

# Striking New York Printers Break Publishers' Front as Post Resumes Publication

**By Jack Klein**  
NEW YORK, March 6 — The almost unanimous decision of New York City's printers achieved an important breakthrough on March 4 when the lock-out carried on for 30 days was breached by the New York Post's resumption of publication.

When Typographical Union No. 6 struck four newspapers in this city last Dec. 8, the New York Post and other major dailies belonging to the Publishers' Association shut down in order to put a continued, unbroken pressure on the union and to blame the printers for callously "imposing" a news blackout on the public.

Simultaneous with the announcement that the Post would resume publication, its owner, Dorothy Schiff, resigned from the Publishers' Association.

On the picket line, the strikers greeted the news of the breach in the publishers' ranks with jubilation. The publishers could not control their fury. Their chief negotiator, Amory Bradford, said Post publisher Dorothy Schiff would "never" her decision. The politicians who had tried to break the strike on the spurious grounds that it was intolerable for the city to deprive the people of New York of all their newspapers, and the strikers who had belatedly joined the news "black-out" when they had no deplorable alternative but to blame the publishers for the strike without any sign of a lockout.

Old Post publisher Dorothy Schiff was able to resume publication at will. She merely took back her employees and the Post resumed publishing under the old contract. After the strike is concluded the union will negotiate a new contract with the publishers.

Attention to blowing sky-high publishers' propaganda about the union's disregard for public and rendering it unusable by politicians in the city is more difficult. The Post, which used to have a circulation of half a million, is now down to 375,000, and its price has risen to 10 cents. The Post, which used to be a news paper, is now a mere gossip sheet. Should the Post further raise its price it will begin to lose its readership and its circulation. It is an example of the newspaper business that if people read any daily paper for a while and get used to its price, it will lose its readership and other features.

**Columbia Law Professor**  
Henry F. de Vries, who recently announced his resignation from the Columbia University faculty on the grounds that the school takes a dim view of such activities.

**Attorney Victor C. Poulos**, a United Fruit executive, expressed his disapproval of the "indiscriminate" advocacy of agrarian reform by "naïve idealists" whom, he suggests, are being led by subversive elements.

# Miss. Racists Shoot Down a Rights Worker



Robert Moss

**GREENWOOD, Miss., March 1** — James Travis, a 20-year-old field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was gunned last night by three white men and is in a hospital in critical condition.

Travis is in the University Hospital in Jackson with a shoulder wound and a flattened bullet lodged near his spine at the base of his back.

Robert Moss, director of SNCC's Mississippi voter registration project, and Randolph Blackwell, field director of the Atlanta-based Voter-Education Project, were riding with Travis on a highway outside of Greenwood. Three white men followed them in an untagged white Buick.

The three white people fired on the Negroes with pistols. Bullets smashed both front windows. Travis, the driver of the car, ducked under the seat. Moss grabbed the wheel and brought the car to a halt. Travis was given emergency medical attention at Greenwood. He was taken to a hospital and then brought to a hospital in Jackson.

The shooting was a direct reprisal for SNCC's voter-registration work. Moss said that 100 Negroes had attempted to register in Greenwood in the two days before the shooting. "The first real breakthrough in Mississippi."

Travis was born in Jackson, Miss., and grew up there. He was among 20 young people from Mississippi who joined the Freedom Riders in 1961. Since that time he has worked for the movement. Last summer he was in Vicksburg, Miss., on SNCC's voter-registration project there.

For the past month and a half, he has been working on a smaller project in Orangeburg, South Carolina. He wanted to work in Miss., however, and came to Greenwood.

SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman said in a wire to President Kennedy: "Travis, Robert Moss, and Randolph Blackwell almost died last night. This incident is clearly connected with the fact that at least 150 Negroes have tried to register in Greenwood this week. We urge you to take executive action to prevent murder in Mississippi."

**MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 1** — James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said today that the shooting of James Travis was a direct result of the SNCC's voter registration work in Mississippi. (Continued on Page 2)

# THE MILITANT

Published in the interests of the Working People  
Vol. 27 - No. 10 Monthly, March 11, 1963 Price 10¢

# Poll Shows 64% Against A U.S. Attack on Cuba

**By Fred Halstead**  
MARCH 5 — In spite of the unpopularity of the U.S. Cuba propaganda hitting the U.S. public since last fall, a majority of the American people are opposed to an invasion of Cuba. More are opposed now than were before the Cuban crisis, according to the Gallup poll published Feb. 26.

When asked if the U.S. should "send our armed forces into Cuba to help overthrow Castro," 61 per cent said no. Only 20 per cent said yes, and 19 per cent had no opinion. The same question had been asked last October just before Kennedy's break-of-nuclear-war speech. At that time 52 per cent said no, 25 per cent said yes, and 15 per cent had no opinion.

Similar sentiments have been reported by surveys across the country. It is clear there is considerably less hysteria about Cuba in the country as a whole than there is in Washington. Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) declared on the Senate floor Feb. 10 that he suspected the CIA was responsible for many of the hysterical allegations by Congressmen that they Cuba is a military threat to the stability of the U.S.

Morse revealed that the editor of the Cuban counter-revolutionary magazine, Roberto Livio, had offered him "a sensational collection of photographs" on the "Cuban military buildup." Said Morse: "One must assume that other members of Congress have been offered not only pictures, but similar allegations, as well by the Cuban refugees, their political organs and their publicity organs." Morse said the fact that the CIA subsidizes these organs "raises the suspicion that the taxpayer's money is being used to promote a particular policy favored by the Agency." Morse also reported that Roberto Livio has recently ceased

# Dominican Cops Attack Students



Lyndon Johnson

The inauguration of the Dominican Republic's new "democratic" president, Juan Bosch, on Feb. 21 was marked by a brutal attack upon a peaceful student demonstration by Dominican police.

The unprovoked demonstrations were described as sympathizers of the Venezuelan Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN). It was young members of the FALN who asked the Venezuelan Embassy in Washington last month and asked it to host a protest at the visit of Venezuelan President Rómulo Betancourt to the United States.

Apparently the students were demonstrating because Betancourt was on the receiving end, as was Vice President Lyndon Johnson. Betancourt ran into other trouble on his way home from his conference with Kennedy in Mexico. He tried unsuccessfully to get Mexican President Lopez Mateos to include something against Cuba in the customary joint communique issued during such visits.

A UPI dispatch said that the Dominican demonstrators also shouted anti-American slogans. As the police attacked the students, security guards hurried Vice President Johnson and Betancourt off the scene. (Continued on Page 4)

they will not of habit continue reading it. Thus the publishers of these papers still carrying on the lockout, who are protesting that whenever they work, will now have to balance the possible permanent loss of circulation to the Post against their anti-union feelings.

For the four papers which are struck — and two of these are carrying papers in the most direct competition with the Post — it is a choice between permanent loss of circulation or abandonment of their original, mostly take-it-or-leave-it offer to the union. For three to start publishing it will mean they will have to begin to engage in what they have so far avoided — true collective bargaining.

What Amory Bradford, the publishers' spokesman, meant about Mrs. Schiff's reporting his decision to resume publishing the Post could well be the action of Mary's and Gumbel's, the city's two giant department stores. They are refusing to advertise in the Post. Dorothy Schiff left the cut out of the bag several weeks ago when she said the "Madison Avenue crowd" was supporting the publishers' adamant stand.

Newspapers derive about 90 per cent of their revenue from advertising and only about ten per cent from circulation. The "Madison Avenue crowd" are the big advertising agencies in the city. Since part of the headline is (Continued on Page 2)

# No Young Help Wanted Jobless Rate for Teen-Agers Hits 15%

**By Harry Sheppard**  
Even the high unemployment rate for the country as a whole doesn't begin to tell the story of unemployment among the youth. The jobless rate for young people is 15 per cent. For the whole working class, it is 12 per cent. The situation is even worse among young people of racial minorities.

Unemployment among teenagers has become such a sore spot that even Attorney General Kennedy has expressed concern. He talked the rate in unemployment and in official drop-outs to the rate in juvenile crime. Over one million youth were arrested in 1960.

Kennedy quoted these figures to a House committee hearing to a 4.5 per cent of the working class is unemployed in Los Angeles and 20 per cent of the working youth are idle in New York City. 10 per cent of workers under 21 are out of work.

Many young people, especially those racially oppressed, face the future with cynicism and despair. They see no reason for staying in school when school means no promise for them. Many drop out

in hope of finding some kind of work and immediate income. But to find a meaningful life — even adequate employment — is a hopeless quest for millions of young people in the social jungle of America. Thousands seek careers from the dance, from poetry, from journalism, and from the big ones of their future, in desperation.

While the American youth are already in what amounts to a depression in terms of their employment opportunities, the onslaught of automation is cutting down available jobs. The system are reacting by and large with defensive measures designed to keep them already working on the job. The youth therefore find themselves opposed out of, or unable to get into, the unions.

From their executive council meeting in Miami Beach the top labor bureaucrats of the AFL-CIO recently asked the government to better publicize the situation. President George Meany said that there have to be 1,200,000 new jobs each year to take care of youth who are entering the labor

force. These jobs are not being created.

Kennedy proposed to the House committee that a four-year youth conscription serve be set up to provide jobs for a maximum of 60,000 young men of ages of 18-20 per month.

When a Republican congressman asked if an anti-compulsion clause shouldn't be added to the proposed conscription, Attorney General Kennedy responded with alarm and negatively. Helping 60,000 is fine, but what of the remaining 700,000 unemployed youth?

What young people need is not just to stay in school or to join a conscription corps. They need jobs with good pay which will enable them to become useful members of society. Training and schooling in the different branches and techniques of industry is necessary, but such training must have real concrete jobs as its goal.

If young people had a perspective of obtaining satisfactory, concrete jobs, school dropouts and juvenile crime would diminish.