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

By Jack Katz

NEW YORK, March 6 — The militant perseverance of New York City's printers achieved an important breakthrough on March 4 when the lock-out carried on by four of the city's newspapers for 88 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 combined, murderous 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 conceal their fury. Their chief negotiator, Amory Bradford, said *Post* publisher Dorothy Schiff would regret her decision. The politicians, from President Kennedy on down, who had tried to break the strike on the spurious grounds that it was intolerable for the printers to deprive the people of New York of all their newspapers, were silent. None of them hailed the ending of the news "blackout," which they had so deplored. Nor did they revise their previous statements blaming the "blackout" on the strike without any mention of a lockout.

Old Pact

Mrs. Schiff was able to resume publication at will. She merely called back her employees and the power in publishing under the old contract. After the strike is concluded the union will negotiate a separate, new contract with the *Post*.

In addition to blowing sky-high all the publishers' propaganda claims about the union's disregard for the public and rendering interference by politicians in the strike all the more difficult, the resumption of publication by the *Post* seriously weakens the publishers' front. The *Post*, which used to have a press run of 375,000, put out an edition of half a million on March 4. These were quickly sold out. Should the *Post* further increase its press run it can begin to cut seriously into the readership of the other papers. It is an axiom of the newspaper business that if people read any daily paper for a while and get used to its comic strips and other features,

Bertram Powers

they will put out of habit continue reading it. Thus the publishers of those papers still carrying on the lockout, who can resume publishing whenever they wish, 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 evening papers in the most direct competition with the *Post* — it is a choice between permanent loss of circulation or abandonment of their original, measly take-it-or-leave-it offer to the union. For these 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, spoke about Mrs. Schiff's regretting her decision to resume publishing the *Post* could well be the action of Macy's and Gimbel's, the city's two giant department stores. They are refusing to advertise in the *Post*. Dorothy Schiff let the cat out of the bag several weeks ago when she said the "Madison Avenue crowd" was supporting the publishers' adamant stand.

Newspapers derive about 80 per cent of their revenue from advertising and only about ten per cent from circulation. The "Madison Avenue crowd" are the big advertising agencies.

Since part of the hullabaloo di-

(Continued on Page 2)

Miss. Racists Shoot Down a Rights Worker

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 1 — James Travis, a 25-year-old field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating 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 neck.

Robert Moses, 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 whites opened fire on the Negroes with pistols. Bullets smashed both front windows. Travis, the driver of the car, shouted that he had been hit. Moses grabbed the wheel and brought the car to a halt. Travis was given emergency medical attention at Mississippi Vocational College and then brought to a hospital.

The shooting was a direct reprisal for SNCC's voter-registration work. Moses said that 150 Negroes had attempted to register in Greenwood in the two days before the shooting, "the first real breakthrough in Mississippi."

Jimmy Travis was born in Jackson, Miss., and grew up there. He was among 30 young people from Mississippi who joined the Freedom Rides 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 similar 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 Moses, 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

(Continued on Page 3)

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

By Fred Halstead

MARCH 5 — In spite of the unprecedented barrage of anti-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," 64 per cent said no. Only 20 per cent said yes, and 16 per cent had no opinion. The same question had been asked last October just before Kennedy's brink-of-nuclear-war speech. At that time 63 per cent said no, 25 per cent yes, and 13 per cent had no opinion.

Similar sentiments have been reported by newsmen 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. 16 that he suspected the CIA was responsible for many of the hysterical allegations by Congressmen that tiny Cuba is a military threat to the mighty U.S.

Morse revealed that the editor of the Cuban counter-revolutionary magazine, *Bohemia Libre*, 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 countless 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 *Bohemia Libre* has recently ceased publications. According to the Feb. 8 Washington *Daily News*, "reports from Miami's Cuban colony are that the Central Intelligence Agency had been subsidizing it, and a couple of weeks ago, got tired." Among reasons cited for the CIA's dumping of the magazine was: "that if the actual size of the CIA's subsidy of *Bohemia Libre* got into the hands of Congress, it would embarrass the Kennedy administration — and the CIA — just about as thoroughly as the Bay of Pigs disaster is."

Senator Morse expressed alarm

(Continued on Page 4)

Dominican Cops Attack Students

Lyndon Johnson

The inauguration of the Dominican Republic's new "democratic" president, Juan Bosch, on Feb. 27 was marked by a brutal attack upon a peaceful student demonstration by Dominican police.

The unarmed demonstrators were described as sympathizers of the Venezuelan Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN). It was young members of the FALN who seized the Venezuelan freighter *Anzoategui* last month and sailed it to Brazil in protest of the visit of Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt to the United States.

Apparently the students were demonstrating because Betancourt was on the reviewing stand, 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 hustled Vice President Johnson and Betancourt off

(Continued on Page 4)

No Young Help Wanted

Jobless Rate for Teen-Agers Hits 15%

By Barry 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 5.8 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 linked the rise in unemployment and in school drop-outs to the rise in juvenile crime. Over one million youth were arrested in 1960.

Kennedy quoted these figures to a House committee meeting: 4.9 per cent of the working class in unemployed in Los Angeles and 33 per cent of the working youth are idle. In New York City, 18 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 opens no avenues 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 escape from the slums, from poverty, from boredom, and from the big sees of their future, in dope or crime.

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 unions are resorting by and large with defensive measures designed to keep those already working on the job. The youth therefore find themselves squeezed 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 timidly asked the government to better publicize the situation. President George Meany said that there have to be 1,350,000 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 conservation corps be set up to provide jobs for a maximum of 60,000 young men at wages of $60-$80 per month.

When a Republican congressman asked if an anti-segregation clause couldn't be added to the proposed measure, Attorney General Kennedy responded with alarm and negatively. Helping 60,000 is fine, but what of the remaining 740,000 unemployed youth?

What young people need is not just to stay in school or to join a conservation 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 attaining satisfactory, stable employment, school drop-outs and juvenile crime would diminish.

'Natural Law' Under Attack?

Alliance for Progress spokesmen may tip their hats to the idea of land reform to help alleviate the misery of Latin America's landless. But a group of legal experts, gathered at a Columbia University parley on the problem, takes a dim view of such reform.

Columbia Law Professor Henry P. de Vries glumly assessed Latin American demands for agrarian reform as a movement away from "the natural laws of property."

Attorney Victor C. Folsom, a United Fruit executive, expressed his disturbance at the "indiscriminate" advocacy of agrarian reform by "naive theorists" whom, he suspects, are being led by subversive elements.