

U. S. Youth Want to Fight

For Black Freedom in Bogalusa— Not U. S. Colonialism in Viet Nam!



Henry Austin being taken to prison by state police in Bogalusa, U.S.A. Crime: fighting to free his people.

Young Deacons for Defense Show the Way: Fight the Right War in the Right Place

JULY 11—Today 500 racists carried the Confederate flag in a parade through Bogalusa, Louisiana. And almost at the same moment on the other side of the world, 3,900 U.S. infantrymen carried the stars and stripes into Viet Nam in the first major landing of the regular Army (as distinct from the S.S. special service forces and the Marines).

Both actions were directed by the rich against the poor. Both were racist. Both were in preparation for a bigger conflict.

The racists in Bogalusa are more consciously and fanatically against the Black People and more thoroughly opposed to the concept of equality than the average of the U.S. soldiers (who include a number of Afro-Americans) just landed in Viet Nam. But the soldiers have rifles, machineguns, artillery and tanks. And they are under the iron discipline of a ruthless, racist officer caste who hate the idea of human equality even more than do the vicious dogs of capitalist white supremacy in Bogalusa.

The U.S. troops in Viet Nam are carrying out the same mission as the racist filth in Bogalusa, though less consciously, in a much more deadly way.

But last week the U.S. ruling class got two important warnings that both its wars against the oppressed are heading for a breakdown.

First the delegates to CORE's convention at Durham, N.C., voted enthusiastically to end the war in Viet Nam—and only retreated under enormous pressure from their national chairman, James Farmer.

Second, also last week, an Afro-American civil rights fighter shot a racist

hoodlum who attacked him. (See editorial, page 2.) This shot was heard around the world—certainly and especially around the black world in the United States.

The racial conflict is part of the global class conflict. The CORE youth are expressing this profound truth in one way; the Deacons for Defense and Justice in another. The general struggle for civil rights and the organized self-defense of the Black People are deeply allied to the defense of revolutionary Viet Nam against the United States.

The youth of America is stirring with rebellion. Neither black nor white—with the exception of the most depraved racists—will willingly fight for the suppression of Vietnamese freedom. Even the less idealistic will soon learn that the "other" side has a cause worth dying for, whereas the side they are fighting for does not.



Unknown liberation fighter being taken to prison in Viet Nam. Crime: fighting to free his people.

NLRB Helps Owners Stall Union

Cabbies Fight Bosses & Government

Two years of hard organizing, mainly through the strenuous efforts of rank-and-file workers, finally culminated in a strike of New York City cab drivers against the fleet-owners. Actually the result of sixty years of struggle, this was one of the biggest strikes ever to hit New York City, and for the taxi industry, is certainly unprecedented.

On June 28, in the wee hours of the morning, cries of "Strike! Let's go!" enthusiastically echoed from an overflow crowd of cabbies at Manhattan Center, as the drivers, their patience exhausted, unanimously demanded to strike the industry's 83 fleet garages.

Only minutes later, it was accomplished as the militant workers streamed out of the meeting to man picket lines. At first, all the papers tried to write editorials with a neutral ring about how both sides were being unreasonable. But as the usual reports of violence were circulated by the bosses, the tone of the editorials became much more hostile to the unionists.

Then the cops were called into play. Using prevention of violence as a pretext, 1,400 of them took out cabs in a vain effort to break the strike. The truth is that while these workers were boiling mad at anyone who scabbed against their solidarity, and there were some incidents of firecrackers thrown at working cabs, some windshields were smashed, etc., the cry of violence remained basically an avenue for various forms of attack against the union.

But with all this, the streets were nearly empty of all fleet owned cabs, and many independently owned whose drivers supported the unionization attempt.

The effectiveness and militancy of the strike was partly a result of the fact that the men were primed for it for almost a year. After long frustration with New York Mayor Wagner and the

NLRB, and other agencies and procedures of the bosses' government, they took a bold step toward overcoming their frustration.

Initially, the Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee, now affiliated with the AFL-CIO and strongly under the influence of Harry Van Arsdale, head of the New York Central Labor Council, felt that the best thing to fight for at this stage was simply for recognition. Accordingly, they tried to set up a city-wide vote on the question. But the fleet owners insisted on a garage-by-garage vote. This would mean that the bosses would be right on hand during the voting to intimidate the workers. It would also mean that the NLRB would check off the voters from a list compiled by the bosses. Thus, the bosses would have many opportunities to subtly dominate the whole vote.

Finally, through small strikes, and other pressure methods, City Hall was compelled to arrange such a city-wide vote, in which more than 12,000 cab drivers participated, voting overwhelmingly for the union. But the bosses went over the head of City Hall, and got a court injunction against counting the votes. During the strike, the NLRB ruled that only it had the power to hold such a vote, and ruled that the vote would be garage-by-garage.

Shortly after that, Acting Mayor Scervane called Van Arsdale and the fleet owners' lawyer Friedlander into an "emergency conference." Meanwhile, the union committeemen, who were directly involved in the strike and whose strains and pains actually built the union, were kept waiting all day outside in City Hall Park for Van Arsdale to emerge with the result.

Wires were burned late into the night as irate cabbies learned that Van Arsdale had almost unilaterally ended the

(Continued on page 4)

"In a surprising number of small, sleepy towns in the South, bands of militant, heavily-armed Negroes are forming in near-secrecy. . . . 'If the Klan tries to hit us, they will get hit back,' vows the leader of one group. There could be 'hitting back in many a town this summer. . . .'"
—Wall Street Journal, July 12

Army Gravediggers Arrive

By Phyllis Fishberg

The arrival of 8,000 marines in Viet Nam got the big headlines last week.

But a few dozen men who put ashore some days earlier without fanfare and hardly a report of their existence, were more important in their way and more suggestive of the coming events than the troops themselves. These men have a mission.

Their outfit is the Army Graves Registration Unit. And their mission is just what you think it is.

When Americans are dying so rapidly that this special unit is needed, the situation is indeed serious. It is the job of the Graves Registration Unit to sort out all the bodies after battle, and see that a place is found to bury them, either in Vietnam or back home.

More U.S. soldiers are dying in battle-

than ever before in Viet Nam. Even now we are not getting the true facts about American casualties. How many parents receive telegrams learning of the deaths of their sons, without ever reading about it in the newspapers?

U.S. soldiers in Vietnam will soon number 100,000, according to Lyndon Johnson, who should know. And there is "talk" in the absence of any "official forecasts," of eventually sending over 250,000 Americans. The in-the-know military commentator Hanson Baldwin has mentioned the figure of 1 million!

How many of those 250,000 or 1,000,000 Americans the government intends to send to Vietnam will be candidates for the cares of the Graves Registration Unit?

And what for?

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Henry Austin, Hero

Nothing could have been more understandable and commendable than the self-defense shooting of Alton D. Crowe Jr. by Henry Austin in Bogalusa, Louisiana, last week. Austin was not only defending himself against assault, he was responding to a bloody attack on a teenage girl in a civil rights demonstration just minutes before.

Austin is said to be a member of Deacons for Defense and Justice, an armed self-defense organization of Afro-Americans originally founded to protect CORE workers in Bogalusa.

If Austin had killed a Vietnamese peasant, he would have been given a medal. But since he has only wounded a U.S. racist, he is taken to prison. —Naturally! He fights on the side of freedom, not against it!

The wave of sympathy for Austin among the oppressed is so strong that the racist ruling class is hesitant to

start a wave of hysteria for fear of driving the Black People into a mass resort to arms.

That is the meaning of the Federal Court's injunction against the Bogalusa police, attempting to restrain their persecution of Afro-Americans, permit civil rights demonstrations, and so on.

But the super-racist States Rights Party organizers have now come to Bogalusa to inflame the worst whites to lynch-madness and genocide. And the capitalist "moderates" have secured no injunctions against this.

Thus the stage is being set for a much bigger conflict and for the armed self-defense action of the Black People on a mass scale.

Henry Austin, his fellow Deacons for Defense and all who take up arms along with them deserve the respect and support of every honest friend of Black Freedom.

Algerian Coup

At first murky, the coup d'etat of Col. Houari Boumedienne against President Ahmed Ben Bella in Algeria is now more clear. It is undoubtedly a shift to the right.

Within five days after the June 19 coup, the new government made "quiet" requests to both France and the United States for more "aid." Four days later, on June 28, it was reported that Foreign Minister Bouteflika privately told Soviet officials that Algerian ties with the Soviet Union would now be weaker than they were under Ben Bella.

Shortly after this, Cuban Premier Fidel Castro made a scorching condemnation of the new Algerian regime. (Relations between revolutionary Cuba and Algeria had been very warm indeed under the presidency of Ben Bella.)

On July 4, the U.S. national holiday, Boumedienne cabled congratulations to Lyndon Johnson. Johnson graciously thanked the new Algerian ruler for the courtesy. This byplay, though only symbolic, was important. The Fourth of July is the anniversary of a revolution only in the most formal sense. In reality, it is the super-patriotic holiday of the most powerful imperialism. And that is how it is understood abroad, especially in colonial and socialist countries.

On July 5, Col. Boumedienne gave his

first foreign policy address. The imperialists promptly labeled it as "moderate." They noted that although he attacked "colonialism," he did not mention the United States and he did not criticize U.S. conduct in Viet Nam, the Congo or the Dominican Republic. (Ben Bella had often done so.)

And of course, the Asian-African Conference, which imperialism had rightly feared, was torpedoed by the coup. This in fact may have been the immediate cause of the coup or at least the occasion which made it possible, since so many powerful forces were united to oppose this important gathering.

There has been a setback in Algeria, which is all the more humiliating because there was no real mass upheaval against it. (There were, however, pro-Ben Bella demonstrations in Algiers, Oran and Bone. In Bone the action was more decisive and 50 people were reported to have been killed.)

It is possible that the world situation will not permit Boumedienne to greatly deepen his shift to the right. And it is to be hoped that the revolutionary cadres among the masses will still be able to assemble and organize the ranks for a new and more fundamental shift—leftward.

Lindsay, Ryan, and the Record

What is there to say about the fact that "Liberal" Republican John V. Lindsay is running for Mayor of New York City and perhaps "Reform" Democrat William Fitz Ryan may run against him?

One or another variation of this has been going on in New York for more generations than we can remember and when a century of liberalism is added to a century of reformism you still get a sum of misery, oppression, graft and exploitation.

Jesse Gray, the Afro-American civil rights fighter, has announced his candidacy, it is true, and should be supported (if he can run) on the basis of a vote for the oppressed Black People. But generally speaking, the election shapes up to be the same kind of fraud this year as in previous times.

Many hopeful progressives thought for example, that the Brotherhood Party that helped elect Wagner in 1961 (because a lot of people didn't want to vote for him under the discredited Tammany label), could become some sort of labor party. But after The Man was elected, the party mysteriously disappeared.

The fundamental way to get any con-

cession out of a capitalist politician is not by electing him to office, but by frightening him with mass action against his masters.

Election fights between sections of the ruling class can occasionally have some legitimate interest for the workers. But more often they serve to take the minds of the exploited masses away from the main issue, which is the class struggle.

Danger: Karate Taught Here!

(From the London Sunday Times)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — The all white "South African Amateur Karate Association" wants legislation prohibiting non-whites from learning the ancient skills of karate.

The association has written to the minister of interior to seek government control after discovering that some karate clubs are teaching non-whites.

"I consider karate as dangerous as a revolver," an association spokesman explained this week. "What do you think would happen if 25,000 Bantu learned karate? They could have the country in chaos overnight."

"Just Like Selma"—They Free Killer

Drunken Racist Seattle Cop Kills Youth

On Sunday morning, June 20, Robert Lonnie Reese, a Black Man born and raised in Seattle, was brutally slain by a racist policeman in street clothes.

The cop who did the shooting was another off-duty policeman in a downtown cafe at 2:30 in the morning, having been drinking since 8 p.m. the previous evening. He was described as being "glassy-eyed" and reeking of liquor by witnesses at the coroner's inquest, which was held to exonerate him from the charge of murder.

The two drunken, armed, off-duty cops in street clothes were making loud, insulting, racist statements, such as "I can't stand to eat around n---rs" and "Show me a n---r and I'll kill him," etc.

Several fellows entering the cafe took exception to this insulting language and proceeded to teach the racists a lesson in good manners in a scuffle which lasted several minutes.

One of the teachers of etiquette, a longshoreman, stated at the inquest that he was not able to land a blow in the beginning of the fight but when one of the racists said afterward "You're a n---r, too," he let him have one in the mouth. Asked if the cop expected to be hit, he replied, "He should have expected to be hit when he called me a n---r."

After the fracas was over and the Afro-Americans had gone outside and were driving away from the restaurant, Larsen, the policeman, relying on his badge for complete protection, though off duty and in street clothes, without any warning fired a pistol five times into the back of one of the cars carrying the black youths, killing Robert Lonnie Reese.

Reese's funeral was an organized protest, called for by Jack Tanner, regional director of the NAACP, the Reese family and the Interracial Committee Against Fascism, which distributed leaf-

lets calling people to the protest funeral.

The leaflets also demanded that Larsen be tried for murder, that police be disarmed at least while off duty, and that a statement come from the mayor that citizens have a right to defend themselves against police acting illegally.

Almost a thousand persons attended the funeral. The service was a service of protest and compared the killing of Reese to the murder of Abel by Cain. The reader of the obituary said, "Lonnie lies here before us because he dared to resent the indignities heaped upon his race."

At the coroner's inquest hundreds of people, mostly black, were unable to gain entrance to the hearing. When the cops started to set up a rope restrainer, the Black People shouted angrily, "This is just like Selma, Alabama!"

Fearing the militant mood of the crowd in the corridor, they removed the rope and set up a loud speaker, hoping those excluded from the hearing would be pacified.

The coroner's jury, all white, found that Larsen had committed excusable homicide, which is not a crime. The crowded room was stunned and outcries of "It's going to be a long hot summer" were heard, as well as curses in-keeping with the findings of this phony whitewash.

The following day the survivors of the police assault were charged with the crime of assault.

Feeling in this case is very high and a fund-raising campaign is being planned by the Cosmopolitan Club, which Reese was chairman of, and the Interracial Committee Against Fascism to help support the legal defense of the indicted men.

Donations should be sent to: Fred Beckwith, President, Cosmopolitan Club, 708 33rd Street, Seattle, Washington.

Dominican Fighter Speaks in Buffalo

"The history of U.S. Dominican relations is a history of U.S. imperialist intervention in the affairs of a foreign country."

Such was the sentiment expressed by Marcelo Bermudez, representative of the June 14th Movement when he spoke to students and progressive workers at the Buffalo Labor Forum on June 30. Leaflets were distributed at both campuses in the area and also in the Puerto Rican community.

Mr. Bermudez continued, "The constitutionalists' forces had the military junta almost defeated. They had them surrounded without water or electricity—until the U.S. invaded the Dominican Republic in support of the Junta."

Even in fighting for a constitutionalist form of government, the people incurred the wrath of U.S. imperialism. This has pushed the masses not only of the Dominican Republic, but all of Latin America to the left.

The June 14th Movement in the Dominican Republic now knows it can win its demands only by a protracted period of armed struggle. The U.S. and its puppets are now trying to disarm the people, but the masses want to hold on to their arms.

During the question period, someone asked the speaker if the Dominicans favored intervention by the OAS or the U.N. He said the OAS is hated in Latin America. It really discredited itself by its actions in the Dominican Republic since it was called in only after the U.S. had intervened. The people of the Dominican Republic do not want intervention by any foreign body whether it be U.S. Marines, the OAS or the U.N. All they want is the right to determine their own destinies.

The audience, most of them activists in the protests against the war in Vietnam, gave Mr. Bermudez a loud ovation both before and after his speech.

Youth Pickets Roar 'Birch Better Dead!'

NEW YORK, July 8—Youth Against War and Fascism roared its opposition to John Birchism here tonight in front of Town Hall where a Birch meeting was being held.

A 125 man picket line made up of youth with the support of a number of older people shouted "John Birch—Better Dead!" in a verbal encounter with Birchers lined up along the opposite curb before the meeting.

The meeting was called in the name of American Opinion, the Birch magazine, to "support your local police" in opposing any kind of civilian review of police actions.

The Birchers had previously distributed invitations to the meeting to cops as the police picketed city hall protesting against the civilian review board proposals. The John Birch Society has been successfully recruiting police and trying to establish an alliance with them.

The success of this effort by the Birchers could be noted when the higher ranking police officers commanding the squads of police sent to the demonstration were seen to shake hands with Birch officials entering the meeting.

It was reported that most of the 500 in the audience were cops. They heard former FBI man and former top cop of Salt Lake City speak against a civilian review board.

Also present inside the hall were the White Citizen's Council who passed out buttons asking for support for cops and the "Young Americans For Freedom" who gave out their literature.

Outside, the demonstrators shouted, "Racist Birchers Gotta Go!" A sign said "Nazi-Birchite Rally Inside," and another said, "Police Stations are Birchite Recruiting Centers."

Large groups of people stood and watched the militant demonstrators.

Years of Exile, Poverty, and Dedication

The "Long March" of a Great Revolutionary—Ho Chi Minh

By Michael Ezra

A hard struggle against foreign invaders and nature itself—that has been the tradition of life of Nghe An province of Viet Nam and of its greatest revolutionist, Ho Chi Minh.

Under French rule, this region became the center of activity of all anti-French movements.

While the soil of the area was dry and useless when the summer sun bore down upon it, the region also had a history of struggle of the people against terrible storms and heavy rains.

The North Vietnamese book, *Days With Ho Chi Minh*, says:

"Life was hard — more people than land. . . . Moreover, almost all the land was in the hands of a few rich families. . . . The majority of the villagers worked on hired land. They were always in rags—more often in loin-cloth than in trousers, hence Sen village was also called loin-cloth village."

Life was terrible for the Vietnamese people when Ho Chi Minh was growing up. The French had placed huge numbers of people on forced labor (the corvee). Badly clothed, badly fed, often savagely beaten and given no medical

aid, many died in the construction of the Cua Roa highway. Many bitter poems were written of this. One says:

"Those who go to Cua Roa
Should not forget to bring with
them mats to roll and unroll."

The mat unrolled was used to sleep on at night in the bushes. The mat rolled up was used as a burial shroud.

As he grew up, great demonstrations and mass struggles and many individual acts of heroism took place against the French oppressor. But the movements of that period failed. And Ho Chi Minh decided, as many other young Vietnamese had done, to leave and acquire new ideas on how to liberate his country. That was in 1911.

He dedicated himself to freeing his country from foreign domination, and yet the struggle itself kept him from returning home until 1941. In that time, he had traveled to France, around Africa, to England and America, the Soviet Union and China. While constantly organizing the struggle of his people against imperialism from abroad, he lived a life of poverty and toil. He worked as a cook's helper snow-sweeper, boilerman and photographer.

In the course of his revolutionary work, the horizon of his ideas broadened. He became an internationalist after the Russian Revolution and came to believe in the common brotherhood of oppressed people. Anna Louise Strong in her writings tells of a meeting between Ho Chi Minh and Robert Williams last year.

"Turning to Robert Williams, the Negro who was forced to flee the U.S. after the Monroe, N.C., 'kidnap' case, he recalled that he had spent some time in New York and had once gone to a mass meeting in Harlem addressed by Marcus Garvey.

"I didn't know much about politics then," he said, "But I felt these were all poor people, wanting freedom, and they were all pulling all their money out of their pockets for the collection. So I emptied my pockets too."

In France and China, he worked closely with the working class movement. In *Days With Ho Chi Minh*, a Vietnamese comrade of his wrote of his work in organizing the Vietnamese sailors in Canton, China. He wrote how he had made some derogatory remarks about the untutored sailors and Ho Chi Minh objected,

"They are our brothers, why do you speak of them like that?"



Ho Chi Minh

Working under the most difficult conditions, several times imprisoned and believed dead, he had to use various names—the most famous being Nguyen Ai Quoc. Very few people who worked with him realized who he was until after the Revolution. But it didn't disturb him. He has been the kind of person who has desired neither fame nor favor.

When he was finally able to return to his country after 30 years, he stayed by day in Pac Bo cave. At night, he was led by local people into nearby villages to carry out his activities. After the Revolution had begun and he had become President, he travelled to France for negotiations.

"He had all in all two khaki suits. When it was cold, he would put on a woolen pullover. At home he wore wooden clogs and in his office, a pair of linen slippers. . . . His living and dressing were very simple, more simple than I could imagine.

"I still remember that only before his departure for Europe at the end of May, 1946, was a black woolen suit, of the same style as his khaki suits, made for him. His luggage, the luggage of a head of state going to negotiate with the French government on a vital issue for his people — was a medium-size portmanteau only partly full (apart from the above-mentioned suits there were only a pair of leather shoes) . . . His only personal belong-

ing was his old pocket watch."

from *Days With Ho Chi Minh*
Afterward, the French betrayed the agreements and armed resistance began.

"In the first days of the Resistance, he used to live among the inhabitants. . . . In the course of an air raid, he took refuge in the fields together with peasants. Armed struggle took first place in his occupation but he never failed to remind us of other tasks such as production and mass education."

The French were defeated but Viet Nam has been divided and now tortured by U.S. imperialism.

In 1963, Ho Chi Minh was interviewed by W. G. Burchett. Both the President and the Prime Minister live in the former servants' quarters behind the old French Governor General's Palace in Hanoi (now the Presidential Palace). Ho Chi Minh carefully explained to Burchett that while the Vietnamese people had been trained in a spirit of internationalism and had only friendship for the U.S. people, they were dedicated to the liberation of their country from U.S. imperialism.

Big Business Makes Big \$ in Viet War

By Ellen Pierce

Imperialism is fighting a crucial battle with the forces of revolution in Viet Nam. But the imperialists are certainly not neglecting the money-making aspects of the war.

For example: Every month \$5 million goes to private contractors who build the airfields, ports and barracks from which the U.S. launches its attacks on the people of Viet Nam. Giant concerns such as Raymond International of Chicago or Morrison-Knudson of San Francisco get cost plus fixed-fee contracts—contracts which guarantee such fat profits that Defense Secretary McNamara himself has called them "wasteful."

Almost 50,000 tons of bombs and ammunition for small firearms and artillery are replaced every month. And somebody is making plenty of money selling this mountain of ammunition to the Army.

In addition to war profiteering, big businesses are doing their usual exploitation in Viet Nam, investing \$100 million there in the last five years.

Foremost Dairies, Inc. has built a \$300,000 plant where it recombines cheap U.S. surplus milk to sell it at high prices. Standard Oil of New Jersey, Caltex and Shell Oil, with the help of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, are planning to set up a \$19 million refinery to be jointly owned with the Saigon government. Textile and paper plants have also been built by U.S. companies. In many industries, profits range from 20 to 30 per cent per year.

The Agency for International Development (AID) has provided \$50 million to help investors set up businesses in South Vietnam. "AID also guarantees U.S. investors against the risk of loss through war, revolution, civil unrest, expropriation or currency inconvertibility. All the U.S. companies have insured the full value of their investments with AID," reports *Business Week*.

"Revolution insurance" seems to be the latest thing in the world of big business.

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As the soap ads say, "Do it today!"

Johnson "Sneak-in" Finds Youths Ready

NEW YORK, July 2 — With a four and a half hour notice on the Friday before the Fourth of July weekend, Youth Against War and Fascism set up a picket line of some 50 people to protest Johnson's war policies today at Madison Square Garden where he was speaking to assembled teachers of the NEA.

Johnson's appearance before the National Education Association was not announced until noon of the day he was speaking. But his calculated attempt to forestall a demonstration against him failed, though it cut down the size of the protesting group.

YAWF pickets appeared before the Garden entrance at about 4:30. Police moved in quickly on the youth leaders and told them they could not picket in front of the entrance. Police also refused to let them picket directly across the street.

"There is nothing over there," argued one youth leader, "and others have picketed there."

"You can't picket there," insisted the police captain as a goon squad of police hovered around the group.

When the picket line was set up diagonally across the street, demonstrators could see more of the hundreds of cops that were at the scene. At one point an estimated 500 police were visible near the Garden to guard the president of U.S. "democracy." Demonstrators' signs said: "Johnson Talks Peace — Makes War," and "Get Out of Viet Nam."

The streets were closed off when Johnson left in his armored limousine caravan. A terrific roar went up from the pickets that he could not help but hear as he sped by: *Stop the war in Viet Nam!*

Following Johnson's departure, hundreds of out of town NEA teachers poured out of the Garden entrance and looked with wonder at the chanting pickets.

(The NEA "teachers' organization" is actually dominated by administrators and school boards, and Johnson obviously felt that it would serve as a docile sounding board for his war propaganda.)

As the picket line ended and the youths moved away, a policeman who had been on duty confining the demonstration said in an agitated voice to a civilian wearing what appeared to be a John Birch button, "They've got the youth! We've got to get the youth."

As News Says Planes Hit "Army Barracks"

U.S. Bombs Smash Viet Hospital

Bridges, barracks, and military installations—that is what U.S. planes are bombing in North Viet Nam according to daily U.S. news reports.

A typical report date-lined June 13 which appeared in the New York Times told of a strike against "army barracks at Yephu, about 116 miles south of Hanoi. Again 40 tons of bombs were dropped. . . ."

The June 15 Times carried this news: "For the fourth time in three days buildings at the Yephu barracks . . . were hit."

Reporting from Hanoi, Hsinhua correspondents told of one place U.S. bombs had hit during this period.

On June 12 wave after wave of U.S. planes hit a sanatorium for patients with leprosy at Quynh Lap. No factories or army barracks were nearby but the raids continued day after day.

For five consecutive days (June 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16) the raids hit the defenseless sanatorium.

The clinic was razed to the ground and the garden became pockmarked with gaping bomb craters. The heaviest casualties were on June 13 when 82 patients were killed and 30 were wounded.

Among the killed were those critically ill and housed in a separate block.

During a raid on June 14, several patients who were too weak to get to the shelter in time were killed. In the fourth raid at 2 P.M. June 14, the U.S. aircraft hit the sick wards, the office, and the dispensary, killing still more patients. In the tenth raid which took place at night, the American air marauders fired rockets into the hospital buildings.

When the bombs were raining down on the sanatorium, the attendants were so busy getting the patients to safety that they had no time to put on the garments normally worn to prevent infection. A doctor who had been wounded by the bombs himself helped to carry the patients on this back to the shelter. A nurse and other members of the medical staff also helped carry patients to safety.

Continuous U.S. raids have hit population centers. They have hit resort areas and fishing boats, schools and hospitals.

These, you may remind yourself, are what is being bombed when the news reporter says, "Military installations in North Viet Nam were bombed again today. . . ."

People Fight Against Junta Terrorism

Uprisings Spread in Dominica

By Peter Storch

The U.S. big business press has given the impression that the Dominican Revolution is confined to just the "rebel sector" in Santo Domingo. But the press' own fragmentary reports have proven this false. Dispatches have revealed that battles between the U.S. supported Junta police and army and the Constitutional forces have spread throughout the Dominican Republic. The mass sentiment for the Constitutional government has made Gen. Imbert resort to thousands of arrests, beatings, executions and threats of violence to all constitutionalist sympathizers throughout the country.

On June 8, in El Imparcial, a Puerto Rican daily, UPI reported that there were bloody clashes in San Francisco de Macoris between civilians and Imbert's "white helmets" with many prisoners taken by the police. A week later, the OAS admitted that more than 2,500 prisoners had been taken in the countryside by Imbert police and troops.

On June 21, a UPI dispatch in El Diario, a New York Spanish daily, revealed that many of the labor leaders who organized the general strike were arrested before the strike. The strike had been organized to show solidarity of the workers throughout the country and especially in Santiago, the second largest city in the Dominican Republic.

Only terrorism from police and troop reinforcements prevented the strike from having mass proportions. But in Santiago, immediately after the strike, as Reuters reported in the N.Y. Post of June 22, heavy fighting broke out between Constitutional forces and the reactionary Junta. The main battle-

ground was the huge San Luis army fortress. It took many Imbert troop reinforcements to put down the revolt as the local police became helpless.

In San Francisco de Macoris, UPI reported on June 28 that "The popular insurrection crushed on Friday morning (June 25) by the combined police and army forces took 14 lives," but that it was "calculated that 200 of a group of armed civilians had attacked the central police jailhouse Friday morning."

Outnumbered by the Imbert troops and police, the Constitutional forces, which included the June 14th Revolutionary Movement, withdrew as a guerrilla unit into the mountains.

The revolution, spreading like a prairie wild fire, took the town of Pimentel, 30 kilometers from S. F. de Macoris, where Imbert was forced to send more troops to meet an attack by armed Constitutional civilian and guerrilla forces, according to a UPI dispatch of June 28. On June 30, battles were taking place in other towns such as Sabang Grande de Boya, 45 miles north of Santo Domingo.

Two small towns in the same region are now in control of the Constitutionalists.

Also, according to the N.Y. Times of July 4, two Imbert cops were killed and three wounded in Ramen Santa, 94 miles east of Santo Domingo.

Latest reports say that heavy fighting has also broken out in another major town in the interior, San Pedro de Macoris.

Armed Cops Mass to Stop Review Board

NEW YORK, June 29—Some 5000 white cops in civilian clothes carrying their guns picketed city hall here today protesting against the proposed civilian review board which would check up on police brutality.

Organized by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, supported by John

In spite of harassment by cops, Youth Against War and Fascism members distributed leaflets condemning police brutality until they were forced from contact with passing people by cops directed by Fritz Baer, notorious for his role as a police plant in militant protest meetings.

While the on-duty cops used their police power to pressure their opposition, the off-duty cops marched and shouted. Some shouted that CORE director, James Farmer was "a fink . . . a rat fink" and cheered for Buckley. Others carried signs that showed the growing right-wing political consciousness of the cops: "Civilian Review is a Red Front" and "The Police Department is a Defense Against a Red Take-over." Others carried the blue invitation sheets to the John Birch meeting at Town Hall July 8.

When the picketing ended, the cops cheered for Buckley and, as they assembled to get into the City Council Chambers to hear the discussion of the civilian review board, cops yelled insults at CORE members assembled to enter. "Go home, finks!" and "Send them to Viet Nam!" were among some of the remarks by cops.

The arrogance of the police is growing, and their alliance with right-wing, neo-fascist elements is becoming more open and more threatening. Watching the massed, armed police using their strength to intimidate the city government, it seemed clear that this was a rehearsal for even more Nazi-like power plays.

International Unionism

SYDNEY—Saigon dockers have sent a message of greetings and thanks to Australian dockers for their action in April in support of the Viet Nam people fighting U.S. aggression.

The message was read out to the recent Sydney stop-work meeting which re-affirmed support for the decisions of the union's Federal Council that condemned the war in South Vietnam and the action of the Menzies government in sending troops there.

—From Vanguard of Australia

Reveal U.S. Hid Japan Peace Plea

Under the introduction, "Tidbits from more declassified State Department documents," the June 15 New York Herald Tribune tells us:

"The U.S. rejected an informal Japanese overture to surrender, made via Sweden, in September, 1944, a year before V-J day."

But Truman dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki a whole year later—"to save lives," he said. (Presumably, he meant American lives, because he killed over a hundred thousand Japanese civilians, including men and women, young and old, well and sick.)

How many American lives did he

save?

In the battle of Iwo Jima, February 19, 1945 to March 16, 1945, there were 4,590 U.S. soldiers killed. The taking of Okinawa in the 83 days after April 1, 1945, took 12,520 U.S. lives.

Both of these battles occurred many months after the Japanese overture for surrender.

Question: If the U.S. government lied this much and murdered this much (including its own people) in a war with a fellow imperialist nation, how much would it lie and how many Americans would it sacrifice in a war with a workers' nation?

Cabbies Fight

(Continued from page 1)

strike, and agreed to hold a garage-by-garage election on July 21. Of course, the overwhelming majority of full time drivers expect to vote for the union then, but some were worried about the pos-

sible end result. Also, workers were skeptical about the appointment of the bosses' best pal—ex-Mayor Impellitteri as "czar" of the taxi industry.

But the story is far from over, and New York's cabbies will fight on against City Hall and the fleet-owners, regardless of whoever says otherwise. J.O.M.



Through the Magnifying Glass

By John Moore

A Crack in the Cornerstone

West Point is located on picturesque heights above the Hudson River. It is a place of beauty, glory, and long colorful traditions—for the bourgeoisie.

It is where they train their gunmen.

Trained here are international cops whose job is to maintain capitalist law and order on a world scale, to club, shoot, and crush any people who challenge the injustices of its world rule.

West Point is a cornerstone of U.S. imperialism. Without its support holding down the rebellious masses of the world, the imperial structure would collapse.

Last month a crack appeared in the surface of this cornerstone. A West Point officer trained, disciplined, and indoctrinated refused to fight in Viet Nam because he disagreed with U.S. policy.

Richard Steinke was a worker's son. But like the Roman Empire before them which took the most promising sons of the "lower" classes and trained them as their own, the U.S. ruling class took Richard Steinke and many other workers' sons and trained them for adoption. He apparently absorbed the indoctrination, graduated with high marks and volunteered for special service. He was sent to Viet Nam.

But at this point something began to happen.

He began to think.

Thinking About the Unthinkable

It was not merely some unusual quality in his make up which brought this about, and he was certainly not the only one who began the revolutionary course of thinking about the unthinkable: questioning the basic rightness of what he was trained to do.

There was dishonesty, corruption, and callous killing going on and the official reasons given for it did not tell the truth. Many of his own countrymen were opposing and protesting this invasion of another country halfway around the world. Other people agreed with him and lessons picked up in his own life as a worker's son gave him gut-grinding reasons to oppose this thing.

There was discussion of what the war was about. Some place along the line he and others began to say things to each other that would have seemed treasonable to them before. They began to say that what they were being asked to do was no good. They wanted to get out of the whole mess.

Then how to get out was discussed. They thought they had some rights, that they could resign their commissions. But Steinke's official request was denied. There was no way out, they told themselves, and, grumbling and resentful, they fell in line. All but one.

Lt. Richard B. Steinke announced that he would not fight in Viet Nam.

There was quite an uproar about this, more pressure. A psychiatrist was called in. He could only say that Lt. Steinke was having "difficulty in adjusting." Finally when Steinke still did not give in, a direct order in writing was issued to him.

He refused to follow it.

What it Means to the Ruling Class

Said his shocked commanding officer at his trial, "Only once in my lifetime have I ever been confronted with this type of case." He added that the entire U.S. military was built on "discipline and obedience to orders."

In the glare of publicity that followed the trial the sentencing officers were instructed not to make him a martyr. The sentence: dismissal.

Steinke himself, alone and under the greatest pressure in spite of the light sentence, was fearful over this rejection by his adopted class. But in his hometown, Milwaukee, twenty-anti-war people formed a picket line to express their approval of his action.

After the first glare of the story it was shut out of the pages of the big papers. No more was heard. But in private, ruling class leaders were shocked. They discussed the case with deep concern.

The question was, as other cases of refusals by other soldiers began to appear: "How deep does it go?"

A crumbling of morale in the army itself (a refraction of the mass opposition to the war) is so serious to the bourgeoisie that it is no exaggeration to say that it is a question of their life and death.



Birch elements, and shouting for Buckley, the right wingers' candidate for mayor, the gun-toting cops showed an open arrogance in their attempt to intimidate those who supported the mildly liberal proposal of a review board.

Police radios and official cars were used to set up the demonstration. Police who confine left wing demonstrators' picket lines to allow room for pedestrians made no pretense of allowing any space for anybody but themselves as they took over the entire sidewalk and a section of the roadway, while uniformed police forced a group of CORE pickets supporting the review board to picket in a tiny triangle in back of city hall.