

# WORKERS WORLD

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TEN CENTS

## Chicago Black People Fight U.S. Imperialism At Home

By Ellen Pierce

CHICAGO, July 17—It was 98 degrees in Chicago last Tuesday, July 12. While Mayor Daley and Police Superintendent Orlando Wilson sat in their air-conditioned offices, people in the ghettos sweltered and spent food money to buy electric fans. In the black West Side neighborhood, children without parks or pools to play in turned on water hydrants to cool off. And the police came to turn the water off.

That was the last straw. A group of young Afro-Americans turned the water back on again and fighting broke out between cops and the youths. As more cops came, the people fought back with stones, fire bombs—and guns.

White-owned businesses, which had cheated the slum-dwellers for years, were attacked. In one case, black workers at a bottling plant were warned to stay out of the building because it was going to be burned down—and it was burned that afternoon. Hundreds of police, who had put down rebelling Puerto Ricans a month before, were sent into the area.

The next day, Illinois Governor Otto Kerner hastily signed an executive order supposed to curtail discrimination in housing. Last year, real estate interests and racists in the Illinois legislature had killed open occupancy bills eight times.

On Wednesday, July 13, police again turned off water hydrants and when a large crowd gathered at Throop Street and Roosevelt Road, reinforcements were sent in. They began ordering the jeering people into their sweltering houses.

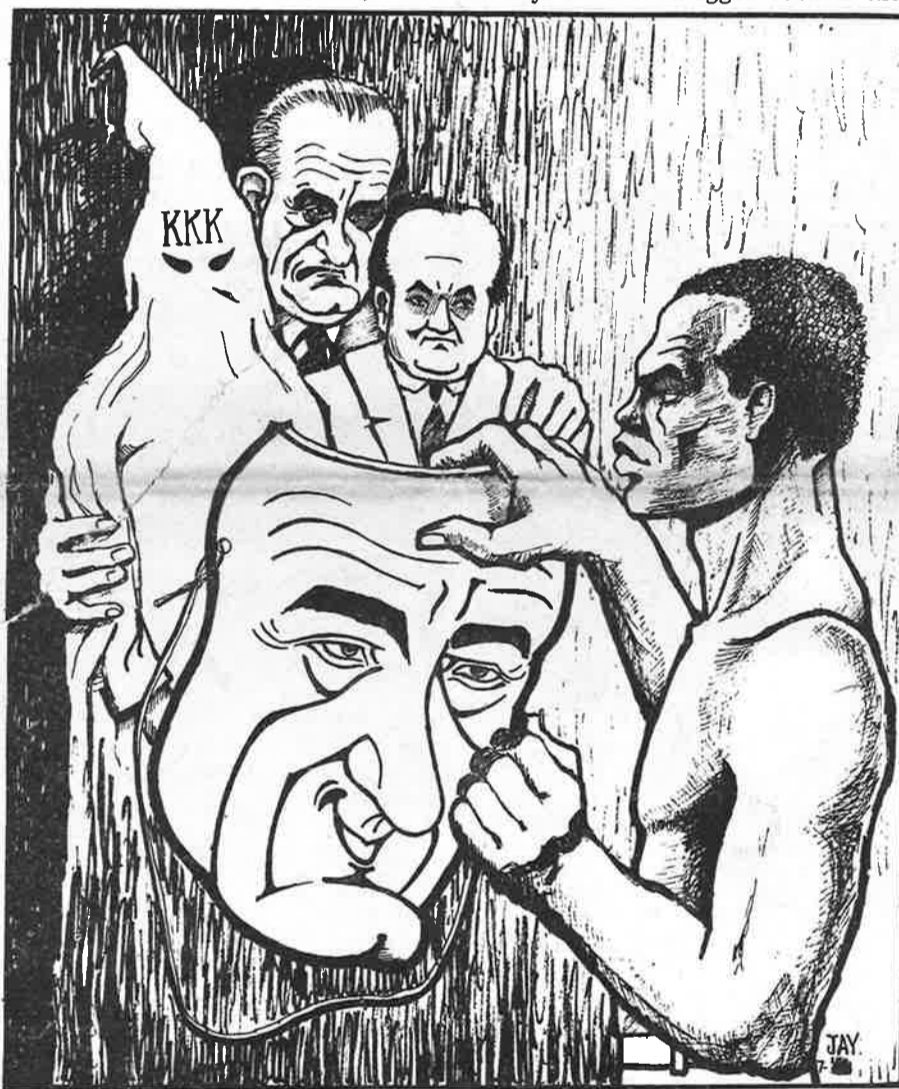
In 32-man wedges the cops moved through the streets: several black people were wounded. Others were arrested. But they fought back and four police were injured.

The following day, police brought machine guns, rifles, tear gas and

10,000 rounds of ammunition into the ghetto to equip their 1,500 man force. They also sent 60 plainclothes finks into the area to "seek out and arrest ringleaders."

Martin Luther King, who was in Chicago at the time, met with 100 clergymen and nuns who decided to walk in pairs through the neighborhood counselling non-violence—not to the cops with their clubs and

(Continued on Page 4)



## "We Will Win!"

Says Ho Chi Minh in Answer To Johnson's "Pacific Power" Threats

By Fred Goldstein

"We will never surrender even if we have to fight 20 years or longer, and we will win!" With this fighting rejoinder President Ho Chi Minh answered the murderous attempts of U.S. imperialism to break the will of the Vietnamese by raining destruction on the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong.

The Vietnamese promised to carry on the struggle even if the

capital is destroyed by United States bombs. And to back up his statement, Ho announced the partial mobilization of the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Vietnamese crowded into meeting halls across the country to hear President Ho's call to resist U.S. imperialism. Workers and peasants rallied to the cause by pledging industrial goods and food to carry on the struggle. Thousands of ex-soldiers asked to re-enlist in the army.

Premier Chou En-lai voiced the solidarity of China's 700 million people with heroic Vietnam. He declared that the two countries would "unite, fight and win together," and rallies supporting Vietnam were held across China.

The solid front of Vietnam and China was an iron clad rebuff to President Johnson's sabre-rattling White House speech of last week.

Johnson, in a major policy speech publicly admitted for the first time that U.S. objectives in Asia go beyond the conquest of Vietnam. He made this clear when he boasted "the determination of the United States to meet our obligations as a Pacific Power."

The key phrase of the speech, "obligation as a Pacific Power", is imperialist diplomatic jargon for turning the Pacific into a U.S. lake.

Johnson's speech so clearly implied a massive expansion of U.S. aggression in the Far East that most of capitalist news media rushed to cover it up by emphasizing the false gestures of "conciliation" with which the statement was so demagogically embroidered.

But the authoritative Washington Post, which is read by the international community in the U.S. capital, and which often echoes the administration's foreign policy, was compelled to focus on the central significance of the speech—the open declaration that Wall Street wants to devour all of Asia.

"President Johnson's message," said the Post editorial of July 14, "makes the policy of the United States in Asia as clear as it can be made by the use of language...The President has...committed this nation to a great power role in Asia."

Johnson laid down the law that the murderous military machine of the U.S. must not merely be a potential threat—it must be put to full use for conquest and that henceforth Washington's heavy guns will turn on the masses of Asia in an attempt to "stabilize" the Far East as U.S. "sphere of interest" (i.e., a sphere of U.S. colonial exploitation).

In the most bellicose terms yet employed, Johnson also declared that the U.S. was not interested in a mere "cessation of hostilities" in Vietnam but rather is fighting for an imperialist peace based on the total submission of the Vietnamese liberation forces to the naked power of U.S. imperialism. "Victory for your armies is impossible," John-

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued on Page 4)

## Black Leaders on "Black Power"

By Henry Stone

NEW YORK, July 16—Three black leaders told what Black Power means to them, in interviews granted to Workers World this week.

Ivanhoe Donaldson spoke of Black Power at the New York office of SNCC—which he heads. The wall behind him was emblazoned with the Black Panther of the Lowndes County Freedom Party, which SNCC organized in Alabama.

"Black Power is self-determination," he said. "Black people should control everything in their own community, politics, housing, all city agencies and federal agencies—all should be responsible to the people in that community. Part of what Black Power means is that some of the white power has got to move over."

"Africa for Africans is Black Power", Donaldson went on. "We've got to start talking not only about aggression in other places but ag-

gression against us right here in the U.S., by this imperialistic monster that surrounds us...apartheid in the U.S. as well as South Africa."

On the voter registration drive in the South, Donaldson said "The vote is just another organizing tool."

Said Mae Mallory, who was sentenced to 20 years in prison for practicing self defense against racists in North Carolina, "Black Power is merely a slogan." It depends on who is saying it." Mrs. Mallory spent a year in jail before her case was thrown out in 1964 and has been re-indicted by the state of North Carolina on the same charge. She is the Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Harlem Unemployment Center.

"To the black bourgeoisie," she said, Black Power means becoming a part of the American mainstream, getting elected to office. But having the vote is not enough. We have it in New York. A top leader of the

Democratic Party, J. Raymond Jones, is black. There are black judges and prosecutors. But these people merely represent the white power structure.

"Or Black Power may mean getting a job with the establishment and accepting the responsibility of being a war criminal in the foreign and domestic policy of the U.S. rulers.

"But is this what it means to a black revolutionary? Definitely not.

"To the black revolutionary Black Power means being for the Vietnamese Liberation Front, the Puerto Rican and Dominican peoples' liberation fight and an alignment with all of those who are fighting for liberation abroad as well as at home!"

Jim Haughton gave his analysis of Black Power at the Harlem Unemployment Center on 125th Street. As he talked in a side room, a speaker in the brightly lighted meeting room analyzed the racist nature

(Continued on Page 4)

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**Wall Street Watches China**

The Wall Street rulers of the United States employ the most intricate and subtle maneuvers to attain and maintain control of vast parts of the earth's wealth and peoples.

They are attempting to control Asia not only with bombs and bullets, as in Vietnam, but with intrigue and subversion as in Indonesia, where the bullets were fired exclusively by their Indonesian puppets.

In choosing the best way to successfully "contain" and sidetrack the revolutionary drive of 700 million people in China, they would like to give an assist to corrupting social influences as they did in Yugoslavia. Thus, they hope, they might gradually bring a quarter of humanity back into the orbit of imperialism and under the domination of the U.S. bankers.

That is why they are watching the present internal developments in China with such avid attention.

But the Wall Street statists,

with all their cleverness and strings and money and hired brains, have been unable to find a way to actually intervene in the firmly guarded Chinese Peoples' Republic. Frustrated, they can only watch and pray that a revisionist element will emerge triumphant, or at least offer a means for their getting a hand in the state machinery.

Said the New York Times in one plaintive editorial: "A strategy must be devised that can influence the debates in Peking...in a favorable direction."

But while Wall Street plots and prays, the Chinese leaders are dealing firmly with those elements which have too often in other cases reintroduced the poison of capitalist reaction or allowed others to do so.

The Chinese leadership is determined to fully direct the revolutionary energy of the great Chinese people on an irresistible and incorruptible course toward a socialist society.

**Answering Ho Chi Minh's Call**

After a partial mobilization of the population of North Vietnam on July 17, the Fatherland Front of that country appealed on the 18th for material and morale help from its allies, including its allies among the American people.

This is one answer to that appeal.

In the face of the most frenzied attacks by Johnson and the U.S. ruling class, the embattled farmers and workers of Vietnam are standing firm. Braving a conventional firepower a thousand times that of their own, not to mention the threat of nuclear bombs and turning N. Vietnam into a "desert" as Senator Richard Russell advises, most of the men and women of Vietnam, North and South, are fighting an epic war with battles that put Marathon and Thermopylae to shame.

They are fighting for the workers of the world and in fact for humanity itself against the war-mad overlords of the U.S. who are making Coventry and Lidice look like children's games and who are preparing still bigger holocausts, while they hold up their hands in horror at the suggestion of war crimes trials to be held in North Vietnam.

Vietnam's call for help must and

shall be answered. The socialist countries cannot but increase their aid. But the moral support of proletarian allies within the United States will prove to be a material force, too. In any event it is the simple duty of all internationalists to give that support.

The North Vietnamese have vowed to fight on "for 20 years or longer" and to continue "even if the capital is destroyed by United States bombs." The friends of the Vietnamese—the friends of freedom—can do no less.

It is precisely now, when Johnson is whipping himself and his henchmen into a frenzy, when he is lining up more and more of the former "anti-war" liberals to ride the war chariot, it is precisely now that every progressive, every class-conscious worker, every friend of the oppressed in the United States must stand with a moral firmness equal to that of the Vietnamese.

To brand the war criminals at home; to oppose the war no matter what comes; to vote NO and continue to vote NO; to resist and continue to resist until imperialism is defeated—that is the way to answer the call of the Fatherland Front.

**Steinbeck 1902 - 1966**

In his writing novelist John Steinbeck once described the "Okies" and one brave family in particular, the Joads. He showed how they became rebels fighting against oppression; he showed their kindness, their bravery, their illiterate, noble strength that refused to surrender as they fought the fruit bosses.

Vietnamese Liberation fighters today face much greater odds, and

they face it with courage that astounds the world as they fight the forces of the rich oppressors.

But Steinbeck? He now speaks for the rich and backs their bombing and killing. He blames the war on the people, the Joads, of Vietnam who defend their country.

Steinbeck, one time poet of the people, now a fink!

**Soldiers Say "No!" to Role As Killers of Vietnamese People**

"We have been told that many times we may face a Vietnamese woman or child and that we may have to kill them. We will never go there—to do that... We refuse to go to Vietnam!"

So stated PFC James Johnson, 20 years old, Pvt. David Samas, 20, and Pvt. Dennis Mora, 25, recent draftees, at a news conference on June 30 in New York.

The soldiers, on leave in New York City, were arrested on July 7, a half hour before they were to speak to a public meeting against the war sponsored by the Fifth Avenue Parade Committee. Before the arrest the parents of Samas were offered the bribe of his discharge if he would drop the case.

At the meeting, Samas' wife spoke in his place and the parents of both Johnson and Mora appeared on the stage in support of their sons' actions.

After the meeting several hundred of the people present at the meeting marched to Times Square in protest of the soldiers' arrest. On Saturday, July 9, 250 people organized by the Fifth Avenue Parade Committee went to Fort Dix to demonstrate support for the soldiers. Soldiers at the camp were barred from seeing the

demonstration. The authorities are well aware that many others would be affected by this open call for resisting being used as killers in a war of aggression.

The three soldiers are:

PFC James Johnson, 20. Born in East Harlem, graduated from Rice Parochial High School. Attended Bronx Community College for a year before being drafted. He is an Afro-American.

Pvt. Dennis Mora, 25. Born in Spanish Harlem. Attended Bronx High School of Science. Graduated from CCNY with a B.A. in History. A New York case worker. He is Puerto Rican.

Pvt. David Samas, 20. Born in Chicago. Was attending Modesto Junior College in Modesto, Calif. when drafted. Married this June. Of Italian, Lithuanian background.

At this writing they are imprisoned at Fort Dix, New Jersey after refusing to board a plane for Vietnam.

Support has been expressed for the soldiers' courageous action by Stokely Carmichael of SNCC, Lincoln Lynch, of CORE, former Special Service soldier in Vietnam, Donald Duncan, and many others.

**Neo-Fascist Meetings Across Germany Officials Send Regards; People Resist**

On June 29 it was reported that a Nazi general, Count von Kiehlmann-egg, had been made commander of U.S., British, and German troops in Europe under NATO. This open U.S. alliance with a Hitler henchman is related to a large rightist upsurge in Germany which is reaching new proportions and being given open official approval.

PEKING, June 18 (Hsinhua)—Big provocative meetings "commemorating" the "Germany unification day" were held recently by the Bonn government and various Revanchist organizations all over West Germany and in West Berlin, according to reports from Bonn. The Revanchists made frantic clamours for annexing the German Democratic Republic, restoring the 1937 boundary of Hitler's Germany and "reunifying" Germany.

According to reports, about 3,000 gatherings, big or small, were held all over West Germany and in West Berlin. West German president, federal chancellor and government ministers as well as party leaders and state chancellors, attended these meetings and delivered inflammatory speeches.

A meeting "in commemoration of the Germany unification day" was held in the Bundestag yesterday. 27 standards representing the 27 states of Hitler's Germany in 1937 were hoisted at the meeting site, which was tantamount to setting forth territorial claims against the neighboring countries. Chancellor Erhard made an outcry at the meeting that "one should not rest content with the division of Germany."

Provocative activities were carried out by various Revanchist community organizations such as the "Community of Sudetans" and the "Bund der Danziger." "Congratulatory messages" were sent by West German President Heinrich Luebke and Chancellor Erhard to these Revanchist organizations. In his telegram to the "Bund der Danziger," Erhard said that "one should not lose courage before the status quo and abide by the will of God." At a meeting commemorating the "Sudetan day" in Munich yesterday,

Hans-Christoph Seebohm, chairman of the "Community of Sudetans" and Bonn's minister of transport, also cried for the "right to self-determination" and the "right to return to the home country."

It was reported that the Western allies of West Germany supported such Revanchist activities and that similar activities would be held in New York and London. However, the masses of people in West Germany invariably opposed such fascist activities. Young workers in Munich said that they would demonstrate against Seebohm's Revanchist outcries. Some student organizations in Bavaria also issued statements opposing the Revanchist activities in connection with the "Sudetan day." At a Revanchist meeting in Bonn last night, a group of young students of the Bonn University distributed an open letter demanding the recognition of the German Democratic Republic.

**Bd of Ed Device Bars Black Teachers**

One of the many methods of discrimination in New York City is the barring of black teachers by the Board of Education.

New York schools will hire teachers only after they pass a series of tests. Most parts of the series are right or wrong and checked by machine. But the English composition is left entirely up to the caprice of the examiners. It can be announced as faulty and no concrete explanation is necessary. This bars the would-be teacher from the New York schools—no matter what other results may be.

After a recent exam, an observer described the line of those who "failed" the English part of the test as "80 per cent" black.

To parents of children in overcrowded classes, the Board of Education complaint is that they cannot get enough teachers.

To Use Talents in Aiding Oppressed

# Afro-Asian Writers' Meet in Peking

"The Writer as an Independent Spirit" was the theme at the PEN conference of writers held in New York in May. In spite of the attendance of a number of progressives, and some criticism of U.S. policies, it was a conference that served the needs of imperialism and its doings were duly reported by the U.S. press at some length.

But another conference of writers, of much more significance convening a month later in Peking has not received one word of attention in the U.S. press.

The Afro-Asian Writers Emergency Meeting which opened in Peking June 28 was attended by delegates from 53 countries and regions in Africa and Asia. In contrast to PEN's theme, writers at this conference did not consider themselves as "independent spirits" divorced from responsibility to the oppressed.

Writers from Sudan, Uganda, Indonesia, Nepal, Tanzania, the Philippines, Japan, Pakistan, Turkey and many other places, along with Chinese writers, expressed their opposition to imperialism and their

aim of serving the oppressed of the world in their fight against it.

Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau paid special tribute to the struggle of the people of Vietnam which, he said, "has, today, become the focus of attention of all the anti-imperialist peoples and forces in the world, particularly in Asia and Africa."

Sierra Leone delegate to the Peking conference Mrs. Nancy Steele castigated the U.S. peace corps sent to Afro-Asian countries to maintain its economic grip and domination over them. Writers of Asia and Africa must take up their pens, she said, and fight for national liberation.

Kularb Sairpradit, the Thai delegate said that while U.S. imperialism was trying to turn Thailand into an important base for its military aggression in southeast Asia, the many victories gained by the Thai patriotic armed forces had helped the Thai people see their own strength even more clearly. He said it was certain that the Thai people's patriotic forces would grow stronger.

# 200 Murdered, Mass Forgery The Dominican Election Fraud

By Peter Storch

U.S. military might has restored once again a Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic. It was done by means of U.S. style "free elections."

The election of Balaguer, Trujillo's last president and right-hand man, took place under the Trujilloist military gun barrels as well as those of the U.S. "peace force." And, therefore, the only press in the world which took the June 1st election results seriously was the U.S. imperialist press.

Despite the apologists for the U.S. (such as Norman Thomas) who were sent to Santo Domingo to "observe" the fairness of the elections, information has been published in the U.S. on what may have been the bloodiest election fraud in history.

Norman Gall, who was there covering the elections, writing for the New Leader, reported that the electoral procedures included:

"...widespread commandeering and switching of ballot boxes; conniving at mass forgery of identification cards; seizing and bearing up a Boschist Congressional candidate; murdering Boschist supporters and preventing investigation or punishment of the offenders; importing, in defiance of Dominican law, Cuban experts in vote fraud formerly high

in Fulgencio Batista's dictatorship; general intimidation of the peasantry..."

A virtual reign of terror existed for the Dominican people at the hands of the military during the campaign, in which over 200 Bosch party workers were killed. On June 3rd, two days after the polls closed, infantry troops from the San Isidro Air Base, stronghold of the ultra-rightwing generals, attacked the house of Hector Aristy, a leader in the April 24, 1965 uprising, killing Aristy's cook and one of his bodyguards. On June 6, troops near the Haiti frontier surrounded the home of a Bosch party leader, Yuyu Mitchel Severo, who had found a discarded ballot box and brought it to his house as evidence of fraud.

While U.S. corporations were financing Balaguer's campaign, they were also preparing for the establishment of U.S. corporate controlled enterprises which, under a puppet Trujillo regime would yield big profits for the monopolies. Corporations, such as the South Puerto Rico Sugar Company, Alcoa, First National City Bank, are planning again to move back into the Dominican republic under the U.S. sponsorship. (Continued on Page 4)



A section of one of the thousands of tunnels in Vietnam from which Liberation fighters defend their villages from invading troops.

From a dispatch by AP

About twenty miles north of Saigon is an area covered mostly with jungle and rubber plantations, which Americans have dubbed "the Iron Triangle." It is a roughly triangular

tract of wilderness about a hundred square miles in area in which all efforts to drive out the Viet Cong so far have proved ineffective.

One of the reasons is a vast network of tunnels the guerrillas

have dug throughout the area. The tunnels are interconnected in a huge maze, with camouflaged ventilation holes extending to the surface every fifty yards or so.

All efforts to wipe out this tunnel

system have failed.

Over the years, the Viet Cong has built solid, cleverly concealed fortifications in many thousands of hamlets.

## Is It The Same War?

# Viet War Reports Give Different Picture

Recently a series of battles were fought along Highway 13 some fifty or sixty miles northwest of Saigon. U.S. press hailed each phase of the fighting as a new U.S. victory. However, in light of the fact U.S. victories continue to be fought along roads and in areas that the U.S. and Saigon government is already supposed to control and guerrilla strength seems as strong or stronger than ever, it is of interest to see how the Liberation Press Agency of South Vietnam reported the fighting. Following are some excerpts from U.S. and Liberation Front reports (from Hsinhua) on the same battles.

Fighting began on June 30. The U.S. press described it as an "attempted" ambush by the guerrillas. But according to these reports the ambush had backfired, hundreds of Vietcong had been killed, the survivors were believed to have fled to Cambodia, and U.S. troops had suffered only "light casualties."

(Hsinhua)—"The South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces attack on June 30 against an armored unit of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division resulted in 43 military vehicles destroyed and 300 Americans killed.

The attack took place near Can Le Bridge on Highway 13. The Liberation fighters quickly captured some U.S. tanks and turned the guns of the tanks against the enemy. They

wiped out right at the start the signal group and command of the U.S. armored column, making impossible enemy air and artillery support."

Apparently all the guerrillas had not "fled to Cambodia" because the next night they again attacked and the following morning (July 2) U.S. reports said:

"More than 100 soldiers of the battered Vietcong regiment tried a desperate charge against Company C of the second battalion, 18th Infantry. The company suffered moderate casualties but killed at least 52 Communists."

(Hsinhua) "...At 5 P.M. (July 1) a unit of the Liberation Armed Forces moving in the Ca Nhum area sprang a surprise attack on the U.S. raiders, knocked out hundreds of them and encircled the remainder... on the morning of July 2, the Liberation Armed Forces attacked the U.S. camp at Ca Nhum from all directions. They cut the enemy troops to pieces and in an hour of fierce hand-to-hand combat completely wiped out a battalion of the 1st U.S. Infantry Division."

A different viewpoint of how the war is being fought in general may also be gained from the following.

(Hsinhua) "The Liberation Armed Forces have launched encirclement warfare on the U.S. aggressors

wherever they are stationed, in Da Nang, Chu Lai or in other base areas which are heavily defended. The encirclement lines of the Liberation Armed Forces are built without concrete or steel; they cannot be destroyed by U.S. bombs or shells. Although called encirclement lines, they are invisible and only partly existent. They can change to fit the situation, at times extended, at others shortened. The U.S. troops were annihilated in places they regarded as safe. They are prey to suspicion everywhere and fearful to move from their bases.

The Liberation Front fighters have succeeded in immobilizing the U.S. troops."

## Protest 68 Year U.S. Occupation of P.R.

On Sunday July 24 at 1 PM the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico will hold a Protest March. It will assemble at Madison Square Plaza, on 23rd Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues.

The March is in protest against 68 years of intervention in Puerto Rico by the U.S.

"We do not want the blessings of North American Democracy" declares the Nationalist Part of Puerto Rico. "We demand the withdrawal of all naval, air and military bases from our territory."

## Protest U.S. Bombing of Vietnam

The U.S. bombing of Haiphong and Hanoi oil areas aroused anger around the world.

From Pakistan to Paris mass demonstrations were held and the angry demand was that the U.S. get out of Vietnam. The hate of U.S. imperialism is growing in massive bursts throughout the world.

But in the U.S. the demonstrations against the war were relatively small and few in number considering the enormity of the event. Partly, this was due to surprise and the holiday season, but a more important cause was that mass action has not been organized except for infrequent, months-apart occasions.

In New York City a protest was held in Times Square on Thursday, June 30, a day after the news of the bombings. The demonstration, participated in by a number of groups and directed by Youth Against War & Fascism, attracted about 500 people who surrounded the recruiting station in the middle of the square with their picket line while spectators lined the sidewalks.

But a few hundred protestors are only a beginning. Much more is needed. The mass of people must be led to respond to events immediately with mass action.

It is to be hoped that the August 6 demonstration in New York City sponsored by a united front of anti-war groups will be a mass protest of many thousands.

**New York Hospitals "heartbreaking , depressing and disgraceful" but...**

# Chinese Medical Care Excellent and Free

By Eleanor Stephens

"I went out of curiosity. I knew little or nothing about this country, population . . . We visited the major cities of China, factories, steel mills, kindergartens, communes and seven or eight medical establishments. I was able to see for myself the many and varied facets of Chinese health and medical practice."

A Canadian physician and professor of surgery, Dr. G. Leslie Wilcox of Alberta, wrote the above sentence introducing his article "Observations on Medical Practices" appearing in the June issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, published in Chicago.

"We visited some of the old slum areas of Shanghai, where thousands had died of starvation and disease at the end of the war with Japan. In Shanghai alone, according to foreign estimates, as many as 20,000 bodies each year were picked up from the streets . . . This was the area where disease was rampant . . . We talked to one old lady who had

lost six of her eight children, some dying of starvation in her arms . . .

"Now we found the neighborhood and its homes to be clean. We saw happy, healthy children. We heard the remark that living in this area before was like living in hell; now it was like living in heaven . . . prostitution, vice and venereal disease have been almost eliminated."

Dr. Wilcox' five-page article attests to his amazement at finding conditions in China infinitely better than he had been led to believe. But his chief concern, of course, was with the field of medicine which in China is free for all.

"In Chinese medicine and in medical training, great emphasis is placed on public health and preventive medicine. Disease was a major problem in China, and they have accomplished a great deal in preventing the large epidemics. The infant mortality rate has dropped until now it is comparable to Canada's rate. Cholera, smallpox, typhoid, typhus and venereal disease have been almost eliminated . . .

"I visited several of the newer hospitals in Peking . . . The med-

ical care was excellent . . .

"I spent a very interesting afternoon on the wards with two young surgeons, both of whom had been trained in China . . . For many years I have examined medical students for higher degrees in surgery, and I virtually gave these two an oral examination for over two hours. I would have passed both these men for higher degrees in surgery . . .

The facilities for research were excellent. The latest medical equipment was available. In my own hospital the equipment we use for testing of pulmonary function comes from Holland. The makers of the equipment told me that they have sold more of their machines to China than to any other country."

One of the attitudes of the Chinese that seemed to puzzle the Canadian doctor was their lack of a proper respect for money. "I repeatedly asked how much a surgeon was paid for his services. At this the interpreters always looked pained, as though I had mentioned a bad word . . . Our interpreters, all college graduates, earned only 60 yuan. The fact that workers earned

more than they did not seem to bother them because, as they explained, they needed less food than a man or woman performing heavy manual labor."

In New York City, on July 6th of this year, the city's Health Services Administrator, Dr. Howard J. Brown, described the situation in the city's hospitals as "heartbreaking, depressing and disgraceful." He threatened to close down one of the city's 20 hospitals because of shortages of staff and equipment.

Dr. Brown reported finding a patient on a stretcher at Bellevue who had been waiting for six hours because no orderly was available to take him to the X-ray room.

A New York Times survey reported that such necessary drugs as digitalis, quinine, insulin and antibiotics were not given in many municipal hospitals during the night shifts because of the shortage of nurses.

"Only 17 registered nurses were among those caring for 1,800 patients at Bellevue and Metropolitan," Dr. Brown asserted.

The United States is the richest country in the world, and China is one of the poorest. But the great gulf between them is not in their relative wealth but in their two social systems.

## - We Will Win

(Continued from Page 1)

son threatened the Vietnamese people, and the U.S. "cannot be driven from South Vietnam by force."

But the war-mad ravings of Johnson, calculated to frighten Vietnam into surrender, have been thrown back in his teeth by Ho Chi Minh. Johnson's threats have only served to unite the Vietnamese as one man for the coming struggle.

In his heroic pledge "never to surrender" the revolutionary Vietnamese leader voiced the deepest sentiments, not only of the Vietnamese people, but of the billion fold masses of Asia who are determined to fight to the death rather than submit to Johnson's insane vision of the "Pacific Era" of U.S. imperialism.

## - Black Power

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Vietnam war for his listeners.

"It was the conditions SNCC found itself in in the South which led it to call for Black Power, and Black Power is the beginning of a revolutionary program for the Black Belt," Haughton said. "But to be meaningful Black Power must go beyond the ballot and proportional representation to black possession of the land in the Black Belt."

"Political self-determination must be the focus if the Black Power slogan is to be revolutionary," Haughton said. "The black communities must be controlled politically, economically, culturally, and socially by the people of the communities. This means banks, stores, and all business."

## - Dominican Fraud

Continued from page 3

sored Balaguer regime and its army. Garcia-Godoy set up a million dollar emergency fund for private investors; the U.S. Agency for International Development chipped in a \$5 million and the U.S. controlled Inter-American Development Bank has brought in another \$5 million."

Corporations like Frick Co., Glycerin Corp. of America, Libby International, Kelvinator (American Motors), Chemetron (napalm producer), Coca Cola, and Royal Crown Cola will all receive investment aid to exploit the Dominican people as they did under Trujillo and other U.S. puppets.

## -Chicago Uprising

(Continued from Page 1)

machine guns, but to the oppressed black people fighting for their freedom.

The advice was ignored as Afro-Americans stoned police vans, and in at least one case, pinned down police with fire from apartment house roofs so that the cops had to send for heavy weapons.

During the night, a young girl and a man, both black, were killed.

On Thursday, Governor Kerner called out 4,000 National Guardsmen, almost half of whom had just undergone two weeks of riot control training. They were armed with rifles, bayonets and machineguns. They patrolled the black neighborhood in jeeps and trucks with orders to shoot to kill if fired at.

It was the second time this month that the National Guard had been called out against a black uprising. On the July Fourth weekend, Governor Morrison of Nebraska sent Guardsmen into the Near North Side ghetto of Omaha, an area he had described as "unfit for human habitation."

On Saturday city officials in Chicago were announcing that "law and order"—that is to say the status quo with rich oppressors on top and the oppressed Afro-Americans on the bottom—had been restored.

A few concessions were made: 25 sprinklers will be put on hydrants so children can cool off, and the city promised to ask for Federal funds for swimming pools.

But not so much as a promise was made to end the 25% unemployment in the ghetto, or to improve the substandard housing that covers more than two thirds of the area.

These and other deep grievances, which lay at the root of the problem, remained. The Black Revolution continued to ferment.

## New Yorkers Get Lesson in American Way

# Subway Fare Boosted; Bankers Are Happy

By John Moore

NEW YORK, July 10—A gift of the American democratic processes was extended to New Yorkers last week.

On July 5th they got a 33 per cent increase in the subway fare. The 15 cent token would now cost 20 cents.

Last fall New Yorkers had been given "democratic choice!" Instead of voting for one of two machine politicians, they were allowed to choose between a machine politician and a direct representative of the big banks. The bankers' boy, Lindsay (from a banker's family and whose brother is now Vice President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company) was backed by bankers' dollars which bought praise from "liberals" who portrayed him as a reformer. He was elected. But people's lives went on unchanged.

Last week when a crucial question affecting the lives of New York's millions came up—the question of raising the subway fare—there was no vote. Nobody talked about the "democratic choice" or the "democratic processes" when it came to deciding that.

The decision was simply shoved at the people of the city after a computerized process removed even the necessity of politicians voting for it.

The skids had long been greased for such an increase in fares.

Business interests had long ago taken most decisions out of the hands of not only the people but out of the hands of city politicians (who had sometimes responded to the severe pressure of the people). Subway financing had been arranged

by state law to bar subsidies from the city. Though a vital city service like this could and should be run free, it was made law that fares must support it.

City expenses have climbed steeply recently; the drain of war inflation on top of graft with the richest element in the city, the banks, exempted from paying taxes, has put the city deeper and deeper in debt. Big business interests demanded a fare increase and to justify it the finger was pointed to exorbitant upstate fares where private bus companies had raised their profits with the help of their friends on the Public Service Commission (which supposedly is to bar unfair increases in fares).

City politicians, both Republican and Democrat, fought a mock battle against the fare hike. The Daily News played along with the game, keeping the belief alive that a method would be found to save the 15 cent fare.

But when New Yorkers woke up from the Fourth of July holiday they found the subway fare had been raised during the night. It would cost regular subway riders \$25 a year or more. It was a tax on the poorest. The city would gain about \$115 million by draining them.

Banks, which collect \$150 to \$200 a year in interest from the people of New York, were satisfied—temporarily.

In Albany, the politicians who had played along with all this and helped make it possible, received their boner. They were allowed to vote themselves a 50 per cent increase, raising their salaries from a paltry \$10,000 a year plus liberal expense money, to \$15,000 a year with an even more liberal expense handout.

It was an excellent textbook example of American democracy in action.

Sen. Robert Kennedy quotes Peace Corps volunteers as saying they listen to broadcasts from People's China rather than Voice of America, because they find them "far more interesting."



McNamara: "Wait till the President finishes his speech ..."

by Ta Luu (Vietnam)