

Newark blows its cool

By Robert Terrell
Special to the Guardian

THE BRUTAL, bloody riot which shook Newark last week began virtually the same as every major ghetto riot that has occurred during the last three years. Some white cops trying to arrest a black man.

It ended six days later with almost 30 persons dead and thousands injured and arrested as the rebellion spread to surrounding communities. The grievances of the black community remain unresolved.

It began this way. Wednesday night, July 12, J. W. Smith, a Negro cab driver, was stopped by two patrolmen for alleged traffic violations.

Smith resisted when they sought to arrest him and the officers used force. He was brought to the 4th Precinct, charged with resisting arrest and using loud and obscene language.

Word of the arrest spread through the huge Central Ward which contains the bulk of Newark Negroes. The station house was surrounded by an angry mob throwing rocks an hour later.

Civil rights leaders arrived to disperse the crowd by telling them that Smith had not been harmed. The people asked to see him and when they couldn't they continued to pelt the building. Three Molotov cocktails were thrown.

About midnight the crowd started to move away from the precinct toward Belmont Avenue where they broke windows of some white businesses. They moved almost at will for almost four hours. One liquor store was cleaned out, and windows were broken at a bank.

There was a minimum of looting, however, and at a press conference July 13 Mayor Hugh Addonizio refused to call the outbreak a riot.

Addonizio said he believed there was some substance to police brutality charges made by the Negro community. He said he had directed the chief of police to "reassign the accused officers to administrative tasks." He also indicated that he was calling in the FBI to look into the charges of police brutality.

That night all hell broke loose. Stories of Smith's arrest and alleged beating circulated through the crowded projects, tenements, and bars of the Central Ward all day. By nightfall nearly every Negro in the area believed that Smith had died from a brain hemorrhage.

Leaders in the black community realized that the situation was "ominous" and tried to hold a "peace" demonstration to cool things off before dark. Those who attended ignored the pleas of the leaders to cool it and descended again on the precinct.

The crowd, in the hundreds, broke every window in the building with bricks, bottles and sticks. One little girl who couldn't find a brick walked up to the building and began to punch out the basement windows with a stick. A teenage boy rushed the building while the crowd cheered and tried to break down the front door with a garbage can. When he couldn't get the door to give he emptied the rotting contents of the can on the glass littered front steps.

Police were trapped in the building for almost two hours until they managed to push the crowd back across the street into the Hayes housing projects.

The crowd, now more than a thousand, marched to the business district where people began to loot every white-owned store in sight.

Police were outnumbered and all they could do was drive up and down the streets with their sirens blaring. Occasionally they would stop and try to arrest a looter.

The looters were in a festive mood. (Continued on Page 8)



Now it's Newark, N.J. Over a thousand were injured during ghetto riots beginning July 12.

POP CULTURE



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Burchett: North Korea

By Wilfred Burchett
Guardian staff correspondent

Pyongyang, North Korea

A VISITOR to North Korea is soon informed that apart from land and people, everything he sees is less than 14 years old. Long before the end of the 1950-53 war the whole of the North had been reduced literally to ruins. Not a town, village, factory, school or hospital, escaped the attention of the U.S. bombers. No country in history was so completely ravaged. Even isolated temples far from roads or human habitations were destroyed. Everything the Korean people had inherited from their ancestors; everything they had salvaged from 35 years of Japanese occupation; everything they had built up in the five years between the end of Japanese rule and the beginning of the war, was reduced to rubble.

As one traveled along the roads in the war years, places where the villages had been could sometimes be recognized by the level black patches ready for the plow, with piles of bricks and tiles in neat stacks alongside the road, or by stumps of gateposts showing above the green or rice crops. Wlps of smoke seeping from holes in nearby hillsides were often the only sign of human habitation. Korean life in the war years literally went underground.

Pyongyang, a city of 400,000 when the war started, was reduced to a population of fewer than 80,000, and by the war's end there were only two small buildings left intact. When there was nothing else left to bomb, the ruins themselves were bombed, over and over again. Pyongyang when I had last seen it was a cratered, blackened plain littered with rubble and scrap iron. Today it is a gleaming, modern city of more than a million inhabitants,

with wide tree-lined boulevards and no trace of the war, except the two buildings which had survived intact. Dominating the city is a huge statue of a winged steed with two young persons on its back. "Chollima," according to popular legend, bore its riders 350 miles a day toward the land of happiness. It was adopted as the national symbol for the speed with which reconstruction was tackled.

Even without going into statistics, North Korea is impressive, especially for anyone who saw it during the war. Towns and villages have all been rebuilt and rebuilt well. The basic building material in the cities is light-colored stone which enhances the effect of newness; maximum use has been made of space for boulevards, parks and gardens. The old mud and thatch villages are a thing of the past; houses in the countryside are of brick or stone, with tiled, curved roofs which in the old days were reserved for the rich. The land is intensively cultivated; fields are intersected by irrigation canals and tractors are much in evidence. It was a surprise to learn that the tractors are of Korean design and manufacture.

Interview with Premier

Premier Kim Il Sung, who was 55 this year, commented on the speed with which the country has been rebuilt and the economy developed:

"I tell my Vietnamese comrades that whatever the Americans may destroy with their bombing—if you have the people, the government, the party and the territory, you can quickly rebuild all that is destroyed. . . . The Americans said our country could not rise again in 100 years, but they miscalculated. We rebuilt

Guardian VIEWPOINT

Newark and beyond

Riots in the black ghetto will exist as long as there is a black ghetto. There are more frequent and violent riots today than 10 years ago because black men and women in the ghetto have greater consciousness of the oppressive conditions under which they are forced to live, and greater desperation.

The black race in the United States is said to be "on the march to equality," but the "road to freedom" tends to resemble a treadmill. Black men and women are in movement but they are not actually moving. The capitalist economic and racist system under which we live in the U.S. live sees to that.

One result is the spontaneous and unorganized ghetto riot.

What purpose do ghetto riots serve? So far, very little, except as a barometer for the government to measure just how little genuine help it must extend the Negro people to prevent opposition from getting out of hand.

When the dead are buried, the injured healed and the jailed disposed of, Newark will return to normal. Politicians will dispense a few dollars here and there; leaders will conduct meetings; the anti-poverty program will be beefed up. Summer will pass. Oppression will continue.

The missing element in ghetto riots is organization and political direction. Without either, the black insurrectionists are condemned to fail. What political demands did the Newark rioters present? What organizational unity was evident? At most the riot was a tragic catharsis.

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Political direction and organization does not just mean hating the white man, however understandable such sentiment may be. It means consciousness of why one is oppressed, and this implies a recognition that there is more operative in racism than hatred of the Negro because he is black. American capitalism flourishes on racism. It makes a profit on racism.

The anti-riot bill currently before Congress is an absurd irony. The bill implies that ghetto riots are caused by the perennial "agitator" who inflames an otherwise apathetic populace.

The irony resides in the fact that it is precisely the absence of "agitators" who can educate and organize the ghetto population into a significant political force that renders ghetto riots futile and often self-defeating insurrections.

The American political system is not going to "give" freedom to the black man and woman. It will, despite meaningless palliatives, fight to retain the oppressive status quo.

Only revolutionary struggle will free the colonial black people of America today, as it is freeing the colonial peoples of the entire world. Agitation, organization and education are as vital today to the

black citizen of the U.S. as for the Asian, African and Latin American. Only in this way can the sporadic, spontaneous ghetto riot eventually be translated into organized, coincidental action in all the ghettos.

This will not happen overnight, if it can happen at all. Slowly and painfully the black people of the ghetto are preparing for a confrontation. The nature and goals of that confrontation are still too vague to be discussed as political objectives, and the struggle is far from victory.

But black people must not be left to bear the sole burden of struggle and its consequent suppression. What about the white radicals who, until now, remain estranged from their natural allies, the black radicals in the ghettos?

Ultimately, though it is not today's tactical slogan, "white and black together" will have to be the rallying cry for radicals at the moment of confrontation with the U.S. power structure. When that moment arrives white radicals must be in movement too, in order to support the black freedom fighters and extend the area of struggle in the common quest for radical social change.

LETTERS

Movement controversy about NLF flag

The question of whether or not the flag of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam should be carried during peace demonstrations in the U.S. has been argued in the GUARDIAN'S Opinion column. Veterans for Peace member Aloin R. Warren, July 1, stated that such flags should not be permitted; Walter D. Teague, chairman of the U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF, argued in favor of the flag. The Opinions stimulated a great many letters. Here is a sampling.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Political symbols provoke thought and violence. Are opponents of the Vietnam war justified in using the American flag as their symbol of attachment to democracy and justice? The question is ardently answered "yes" by various Veterans for Peace groups, who stand solid on their honorable military service, their enrollment as voters and taxpayers, and their good name as citizens.

Yet many of these veteran flag-wavers in earlier years had no enthusiasm for the tenets of capitalism. Many of them were—and still are—partisans of the radical left. This raises the question: Can leftists in good conscience fly the American flag? Which leads to a second question: Whose flag is it, the flag of the government and capitalism or the flag of citizens and workers?

In Washington, D.C., on Memorial Day, these questions were dramatized by the spectacle of two opposing sides. Veterans for Peace against the NLF Committee. The middle-aged, prosperous Veterans for Peace, secure with their police parade permit, summoned the Washington police with their riot-squad tactics to prevent the NLF flag-wavers, not so old and not so prosperous, from displaying their symbol of opposition to the Vietnam war. How wide and how narrow are the peace-movement rules of non-exclusion?

Similarly, I raise the question of the right of the NLF Committee to fly the flag of Vietnam. Are they Vietnamese? Do they speak Vietnamese and is their life in the Vietnamese tradition? Have they fought against the imperialist troops in Vietnam?

Sholem Lebovitz
Chicago Veterans for Peace

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Teague's defense of his organization

is too involved for me. I support the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam because they are in the right.

Bill Callison

WEST HAVERSTRAW, N.Y.

No disagreement can be made with Warren's statement that the purposes of the left and peace folk "can only be achieved by world-wide resistance and by building a great coalition of the American people. Anything that detracts from this is a disservice to humanity..." I propose that Warren's scurrilous and unwarranted attack upon Teague and the NLF committee is exactly that detracting tactic which comprises the disservice he speaks of... How does one arrive at so Johnsonian a concept as the "selective non-exclusivism" advocated by the Warrens of the left if they are truly working for a unified movement?

On another matter, as a long-time reader of the GUARDIAN and an activist in politics liberal and left, I would like to present my opinion that with recent changes in staff and structure, your excellent organ has a more than flying chance to become the first independent radical newsweekly our nation has seen in the past century. John A. Cronick

NEW YORK, N.Y.

As an active peace worker, I agree wholeheartedly with Warren in his condemnation of those who insist on making Vietcong flag-waving the focal point of any anti-war demonstration. The aim of a demonstration is to influence our government and the American people. It suits the aims of the hawks when the public turns against such demonstrations.

Nothing could have served the hawks better than to have an agent provocateur

OPINION

"... A no-win policy ..."

It is now obvious that from the very beginning of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, our government has wanted a permanent base in Vietnam.

The entire history of U.S. "peace offensives," bombing pauses, unconditional discussions, willingness to negotiate, etc., has been nothing more than an effective camouflage to hoodwink the American public and demobilize the peace forces.

It therefore seems clear to me that the entire "Negotiations Now" campaign is a giant hoax. Another skillful example of the manipulation of the peace movement by President Johnson to further his own militaristic ends. What is there to negotiate? Why are some peace people so willing to be duped?

There has been much talk about the political insecurity of senators who are up for re-election in 1968 who have been vocal against the President's Vietnam policy. It has been suggested that peace people ought to contribute to these 1968 campaigns in money and effort. I ask, why? Which of these Senators has done anything more than talk peace? If talking peace is considered worthy of support by peace people, then let's support President

Johnson, the greatest peace talker of all.

I will do all I can to help re-elect only those Senators who have talked, worked, and voted for peace. Senators Gruening, Morse and Nelson all voted against allocating more funds to fight the Vietnamese, and thus proved their sincerity.

I am convinced that the peace movement is pursuing a no-win policy as long as it continues to believe that there is anything to negotiate about. Whether we like it or not there are only two realistic positions on Vietnam today:

• The Hawk position—kill and bomb, fight China if necessary, use nuclear weapons if necessary despite the fact that this would lead to the extinction of civilization as we know it.

• The "Get Out of Vietnam Now" position—admitting the U.S. has no right in Vietnam and that the Vietnamese are one people entitled to their national independence without foreign interference.

It is my hope that peace people will work solidly for the "get out" position and not permit their time, effort and money to be diffused into meaningless side issues.

Muriel C. Hyman
Westfield, N. J.

GUARDIAN readers are encouraged to submit their own opinions for this column—between 250 and 400 words—and to suggest other commentary for this column.

burn the American flag at the April 15th Peace Mobilization. Likewise, permitting the erection of a 25-foot pylon displaying Vietcong flags was gross stupidity.

A. A. Smith

DETROIT, MICH.

There is a great need to expose American imperialism and to educate the American people to the causes of aggression and for friendship and understanding of the struggle of all people for free-

dom and national independence. Waving a flag won't do it. There are no short cut gimmicks.

Saul L. Wellman

NEW YORK, N.Y.

The final word on the NLF flag debate is not far off. The solution is as simple as the solution to the war itself—unlimited presence of the symbol of the most admirable revolutionary fire in the world today.

Robin Palmer

Black militants shake rights meetings

By Robert L. Allen

AN UPSURGE of black militancy mixed with continued indifference of most whites created an uneasy tension at recent meetings of the nation's largest civil rights organizations. Leaders of the Congress of Racial Equality and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had to suppress challenges to their own positions by militants within their organizations. Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which announced plans to expand its "Operation Breadbasket" drive for more jobs for Negroes, has already run into opposition from corporations and unions.

The 24th national convention of CORE met in Oakland, Calif., at the beginning of July under the slogan "Black Power." Although the organization has been pictured by the press as a militant, even black nationalist, group there are dissidents within CORE who think the present leadership is too moderate. Efforts of the militants to depose the national officers were beaten back in a closed session by a vote of 85 to 39.

A charge also was made that national director Floyd McKissick, to ease CORE's financial crisis, was planning a new special fund, aided by Sen. Robert Kennedy (D-N.Y.), in exchange for CORE's political support in the 1968 election. McKissick conceded that some of Kennedy's aides had been helpful in setting up such a fund but denied that it had been done on the basis of promised political support.

Less than two weeks after the convention the Ford Foundation granted \$175,000 to CORE, most of it for the group's chapter in racially tense Cleveland. It was the first grant by the Foundation to a group which advocates black power. The money is to be used to hire a staff of 10 and bring in outside consultants to work on voter registration, job training, leadership instruction and community organization.

The convention passed resolutions condemning the Vietnam war as a "racist and genocidal adventure," and called for a black draft resistance campaign. Heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali was hailed as "a great black patriot" and given the organization's annual award for "distinguished service to peace, democracy and freedom."

The group also adopted proposals for the development of black political power, militant black leadership, improved self image, new links with Africa, consumer blocs and better enforcement of federal anti-discrimination laws.

CORE president Wilfred Ussery was re-elected by delegates representing a membership of 100,000. His re-election



INJURED NEWARK RESIDENT LED FROM BUILDING BY COF
Riot raged in New Jersey while moderate NAACP talked in Boston

assured the reappointment of McKissick. Convention delegates struck the word "multiracial" from the CORE constitution which had been used to describe the organization. Whites would not be excluded from membership, however, although this was desired by some delegates. Said Ussery, "The very nature of black power programs will define the role of the participants. In some instances whites will not be able to implement the programs we adopt."

James Farmer, founder and former national director, told the CORE convention: "CORE is on the right track now." He told the delegates "to quit talking black power and implement it."

Although the term was never officially mentioned, talk about black power was everywhere at the NAACP's 58th annual convention in Boston July 10-15.

At a pre-convention press conference July 9 Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP and chief advocate of legislative struggle for civil rights, complained: "I don't want this to sound like a defense program. I hope I'm not on trial here."

Although he may not have been personally on trial, Wilkins' policies certainly were. Young militants, known as the "Young Turks," who have been active within the NAACP for several years once again attempted and failed to get the staid civil rights organization to adopt a more militant posture. The militants, mostly from the NAACP's youth division, sought to gain control of the policy making board of directors.

They also wanted to bring resolutions on the floor of the convention calling for economic power in black communities, community control of schools, a guaranteed minimum annual income and condemnation of the Vietnam war similar to the position adopted by King. The resolutions never came up for discussion. The dispute broke into the open when Cecil Moore, controversial president of

the North Philadelphia NAACP branch and black power advocate, organized a picket line in front of convention headquarters. Pickets carried signs critical of Wilkins. The next day Moore was suspended from office by Wilkins.

The NAACP, convening in the wake of the defeat of civil rights legislation for the first time in nine years and facing the imminent passage of an anti-riot bill by Congress, appeared to be headed for rough times. This despite the fact that its membership (441,169) and income (over \$2 million in 1966) have been climbing steadily. The Young Turks and others in the NAACP believe that the constitutional battle for civil rights has already accomplished about as much as it possibly can. "The real trouble with the NAACP is it's too conservative, too responsible and too moderate," said Chester Lewis, a member of the Wichita, Kan., branch. "There is more segregated housing in 1967 than in 1957, more school segregation than before 1954, and the schools are less equal," he said.

Another member voiced concern that the organization may "have probably fallen into seeking respectability, which cuts down on effectiveness" in the ghettos.

Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.) was awarded the NAACP's 1967 Spingarn Award for his "dramatic demonstration that race need be no insurmountable barrier to political advancement." The gold medal was presented to Brooke by his colleague, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.).

Although NAACP leaders have strongly denounced ghetto conditions as encouraging uprisings, the organization was quick to condemn the Newark rebellion and express approval of the tactics employed by police and National Guardsmen in putting down the revolt. A resolution prepared by Wilkins called on

"all law-abiding citizens of both races to act promptly and sternly to put down" the rebelling black people of Newark.

Conditions in the ghetto also have occupied the attention of King and the SCLC. As the NAACP opened its convention King announced in Chicago plans to launch a nation-wide campaign to obtain jobs for black people in 42 cities. The program, known as "Operation Breadbasket," was designed to put pressure on business corporations to get them to open more jobs.

The program has already met with opposition from one of its prime targets, General Motors, which released a statement defending its hiring and promotion policies. The statement was supported by Leonard Woodstock, a United Auto Workers vice president, who said that "there was a time when we were critical of G.M." but that this was no longer the case.

The new SCLC program followed the defeat of King's open housing campaign in Chicago and the withdrawal last month of the Chicago branch of the NAACP from the Chicago Freedom Movement which King heads. The NAACP branch disapproved of King's plans for an open housing rally at Weston, site of a proposed giant nuclear research facility west of Chicago.

The future political direction of SCLC will be discussed at its convention in Atlanta Aug. 14-17. Dr. Andrew J. Young, executive director of the group, said that SCLC had never endorsed a candidate for political office but this policy would be "reassessed" at the convention.

King, who heads SCLC, is also on the national council of the National Conference for New Politics which is meeting in Chicago on Labor Day weekend to consider ways of opposing President Johnson in 1968. The organization is considering proposing a left-liberal peace ticket headed by Dr. Benjamin Spock and King.

Although King has said he would not join such a ticket he also said recently that the Vietnam war was creating a "fluid political situation" which might "well cause realignments in American politics and make relevant an independent candidacy." He added that "I do not conceive of this as my role."

Committee formed to protect GIs

LEGAL AND PRACTICAL assistance to GIs opposing the Vietnam war is being offered by the newly-formed Committee for GI Rights, with headquarters in New York.

The committee grew out of the recent court martial of Pvt. Andrew Stapp and other soldiers at Ft. Sill, Okla., who are exercising their right to speak and read freely and contact fellow soldiers with anti-war literature. The statement of Pvt. Richard Ferrin, also of Ft. Sill, which appeared as the "Opinion" in the July 15 *GUARDIAN*, was issued by the committee. It will be distributed to servicemen along with the pamphlet "Soldiers Against the War."

The Committee plans to help servicemen with legal aid and anti-war reading material and advice. Anyone who knows of GIs who would want to be contacted by the Committee should send their names and addresses to: Committee for GI Rights, P.O. Box 484, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011.

Sponsors of the Committee include: Brig. Gen. Hugh B. Hester, U.S. Army (Ret.); H. Rap Brown, chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Prof. Sidney Peek, co-chairman, National Mobilization Committee; Key Martin, chairman, Youth Against War and Fascism; and Grace Mora Newman, Ft. Hood Three Defense Committee.

Bettina jailed

BETTINA APITHEKER, student leader at the University of California at Berkeley, is serving a 45-day prison term even though she is six months pregnant. She and 565 other students were convicted on charges stemming from a sit-in at Sproul Hall in 1964, when the Student Free Speech Movement was born.

Following is part of a speech delivered by the young activist on the steps of Sproul Hall June 26, the eve of her incarceration:

"It is very interesting going to jail six months pregnant. It will be the first kid that ever served his sentence before he sat-in. I understand that some famous people have been born in jail, so maybe everything will work out all right. Going to jail now is almost like giving the kid an installment plan—a credit system. In other words, when he sits in at Sproul Hall 20 years from now they'll give him six weeks' credit."

Nicaragua's bloody election

By Alfred Hopkins
Special to the Guardian

"GENERAL Somoza is a friend of mine," commented U.S. Ambassador Aaron Brown recently in announcing his resignation. "He is an intelligent man, a capable man. . . He is a very good man, there's no doubt about it."

But for 90% of Nicaraguans, Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle and his family represent a ferocious band of thieves, murderers and extortionists.

The general was "elected" president last February in a bloody and fraudulent election after taking off his uniform and bowing to Washington's demands for "reforms" in line with the Alliance for Progress.

But before the "free" election was over several hundred opposition demonstrators were shot down by the general's personal army, others were assassinated, the opposition press was closed and most opposition leaders were jailed.

"I didn't vote," a worker commented bitterly, "because the Liberals and the Conservatives are all in it together."

Many peasants and workers accepted the money, food and liquor handed out by Somoza's enclaves, while others voted for a continuation of the 36-year dictatorship out of fear for their jobs and of the armed soldiers who "guarded" every polling place.

Yet in spite of the bribes, intimidations, and assassinations, "the election was won by the Conservative Party," asserted Dr. Roberto Pals Castillo, Conservative Party president.

This was based on the contention of the Conservative representative on the three-man electoral tribunal that the results were reversed in favor of the Liberals, Somoza's party.

Anyone who cared to could disprove the

story of a "free" and "honest" election—echoed in the U.S. press—simply by going to areas that went "100%" for Somoza. He'd find numerous persons who voted for the opposition.

The election demonstrated to the people once again that the Somoza family will never give up power peacefully. The not-too-secret support the U.S. gave Somoza has also increased anti-American feelings, particularly among workers. "We look to revolution because the Communists are for the poor, the workers and the peasants and the rich are for the capitalists and the Somozas," a worker said.

"A lot of us look to the Cuban Revolution," a labor leader said, "because it seems like the only way of bettering our condition."

The election filled the vacancy created by the death of René Schick, a Somoza man, in August, 1964. In the interim the position was filled by Luis Somoza, another son of the original dictator, Anastasio Somoza García, who was assassinated in 1956.

During Luis's brief presidency, sporadic and unsuccessful guerrilla-type warfare broke out and sent a shiver of fear through the family. The Washington argument that "social revolution" was the only way to combat "communism" then became credible and Anastasio was groomed for the job, taking a leave of absence as commander of the National Guard.

With assets valued at over half a billion dollars, the Somoza family owns or controls more than half of the country's haciendas (including one that extends into Costa Rica), a third of the cotton industry (the country's chief export product), the major textile plant, slaughter houses, cattle farms, sugar mills, the

beer industry, an airline, two seaports, 24 radio stations, two television stations and three newspapers.

Since the family also has dictatorial control and personal authority over the National Guard, the Somozas have their fingers in every aspect of national life, can fix prices, establish laws for their own benefit and hire, fire or jail workers, peasants, students and "opposition" politicians.

What isn't owned or controlled by the Somoza family is in the hands of other oligarchs, Liberal or Conservative, while the majority of the population, underfed, underpaid, illiterate and afflicted by diseases, remains completely outside of the political-economic game.

About 78% of all children of school age are not in school, and only 3% ever receive a university education.

The bragged-about economic growth of 7% to 8% annually in the last five or six years has benefited almost exclusively the capitalistic and oligarchic sectors and has been carried out largely with the help of foreign loans, increasing the indebtedness of the country, and its dependence on the U.S.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that workers, peasants and students are in a revolutionary mood, but they face an enemy that has the loyalty of the 4,000-man National Guard—established by U.S. marines after their 20-year occupation of the country from 1912 to 1933. As if to prove their loyalty, Guardsmen opened fire on a crowd of opposition demonstrators two weeks before the election and killed and wounded hundreds.

The government blamed the incident on the "communists" and used it as an excuse to jail nearly all opposition political leaders, along with students and presumed leftists.

Student radicals are split between the



Harbortank in the New York Post
The other Latin-American summit

Social Christians and the Marxists and the latter are divided into Moscow, Peking and Cuban factions. The government has spies in all the faculties of the national and Catholic universities. They help the U.S. Embassy keep a list of anti-Somoza and anti-U.S. students who are refused visas to study in the U.S.

"The CIA is also active," a law student told me. "They come around and offer students \$300 a month to work for them. But everyone knows who the agents are and they have absolutely no support among us."

I asked students about the possibility of an armed struggle. "The trouble is that the army is so powerful," one said, "and it controls all the arms in the country."

"There is a small group called the Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional that has carried out some activities," another said, "but it hasn't had much success."

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Newark blows its cool

(Continued from Page 1)

They realized that they had the police department at their mercy and they took their time laughing and talking while they cleared out the stores.

Men, women, and children. Everyone. People were taking everything they could carry, roll, drag, or slide. Many people used cars returning again and again to pick up more loot. Pawn shops, furniture stores, appliance stores and liquor stores were given priority.

When a store was selected, sentries would be posted at each corner and a group of 40 or 60 people would methodically pull down the metal gates with coordinated cries of "heave ho."

Each time a police car drove through the area the looters stopped momentarily to throw bricks and anything else they could find. One patrol car had all its windows broken out before it could accelerate away from the angry crowd.

Initially the crowd ignored the many whites who drove through the area gawking. By 11 p.m., however, they began to stone every white person they saw.

One white man driving a Good Humor truck was stopped on Springfield Avenue and beaten. The crowd let him go, turned his truck over, set it afire, and moved to a liquor store.

Police gained a semblance of control by midnight and they moved through the area with sound equipment warning the people that anyone still on the streets by 1 a.m. might be shot.

Addonizio requested assistance from Governor Richard Hughes early Friday morning. By daylight the National Guard was patrolling the area in jeeps and armored personnel carriers.

Hughes and Addonizio scoffed at the basic reasons for the rebellion. They insisted that the planned New Jersey State

Medical School and Training Center—cause of much tension in the area—still would be built in the Central Ward, ousting hundreds of Negroes from their homes.

The two officials implied that "outside agitators" stirred up the community. "This appears to be organized," said Hughes. Both men admitted, however, that they had no evidence of outside organization.

The charges were refuted by Negroes as well as U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark. James Meredith, who witnessed the rebellion, said, "The only Negroes who I heard saying that outside people stirred up the riots were Negroes from news media in New York."

Beginning Friday morning the Newark Police Department, the New Jersey State Patrol, and the National Guard took over the riot area with a vengeance.

"We have got to kill somebody to show these black bastards that we mean business," said one of the Newark patrolmen. This is exactly what they proceeded to do. The people of the Central Ward were systematically insulted, bludgeoned, and killed after Friday morning.

Police were observed firing high powered rifles indiscriminately into buildings they "suspected" might hold snipers.

Police were careful to cover their actions. They haven't permitted newsmen to photograph the hundreds of bloody "casualties" which are being taken to City Hospital.

The death rate rose steadily after Friday morning even though the major portion of the rioting was over by that time.

Most people who are familiar with the situation in Newark feel that the city has only received a "preview" of the chaos which is to come. Newark (pop. 405,000) is the only major northern city in the

nation where Negroes outnumber whites. The angry black citizens of Newark are acutely aware of this and they appear determined to improve their plight—or else.

Said one black teen-ager: "The white man has pushed us back and pushed us back. But while he was pushing we were on a giant spring. Now we have sprung."

Poet LeRoi Jones jailed in Newark

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE of Afro-American Artists and Writers was formed July 16 to demand the release from jail and dropping of charges or reduction in bail against black poet-playwright Le Roi Jones and two colleagues. They were stopped by police about noon July 14, accused of unlawful possession of firearms and looting, and severely beaten.

Jones, who along with the people of Stirling St. in Newark operates a theater called Spirit House, often has spoken out against building the projected New Jersey State Medical School in the Central Ward because it would displace hundreds of Negro families. Witnesses said the attack by police was centered on Jones, though Barry Wynn and Charles McCrae also were seriously injured.

Jones, whose writings are directed against white oppression, was held on \$25,000 bail. The other two men's bail was set at \$10,000 each.

A member of the ad hoc committee, novelist John O. Killens, said Jones "is a spokesman for the black people who tells the truth. . . . If Jones is squashed, the black people will stop talking and telling the truth." Jones was born in Newark in 1934.