BERKELEY, Calif Jan. 4 — The Socialist Workers Party announced today at a press conference that it is endorsing a slate of candidates in Oakland and Berkeley.

Paul Montauk, 46, is being backed by the SWP for Mayor of Oakland (see story, page 3).

In Berkeley, the SWP is endorsing Peter Camejo, 37, for Mayor; Jusime Allen, 39, Oue As- bok, 21, and Brian Shannon, 30, for City Council; Ernest Wilkins, 27, for Board of Education.

Montauk, a socialist for over 25 years, learned in the jungles of Latin America and during the labor upsurge following the Second World War. Montauk said that with many union contracts coming up for renegotiation in 1967, the issue of inflation caused by the Vietnam war and conservative-seeker classes would assume great importance.

The first four points of the socialists’ program deals with the war in Vietnam. Paul Montauk, a leader of the United Committee Against the War, and presently a student at Berkeley, said: ‘We reject the notion that you talk about the war as a key issue; but fight for national office and plumbing when people are out of work locally.”

The platform the socialists are advancing consists of these planks:

1. Withdraw our troops from Vietnam now.

2. Let the people decide on war. Organize a mass referendum to decide whether the U.S. should get out of Vietnam.

3. Give the right of 45s to discuss the war and say what they think about it.

4. Oppose capitalist conscription — no draftees to fight in imperialism.

5. Support the Negro people’s fight for freedom, justice and equality — the fight for black power.

Peter Camejo, SWP Candidate for Mayor of Berkeley

6. Support labor’s fight against inflation — for union sucker classes to compensate for rises in the cost of living.

7. Repeal all witchhunt and anti-labor laws. No laws against the right to strike.

8. Support the organization of trade unions at the University — the largest employer in Berkeley. No cops on campus. Universities should be run by students, faculty and workers, not big business.

9. Launch a crash program to build decent low-cost housing.

10. Oppose war taxes. No taxes for incomes under $7,500.

11. Encourage independent, anti-capitalist Negro and labor political action.

12. Work for a democratic, socialist America.

3 from U.S. Describe Attacks on N.Vietnam: Women Visitors Give Account of Bombing Raids

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 — Three American women just returned from a visit to north Vietnam today described how the U.S. in deliberately bombing civilian areas there in a ruthless effort to bring the people of that country to their knees.

The women were at the invitation of the north Vietnamese Women’s Union, told of their experience at a press conference here. They were in north Vietnam for eleven days beginning Dec. 23. The three women who attended the press conference were Barbara Deming, Patricia Griffth and Grace Mora Newman.

A fourth member of their party, Diane Neal Bevel, made a stop in Europe and was not here for the news conference. Grace Mora Newman is the sister of Pvt. Dennis Mora, one of the four Hanoi Three jailed by the Army for refusing to fight in Viet- nam. Barbara Deming, journalist and pacifist, is a member of the editorial board of Liberation magazine. Patricia Griffith is secretary of the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy.

The three women told their story quietly and effectively in the face of a barrage of hostile questions (and occasional hoarse rages) by a number of the newsmen who jammed in for the conference.

Barbara Deming, whose dedication to pacifist ideals has led to a number of prison terms, spoke movingly of the remarkable fighting determination of the north Vietnamese people.

On the basis of what she saw, Miss Deming said, “It now seems very clear to me that my govern- ment is waging a war of terror against a civilian population in the hope that it will cause them to surrender.”

Describing the terrible toll of the bombing of civilian areas, she said she had seen victims in hos- pitals, including children, who had been injured by “lucky dog” bombs, large bombs which spray out smaller ones which fragment.

(Continued On Page 5)

The Lynching of Adam Powell

By Elizabeth Barnes

The lynching of Adam Clayton Powell from his committee chair- manship by the Democratic Party caucus, and from his seat in Congress has been met with an almost unanimous outcry of opposition in the black community.

Black people have drawn the obvious conclusion that the attack on Powell is an attack on Negroes. As one Harlem resident put it, “A hell of a lot of people in Washington do a hell of a lot worse and nobody says anything about it.”

An editorial in the Dec. 31 Amer- ican Negro, a New York Negro newspaper, summed it up this way:

“The Hays group seems de- termined to nail Powell’s pelt to the wall. If they are so determined, we would suggest that they con- centrate on and investigate other perps in Washington. Their find- ings might force them to retort: Yankie Stadium to hold all the lidas.”

The move against Powell is a manifestation of naked racism. The offenses that he is accused of pale in comparison with the crimes of other politicians in Washington.

They are nothing compared to those of the recalcitrant Mississippi con- gressman who were seared after the 1964 elections in spite of the fact that they were challenged by disenfranchised Negroes.

On the very day Powell was excluded from Congress, Lester Maddox, the vicious southern racist, was elected as governor by the Georgia legislature—the same legislature that excluded Julian Bond from his rightful seat for so long.

Small Peanuts

The funds allegedly misappropri- ated by Powell are chicken feed next to the billions of dollars his colleagues channel into the coffers of private companies from huge government contracts.

Peter Faim uri, labed out against the hypocrisy of Powell’s accusers in his column in the Jan. 9 issue of the New York Post. He wrote, “The shocking books in Washington talk with chicken-fat rhetoric about The People, and Liberty, and Eter- nal Brotherhood and the Rights of Man, pose for their pictures on church steps and then go home to read ‘Fanny Hill’ with the doors locked.”

“The man who doesn’t buy it all

(Continued On Page 6)
INTERVIEW WITH A PICTURE

Oakland Hospital Strike

By Paul Montauk

SWP Candidate for Mayor of Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 2—Two seemingly unrelated legal decisions have provoked a militant and de
determined strike at two Alameda County hospitals in Oakland and an industrial lockout by ex
egplited workers employed there.

The first decision wasrendered by Attorney General Lych that the U.S. "is legally in

厭 behaves like it emanates partisanship because

The company is trying to crush the

ers, andharassment and disruption are

is not subject to the poky and leisurely juris
dictions in this part of the country. The 

were the three major drivers behind the strike.

The union organizer of California farm workers, DeWitt Taussie, has been assaulted with un

brutality. Two men had gangplun
d, made him disrobe, then forced a stick

mainly in the Livermore area.

A recent resolution adopted by the union points out that he has been working long hours in

by suppliers. The union also won $1,000

leading to the arrest and conviction

articles. I would like to see the

story. I did not like to hear the

"One of the worst strik

at the beginning of the

"This is a very bad way to run a railroad," said

The company has refused to sign a new contract with the

City.

Street.

Zip.

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If you enjoy reading The Militant and are interested in what we are doing, you will want to subscribe to America's leading young so

cialist magazine

The Militant, Monday, Jan. 16, 1967

the strike. "That day, in all the

ward, the kitchen, the telesco

asking about was, 'how come they got

for nothing!'"

This was a good question.

The union has shown the majestv of

for a gross sum of $350,000. The

result was a strike of the Supervisors

We, the people who voted them overwhelming

a new ballot and on December 31

in Santa Clara.

The workers, after convincing the

Supervisors, voted themselves an "emergency" salary increase, were infor

even if they were fired.

Referendum to name Governor Brown a "repealed remark," "public workers can't strike," the

Supervisors, the Civil Service Commis

Supervisors, the Supervisors went to Superior

Judge William J. McQuillen, who granted the

striking the strike. The restraining

order.

The union, seeking a return to the

Supervisors, has called a new meeting to

funds become available." But the

Supervisors have not responded to
date they chose at the beginning of the war." The picket captain told me this

action by the Supervisors triggered

employment. The attorney general ruled that the U.S. is at war and in a state of

emergency. This ruling was re

received by a great deal of rele

the Supervisors, for it enabled them

an emergency" provision in the law

and granted themselves wage in

creasing from $2,000 to $4,000 per year— for the "duration of the emergency!"

To top it off, they made these increases retroactive to "the begin

ning of the war." No one knows exactly the date they chose at the begin

ning of the war." The picket captain told me this action by the Supervisors triggered

get Support

In response, the workers massed on the picket lines. They also re

friend's official support of the powerful Alameda County Central

hired police. Sights in the city of

decades by the police.

pickets at the hospital entrances, they have been

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The Crisis in China

As we go to press, there are conflicting reports of strikes by workers, and violence between pro-and anti-Mao factions in China. The purge initiated by Mao, euphemistically called the "cultural revolution," is aimed at critics of his policies within the ruling Communist party. The new industrial policy is being spearheaded by the decision to take the purge into the factories. There are reports of the formation of workers' units of the Red Guards, and, on the other side, of units of workers opposed to Mao's line. At the same time, the teenage Red Guards themselves appear to be split into opposing factions, carrying on a war of propaganda posters.

In all the reports, however, there is not one single statement that is verified by the other. The mass media opposition in the west is dominated by the disinterested editorials of General MacArthur. Nor is there any information yet concerning whether the masses of workers, who are apparently being appealed to by both sides, are entering into the struggle in their own interests. The lack of information itself is an indication of the lack of democracy within the party organization itself.

But the issues in the struggle are indicated by the problems facing China on a world scale. While domestic programs undoubtedly are an issue in the dispute between the opposed factions — Mao himself recently referred to the cutting off in 1966 of his disdained "Great Leap Forward" — the convulsions in China must be seen primarily as an internal reaction to the increasingly difficult international situation China finds herself in.

The defeat of the colonial revolution since the victory in Cuba has helped to isolate China and make it more vulnerable to imperialist attack. In Latin America, Asia and Africa, from Brazil in Brazil to Cuba in Cuba, from Japanese occupation to South Vietnamese. In Vietnam, Indonesia has the defeat of the revolution and the decay of the Indonesian workers' movement. This was Mao's opportunity policy, followed by the leadership of the Communist Party, who discerned the danger of the revolution in Vietnam for the sake of an alliance with the Sukarno wing of the Indonesian bourgeoisie, which was the most important cause for the defeat in the archipelago. This defeat could only have had profound repercussions within China, and generated criticism of Mao's line.

The Chinese system has now led to the isolation of China among the workers' states. This is most clearly seen in recent developments. In 1964, the Chinese government, parties and groupings that do not meet with Mao's full approval could only appeal to the common interests of all oppressed peoples of the world. But the Chinese system has taken Moscow off the hook, and tended to pin the blame on China for making a common front impossible.

The policy of adulation of Stalin could only have the same result as the mass of the other states are concerned, who want no part of any return to the cult of Stalin. The increasingly fantastic cult of Mao, which practically proclaims his divinity, has similarly further isolated China.

These results of Mao's policy must have caused great concern within China, including in the bureaucracy, since their immediate result has been to embolden imperialism and increase the imperialist danger to China. The Chinese, who are not寅 the other, aimless imperialist endeavors of the Soviet Union, are now the main instigators of the crisis in China. The increasingly fantastic cult of Mao, which practically proclaims his divinity, has similarly further isolated China.
PALACE REVOLT IN AFL-CIO

Meaney vs. Reuther—Basic Issues Reflected

By Farrell Dobbs

The general run of suckers who pose as "news analysts" in the union camp do so with no concern for common sense: They tend to reduce issues to the small change of personal personalities. But for the divorce from honest discussion of serious matters, bickering and outwitted capitalism can't afford talk. Too many people are always talking of the need for a basic social change.

But the essence is given of treating things seriously with- out actually doing so. In the press, union people are given in for a ba- sic norm of the capitalist rat race. People are talking about different things in all situations: What people are saying is interesting.

With this approach the suck- ers quickly get to the rub of the difference between the AFL in the 1880s and George Meany in the top executive rank today.

When the two labor federations merged in 1955 Meany and the AFL, Reuther and the CIO, Meany got the top spot in the merger, while Reuther was left to play second fiddle. So — Reuther wants Mea- ney's job.

Only Reuther and Meany themselves can be fully aware of their personal situations in the cur- rent dispute and, for others, such an understanding is a sideshow to the larger aspects of develop- ments within the AFL-CIO that can be seen for all to examine in the current debate. In the issue of the new AFL-CIO membership, Meany's policy and what Reuther has to offer is an answer to the question of what is happening to Meany in particular, and the union leadership in general.

In a number of cases lately the rank and file rejected con- tract settlements recommended by union bureaucrats, telling them they weren't fighting their company. Opposition is growing to the policy of tying contract demands to the interna- tional contract. Now the question is being asked, how do the international unions decide what issues to settle? What programs Reuther has to offer in a "democratic" discussion among the bureaucratic elite, and how will it square with the needs of the working class.

VIETNAMESE ISSUE

The most vital question facing the working class in the Vietnam war. It is being fought for the sole benefit of profiteering capi- talists in this country, who are using it to make the workers pay the bill. Reuther defends the war and Reuther admits that the war has to wind up with a failure, a matter of the way the war effects the working class. Trade unionists who are becoming aware of this fact also begin to perceive that a grave problem of leader- ship is involved.

This was evidenced at a recent Chicago conference of unionists opposed to the war. After speakers had stressed Johnson's duplicity on the Vietnam issue, a unionist said: "We know about the problem of Johnson. Now tell us what to do about the problem of Meany." This disinterested unionist was referring to Meany's swift and unqualified approval of every vicious step Johnson takes in escalating the imperialist assault on the Vietnamese people. What then can be expected from Reu- ther, who terms Meany "harrow and怀tive" on foreign policy? In the Dec. 29 letter Reuther says he has no basic difference between the UAW and the AFL- CIO in the commitments to end the "Communist aggression". This statement identifies Reuther with Meany in upholding the ying propaganda gimmick used by U.S. im- peace forces to bring its acts.

Wherever oppressed peoples abroad strive to control their own WOUNDED SOLDIER. Working class sons are bearing brunt of sacrifice in Vietnam. Impact of Vietnam war on workers brings death and mutilation of working class on the battlefield. It has led to the government and company policies directed against unions at home.

affairs, Washington labels the struggle "Communist aggression" and intervenes militarily against them. They mean Reuther's "efforts to..."

The fact is that Reuther has no commitment of any kind with Meany on the question of keeping American soldiers out of the war.

The Demagogic Stand

Like a Democrat running for office, Reuther seeks to divert popular anger from the real causes of the American war by stressing reform aims that have no connection with the war and graduation. He does so through demagogic stress on im- portant issues like "the consumer pro- pried education, social security programs, the fight for middle class fare like urban renewal, air and water pollution" and Reuther has brought him a bridge to collaboration with liberal capitalist politicians in the Congress. What is the real meaning in criticism of Meany's poli- cies?)

The real issue is the question of how Reuther, Meany and their followers view and treat the working class. Does any attempt to break this wall down lead to an stoppage of the war? Reuther has deluded himself into believing that he was not going to fight with that kind of a war. This is the issue of whether Reu- ther's "labor's political party."" The real issue is the one of the two major politi- cians who will get all the rejections in the Republi- can Party where they belong and will make the Unterscheid of the ideolo- gically liberal people's party." This is the issue of whether the American working class can break away from its demagogic device to keep labor movements stopped short in the face of the strikebreakers, racists and war- lards.

Every major count Reuther's policies show that AFL-CIO mem- bers can not accept them in any "democratic" debate he might have with Meany inside the Executive Council. What the workers need is a genuine left wing in the movement, based upon rank-and-file militants. To be ef- fective, this left wing must be not only a program of American wage earners on a basis consistent with the total needs of the economy..."

Leaves Room for LBJ

Capitalists are notorious for putting their profits foremost among the "total needs of the economy." So readers of the UAW letter were left with the idea that "too much" equity workers would get under LBJ's policy, and hence, workers would go about fighting for it. A clue is offered in a subse- quent passage of the letter. It at- vocates a "...program to enable workers in critical and vital public ser- vice industries to achieve equity comparable with other workers under circumstances in which their wages in these industries will not be forced to resort to strike action that endangers the health and safety of the public."

But any strike that can be con- sidered equitable — to the extent that it is a means to an end — is held by John- son to "endanger the health and safety of the public." That means whether involves Johnson's "Taff- Howard doctrine" or "his national security.” He violates a basic labor principle that "the right to strike is not a virtue..."

Concerning the freedom struggle of the Negroes, etc., Reuther's form for "...equal rights and equal op- portunity" is the same as the "national security" theme. He pretends to protect their right to strike and further government in- terests, but he is not far from the lines of the Kennedy-Land- grimm-Frank Law.

Rising Military

Rising military and industrial military. American workers, employers are being stiffened in their defense of the U.S. war. Secretary of Labor Wirtts predicts that 1967 will be a "hard bar- rier" to the "violation of a fran- domagement" over-cost-of-living escal- ation. The U.S. has spent billions for anti-union propaganda and use of strike- breakers to cut down the cost of war. More than 300,000 unionists have been prosed for a mem- berhip vote in determining contracts. Workers, their families are experiencing a decline in incomes, because of the cost of living. Workers among them feel a need to do something. Some, that is. But a little self-defense can do the trick, but the situation is too far gone for this in the face of such threats, and in Reuther's case he has been so shrewd and skillful that he has no fear of being forced to the wall. In the face of such threats, and in Reuther's case he has been so shrewd and skillful that he has no fear of being forced to the wall.

Bureaucratic Fears

The overall picture indicates that a radical change within the AFL-CIO bureaucracy cannot be avoided. Individual rank and file are developing a feeling of being something that must be done about it or the whole bu- reaucracy will grow stronger.

"Some of the warmth for the present line — although failing to meet their needs — re- mains a distant aurora of significant new labor trends. "These trends, to meet its war and its increased concern and resentment over issues in bureaucratic leadership, were forced to pay increased prices. They are worried about the growing gap between earnings and the rising prices, being tax gouged, made hook and saddle to the war. As a result they tend to brush aside John- son's "great gains for the poor" and "catch-up" pay increases. There is also an increasing reluctance to escalate clause in union contracts to meet the rising cost of living.

Actual Disagreement

Although Reuther has no an- swer to the problem, he does in- volve the "sickened" and "paralyzed" cancer tumor lodged in what is dominantly the capitalistic labor movement. This is espe- cially so in his letter to locals of the AFL-CIO in the mid-1950's. Unionists Dec. 29 on behalf of the execu- tive council guilty of "the sin of dis- sension and splitting the cause of the workers," Under the impact of these frustra- tions, the rank and file are begin- ning militancy across the last year and the trend is spreading throughout the labor movement.

At the same time the capitalistic government's war needs, is preparing to strike new blows at the workers, with the threat of making concessions to them. John- son's use of Taft-Hartley injunctions against strikers is on the rise and the Vietnam war is used as a pretext. Such federal law against labor are in preparation, utilizing the right to strike and further government in- terests, but he is not far from the lines of the Kennedy-Land- grimm-Frank Law.

1967 Weekly

The 1967 Weekly of John- son's union tells that they have given the workers in the union movement to be in for a big change and that they are not prepared to give in to a basic social change.

Demagogic Stand

Like a Democrat running for office, Reuther seeks to divert popular anger from the real causes of the American war by stressing reform aims that have no connection with the war and graduation. He does so through demagogic stress on im- portant issues like "the consumer pro- pried education, social security programs, the fight for middle class fare like urban renewal, air and water pollution" and Reuther has brought him a bridge to collaboration with liberal capitalist politicians in the Congress. What is the real meaning in criticism of Meany's poli- cies?)

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Việt Premier on U. S. War Role

By Ed Smith

JAN. 10 — North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, in an interview to New York Times correspondent Harrison Salisbury in Hanoi, once again suggested that the fall of South Vietnam is a manifestation of north Vietnam’s military opposition to Lyndon John-“son’s aggression.

The full statement, which was printed in the Jan. 10 New York Times, is divided into two main sections. In the first part, Pham Van Dong discusses the history and present-day situation of the war, while in the second he discusses Hanoi’s attitude towards ending the war.

Pham Van Dong begins by ask- ing the question: “Who started the war? Who was the cause of the war?” His answer is unequivocal: “Washington first interested in Viet- namese affairs when it bombarded North Vietnam in 1965, establishing the client regime in south Vietnam. This intervention was followed by three main stages of escalation.

The first stage, with the weakening of Dien’s rule in 1965, the United States began to ‘pump up’ south Vietnam with limited military forces. This stage ended with the defeat of the communists and the military defeat of the client government.

The second stage, with the overthrow of the Diem government, Pham Van Dong continues, “the situation in south Vietnam became more complicated... .” The American government continued to pump money and a new escalation. They saw that it was very difficult for them to win. They were not certain that they thought that if, perhaps, they started the war, they could save the situation in the south.

Short Sighted

“The military are rather short-sighted people,” Pham Van Dong is saying so, very stupid, and more so, very, very stupid. They had thought that after one or two years we would have to knock them, and if we had to succumb it would be very easy, very simple, “public opinion in south Vietnam.”

But you know what happened? That the Pentagon in the second main stage, was tricked, Ted Kellam was sent an army of 150,000 to 200,000, they would be masters in south Vietnam. Kellam himself was, in 1965, however, this had been ac- commodation for the American war effort in south Vietnam’s original base in the north.

In the third stage of escalation which followed, General Westmoreland outlined a four-step strategy towards the crushing of the communists in south Vietnam. He divided it: “First to smash the force of the Liberation Front, to stop the flow of the force; secondly, pacification; thirdly, consolidation of the puppet ad- ministration in south Vietnam, cut the lines between north and south and west.”

On each one of these points, the north Vietnamese believe that we, the Pentagon’s military plans have failed. The strength of the NLF, the ability to fight in the south, pacification — as many top U.S. officers have admitted — are all the require- ments; the Saigon regime has no possibility of being preserved or collapsing; and it has been im-

The Logic Of Marxism

By William F. Warde

MRIT PUBLISHERS

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...Visitors to N. Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

Doctor told her that one of the main objectives of the war is to intercept some of the fragment bomb housing material.

Diana Neve Bevel

(Continued from Page 1)

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Diana Neve Bevel

Lazzy Dog Bevel

Visited to a State Department denial of an earlier charge that the U.S. was using lazy dog bombs in north Vietnam, the three women - and their dog and cat — walked past the State Department and Pat Griffin held aloft half of a lazy dog bomb she had brought back with her. (Ac- cording to a State Department denial was a qubbble about the kind of fragmentation bomb being used.)

The women reported that they had visited the site of the atom bomb shot down over north Vietnam and being held prisoner. Since that incident in the 1960’s between the U.S. and north Vietnam, the women flew from themselves and 20 other prisoners to the site of the site.

Lizzy Dog Bevel

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The women reported that they had visited the site of the atom bomb shot down over north Vietnam and being held prisoner. Since that incident in the 1960’s between the U.S. and north Vietnam, the women flew from themselves and 20 other prisoners to the site of the site.

The women also added that prisoners seemed in good shape.

Pat Griffin, a 35-year-old woman had one of the prisoners, Patchy McPherson, who made the war zone photos, with other material, by custom offi- cials in New York. However, Mrs. Griffin, who was born in New York, refused to come home by way of Buffalo, brought the other 21 photos and 300 letters they had mailed them.

If these letters hadn’t been taken, she explained, the custom officials had taken a number of things from her bag. They also examined her purse which she wouldn’t be able to travel unless she was shown the photographs and the lazy dog shell.

She explained that she had been ap- parently on some of the witnesses present, that as the conference was underway, she suddenly noticed that one of them had been seen following her. However, she had apparently taken the advice of the witnesses. She has the other half at home.

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The Militant

Page Five

Visitors to N. Vietnam

(C)ontinued from Page 1)

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Visited to a State Department denial of an earlier charge that the U.S. was using lazy dog bombs in north Vietnam, the three women - and their dog and cat — walked past the State Department and Pat Griffin held aloft half of a lazy dog bomb she had brought back with her. (Ac- cording to a State Department denial was a qubbble about the kind of fragmentation bomb being used.)

The women reported that they had visited the site of the atom bomb shot down over north Vietnam and being held prisoner. Since that incident in the 1960’s between the U.S. and north Vietnam, the women flew from themselves and 20 other prisoners to the site of the site.

The women also added that prisoners seemed in good shape.

Pat Griffin, a 35-year-old woman had one of the prisoners, Patchy McPherson, who made the war zone photos, with other material, by custom offi- cials in New York. However, Mrs. Griffin, who was born in New York, refused to come home by way of Buffalo, brought the other 21 photos and 300 letters they had mailed them.

If these letters hadn’t been taken, she explained, the custom officials had taken a number of things from her bag. They also examined her purse which she wouldn’t be able to travel unless she was shown the photographs and the lazy dog shell.

She explained that she had been ap- parently on some of the witnesses present, that as the conference was underway, she suddenly noticed that one of them had been seen following her. However, she had apparently taken the advice of the witnesses. She has the other half at home.

Books, Pamphlets On Vietnam

* Merit Publishers 5 East Third St. New York, N. Y. 10003

The Militant

Page Five
By Harry Ring

Speaking before a huge throng gathered in this capital to celebrate the 8th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, Fidel Castro cited the impressive gains made by Cuba in the past eight years.

Discussing the advances in industry, agriculture, education, health and social welfare, he said that the central theme of the Cuban revolution was the diminishing power of the people. He also emphasized that the people had not been reduced to "peasants" or "workers," but had been transformed into free and independent individuals who sacrifice only for immediate material gain.

The devotion of the Cuban people to their tasks, he said, had considerably shatttered this capitalist concept and has verified the conclusion that some by revolutionary Marxists.

"It is not for the revolution's fighters throughout the world, declaring Cuba's particular conquests and victories, in Latin America. He singled out the Viet- namese people for their heroic resistance to U.S. aggression. He said that Cuba would be known in Cuba as The Year of Heroic Resistance to the U.S. A revolutionary greeting to the revolution in Cuba around the world, he declared, was a real victory for the people. Greetings for Che Guevara who had just arrived in Havana, were also made.

Castro declared: "And we send our special message of warmest greetings to the people everywhere we feel very deeply, born in the same revolution Yes, the parrade in every country."

Discouraging the need to further developments in the struggle, he said: "revolutionary leadership, Fidel said that it should not continue to be a slogan, but rather for each of the mass rallies. It would be good, he said, if at various times such rallies were addressed by such speakers as Ernesto Guevara, Julio Almada, head of the armed forces; President Dorio; Armando Hart and others." Signage should be changed too, especially the signs that say "Everyone with Fidel," it should be "Everyone with the Central Committee of the Party." An added reason for achieving a greater division of labor in the leadership, he added, was the need to avoid constant and continuous struggle for 15 years and while they were not good, they had not had proper opportunities for study.

Leadership Responsibility

"A heavy load has fallen on the shoulders of a relatively small group of leaders," he said. "The people are running the risk of running again. And when the divisions are divided, the greater collective experience will be accumulated. The functions are divided, the more the time available for people to dedicate to their own advancement. The workshops will grow, the people will grow, the leadership must take advantage." The role of the armed forces, which he said is making considerable progress in agriculture and a more rapid development of the country, he said, is that the annual Jan. 2 military parade should also no longer be a military parade.

Citing the costs and expendi- tures of staging the parades, he proposed that instead of parades of technical school graduates who would be demonstrating the country's strength, instead of destroying some parades be devoted to a display of new agriculture.

Fidel's summary of the gains of the revolution in Cuba, he said, is more impressive and heartening to partici- pants in the revolution, who are aware of the difficulties Cuba has faced. These are some of the advan- tages he cited:

- There are now 150,000 fully supported students in the country and next year the figure will surpass 200,000.
- Seven thousand teachers a year are now being trained.
- In 1965 Cuba set a goal of four million hens producing 60 million eggs, and the goal wasn't reached. But in 1966 five million hens produced more than 90 million eggs a month.
- Less than two years ago there were only 6000 cows in the national plan for artificial in- mation which greatly accelerates pregnancy. Now there were 1,200,000 cows in the plan. This means, in a few years, a very much higher production of beef and milk.
- Indicating the extent of the growth of citrus fruit production, he said that on the Isle of Pines, alone, more fruit will be harvested than in all of Israel, which is one of the world's biggest citrus exporters. A similar fruit project is being developed in Pinar del Rio's highest region.
- The amount of new land put into production in sugar cane and other agriculture will be greater this year than in any previous one. The amount of land that will be mortgaged will also be greater than.
- The coffee industry is being rejuvenated through the use of fertilizers for the first time.
- Since the revolution 300,000,000- 000,000 sugar beet tons have been planted in a country which knew no reforestation under capi- talism. By 1970 it is planned to have as a billion trees planted.
- Crops are being developed that Cuba never had before. These include strawberries, grapes, aspa- ragus and onions.

Discussing U.S. efforts to throttle the Cuban economy and its efforts to disrupt the revolution, Fidel declared: "American imperialism has helped all our people... to become international-minded. Just as we all have a common enemy, we acquire an awareness of the duty and the need of practicing consistent interna- tionalism, and an understanding of why the policy of Car- ba and the foreign policy of our revolution is the firm and inflexible line of giving support to the revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. (Ap- plause)

"We know this policy represents the feelings of our revolution- ary people... And in case anyone wants proof of this, we can ask this multitude whether or not their black power with this internationalist foreign policy has cost people our government and our party. (Prolonged applause)

"Nobody can say that this policy... which entails risks... has imposed on the people by a small group of men in power... The revolutionary leaders, abso- lutely identified with the people, are interpreting the sentiments, the will and the consciousness of the people.

"We are very lucky that our government and party have been free in just eight years. That is why, if anyone wants to ask us what has been the most important effect of the revolution among all of these events and victories that we spoke of, we would say: Then the most extraordinary conse- quence of this revolution has been the incredible revolutionary con- sciousness that has been developed among our people."

CHILDREN OF CUBA. Some of the most impressive gains of the Cuban Revolution have been in the areas of education, health and ending racial discrimination, which have benefitted the children and made their future brighter than for the rest of Latin America.

- The number of nurses and public health workers has in- creased several fold.
- There are now more than 8000 health centers in the country as against 20,000 when the revolution came to power. Complete medical care is available in every area of the country.
- Prior to the revolution, the number of doctors was 13 out of each one thousand of the popula- tion annually. It is now down to 8.27 doctors per thousand. This figure is lower than all of Latin America. Fidel said, and be- lieves it is also lower than the mortality rate in Canada.
- A similar gain has been reg- istered on infant mortality. Be- fore the revolution, the figure for children dying in their first year was 80 per thousand. Now it has dropped to 37.
- All Cubans now pay reduced rates and almost a majority pay nothing. In 1970 all rents will be abolished except for those who do not meet their present obligations.

(Continued From Page 1)

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Tuition Hike As Weapon

In response to your article on “Student Power” at Berkeley (12-19-68) and the tuition hike at NYU (12-19-66), I write this letter.

The tuition hike at NYU is a reality, but at the University of California it is a threat being used by our beloved new governor, Mr. Reagan, to “help curb political activity at Berkeley.” This use of a tuition hike as punishment means that capitalist mind is at work, seeking to neutralize the demonstrators.

The governors, and the government in general, realize that many, if not most, of the student activists come from working-class families who are being forced to foot the bills for the education of the children to whom we send our love.

NEW YORK

CRISIS IN BRITAIN: Speaker Hayden, native of Britain, writer for The Militant, Fri., Jan. 20, 8:30 p.m. Dale Hall 3205 Cameron Ave. (near Pennsylvania Ave.) at 40th, Asp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK


TWIN CITIES


Letters From Our Readers

Thought for the Week

“The Democrats are the biggest bunch of elected hypocrites in history.” — Congressman Adlai Clinton Powell.

The Robbed and the Robber

Santa Cruz, Calif.

It seems to the writer easy to understand that coalition politics is a mixture of principles, that it is direct conflict with one another.

One is capitalist politics, which prefers concessions, or reforming its platform, as a means to labor not to take over the world’s wealth, (which is produced entirely by labor and legally expropriated by the rich).

The other is working class politics which aims toward socialist ownership and management of all resources.

How in hell can the robbed deal with the robbers on a “coexistence” basis and expect to

H.B.R.

Letters Was Reported in the Press

Connie Freight Exposed — The true face of the so-called “diverse and progressive” and essentially American Legion has been barred by Left Freedom Ring, a group of dissenting service men out of the service of the American Legion.

The message reveals that the “diverse and progressive” American Legion is composed of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. and the “death to Americanism” of the Soviet Union.

The report indicates that the organization is an internationalist organization.

J.P.W.

A Renewal

New Britain, Conn.

Enclosed is $3 for my subscription to your paper. We, the people of the community do not give each other a “fighting chance.”

D.A.B.

Ap Report from Mississippi

Sunflower, Miss.

The Headstart school is held in our center every day and last week we held the first adult class in the center.

A.P.

Announcing The

Jan.-Feb. 1967

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THE MILITANT

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Florida Governor Plans Privately Run Gestapo

By Arthur Maglin

Governor Claude Kirk of Florida has set up a private police force, answerable only to himself. The police force, called the Florida State Police, is modeled after the Gestapo, created by George R. Wackenhut, a former drill instructor. Kirk has said at a conference that "I can promise you we are not going to become a Gestapo." But he said his in-itiatives would be limited to criminals, although he added that he would use "maximum force" if necessary. The Florida police is reportedly to drive organized crime out of state and the rest of the state of the Wackenhut Corporation, a national-police agency that issues a monthly anti-Communist bulletin. Kirk said that Florida would be willing to pay $1 a year for his services and, that the right-wing Wackenhut Corp. would be paid the same profit from money "volunteered by interested private cliques." The governor also volunteered to "secrete the names of those persons contributing money to pay for his police force." 

Notes Danger

In criticizing the private police force, Senator John Stude Thomas Adams said, "There is always the danger of using private police force, answerable only to one man, could result in a Gestapo," which one of a Gestapo, something which we have found in Germany." The Wackenhut Corp. is one of the largest private detective agencies in the United States. Its board of directors includes prominent big businessmen, retired generals and former FBI agents.

For several years, the corporation has mailed out the monthly Wackenhut Security Review, and claims to be "accurately aware of the threat of communism." The rev-ew warns against hopes of "peaceful coexistence" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The September, 1966 issue in-cluded that there were Communist "dissidents" at a num-ber of American universities including St. John's University in New York City, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of Chicago. The August, 1966 Review dealt with efforts to "disarm" the 1966 Democratic Convention at Atlantic City "by Negro demonstrators who kept up their demands, despite compromise attempts," and the Mississippi Freedom Democrats be-seated. "The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the rev-olutionary guerrillas of the United States."

In France, support for Hugo Biono, the president of the French Communist party, ex-pressed solidarity with the politi-cal prisoners in Peru and called special attention to the case of Hugo Blanco. 

This is of unusual interest inasmuch as Hugo Blanco is well-known for his outspoken Trotskyist views and adherence to the Fourth International. Meanwhile in Chile, various periods have given wide pub-licity to Hugo Blanco's trial. The magazines Voz y Flahch each de-voted a number of pages to the heroical life of the peasant leader, with full-page photographs in the lead story. "Deseo de la Revolutionary Fidel Castro." El Claro, a daily newspaper and publisher of the Revolutionary Left) leader Oscar Weiss in which he called the "shameful fiasco of the left that has remained silent or, at the most, made the record with a few words. The reason Hugo Blanco does not belong to the same three dailies — he is a Trotskyist." 

Effective Point

Weitz's criticism, aimed in re-ality at the silence of The Com- munist Party daily, El Siglo, had an eerie echo. On Dec. 5 El Siglo felt compelled to come out in favor of the Hugo Blanco solidarity of their radical daily, the United States, in Chile.

The provincial congress of Mi-nisters of Workers of Santiago, re-presenting 8,000 workers, passed a motion denouncing the release of Blanco on Dec. 18-19. Furthermore, the National Na-tional Congress of the MIR held in Chile recently, voted unanim-ously for the release of Hugo Blanco and other revolutionary fighters from Peru, and denounced the refusal of their imprisonment. By a similar vote, the Peruvian government voted against release. Hugo Blanco's case became a focus of attention in Chile. Hugo Blanco's case.

Medical Pickets Assail Viet War

The growth of ant-war senti-ment in the medical profession has been reflected in a series of protests held last week against hospitals across the nation.

One of the most successful rallies was held at the University of California medical center in San Francisco. An over-crowd of some 300 turned out on Jan. 5 to hear doctors and medical students denounce the war in Vietnam as "illegal, immoral, and astounding-ly ignorant." Speakers at the rally paid special tribute to the many doctors on medical care in both the U.S. and Vietnam. Dr. David G. Reuben of the School of Dentistry of UC Berkeley stressed that the health problems in Viet- nam even prior to the war were staggering, but that now they had over-crowded a war-weary popu-lation.

New York Demonstration

In New York, more than 75 members of the National Students Union joined with over 200 of the National Union of Students in a demonstra-tion in front of Bellevue Hos-pital, Jan. 7. The demonstration was sponsored by the Revolutionary Committee of Medical Profession-alists, a small organization.

In another rally in the Bay Area several hundred students from the University of California faculty spoke to a crowd of 1,200 students on the steps of the school. The speakers, representing the Pacific View Committee, including Prof. Carl E. Schorsch, a historian who says the student magazine is one of the "best college teachers," and three pro-fessors from the Medical depart-ment.

"When I say I am opposed to all wars I mean ruling-class wars, for the ruling class is the only class that makes war." — Eugene Victor Debs.

CARDINAL SPELMANN AT IT AGAIN. The Millitant ran this cartoon March 14, 1949, when Spellman helped break strike of railway workers. He tried to do the same thing last year in another grader's strike. Now the reactionary Cardinal is doing all he can to encourage intensified military attacks against the Vietnamese people.
Hugo Blanco