Post it was reported that

Lindsay was trying to convince the 500 coupon-clipping billionaires and their representatives at the Waldorf Astoria to lower the interest on city lending.

"When New York borrows money, it pledges full faith and credit to repayment. By law, debt service has first claim to all revenues. The city has never defaulted a loan."

"First claim" means that the plutocrats get their interest before the sanitation men get their wages!

Wages of Labor; Wages of Capital

There are 10,000 sanitation workers in New York City. They are asking for a \$12 a week raise in pay. The total cost to the city would be about \$6 mil-

lion a year.

Does that sound like a lot of money?

Last fall, a little group of bankers convinced the city it needed "better subways" and got a referendum passed to spend \$2.5 billion for these allegedly better means of transport.

This clique of bankers will supply the \$2.5 billion (of other people's money)—for a price. They will rake off \$125 million in tax-free interest each year for themselves—and the city will pay it.

That's 21 times the \$6 million the sanitation men are asking for.

Even if there were 10,000 of these bankers—which there aren't—they would still each be getting 21 times as much as each of the sanitation men would get.

—And they'd never have to lift a garbage pail!

Youth Leaders Aided GIs; Re-Jailed

NEW YORK, Feb. 7— Maryann Weissman and Key Martin were ordered to report to the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square today to finish serving the six-month sentences they received last August for attempting to attend the public court-martial of two anti-war GIs at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

A militant demonstration of close to one hundred persons picketed in front of the courthouse in solidarity with Mrs. Weissman and Mr. Martin.

The two leaders of the Committee for GI Rights were arrested last July when they defied a federal injunction which barred them from attending the public court-martial of Pvt. Andy Stapp and Pvt. Richard Perrin. Their defense, based on their constitutional right to attend a public court-martial, had been denied. The defense also charged that Maryann and Key were denied freedom of assembly and speech.

Acting on orders from Army and government officials, Oklahoma Judge Luther Bohanon sentenced Maryann and Key (both also national leaders of Youth Against War & Fascism) to six months in prison and \$500 fines for what he said was the more serious crime of undermining the morale of the soldiers and causing "rumblings" on the base.

After serving two and a half months in federal penitentiaries, Key and Maryann were released on bail and restricted to New York City during the appeal of their case. In December the appeal was turned down.

During today's spirited demonstration in support of Maryann and Key, picketers chanted, "Free Maryann and



In front of Federal Court in Foley Sq., New York

Key, Army Union Now!" and "Stop the War, End the Draft, Unionize the Army!" They carried signs supporting anti-war GIs and two youths held a banner which read, "Free Maryann Weissman and Key Martin, Jailed for Aiding Anti-War GIs."

After the picket line, demonstrators gathered round the two activists. Mrs. Deirdre Stapp, who has just returned from Fort Sill, Oklahoma told the demonstrators, "The sacrifice made by Key and Maryann in going to jail to defend the right of soldiers to have a union of their own and to protest the war, has given GIs at Fort Sill a lot of courage and has solidarized them in

their struggle against the Army brass."

Maryann told the crowd, "The only thing jail can do to us is to separate us from the struggle for a little while. We are heartened by the recent successes of the liberation forces in Vietnam and know that you will carry on the struggle here."

Speaking to the demonstrators, Key predicted, "We are confident that when we get out, the movement to end U.S. aggression in Vietnam will have grown ten-fold."

The crowd cheered as the two, accompanied by ACLU lawyer Mel Wulf, walked up the steps of the federal courthouse.

Stapp Defends Principles at Army Hearing

On the same day that the National Liberation Front launched its massive offensive against U.S. and puppet installations in all the major cities of Vietnam, an Army Field Board convened at Fort Sill, Oklahoma to deal with rising anti-war sentiment among GIs.

The Army's offensive was quickly turned into a rout. The unprecedented hearing, called to determine whether GI-union organizer Andy Stapp would be discharged from the Army, revealed an unshakable solidarity of all the GI witnesses against the combined forces of the Fort Sill brass, the Pentagon, HUAC, and local press and police.

Eight GIs were called to the stand in the alleged "security" investigation. Five of them were called by the Army as prosecution witnesses. However, all proved to be so sympathetic to Pvt. Stapp and so uncooperative to the brass conducting the hearing that the prosecutor at one point tried to have one of his own witnesses declared "hostile."

Three of the soldiers called by the Army were subject to unusual pressure. One, Pvt. Paul Gaedtke, was in the stockade; his probation for an AWOL conviction last summer had been revoked after he gave an interview to the Los Angeles Times a few weeks ago in which he stated his strong support for Pvt. Stapp and the servicemen's union.

A second, Spec./4 P.R. Ilg, had charges pending for having spoken to Gaedtke through the stockade fence. And a third, PFC John Connally, was brought to the hearing from the hospital for three days in a row.

The Army made him sit for three days in the waiting room before they called him to testify, although he suffers from heart disease and needs medication every six hours.

Despite this "vulnerability," all the GIs called to the stand frustrated the army's attempt to use them against Pvt. Stapp.

Stapp's hearing allegedly was con-



Pvt. Andy Stapp with his wife, Deirdre, at break in Field Board trial. Andy is currently organizing a union for GIs, which arouses ire of brass.

vened to determine whether his political associations with several radical groups, and especially with Maryann Weissman, a national coordinator for Youth Against War & Fascism who spent two months in the Fort Sill area helping the GIs organize, made him "unfit" to remain in the Army.

(Mrs. Weissman and YAWF Chairman Key Martin are at present serving a six-month jail sentence for trying to attend the courts-martial of several anti-war GIs at Fort Sill.)

Defense counsel Michael Kennedy of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee strongly objected at the very

outset to the illegal nature of the hearing. He pointed out that its very purpose was unconstitutional, since its intent was to restrict the freedom of speech and association of GIs.

The Board in a prepared script declared that it refused to consider the constitutionality of any questions; that the burden of proof rested on Pvt. Stapp to disprove the charges; that secret evidence could be introduced without the defendant having the right to see or question it; and that the defense would have to prepare its appeal before the verdict had been revealed by the Pentagon, and without ever knowing the recommendations of the Board.

Kennedy objected to all these illegal methods of procedure, but the President of the Board, Col. Murphy, overruled him saying, "This is not a court of law with the usual rules of evidence." And as bad as a normal capitalist "court of law" would be for an anti-war, pro-union GI, the Field Board was worse.

The brass made up their own rules as they went along.

The hearing was frequently punctuated by sharp exchanges between the defense counsel and the Army's so-called attorney-advisor (really the prosecutor), Col. Robert Demund. Demund repeatedly used illegal methods to introduce evidence, relying on hearsay and third-hand accounts to substantiate documents.

At one point he called to the stand a "research analyst" from HUAC, Helen Gittings. His hopes that this relic of the McCarthy era would generate a Red-scare hysteria in the hearing were dashed to the ground.

As she left the stand, Michael Kennedy called after her, "Give my regards to the witchhunters!" and several spectators snapped her photograph.

On the second day of the hearing, The Bond, a servicemen's newspaper edited by Pvt. Stapp, was distributed to the GIs and members of the press. It created quite a sensation, since this was the first notice that the brass had that Pvt. Stapp had become editor of the strongly anti-war newspaper.

A strong witness for the defense was Spec/4 Richard Wheaton, who testified that he was a friend of Andy Stapp and a Marxist. He explained that the war in Vietnam was responsible for his political development. Wheaton stood up strongly for the right of GIs to associate freely, and described himself as a close friend of Mrs. Weissman and said he had met her "some 75 times." (Since Stapp's main "crime" was his acquaintance with Mrs. Weissman, Wheaton's testimony was devastating.)

The defense could easily have rested its case at this point. However, Andy Stapp requested to take the stand in order to clarify his political views.

For about an hour, the private told the Board of majors and colonels what Marxist objectives are. He pointed out that although Marxism is a philosophy, Marxists do not merely analyze but try to change the world.

He explained the basic premise of Marxist economics: that labor produces all basic wealth, and that that wealth should belong to the working class.

Finally, he analyzed the Field Board hearing itself, and showed that the accusation that one private, without any access to secret material, could be a security risk, was just a smokescreen for the real intent of the hearing: to try and bust the union organizing efforts of GIs, in which Stapp has played a leading role.

The result of the hearing was just the opposite of the brass' intentions. The patent illegality of the proceedings opened the eyes of several GIs who had merely attended as spectators. The soldier witnesses used the hearing as a forum to expand on their views about the war in Vietnam and the need for a rank-and-file GI organization.

No matter what the Board's decision on discharging Pvt. Stapp, the future of GI organizing at Fort Sill seems assured.

Vet Gets Eyeful Of Army Justice

One soldier recently returned from Vietnam got a first-hand lesson in military "justice" at Pvt. Stapp's hearing. Having the day off, he decided he wanted to attend the hearing as a spectator. When the brass found out about this, they gave him a direct order in the morning not to leave his barracks.

He went anyway. As he walked into the hearing room, his section chief was there, and grabbed him by the sleeve. He shrugged off the sergeant and sat down in the audience.

Nothing was done about it, of course. Can you imagine a court-martial of a Vietnam vet because he attended an "open" hearing?

A lot of guys over in Vietnam would hear about it, and they'd wonder even more what the hell they're supposed to be fighting for.

The bill has put into law many of the illegal powers summarily decreed under the Defense of India rules in 1962 during the border clash with People's China. A "state of emergency," during which time civil rights could be suspended, was declared in 1962 and has never been lifted.

Members of the Right and Left Communist parties and the Dravidian Progressive Federation (which until a few years ago openly demanded the secession of Madras from India) walked out of the lower house of Parliament in protest on Dec. 20, before the "democratic" body voted 117 to 15 to outlaw the most elementary democratic rights.



Maryann Weissman

These two youths led a delegation to Fort Sill last summer to be present at Pvt. Stapp's court martial of that time and were sentenced to six months in Federal prison for "trespassing." (The base is open to civilians, but the brass told them to stay away!) See story on page 5.



Key Martin

Reactionary Law in India Makes It Crime to Advocate Peace With People's China!

The bankrupt New Delhi government abandoned its democratic cover recently when the Indian Parliament passed a fascist bill to suppress all opposition — whether by words or acts — to the regime's territorial claims. Specifically this means that it is now a crime for any Indian to advocate any ceding of territory to Pakistan or People's China in order to reach a settlement of border disputes.

The Unlawful Activities Prevention Act makes it a criminal offense, puni-

shable by up to seven years in prison, for any individual "whether by an act or words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise," to do anything intended "on any ground whatsoever," to "disclaim, question or disrupt" Indian sovereignty over any piece of territory.

The bill was supposedly passed to curb agitation by Sheik Mohammed Abdullah for independence for Kashmir. And Home Minister Y. B. Chavan piously promised that it would be used

only in "extraordinary circumstances.

But it is clear that the complete suspension of rights by the bill is also aimed at all those progressives and workers in India who stand for the defense of People's China against the reactionary Indian government.

In fact, the broadly worded bill can now be used to intimidate and silence insurgent groups all over India which are calling for independence from the disintegrating New Delhi regime.

Three Black Youths Murdered for Demanding Equal Rights

(Continued from page 1)

advocates" was thought to mean the presence of Cleveland Sellers, a field coordinator of SNCC, who was one of those wounded by shot-gun fire.

Sellers, 24, has been living in a town 20 miles from Orangeburg and has bravely faced the white supremacist authorities in the area for some weeks. He has done the normal amount of speaking and organizing that SNCC field organizers usually do, and under very difficult conditions.

The Governor is now moving all the powerful forces of his office into position for a big whitewash and a lot of

legalistic "proof" that he is in the right.

The Black people of Orangeburg are not being fooled, however. They have already mounted an economic boycott and intend to organize to go much further than that.

And organizations throughout the country are expressing their support, both in words and action.

Rap Brown may have voiced the sentiment of a very great many people when he said as part of his statement quoted above:

"We will not forget the Orangeburg massacre and we will revenge."

Some "Welfare" Payments the Public Doesn't Hear About!

Congress is now busy trying to cut out of the Budget such "frills" as welfare payments to unwed mothers, housing in Black communities, etc., etc. But welfare payments to big corporations, already fabulous, may be increased still more.

One big giveaway of your money is a \$5,323,000,000 subsidy to big industry, allegedly for "R.D.T.&E." (research, development, test and evaluation), according to the figures for 1966 quoted by Drew Pearson in his column last week. This comes to 2 1/2 times the cost of the whole "War on Poverty."

This colossal amount of money is paid mostly to 500 defense contractors, who, by an interesting coincidence, are also the 500 largest "peacetime" corporations. The purpose is supposed to be to encourage them to take the orders for guns, cannon, tanks, planes, napalm, etc. and make sure they will not have to take any risks.

While GIs risk their lives, the plushy companies where their colonels and generals will become presidents and vice presidents on "retirement," risk nothing.

Dow Chemical, which makes the napalm that Captain Carpenter used on his own men last year (he got a medal, because it was supposedly for their own

good and presumably hurt him more than it did them) received \$1,898,000 for R.D.T.&E. alone.

General Electric, convicted of criminal violation of anti-trust laws 3 or 4 years ago and slapped on the wrist with an actual 3 month sentence for a couple of its executives, received \$356 million for research and development in 1966.

And of course, all inventions and improvements developed with your money become the private property of General Electric and the other "defense" companies, so they can make still more billions next year.

Sen. J.W. Fulbright and others in Congress sound off periodically about the "military industrial complex." But none of them makes the slightest move to take the profits out of war. "Millions for defense plants; and flowery tributes for the GIs who give their lives so that those plants will flourish" is their motto.

Meanwhile, children suffer at home while Vietnamese, as well as American GIs, die abroad. But the rich are getting richer than ever.

Thus "welfare" payments to big corporations, already fabulous, may be increased still more.



Chinese worker showing students tricks of his trade — Hsinhua photo

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS FOR ANTI-MAOISTS—OR CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S KISS OF DEATH

FEB. 11 — Chiang Kai-shek said today for the thousand-and-first time that he was all set to conquer China again (for U.S. big business, not the mandarins).

But since the proletarian cultural revolution, he has now added a new twist.

"The basic strategy for our anti-Communist and anti-Maoist revolution," he says, "is to sap the enemy

from within his own camp and defeat him behind his front line."

The New York Times adds:

"This means expressing support for, even if no direct aid can be given to, the opponents of Mao Tse-tung."

These comments go far to explain the class nature of the internal opposition to the Mao regime — just in case there is still any confusion on that point!

The Events Leading Up To the Massacre

The following facts were compiled by the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and sent to the press Feb. 8. The three murders took place the following day.

1. On Feb. 6th, 50 students from South Carolina State College and Claflin College (both all-Black, located in Orangeburg, S.C.) went to a bowling alley in an attempt to use the facilities. Twenty were promptly arrested by cops called to the scene.

2. Upon learning of the arrest of their fellow students, 600 students from the two colleges gathered in the shopping center where the bowling alley is located, and demanded that the cops release the 20 students who had been arrested and taken to jail.

The 600 students served notice on the cops that they would not leave the area until the 20 students were safely returned to the shopping center. About 150 cops then came to the scene; however, the 20 students were released from jail and brought back to the shopping center.

3. As the students were preparing to return to their campus, a few cops began beating some of the girls with 4-foot long clubs. The students then retaliated by fighting back and breaking all of the windows in white-owned stores.

Exact figures are not available, but it appears that anywhere from 20 to 50 students were injured that night, some went to the school infirmary, one was hospitalized. One student was taken from the middle of the crowd, arrested and charged with "Inciting to Riot." Fire engines then came onto the scene.

4. Feb. 7th, students from both schools held day-long joint meetings, along with some sympathetic faculty members, to make future plans for protest. Issues which students are upset over include:

A. Can't use bowling alley, although it is directly across from their campus.

B. Legislature hasn't allocated funds requested by Black President of S.C. State College to meet their budget, while the university of South Carolina in nearby Columbia, S.C. has state funds lavished on it — you cannot compare the facilities of the two schools.

C. Police brutality.

D. Attempt to annex independent Black suburb to Orangeburg over the objection of the residents.

5. Tension rose in Orangeburg that day, as over 200 SLED agents and state troopers flooded into the city. The National Guard was placed on stand-by alert.

6. The evening of Feb. 7th, whites began driving through campus shooting at students and campus policemen. Three Black students were shot in legs. Students then began to retaliate by throwing bottles and bricks at all whites and police cars that passed by. Two whites who had been shooting into the campus are now in hospital as result of Black retaliation.

7. Whites began to throw rocks and bottles into Black businesses.

8. Fires broke out in separate places throughout Orangeburg. Extra fire-trucks from Columbia were required.

9. National Guard came into Orangeburg, seized control, and another unit is on stand-by alert.

10. Six carloads of SLED agents and state troopers have surrounded the home of SNCC Field Secretary, Cleveland Sellers, making it impossible for him to approach his home in peace and safety. (Sellers lives across the street from campus.)

11. In the open student meetings held in campus auditoriums, the local and national newsmen have deliberately focused their cameras on Sellers, even though he was only attending meetings. Cameras follow him everywhere, and focus on his face, as newsmen report on latest developments.

(It is well known that the white powers in South Carolina are out "to get" Cleve Sellers. He is constantly attacked in radio editorials of radio station WDIX in Orangeburg, and accused of being "trouble-maker, extremist, Communist, etc.")

12. Orangeburg has been sealed off from the outside world, and all traffic is re-routed around the city.

13. As of Feb. 8th, the situation remains tense and explosive. Extra National Guardsmen are expected in Orangeburg, students are furious over white reaction to their peaceful attempts to use bowling facilities, and continue to meet and make plans for the future.

More students than ever are talking about the true nature of the political situation that has crushed them in Orangeburg, and are seeking the necessary means to deal with their problem.

In his latest telephone report, Cleve Sellers urged that Black student groups send some message of support to their fellow students at Claflin and South Carolina State College, since they have become completely isolated and are left alone to deal with U.S. troops, highly effective S.C. secret police, and S.C. state troopers — not to mention regular Orangeburg cops.

In his message, Sellers stated:

"I would remind all of my Black brothers and sisters that South Carolina is the home state of some of the worst fascists, white racists in the United States. South Carolina is under the complete control of men like Strom Thurmond (arch-segregationist who publicly stated that Stokely Carmichael should be jailed or "silenced") and Mendel Rivers (who controls 75 per cent of the U.S. Government Income through the Defense Fund, who controls defense contracts, who is one of the leading war-makers, largely responsible for America's presence in Vietnam). Mendel Rivers has made war and military bases the leading industry in South Carolina."

Radio stations in South Carolina have waged a constant attack against SNCC, Rap Brown, Stokely Carmichael, and Cleveland Sellers during the past several months — all of these attacks urge the government to put us out of business — some editorials went as far as to say that Rap Brown and Carmichael should be placed in concentration camps and that the "Negro people" should deal with us.

Send messages of support to student bodies at S.C. and Claflin.

Send to: BACC (Black Awareness Coordinating Committee) South Carolina State College Orangeburg, South Carolina

Over 20 per cent of all U.S. soldiers in Vietnam are known to be Afro-Americans. The percentage on the front lines seems to be even greater. And the ratio of killed and wounded is a real military secret!

Pity the Poor Company President!

He Scraps 1,000 Workers and Still Gets Only 100 Times a Worker's Wage

Wages are pretty high for company presidents. But they don't have it as good as you or I might think.

According to the McKinsey Report, the Great American Dream is a fraud and executives don't get paid according to how much they boost the profits of the firm at all.

We had thought maybe they did, and maybe all those millions of workers that had to speed up, stretch out and break their backs for their industrial alma maters at least had the consolation of producing proportionate income increases for their big bosses.

But we have to report here that it just ain't so.

According to Arch Patton of McKinsey & Co., which is a management consultant firm, profits are not the major factor in determining the salaries of chief executives. And he gave an interesting table to the magazine, *Business Week* of Sept. 30, which included the following unjust returns for hard-working slave-drivers at the top:

The average chief executive of an iron and steel company receives \$85,000 a year if his company averages \$50 million a year in sales. But if this average captain of industry increases sales to an average of \$100 million, he can expect a salary of \$105,000 a year — that is, only about a 20 per cent gain for a hundred per cent increase in business, which usually brings a proportionate increase in profits.

Still worse, if this genius at money-making goes from this achievement to heading a billion-dollar iron and steel corporation, he can expect only \$214,000 a year. That is, a one-hundred per cent raise for a thousand per cent increase in business.

Mr. Patton showed how this was true of all industries in the United States to one extent or another. The situation in iron and steel was even 'better' than in some other instances.

In the case of air transport, the figures were much more dramatic: \$119,000 for the president of a \$50 million company; \$120,000 for the chief of a \$100 million outfit; and \$122,000 for a billion dollar ditto. That's less than a 3 per cent increase for a 2,000 per cent increase in profits!

Air transport execs are saying there's just no real incentive any more. And they can hardly succeed in business without really crying.

Why this outrageous discrimination against these hard-working executives, who, we are often told, are the "power elite" who really run the United States?

Of course they often get much juicier side benefits, such as bonuses, stock options, plush retirements, etc. Some of this is just a matter of having their hands in the till; some of it is being on a higher rung of ownership than they appear to be; and some may actually be a relatively tiny reward for some gigantic robbery they have pulled off for the benefit of their bosses.

Because the truth is, of course, that they are only glorified employees of the real owners of U.S. industry.

On-the-Job Training

Norton W. Simon, who never worked in a steel plant, owns 23 per cent of Crucible Steel (far more than enough to control the company). He just hired himself a president.

The man he hired had no previous connection of any kind with the steel industry. He is John C. Lobb, an executive vice-president of International Telephone and Telegraph.

That's the democratic, all-men-are-created-equal, American system. A steelworker starts at the bottom of the ladder. And his boss starts at the top.

And their salaries, so often publicized by union leaders, are just a small part of the surplus value created by the workers. The real return is in profits, not the salaries. The real owners just don't have to pay their flunkies more than a certain socially-determined scale of executive wages. So they don't.

In some cases, of course, the same person is executive and owner at the same time. And such people can pay themselves far more than the average, whether they are worth it or not. Henry Ford II gets \$615,000 a year in salary and bonus, as chairman of the board. And he gets many times that amount in stock dividends as the main owner of the company.

When he goes to hire a president, he gets a man for two to five hundred thousand or so. And the president grinds the workers down ever so much better than Henry knows how to.

But he does find time between jaunts

in Italy and trips to the bank to be the big boss over the presidents. And of course he has a number of \$100,000-underlings who have been trained in the best universities. (He flunked out of Harvard, himself.)

As for the actual production of automobiles, Ford can buy the very best engineering graduate from, say, M.I.T. for less than \$15,000 a year.

This is much lower than the executives' salaries. But then, producing automobiles is not the real business

The Big Boss



Henry Ford II

His Four Presidents: They're Only the Brains!



Robert S. McNamara



John Dykstra



Arjay R. Miller



Semon E. Knudsen

Nazi-Like Bombing Only Hardens Will of Masses

(Continued from page 3)

South Vietnamese army do the dirty work of bombing and shelling Saigon — but the people know who makes the bombs, planes and napalm.

The identity of the real enemy was never so clear.

Helicopter gun-ships and tanks firing 40mm cannons also attacked houses in suburbs north of Saigon in Giadinh province. It was here, one South Vietnamese source admitted, that "families were serving meals to guerrillas who had routed police from the area."

In Saigon itself, the heavily populated Cholon district, controlled by the NLF, has been bombed extensively. In some sections of the city, the destruction is almost total.

A U.S. military spokesman told the New York Times that use of artillery and bombs in the city was "sometimes a more economical use of your resources than going in and making infantrymen dig these guys out hand-to-hand."

As a result of this genocidal strategy, 500 civilians were reported killed in Saigon in one week (the actual figure is admitted by the U.S. press to be much higher) and 2,600 were wounded. When they count "Vietcong bodies," they include, of course, the vast majority of the civilian dead.

Approximately 217,000 are now homeless in Saigon and the surrounding suburbs.

It is now dawning upon even the most obtuse U.S. officials that the great masses will blame the U.S. for this, not the NLF.

Hue

In Hue, as in Quangtri and Saigon, the NLF set up revolutionary committees to

rule the liberated areas. But the U.S. and their puppets in Saigon were intent on reconquering the liberated city — whether this meant massacring the population or not.

One U.S. officer put it this way, "What we need is sunny weather and air strikes and more air strikes."

In the on-going battle for Hue, U.S. bombers have repeatedly struck residential areas of the city. Where they could, the marines stormed the houses in search of the liberation fighters, forcing people from their homes. There are now over 30,000 civilian refugees.

A wanton disregard for the lives of the Vietnamese was again displayed by the U.S. forces when they shelled a hospital held by the NLF.

With the entire population now declared to be a target by the almost-hysterical U.S. military brass, it is no longer possible for them to claim with any credibility that they are fighting to protect the South Vietnamese people from aggression.

The people of South Vietnam have long struggled against U.S. aggression and now more of them are doing so.

One NLF spokesman said after the uprisings in the cities all over South Vietnam:

"The front (NLF) does not burn cities.... Look at the destruction by the adversary in the cities. The Americans have bombed us with anti-personnel bombs, with napalm, with rockets. All this destruction is the work of the Americans. The people are convinced of this."

And the people, after 28 years of fighting the Japanese, the French and American imperialists are more united than ever and determined to win.

of Ford Motor Company or any other automobile company in the United States. And it is only right — according to this system — that those who understand the science of the automobile would get the lowest yearly salaries — just as those who actually produce and build the automobile get a still lower return, in hourly wages.

The real business of Ford, as of all other corporations, is the production of profit. And the executives get more money because they think up great ideas, for more profit, like adding chrome and raising prices, not to mention figuring how to lay off workers and make other workers do new jobs besides their own.

But since even profit-gouging is a form of work, the chief executives can only hope to make a couple hundred thousand or so a year. Only capital itself can make millions a year, because only capital commands a profit, not labor — be the laborer ever so marvelous.

So shed a tear for the poor company president who works so hard in that upholstered chair. He's a worker like you and me. He may save up a million, if he's careful. But unless he was smart like Henry Ford 2nd, and chose the right father and mother, he'll never, never be a billionaire!

Tore Their Hair Over Garbage

(Continued from page 4)

and to "extort as much as (they) can wring from the community."

If the "moderate" Times was bad the "liberal" press was worse.

Murray Kempton of the New York Post, who imagines himself to be the liberals' radical, or perhaps vice versa, weary of the struggle, but whimsical and sadly sweet-natured about the strugglers, came down on the side of the National Guard and against the strikers like a literary Westbrook Pegler.

"These people should have been fired," he said of the striking workers. "If they called a general strike, we should have ridden it out."

After saying that the Mayor should have been supported in calling for the National Guard, Kempton added with typical "liberal" regard for the work of the masses:

"In the last 12 months, we have been dictated to by ... school teachers; this week we were down (!!) to being dictated to by garbage men and parking attendants."

The hysteria against the sanitation workers is a dead giveaway of the real thoughts of the liberal wing of the ruling class. The hearts of these liberals beat in true time with the reactionaries, when it comes to "keeping order" and keeping the "garbage men and parking tendants" in "their place"!

MIDEAST WAR HERO

Two weeks after the June war in the Mideast, the Israelis took a Gallup-type poll to see who was the most popular man in the country.

It wasn't Eban and it wasn't Dayan. It was ... you guessed it... Lyndon Johnson.