

WORKERS WORLD

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Opposition to Vietnam War Rising Despite LBJ's Lies and Doubletalk

5th Avenue Parade And Protests in 60 U.S. Cities

By Ellen Pierce

World-wide demonstrations against the United States war in Vietnam will be held on October 15-16-17.

The National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, born out of the August Congress of Unrepresented People, is helping coordinate activities in more than 60 U.S. cities.

Japan, Canada, Africa, Latin America and Europe will also see demonstrations on those dates calling for an end to the war.

In New York City, an anti-draft, anti-war "Speak-out" will be held on October 15 at the Armed Forces Induction Center on Whitehall Street in New York City.

The October 16 Committee for the Fifth Ave. Vietnam Peace Parade is organizing a march along Fifth Avenue from 94th Street to 68th Street on that date. A rally will then be held at 3 p.m. This ad hoc Committee involves many groups and parties—pacifist, radical, union and student—with various positions against the war. The single slogan of the demonstration will be the "Stop the War in Vietnam Now."

Between 10,000 and 20,000 participants are hoped for in the New York Parade, while an estimated 100,000 people will take part altogether in the U.S. and around the world.

Assembly points for the parade in New York, between Madison Ave. and Fifth Ave. at 1 p.m., Sat. are:

- 91 St.—Students and youth.
- 92 St.—Professional groups, pacifists, unaffiliated.
- 93 St.—Community groups, trade unions, political groups.
- 94 St.—Women's groups, adult peace groups, religious groups.

While Johnson Dined



Across from the Waldorf-Astoria, along Fifth Avenue and down 49th Street the people marched to let Johnson know how they felt about the war against Vietnam. Over 700 participated.

700 Tell Johnson To Stop the War Against Vietnam

By John Moore

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 — It was the largest picket line to greet Johnson, yet. A shouting mass of youths poured out to picket the warmaker on his latest trip to the city today and tell him and the world that they were completely against his war in Vietnam.

The demonstration of over 700, organized by Youth Against War and Fascism, crowded and overflowed the sidewalk area across from the plush Waldorf-Astoria.

Johnson came to New York to be wined and dined by his UN front man, Goldberg, in the Waldorf's marble palace, Johnson's New York headquarters. After this, Johnson was to meet and talk with the Pope about "peace."

The chanting crowd of youths, with a good sprinkling of older people, shouted that this was hypocrisy. A twelve-foot banner carried by three from Youth Against War and Fascism said, "Johnson Talks Peace, Makes War" and over a hundred placards said the same thing. Another banner read, "Bring the Troops Home Now!"

The size of the demonstration (so large it had to be partially deployed down a side street) made little difference to the big business press, which ignored it out of "courtesy" to Johnson and out of fear of building the confidence of the less articulate opposition to the war drive.

The great turnout of youth as on so many other occasions, shows that not only is the ruling class picture of basic popular support for the war against Vietnam a false one, but the youth opposition is growing stronger all the time.

Note: a YAWF statement about conduct on the line—page 2.

Students Demand Equal Rights for Soldiers

"Let GIs Speak Out Against Viet War!"

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11—Berkeley students will assemble at a nearby army camp to demand that soldiers have the right to meet and discuss the U.S. war against Vietnam.

The students will gather at the camp this coming weekend, as part of the country-wide protest against the war.

"Soldiers," said one of the students, "deserve at least as much freedom of speech and assembly as anybody else, since they may be called upon to die for ideas or interests which may not be theirs."

Observers recalled the great "Let's

Go Home" protests of the GIs at the end of World War II—protests that materially altered the brass hats' plans for further conquests in the Orient.

The U.S. Articles of War, which forbid the soldiers to exercise any of their democratic rights, were copied almost in toto from semi-feudal and monarchical European sources in the 18th Century.

The "common" soldier in the U.S., although high-paid in comparison with soldiers of other countries, is bullied, gagged, brainwashed and treated like a criminal every day of his military life.

N. Viet: "Johnson Talks Peace, Makes War"

MEMORANDUM

Of Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam Concerning So-Called "Peace Negotiation" Proposal of U.S. Government on Vietnam Problem

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam deems it necessary to expound its views on this question.

I

For over ten years now, the U.S. imperialists have been pursuing with all their strength a policy of intervention, aggression and war against Viet Nam. Their purpose is to turn South Viet Nam into a U.S. new-type colony and military base in preparation for an attack on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and other countries in this part of the world.

Right after the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, the United States began sabotaging them systematically. It brazenly placed South Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia in the "protection area" of the aggressive SEATO military bloc. It set up in South Viet Nam a fascist dictatorial stooge

administration, illegally brought in weapons and military personnel, and built up a puppet army and police force to repress the peoples' patriotic movement. . . . The United States instigated the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to reject all proposals made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for consultations on the holding of the general elections to reunify the country. Since 1961, it has engaged in a direct aggression against South Viet Nam in the form of a "special war," thus grossly encroaching on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, and sabotaging still more seriously the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. . . .

In a word, the deep roots and the immediate cause of the serious situation now prevailing in Indo-China and South-East Asia lie in the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Viet Nam.

II
Since April 8, 1965, the U.S. authorities have, on repeated occasions, professed readiness to engage in "unconditional discussions," and made proposals for a "cease-fire," a "suspension of the bombing of the North." . . . But it is in this very period that U.S. President Johnson has decided to send in 50,000 more U.S. combat troops, raising the U.S. strength in South Viet Nam to nearly 130,000 men; and further dispatch has also been announced. Along with the introduction of various types of modern weapons into the South Viet Nam battlefield, the U.S. authorities have used B 52 strategic bombers and toxic gas to massacre the people and raze to the ground villages in South Viet Nam. They have unceasingly "escalated" the air war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

(Continued on page 4)

B'FLO ANTI-WAR YOUTH PICKET LADY BIRD'S SOFT SELL

By J. Myer

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 1—A militant demonstration was touched off today by Mrs. Lyndon Johnson's visit to Buffalo to address the Associated Press Managing Editors' Convention at the Statler Hilton Hotel here.

While she used sugary phrases in an attempt to turn everyone's attention toward the problem of "beautifying our cities," pickets in front of the hotel, which is located in the heart of the downtown area, called attention to the real issues. They carried signs reading "Hands Off Vietnam, North and South!"; "Johnson Talks Peace, Makes War!"; and "Government Manages Vietnam News," and put their hearts and lungs into chanting these slogans.

The demonstration was organized by the Buffalo chapter of Youth Against War & Fascism, which acted on two days' notice of Mrs. Johnson's visit, (Continued on page 3)

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Indonesia's Hour of Crisis

Indonesia is in the throes of a classical counter-revolution. How far it has advanced and what its ultimate fate will be, is still uncertain. What can, however, be said with real certainty is that like all counter-revolutions unleashed against the popular masses it is taking its toll in savage repressions and mass persecution. Hundred if not thousands of militant workers and peasants, particularly local leaders of the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) are daily being hounded and jailed in a manner reminiscent of the Dutch colonialist rulers.

At the present time the reactionary army clique which is in apparent control, at least for the moment, has suppressed the Antara News Agency and installed a new staff subservient to its will. The radio has similarly been taken over. Army-directed mobs have burned down the headquarters of the PKI and have carried out a veritable pogrom on mass organizations of the people in Jakarta. Hysterical cries inspired by the most vicious elements of the bourgeoisie in alliance with U.S. imperialism are demanding the banning of the PKI and other totalitarian measures.

All this is taking place against the background of thunderous applause from the kept press of U.S. monopoly capital. No one who has taken the slightest interest in the post-war history of Indonesia can deny the huge stake of U.S. imperialism in the triumph of the reactionary militarist clique now at the helm in Indonesia. The CIA, the State Department, and the Pentagon have been long and hard at work to overthrow the Indonesian government and install a puppet regime. To accomplish this, the U.S. government has employed all the instruments of subversion, bribery,

and corruption to the end that no independent government shall exist in Indonesia, least of all a government that is responsive to the demands of the Indonesian people.

The last word in this great struggle, however, has not yet been spoken. The Indonesian working class and the masses of the poor, generally, are led by the PKI which even the capitalist press here admits has support throughout the country and is in reality the only genuine representative of the popular masses. It is backed up by the powerful trade unions (SOBSI) with which it has enjoyed solid fraternal relations. The military clique on the other hand represents the tiniest minority of the population and draws its main support in Indonesia from that section of the bourgeoisie which stakes its future on alliance with U.S. monopolies.

Much of the detail necessary for an accurate analysis of the recent events in Indonesia is still lacking and comes through in dribs and drabs censored by the militarist clique in Jakarta as well as here in the United States. What is clear beyond a shadow of a doubt is that the struggle in Indonesia is a decisive one which can affect the destiny of the world liberation movement and the working class all over the globe.

We can only hope that the PKI will prove equal to the great historic task before it and lead the Indonesian people to victory in the unfolding struggle. In this time of crisis, we extend our deepest sympathy to the PKI and the Indonesian people and wish them a speedy success over the combined forces of internal reaction and external aggression of U.S. imperialism.

The Pope's "Peace" Message

Why did the Pope come to speak at the UN?

Because Johnson and the U.S. State Department wanted him to. It was they who engineered his trip. And it was the U.S. reactionaries and the U.S. war drive that profited from it.

The pope pleaded for "peace" without condemning the actual war. He came all the way from the Vatican to the U.S. for the first time in history and couldn't find time to condemn the bloody U.S. aggression in Vietnam (not to mention the Congo, Dominican Republic, Watts and Harlem) and demand that the troops be brought home.

His plea for "peace" did not go one inch beyond the hypocritical prayers of chief warhawk Lyndon Johnson, except insofar as he used more ecclesiastical language. But of course his authority as an expert on peace is far greater than Johnson's (in spite of the papacy's bloody history) and so is his power to deceive the masses. That is why he was brought here.

The Pope's visit was calculated to polish up the tarnished image of the UN at a time when that body is most discredited among the masses of the world as an open instrument of U.S. imperialism. His speech was a great boost to U.S. policy—as it was meant to be.

He came to bless the collaboration between the U.S. and Soviet leadership against the world liberation movement and help Johnson convince the more extreme right wing that this collaboration would help the exploiters. His

"singling out" of Gromyko for a handshake, as the Worker describes it, was important all right. But it didn't bode any good for the liberation movement or for the interests of the Soviet Union as a socialist republic—especially since the Soviet leaders take the Pope's friendship so seriously.

His talk on disarmament in regard to "offensive" weapons (but not defensive weapons, since man was so "wicked"!) was completely empty and not even worth exposing, since every offensive weapon can also be called defensive.

It goes without saying that he made no call to disarm the oppressors, who will have to be deprived of all "defensive" as well as offensive arms of every description, to prevent them from ever making war.

But how could he make such a call? Only the oppressed can or will disarm the oppressors. And such a disarmament can only be accomplished by revolution against the Pope's best friends.

The Pope modestly referred to himself as only a "messenger." That is true. But he should have added that the message he transmitted was dictated not in heaven, but in Washington, D.C.

Second Worst

The second biggest neo-colonialist power in the world—with tremendous holdings in the underdeveloped countries—is now West Germany.

The biggest is the United States.

Great Hue and Cry in U.S. Press

Hanoi to Put War Criminals on Trial

The U.S. papers are filled with tough-guy stories about U.S. soldiers who love to kill the "gooks," as they call them in Jimmy Breslin's gory columns in the New York Herald Tribune.

But that doesn't prevent these papers from holding up their editorial hands in horror over the announcement that Hanoi intends to charge captured U.S. bomber pilots with war crimes just as the Allies charged the Nazis who committed atrocities.

When a bomber pilot unleashes a dozen 350-pound TNT bombs on a people with whom he is not even supposed to be at war and then lands among those whom he has just murdered and mutilated, he can't expect to get the honors usually accorded for hitting home runs in a baseball park. In fact it seems somewhat strange that the war-ravaged masses don't string him up from the nearest tree or lamp post on the spot.

Somehow, that doesn't happen. By some miracle of restraint the masses do not tear him limb from limb, but turn him over to the local governing authorities. And up to now, the government, too, has been very lenient.

Generally speaking, a workers' regime such as the Democratic Republic of

Vietnam is a hundred times more aware of the brainwashed and forced character of drafted soldiers' participation in an imperialist war and no matter how hard it tries to defeat them in battle, regards them with some sympathy as prisoners. But in giving the bomber pilots trials as war criminals, it has now correctly indicated that the pilots bear some of the war guilt of their government. This is especially fitting since the fliers are not drafted soldiers, but highly trained and highly-paid officers of the Armed Services who have the option of resigning their commissions while there is no "official" war going on.

It is of course Johnson, McNamara and Rusk—and their banker bosses—who are the super-war criminals who know exactly what they are doing and who profit most from it. On the other hand, it may be true that an occasional bomber pilot may not be as cynical or money-hungry as his fellows. Some are doubtless motivated by false patriotism as much as by money.

However, the mass murderers of a people can hardly expect any sympathy for being patriotic to the Wall Street-Washington plunderers association.

The Nazis were patriotic, too.

A Letter Dictated by the U.S. War Dept.

(Signed and Mailed by a Soldier in Vietnam)

By Ellen Pierce

The letter from the Kansas marine describing his horror at having killed a woman and baby has the ring of truth. Here is another letter, from a Jersey City soldier in Vietnam, that has the ring of a lead nickel.

Writing to the editor of the Jersey Journal, Specialist 4th Class Bruce B. Edmondson gives advice to civilians on how to help the war along.

"Mother: If you have a son over here, write him encouraging letters. Send him those goodies that only a mother knows he will miss most..." (like candy to hand out to Vietnamese kids he has helped orphan.)

"Father: Man-to-man letters from Pop are always great for the morale. If you are a veteran give him the valuable advice of your service years..." (Especially if the old man was in the Nazi Panzer Corps.)

"Brother or Sister: Write a few lines every now and then to let him know you miss him. Reliving the past in letters is a great way to help his morale. Remember you are very dear to him despite all the fights..."

"Sweetheart: Your letters may be the most important. Remember if he answers one letter out of five you write he is doing good. His time is not his own and he is under great stress and strain..." (Killing people may not bother him, but the thought of his getting killed worries him.)

Notice the combination of Boy Scout type psychology mixed in with homey grammatical mistakes to make the letter sound real.

The writer goes on to tell college students that the soldier "has grown to mistrust you. Be thankful that he is defending your right to debate and do not call his acts of courage foul deeds..." (Edmondson must consider the slaughter of women and children "acts of courage.")

Then this simple Jersey City soldier goes back to the history of the 1770's and talks about relatively obscure figures such as Von Steuben and Pulaski.

The letter is concluded, "Proud to serve," signed by Bruce B. Edmondson.

—But we'd like to know who it was down at the Psychological Warfare bureau that dictated the words to him.

On the Democratic Right to Have an Orderly Picket Line

The following is a statement by Key Martin, national chairman of Youth Against War and Fascism:

On October 3rd a picket line of 700 persons organized by Youth Against War and Fascism met Lyndon Johnson in New York City with chants and signs denouncing his war against the people of Vietnam. The demonstration covered two blocks in front of the Waldorf-Astoria.

A distortion of what occurred on that line has been printed in the organ of the Socialist Workers Party. The Militant attacks YAWF for alleged "hooligan-like action" and "exclusion" in removing SWP election posters from the demonstration. In addition, a front-page picture of the picket line and its caption imply that YAWF was only one of several organizations attending the line.

The truth of the matter is that this was not a united front line but one sponsored by YAWF. We had insured the tremendous success of the event through placing ads, sending out mailings and distributing tens of thousands of leaflets. The organization of the line was carried out by YAWF, which supplied the picket captains, ushers and persons delegated to handle relations with the press and police. The purpose of the line had been widely advertised as a protest against Johnson's policies in Vietnam.

We have no desire to exclude persons of different tendencies from our activities. Individuals of varying persuasions

and organizational affiliations did participate in our line and were most welcome. The SWP, however, entered the line with large election posters. When picket captains asked them to either put their signs away or picket elsewhere, they refused, quite arrogantly, to follow these instructions and even began distributing their election material on the line. They were repeatedly asked to remove their signs and distribute their literature off the line.

When they didn't have the common courtesy to abide by these requests, but instead continued to act in an openly disruptive manner, the only alternative left us was to remove their signs ourselves, which we then did.

They mustered their delegation of about 15 people and walked off the line.

As nearly 700 remained, the injury to the picket line was not serious. But the SWP has now added insult to injury in their party press.

In organizing broad support for a protest against Johnson's war in Vietnam, we could not permit our efforts to be manipulated for the electioneering purposes of the SWP. Many of the young people who had come for this non-partisan protest were justifiably outraged when they saw the SWP attempt to exploit the demonstration.

We shall continue in the future to exercise the right to run our activities as we think correct, and shall respect this right when we participate in the actions of other organizations.

Frame-Up Victim Fights on—Funds Needed Mae Mallory Loses Round in High Court



MAE MALLORY

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 11—Mae Mallory and two other militant Afro-Americans were turned down today in their demand for a hearing on the North Carolina's kidnapping law. The Supreme Court refused to review the law which was used by the racist state court to hand out long prison sentences to militant freedom fighters in Monroe, North Carolina, who were framed after a racist outbreak in the city. The case is still being fought, how-

ever, on other legal grounds.

Mrs. Mallory, Richard Crowder, and Harold Reape were charged with kidnapping, along with Robert Williams, the modern pioneer of self defense against racism, who is now in Havana. John Lowry, a white freedom rider, was also a victim of the frame-up.

Mrs. Mallory fought extradition from Cleveland, Ohio for over two years and received wide support not only in that city but around the world. Nevertheless, the owners of the state overruled the popular protest and returned her to North Carolina. There, an all-white jury convicted her after 35 minutes of "deliberation," and a white judge gave her a 16 to 20 year sentence with lesser terms for the others.

Last year the North Carolina Supreme Court reversed the convictions because of the discrimination in the jury make-up. But Monroe County illegally refused to return the bail money and now has indicted the defendants again.

Money is desperately needed to fight this continued persecution of black militants. Contributions should be sent to:

The Monroe Defense Committee, 605 Brown St., Monroe, N.C. Clarence Seniors, Chairman. Tel: 704-283-8029.

President of Deacons for Defense to Speak in N.Y.

Charles Sims, founder of the now-famous Deacons for Defense and Justice and Robert Hicks, vice president of the Bogalusa (Louisiana) Voters League and also a member of the Deacons, will speak here October 23 and October 25.

Rictue Leseur, a friend of the Deacons in New York announced the events last week from the newly-opened office of the Friends of the Deacons for Defense and Justice at 271 W. 125 St., Rm. 209, New York, N.Y.

The October 23 meeting will be at 8:30 p.m. at Unitarian Hall, Clinton and Fillmore St., West Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y.

The October 25 rally will be held at 8 p.m. in Emanuel Temple, 37 W. 119 St. between 5th and Lenox in Manhattan.

Mae Mallory, well known Black Freedom fighter, and defendant in the Monroe, N.C. "kidnapping" frame-up will also speak at the Oct. 25 meeting.



CHARLES SIMS

Assail Slave-for-Relief Program in Buffalo Workers Protest a New Welfare Czar

BUFFALO — On September 21 the Erie County Board of Supervisors confirmed the appointment of a new general in the bankers' war on welfare recipients. His name is George Sipprell.

His appointment as Welfare Commissioner was a reward for past services rendered to his bosses, who are not on welfare. He has come out for such changes in the Welfare Administration as giving "able-bodied families on relief 80 per cent of their subsistence needs, but not 100 per cent," "... giving relief by vouchers instead of in cash," and a forced work-for-relief program which nearly amounts to slavery.

But this did not go unnoticed by the community. *Buffalo Labor Action*, an independent monthly, called public attention to the appointment of Sipprell and mobilized opposition. Leaflets called for a picket line at the Board of Supervisors' meeting that was to consider Sipprell's appointment.

The supervisors were well aware of opposition to Sipprell's appointment both through telephone calls from area residents and the picket line held the morning of their meeting. Picket signs

read: "Stop Sipprell," "Sipprell Would Cut Relief by 20 Per Cent," "What Do Politicians Know About Poverty?" among other things. Pickets in full force attended the Board meeting once it began.

Even the *threat* of mass action was enough to arouse fear within the ruling class. Sipprell, rather than having his appointment silently slipped through, was called down before the Board to answer questions relative to his past statements on welfare.

When the pickets arrived at the meeting, they were able to see tangible evidence of their effectiveness—police had been called. A roll call vote, unusual in proceedings of this kind, was called for by a representative of the Black community. *Buffalo Labor Action* was mentioned in floor discussion, as being critical of Sipprell's appointment.

Sipprell's appointment was confirmed. Nevertheless, the opposition had a partial victory. Sipprell knows he is going to be watched in the future. The public has been alerted to his intentions. If Sipprell does try to put his program through, the struggle will be renewed.

— Picketing Lady Bird's Soft Sell

(Continued from Page 1)

whose planners had hoped to avoid a demonstration with their now typical "sneak-in" tactics.

Almost two thousand leaflets were distributed before the demonstration on local campuses and in working class shopping centers. These leaflets pointed out that because "The war is against the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people of the U.S. . . . the Johnson Administration certainly feels it necessary to give the people a phony justification of the war."

"Mrs. LBJ, whatever she may say for public consumption in Buffalo, must be looked upon as the President's wife and a symbol of his policies. It is significant that none of the editors whom she addresses . . . would protest against those policies, which are nothing short of mass murder."

While the demonstration was small in

number, the significance was enormous. In a city like Buffalo, any protest, even involving only a few dozen people, reflects gigantic growth of opposition to the war all over the country.

And the growth cannot be measured in mere numbers; the character of the protest movement is undergoing extensive changes also. For instance, when Robert Sterling, chairman of the Buffalo Chapter of YAWF, announced the picket line in the name of his organization at a meeting of the local Students for a Democratic Society, the response among the rank and file students was warm and spirited.

Nor did the ruling class miss the point. After a blackout of all YAWF activities here for two years, two of the three TV stations in Buffalo and both major newspapers covered the demonstration. A report was also carried in the New York Herald Tribune.

Solid Evidence of Faked Stories and Forgery

Proof That FBI Framed Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell

INVITATION TO AN INQUEST by Walter and Miriam Schneir

DOUBLEDAY, NEW YORK — \$5.95

They were a young couple in their thirties, from a Jewish working class depression background. They were sympathetic to the left and had been active during college days in left wing causes. They had two school-age sons. They had a warm family life. They were nice people.

And they were killed.

Their killing was carefully planned and deliberately executed by the U.S. courts with manufactured evidence provided by the FBI—in spite of full knowledge by the FBI and others that they were innocent of the fantastic charge of being "atom spies" for the Soviet Union.

That, in brief, is the story of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed 12 years ago. The story is told in a new book, *Invitation to an Inquest*, by Walter and Miriam Schneir.

Also included is the similar story of Morton Sobell who was given 30 years in prison and who remains there today in spite of efforts by a committee, valiantly led by his wife, to free him.

The early chapters of the book give an excellent history of the development of atomic energy and the bomb—the momentous discoveries and the personalities involved. Going beyond the assertion that there was no "atom secret," the events presented make clear why there *could not* be.

The basic "secrets" had for years been common knowledge of an internationally connected scientific community.

The arrest of Julius Rosenberg came a month after the beginning of the Korean War. The atom-spy-anti-Communist hysteria was being cranked up in a screaming crescendo.

The Schneirs show J. Edgar Hoover's particular contribution to this. As a starter he announced in a Department of Justice press release—even as Julius Rosenberg was being arrested—that "Rosenberg is another important link in the Soviet espionage apparatus. . . ." According to the "infallible" FBI, the Rosenbergs were guilty. And they were to become guiltier and guiltier as the story grew.

The trial had not yet begun.

Then, against this background, a lynching, thinly disguised as a trial, was held. The stories of Greenglass and Gold, witnesses picturing the Rosenbergs as spies, poured out—a smooth and apparently undeniable, officially approved version of what Hoover had already said the truth was. How could anyone doubt it? How could these strange but detailed and rounded and agreeing stories be doubted?

One of the great contributions of this book is the uncovering of evidence that the FBI manufactured the stories of Gold and Greenglass and the showing of specific instances of how they did it. A study of Greenglass' testimony at the trial revealed Greenglass had said the FBI "told" him various things that he "did." A tape of Gold's testimony before FBI coaching was dug up by the

Schneirs and it is compared with the story he told after they had given him his new script.

Further evidence is given of FBI fabrication. In order to support the prosecution tale at the trial, some evidence was needed that Gold visited at an Albuquerque hotel on a certain date. The FBI spent "several days" according to news reports at the time "finding" a hotel card showing this. The Schneirs in their investigation found discrepancies in this card and submitted it to an expert. *The evidence indicates clearly that the card is a forgery by the FBI.*

The trial was a nightmare. But one part was moving—the simple nobility of this man and wife who gave straight, simple answers to the horrendous charges and the ranting questions of their prosecutors (such things came out as the charge that Julius was a spy paymaster who could get thousands in Moscow gold—but he could not raise \$1000 to buy out Greenglass, his partner in a small machine shop).

Later facing a demand to "confess" that they had been guilty of these charges (to give credence to the "atom spy" hysteria and to name others to spread the witch-hunt still further) or be killed and leave their two young children orphans, the Rosenbergs chose with firmness. This couple, a son and daughter of the working class chose without wavering. And they died bravely.

The outstanding feature of the book is the solid evidence that the FBI manufactured the "spy" case. But there is no attempt to explain *why* the FBI (which acts for the U.S. ruling class) committed this gigantic hoax.

The ruling class has done it before. There was the 1886 Haymarket case. The victims of that frame-up were finally cleared—years after they were hung. There was, after World War I, the "bomb plot" and the Palmer raids. In these, as in the Rosenberg frame-up, the master class was supporting its most right wing agents (in this case the FBI) in a move to crush the left and create a mass hysteria. People could then be steered to suit ruling class interests, i.e., Cold War, Korean War, or Vietnam-type wars.

The publication of a book like this, now in 1965 U.S.A., deserves a second thought also. The motive of the Schneirs is obviously in the tradition of Zola but something more must be said of the publisher. The issuing of this book by a big business house indicates that some elements of the ruling class now fear that the power of the FBI may be turned against *them* and are using this means to expose the Gestapo-like nature of the FBI while rejecting the broader implications of the book. (We hope to comment more on this important point in a future article.)

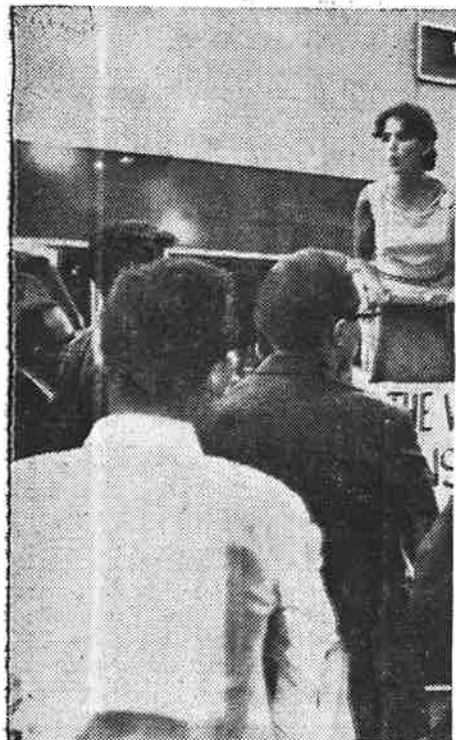
But whatever the motives of the publisher, the authors of this work have broken through. Their investigation and their book are a great contribution.

Today, the remaining victim of this frame-up, Morton Sobell, is still in prison. It is to be hoped that this important book will provide enough added impetus to the existing campaign to finally bring about his freedom.

—John Moore

Street Meetings Show "Man on the Street" is Not For the War

Youth Tell Workers the Truth About Viet War



Helene Gershowitz, member of YAWF, telling workers the war against Vietnam is extension of war against Black People here.

NEW YORK — The organization, Youth Against War and Fascism, held a series of successful street meetings in workers' neighborhoods here this summer and is continuing to hold them in the fall. The principal subject of all the gatherings was the U.S. war against Vietnam.

Going into the streets "cold" without previously advertising the event, setting up a crude platform, using amplifiers on some occasions and depending only upon their vocal chords on others, the young people penetrated into the very heart of the working class of this city and got as honest and "typical" reactions to their anti-war message as it was possible to get.

Taking only a small nucleus of people to accompany the speakers, the youth talked to the workers who were on the street in their lunch hour and attracted crowds of 75 to 150 each time. The workers, particularly in the garment and fur districts at noon time, were very receptive and interested.

The great majority of the workers listened thoughtfully and on the whole concealed their agreement or disagreement. At times there would be a murmur of approval from some. And two or three people on each occasion expressed warm and enthusiastic agreement privately to the speakers after they

came off the platform. Several more would express approval to some of the members of the organization in the audience. The workers who are not against the war are clearly puzzled by it.

The meetings at 5th Avenue and 14th Street in the evenings encountered some hostility along with enthusiasm. A wider variety of people frequent that corner, most of them workers, but less disciplined, less sober than the men coming directly from the shops. Many of the people are shoppers, white collar workers, drifters and so on.

At these meetings there was heckling, some of it organized. But the majority of the people clearly wanted to hear, even the misinformed often wanting to ask serious questions. At each of these meetings, six to a dozen copies of the organization's magazine, *The Partisan*, were sold at 35 cents apiece.

Of those listeners who congratulated speakers afterward, the comment of an older man last week may be the most significant:

The speaker had been talking about how the Marines were used for repression all over the world by the U.S. big bosses and how the officers didn't give a damn about the lives of the "common" soldiers, and how they would just as soon tell the soldiers to shoot Americans, white as well as black, if they were in any kind of revolt.

The man came up quietly to the speaker later and said, "I've got the Silver Star and the Purple Heart—and by God, you're RIGHT!"



Key Martin, chairman of Youth Against War & Fascism, addressing crowd at 5th Ave. and 14th. (Camera couldn't catch rapid gesture of right hand.)

MEMORANDUM OF THE DVR

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. aircraft have bombed even schools, hospitals, dams, densely populated areas, massacring civilians and disrupting the peaceful labor of the people in North Viet Nam. . . .

The "unconditional discussions" proposal of the U.S. authorities is but an attempt to compel the Vietnamese people to accept their own terms. These are: U.S. troops will not withdraw, but will cling on to South Viet Nam; the United States always regards South Viet Nam as a separate nation, that is to say, it wants the partition of Viet Nam to be prolonged indefinitely; it does not recognize the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the sole genuine representative of the people of South Viet Nam. . . .

The "cease-fire" trick of the U.S. authorities is designed in fact to compel the Vietnamese people in both zones to lay down their arms while U.S. troops continue to be reinforced, to occupy and commit aggression against Viet Nam. This is also an attempt to play for time to consolidate the puppet administration and army, to increase forces for further expansion of the war in Viet Nam. . . .

Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese people are one. The U.S. authorities are refusing to recognize the sacred inalienable right of the Vietnamese people. What is more, they brazenly arrogate to themselves the right of bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, an independent and sovereign country. They have seriously violated the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, grossly trampled underfoot international law, and committed monstrous crimes against the Vietnamese people. Now they are saying that they "will cease bombing the North" if there is some "response" from Hanoi. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam solemnly declares that the U.S. authorities must stop their criminal war acts against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, they have no right to impose any condition on the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; besides, they must end the war of aggression in

South Viet Nam. . . .

The U.S. authorities are also feverishly trying by every means to secure a UN intervention in Viet Nam. They have "requested help from the United Nations' membership at large in getting peace talks started." This is a maneuver to use the United Nations to impose on the Vietnamese people negotiations under U.S. terms. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has, on repeated occasions, declared that, internationally speaking, the consideration of the U.S. Government's war acts against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the U.S. war of aggression in South Viet Nam falls within the competence of the participants in the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China, and not of the United Nations. Any UN resolution in furtherance of the above U.S. scheme will be null and void, and will completely discredit the United Nations. . . .

The U.S. authorities' acts in intensifying and expanding the war in Viet Nam and their lip service to peace will only serve to further lay bare their covetous desire to obdurately cling on to South Viet Nam. U.S. President Johnson himself has said: "We will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement" (April 7, 1965); "There is no human power capable of forcing us out of Viet Nam. We will remain as long as necessary, with the might required, whatever the risk and whatever the cost" (April 17, 1965); "We will stand in Viet Nam" (July 28, 1965). . . .

(Part III of the DVR statement deals with the U.S. flouting of the terms of the 1954 Geneva Agreements. We omit it for considerations of space—ed.)

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are deeply convinced that with the strength of their own unity and struggle and the vigorous and effective sympathy, support and assistance of the peace- and justice-loving countries and of the peoples in the whole world, the Vietnamese people will defeat the U.S. war of aggression and win complete victory. Hanoi, September 1965

A Great Man's Gall Bladder Is Lost —But He Saves the Stock Market From Fate Worse Than Death!

While the newspapers of this country have carefully followed President Johnson's operations with maps of his kidney, liver, stomach, and gall bladder, it has occurred to us that many people might not fully appreciate the importance of all this. They might feel that a President's kidney stones are not quite so interesting as the reporters seem to think.

In People's China or in the Soviet Union, if a leader falls ill and undergoes minor surgery, the people go their way with comparative calmness and no hourly bulletins are issued describing the nature of the cough or cold—not even the progress of catarrh, influenza or the details of appendicitis. The backward citizens of those countries seem to regard minor illnesses as a private matter.

However, it must be remembered that these unfortunate lands do not have stock markets where billions of dollars can be lost if a President gets sick.

Johnson bravely kept this in mind, apparently even under the anesthetic, because he was hardly out of it when he asserted cheerily, "I feel all right. I feel some discomfort, but I think I'm in good shape."

The stock market went up to new highs for the quarter.

Ordinary people might wonder why

Mr. Johnson had four surgeons, a family doctor, a Naval physician, a urinary specialist, a cardiologist, an anesthesiologist (rather than an ordinary anesthetist, who is just a technician), a vice admiral and a naval captain, also medical officers, attending such a simple operation.

That's because ordinary people don't own stock, and don't appreciate the fact that stock might go Down.

A much more sinister and subtle thing was involved, too.

Why did an operation that carried "no more risk than a simple appendectomy" cause so much talk about the "Presidential succession"? And why did it find Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey ensconced so solemnly behind his desk during the dark hours at Bethesda Naval Hospital, when he could have been out making money on his scheduled speaking tour of Rotarian banquets?

The New York Herald Tribune answered these questions as follows:

"The Administration, in preparing for President Johnson's operation, specifically considered whether the Communist bloc might attempt to take advantage of the period that the President was under anesthetic to make a power move."

Could Hubert Humphrey measure up to the solemn responsibility? Would he push down the nuclear button if the Red Missiles came to the United States? Many Wall Streeters, remembering Humphrey's early attack of liberalism, had a moment of gnawing doubt and the Market almost went Down.

But you, O gentle reader, already know the happy ending of it all. Mr. Johnson recovered before the Russians did anything. And so did the stock market. It went Up.



Chiseler's Chiseler

John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce in Johnson's Great Society, has made such a big hit that he's now known around Washington as "a businessman's businessman."

Small wonder. In the steel negotiations last month he singled out Roger Blough, chairman of the gargantuan U.S. Steel Corporation for special praise as a statesman of industry.

Blough was the man John F. Kennedy implicitly referred to in the 1962 showdown over steel prices as a "sonofabitch."

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