

Viet March of 150,000 Rocks Administration

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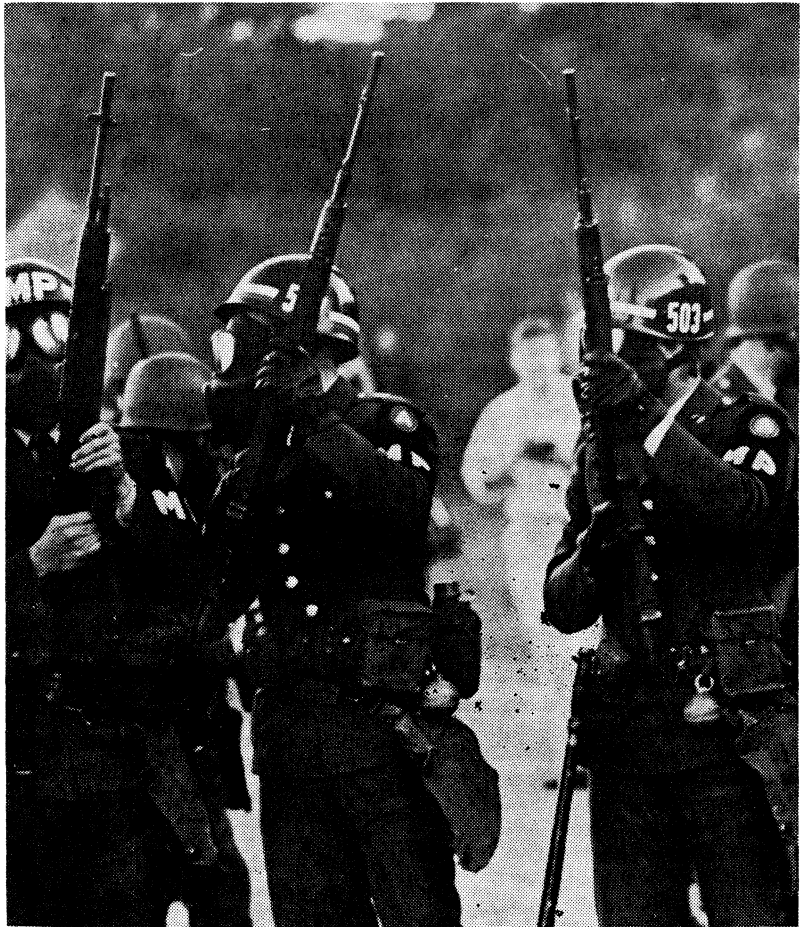


Photo by Shannon

TROOPS. LBJ flew in thousands of troops to "guard" Pentagon during Oct. 21 protest.



Photo by Harry Ring

MARCH FROM MEMORIAL. Massive parade from Lincoln Memorial to Pentagon. Marchers left from both sides of reflecting pool. Here is line coming from left side of pool. Washington Monument is in background.

By Barry Sheppard

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The massive Oct. 21 demonstration against the war was the largest antiwar action ever staged in the nation's capital. While the press generally gave the figure of 50,000 demonstrators, the official estimate given by leaders of the National Mobilization Committee was 150,000. And that figure is probably a conservative one.

The size and militancy of the demonstration really shook the Johnson administration. James Reston, leading editorial writer of the *New York Times*, in an Oct. 22 article bemoaning the march,

reported, "The leading officials of the government were troubled by the spectacle of so tumultuous a protest against their policy in Vietnam and by the repercussions of this demonstration on their relations abroad."

Reston informs us that administration leaders were afraid the demonstration would "give the impression of a nation in actual revolt." Because of this, he disclosed, "there was a powerful minority among the President's advisers that opposed granting permission for the rally. This was finally overruled by the President."

Defense Secretary McNamara stayed all through the demonstration at the Pentagon, watching from a window. He was reportedly in telephone contact with Johnson.

The massive turnout for the confrontation with the war-makers occurred despite press attempts during the days preceding the demonstration to frighten people away with stories of impending violence. And, of course, the turnout from New York City was considerably less than for the April 15 demonstration there. (There was also direct government pressure on bus drivers in New York, with the result that 60 buses were canceled and some New Yorkers were unable to get to Washington.)

Students

Young people made up the overwhelming majority of the demonstration. They came from hundreds of campuses and virtually every state across the country, thanks in good measure to the organizing work of the Student Mobilization Committee.

The day's program began with a massive meeting at the Lincoln Memorial (see story, page 5). At 2:15 p.m. the march across the Potomac to the Pentagon began behind a giant banner reading: "Support Our GIs . . . Bring Them Home NOW!" For three hours the crowd flowed across the Arlington Memorial Bridge, in a long line that wound up at the north parking lot adjacent to the nerve center of America's military machine.

There was a second rally in the parking lot. Many were still marching when the second rally was over, and when they saw people leaving, turned around to go home. At the second rally, many speakers urged the crowd to go over to the mall in front of the Pentagon to support a civil disobedience action. Many demonstrators who did not want to participate in civil disobedience left at this point.

Even while the second rally was progressing, however, thousands of marchers had broken through rope fences to pour onto the mall. Many

(Continued on Page 5)



Photo by Shannon

ON PENTAGON. Thousands of young people climbed steps, walls and broke through troop lines to Pentagon parking lot. In background along top of military bastion, stand army brass.

THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

OCT. 23 — Voting on the compromise proposal submitted by the seven-member mediation panel in the nine-week strike of the steel haulers is now in progress.

The proposed settlement has been accepted by both the trucking industry associations involved. It has also been accepted by independent owner-operators in the Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, N.Y., areas.

But it has been overwhelmingly rejected by the men in the Western Pennsylvania area.

The first proposal offered by the mediation panel, and rejected by both boss organizations, would have gained the steel haulers \$15 an hour after two hours waiting time at steel mills. The strikers accepted that offer.

So now the seven-state governors' mediation board has come up with the following: \$13.70 per hour waiting time pay after four hours, \$10 of which would go to the owner-operators, \$3.70 to the leasing truck corporations. Both employer associations accepted these terms immediately.

In a "think piece" written by David R. Jones for the *New York Times*, there are many important facts that underline what we have said previously. The independent owner-operators who haul the nation's steel have a just grievance for which they could get relief only by "going for broke." For instance:

Despite FCC regulations imposing from \$4 to \$10 waiting time pay on steel mills after four to 10 hours a driver must wait for a load, neither the trucking corporations nor the local unions have ever "bothered to collect, or to enforce these provisions." Sometimes drivers have to wait as long as 10 hours for a load, at their own expense.

Jones claims that most of the independent owners went into business for themselves to escape the regimentation of the time clock. Be that as it may, the fact is that each of these would-be small business men had to hock an arm and a leg. One of those four-axle, flat-bed tractor-trailers costs from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

Maintenance is equally expensive. For instance, one young owner-operator interviewed said that although he took in \$62,000 last year, he ended up with a profit of only \$3,600 (his year's pay). Other strikers said that they averaged between \$8,500 and \$9,000 last year, or roughly \$2.20 to \$2.50 per hour — far less than they could have earned as employed truck drivers whose scale is now \$3.57 per hour plus fringe benefits.

Results of the nine-state vote among the 15,000 drivers involved in this bitter strike will not all be in until the end of October. Whatever the results, the strike itself has shaken up the whole trucking industry, and the Teamsters Union itself.

Thomas L. Fagan, president of Teamsters Local 249, Pittsburgh, said the owner-operators "cannot

exist under present conditions."

And a trucking spokesman voiced the fear of the industry: "By 1970 these people (all independent owner-operators) will be organized... I think over the next few years the unrest is going to spread to other commodities. The produce haulers already want to know when this is going to happen to their industry."

* * *

The strike of about 45,000 non-ferrous mine, mill and smelter workers moved into its fourth month with no break in sight. On Oct. 21 Kennecott Copper, the biggest producer, broke negotiations with the United Steel Workers on the grounds that the union, into which large sections of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union were merged recently, was trying to "ring in" workers in Missouri, Maryland and Ohio. Industry spokesmen said that the MMSW had only bargained for workers in the company's western operations.

A tiny break has appeared, however. Workers at the Anaconda mine in Pima, Ariz., represented by the MMSW, have signed a contract estimated by the company to be worth approximately 75 cents per hour over three years in wages and fringe benefits — roughly 7.7 percent annually. Workers at a larger Anaconda Nevada mine offered to go back to work under the same terms won by the Pima miners but Anaconda rejected their offer as "too costly."

* * *

The unrest among government employees is reflected in a dispatch from Washington on Oct. 23 announcing that "The Johnson Administration will begin a basic labor relations review" which will lead to changes in the government's dealings with its three million employees.

Federal employees are denied the right to strike. Their unions cannot bargain for them on any issues considered by the government to be policy questions — and that does not mean foreign policy! It means department management questions — little things like wages. The unions' main bargaining rights are over working conditions, but not individual grievances.

The growth of unionism among the three million federal employees is demonstrated by the number of bargaining units — in 1961 there were only 26. In 1967 there are 600. The number of union members in these units has grown from 19,000 in 1961 to more than one million this year.

The gains made by nonfederal government employees, teachers, transport workers, etc., have spurred federal union members to press for the right to strike, the right to bargain for wage increases, for grievance machinery — all those elementary union rights that other workers have.

And it has scared the Johnson administration into setting up another committee. —Marvel Scholl

PAUL BOUTELLE REPORTS

Lincoln Lynch vs. Jackie Robinson

By Paul Boutelle

A few years ago Jackie Robinson went to Venezuela. On his return he described the Betancourt government as a progressive, democratic regime — a model for Latin America.

In his *Amsterdam News* column of Oct. 21, headlined "LBJ Deserves Support on Vietnam," he once again proves that his great athletic talent of the past is now matched by his immense lack of knowledge of political, economic and social facts in today's world.

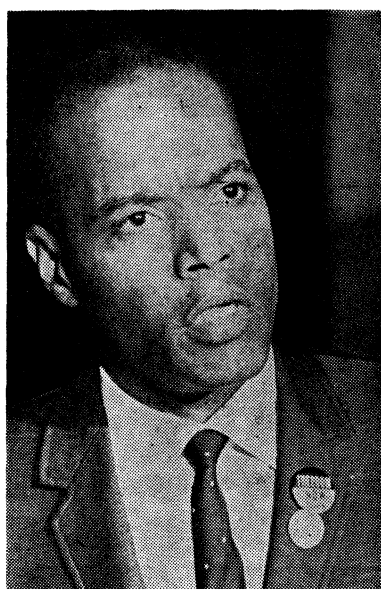
Here are a few excerpts from his column: "I am experiencing a growing concern about the increasing pressures being exerted in the attempt to persuade our President to halt the bombing in Vietnam"; "I believe the President deserves the support and confidence of the American people on the Vietnam issue"; and "I believe that he yearns desperately for peace."

Some people will feel Lincoln Lynch of CORE gave the answer to Robinson, in his speech to the Oct. 21 confrontation in Washington. Lynch pointed out that the fight for black men is here at home, and called on the black soldiers in Vietnam to lay down their guns and come home.

* * *

A friend recently asked if a certain quotation by Marcus Garvey about Lenin and Trotsky was authentic, and if so, when and where Garvey said it, and in what context. The quotation as we printed it Oct. 2 is authentic, although one of the sentences was not complete. It came from a speech given by Garvey during the Second International Convention of Negroes, held at Liberty Hall in New York in August, 1921, and may be found on page 96 of the book, *Philosophy and Opinions of Marcus Garvey*, Volume One, published in 1923. The context in this case is important, so we are reprinting most of the long section in which it appeared:

"The enemy may argue with you to show you the impossibility of a free and redeemed Africa, but I want you to take as your argument the thirteen colonies of America, that once owed their sovereignty to Great Britain; that sovereignty has been destroyed to make a United States of America. George Washington was not God



Lincoln Lynch

Almighty. He was a man like any Negro in this building, and if he and his associates were able to make a free America, we too can make a free Africa.

"Hampden, Gladstone, Pitt and Disraeli were not the representatives of God in the person of Jesus Christ. They were but men, but in their time they worked for the expansion of the British Empire, and today they boast of a British Empire upon which 'the sun never sets.' As Pitt and Gladstone were able to work for the expansion of the British Empire, so you and I can work for the expansion of a great African Empire."

"Voltaire and Mirabeau were not Jesus Christs, they were but men like ourselves. They worked and overturned the French Monarchy. They worked for the Democracy which France now enjoys, and if they were able to do that, we are able to work for a democracy in Africa. Lenin and Trotsky were not Jesus Christs, but they were able to overthrow the despotism of Russia, and today they have given to the world a Social Republic, the first of its kind. If Lenin and Trotsky were able to do that for Russia, you and I can do that for Africa."

"Therefore, let no man, let no power on earth, turn you from this sacred cause of liberty. I prefer to die at this moment rather than not to work for the freedom of Africa. If liberty is good for

certain sets of humanity it is good for all. Black men, Colored men, Negroes have as much right to be free as any other race that God Almighty ever created, and we desire freedom that is unfettered, freedom that is unlimited, freedom that will give us a chance and opportunity to rise to the fullest of our ambition and that we cannot get in countries where other men rule and dominate."

This 102-page book, edited by Amy Jacques-Garvey, was reissued in 1967 by a San Francisco publisher in a paperback edition that sells for \$2.95. Copies may be ordered from Merit Publishers, 5 E. 3rd St., New York, N.Y. 10003.

* * *

Bob Clark, a black photographer from New York, was assigned to cover the Detroit uprising last July. His story of how he was arrested, despite his press credentials, beaten and held in jail for several days — and the brutality he saw committed on other Afro-Americans — appears in the October issue of *Ebony*. It gives you a real feel of what the cops and guardsmen will do when they get the chance.

* * *

Advertising and misrepresentation have become synonyms in America, but I hardly ever have seen anything so distorted as the ad that *Esquire* ran in papers all over the country allegedly describing an article by William Worthy in its November issue.

* * *

Ramparts (November) has a symposium on the Chicago "New Politics" conference, which is designed to "represent the many different perspectives that emerged" from the conference. Most of the 11 writers deal with the conference's Black Caucus, favorably or unfavorably, but none of them deals with the much bigger Black Peoples Convention, which drew its members away from the New Politics conference and held its own deliberations elsewhere.

More Blacks Are Jailed in Los Angeles

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES — Sixty-eight people were arrested over Oct. 19 and 20 when students at Manual Arts High School in the Los Angeles ghetto continued their confrontation with police and school officials.

The first arrests of five blacks were made Sept. 29, after the Black Anti-Draft Union held a rally across the street from Manual Arts. A statement from the Union says, "These arrests are part of the increase of barbarisms on black people and freedom-loving people in this country and in the world, especially Vietnam."

Issues in the conflict are both opposition to the war in Vietnam and "inhuman treatment" by the white Manual Arts' school administration.

Fires along Vermont Ave. supposedly started by fire-bombing, caused Los Angeles police during one period to go on "tactical alert."

Broken glass and other debris was scattered along Vermont and Santa Barbara Ave., and many store fronts were boarded up.

ISRAEL UBER ALLES

The Third Arab-Israeli War and the Double Standard

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SOCIALIST FUND

Hey, Hey, LBJ!

By Evelyn Reed
Fund Director

Some American citizens become indignant when they hear antiwar demonstrators shout: "Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?" They just can't believe that Johnson's war-makers are children-killers. But, despite their denials, the U.S. high command continues to drop antipersonnel bombs upon the Vietnamese.

"Antipersonnel" weapons are exactly what their name implies: "people-killers." They are useless against military installations and were not designed to destroy property of any kind. They consist of clusters of bombs, released by a parent-bomb, which explode and spray broadside thousands upon thousands of tiny steel pellets as sharp as razor blades. These slivers whirl around and penetrate the brains, eyes, faces and bodies of defenseless women, children and old folks far from the battle ground.

The Oct. 5 *New York Times* reported one such murderous raid which was launched against a North Vietnamese school the day after the fall term started. Thirty-three children, aged eight to 12,

were killed and 28 more wounded. Many teachers and villagers were also slaughtered or maimed.

One boy, led by a nurse, was unable to speak through a face that was a bloody pulp of wounds. The four American planes returned the next day and dropped another 18 high explosive bombs into the school yard.

In South Vietnam, U.S. bombers occasionally hit the children of friendly villages, not deliberately, but by "accident." In such cases reparations are sometimes made.

How can these "children-killers" be stopped? The candidates of the Socialist Workers Party say: "Get the U.S. troops out of Vietnam NOW. Let the Vietnamese people run their own affairs."

You can help Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle circulate this message from coast to coast in the coming campaign and mobilize public opinion against more people-killing.

Contribute to the current \$20,000 Socialist Fund. This means you support the Socialist Life-Savers against the capitalist child-killers!

I Want to Help

Enclosed is my contribution of \$..... to help fulfill the \$20,000 Socialist Fund.

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Send check or money order to:

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873 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10003

Students Close Up 30 Blocks Around Oakland Draft Center

By Bobbie Bagel

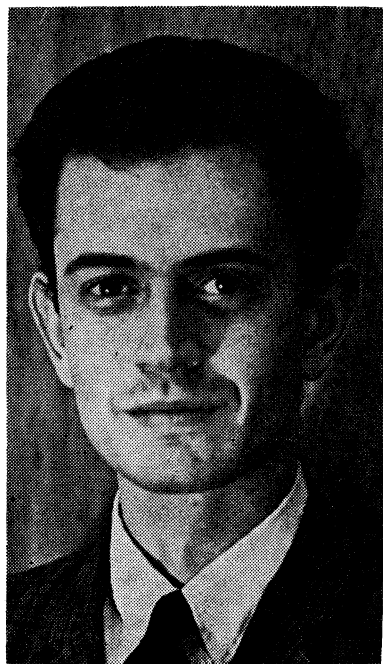
BERKELEY, Calif. — Two thousand policemen and state troopers battled for four hours against student antiwar activists, numbering 10,000, for control of a 30-block area around the army induction center in downtown Oakland, Calif., Oct. 20.

In the past "civil disobedience" demonstrations meant a sit-in followed by a large number of arrests and clubbings by the police. This time the demonstrators deliberately retreated when the police moved forward.

At each intersection retreating students would divide, forcing the police to spread their lines thinner each time. As students retreated in all directions, an ever-expanding section became blockaded. When the police could no longer advance, the demonstrators set to work building barricades.

Cars, trucks, buses, government cars, and even one police car, were rolled into the streets by the students, and their tires deflated. Bus stop benches, construction equipment, mail boxes, large potted trees and newsstands, made some barricades impenetrable.

Students would defend themselves when small groups of policemen attempted to make arrests. Realizing their error in overextending their lines, the police began to retreat, under continuous harassment. They retreated primarily from the east side, where the demonstrators had been pushed into the black ghetto. Afro-Americans standing on the streets — at



Peter Camejo

first dumbfounded by seeing whites fighting the police — began joining the antiwar and antidraft chants. Gradually small groups of black youth began to join the antiwar activists.

Friday's demonstration will be remembered for a long time. The mass media is screaming about anarchy and semi-insurrection. The mayor announced taxes would go up to pay the \$200,000 lost by the city. But most people will remember it because half of downtown

Oakland is now painted with antiwar symbols and slogans on the streets and walls.

This final demonstration was the culmination of the East Bay's End the Draft Week. The week began with a pacifist sit-in led by Joan Baez. Monday an all-night rally with an estimated attendance of between six to 10 thousand [in violation of a court injunction] was held on the University of California campus in Berkeley. Peter Camejo of the Socialist Workers Party gave a rousing speech calling LBJ and the government the violators of the law — not the demonstrators.

Concluding his speech with a passionate defense of Che Guevara, Camejo received a standing ovation. Professor J. B. Nielsens read a letter from North Vietnam supporting the planned Oct. 21 action amidst prolonged applause. Some 25 professors read a statement urging violation of the Selective Service Act. Tens of students spoke, some for the first time, expressing the deep antiwar convictions now so prevalent among students.

Because of extreme police brutality, the next day's demonstration is now known as "Bloody Tuesday." Along with demonstrators, reporters and medics were severely beaten. The latest weapon of the police was Mace, a liquid gas, which temporarily blinds the victim. One policeman was hospitalized; while attempting to shoot Mace at a demonstrator, he accidentally reversed the can and hit himself.

B'klyn College Strike Slams Police Brutality

By Les Evans

NEW YORK — Brooklyn College students at an outdoor rally of 3,000 Oct. 23 voted to reject proposals by the school administration to end their five-day-old strike. The students adopted a far-reaching series of demands which included the suspension of four administration officials suspected of calling police to break up a student antiwar demonstration.

The strike began when a protest at a Navy recruiting table in Boylan Hall was brutally assaulted by police Oct. 19. Sixty students and three professors were arrested and many were injured. Infuriated students demanded that charges be dropped against those arrested and declared the strike to enforce their demands. They put forward sweeping proposals for student control of the campus.

An ad hoc committee of 15 students met with administration representatives and came to an agreement Oct. 20 with college president Francis Kilcoyne. An eight-point statement was issued as the basis for ending the strike, signed by administration spokesmen and some student leaders. The essential points were a promise that police would not be called onto campus to settle "internal campus matters," the dropping of all charges against arrested students,

an agreement not to provide "table space" for outside recruiters, and the establishment of a "Faculty-Student Committee on Safety" with very limited powers.

These proposals were presented to a rally Monday morning and, despite the signatures of some student leaders, the agreement was decisively rejected by the students.

A second rally was held that afternoon where new demands were adopted. These included the proposed election of a five-member student court to have jurisdiction in matters of student discipline, a guarantee that there be no reprisals against striking students for missing class or turning in papers late, and the establishment of a campus-wide student union that would replace the present student government which is largely a creature of the administration.

The most controversial motion passed by the rally declared that "The students consider the administrative offices of Deans Baker, MacGregor, Sharefkin and Stroup to be vacant pending investigation" by the student court and a freely elected committee of the faculty.

These four deans were widely believed to be responsible for the decision to call in the police to attack the Oct. 19 demonstration.

An indication of the deepening militancy on the campus was the fact that a meeting of members of the faculty held simultaneously with the student rally voted 98-55 in favor of suspending the four suspected officials.

The strike has been 80 percent effective and the cheering crowd at the rally vowed to continue to stay out until their demands are met.

Cops Attack Students at U of Wis.

Students at the University of Wisconsin at Madison battled cops after city police were called in to break up an antiwar demonstration on the campus Oct. 18. The protest was aimed at on-campus recruiting by the Dow Chemical Company, manufacturers of napalm used in Vietnam.

More than 70 students were injured by club-swinging cops. The cops also used spray cans of the tear-gas-like chemical, Mace. Students reportedly defended themselves with bricks and stones. Nine students were arrested.

Students responded with a boycott of classes beginning Oct. 19. Thirteen students were suspended by the administration.

Student Demands

Students put forward the demands that the suspensions be dropped, that police be banned from the campus in cases of peaceful student-faculty demonstrations, that the university take no legal action against students or faculty members involved in the demonstrations, and that the administration negotiate with an eight-man student committee.

The Dow representatives, who had set up in the Commerce Building, were forced to leave the campus by the Oct. 18 action. Just before the police were called in, the Ad Hoc Anti-Dow Committee, which had organized the protest, announced it would call off the demonstration if the administration would pledge to permanently bar the Dow representatives from the campus. The campus security officer belligerently declared that there would be "no deals" and then unleashed the cops.

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Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN

Managing Editor: BARRY SHEPPARD Business Manager: KAROLYN KERRY
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Monday, October 30, 1967

The Oct. 21 Mobilization

The Oct. 21 demonstration in Washington against the Vietnam war provided dramatic testimony to the continuing growth in both size and militancy of the antiwar movement. With more than 150,000 participants, it was four times the size of the biggest previous antiwar demonstration ever held in the capital.

The extent to which periodic mass demonstrations have built the movement is indicated by simply recalling that the first national demonstration against the war was held only two-and-a-half years ago — the SDS-sponsored Washington march which surpassed everyone's expectations by drawing 17,000 participants.

The size of the Oct. 21 turnout was significant in many respects. It exceeded all predictions made in the days immediately prior to the action and was achieved despite a number of handicaps. The national staff of the National Mobilization Committee was very limited and its resources were meager. For weeks rumors circulated around the country that there would be violence at the Pentagon. In the last days this was picked up by press and TV which focused on the well-advertised troop movements in preparation for the demonstration.

Red-baiting attacks by Congressmen, the press, and social democrats and others mildly critical of LBJ's Vietnam policy grew in volume and vilification as Oct. 21 neared.

The government also acted to cut down the size of the demonstration by putting pressure on bus companies and drivers not to honor transportation commitments, and in a number of places buses were canceled.

The protest action at the Pentagon had positive significance in that it was both massive and militant. Thousands of people, mostly but not all young, gathered on the Pentagon mall to give vent to their rage against the warmakers. In doing so, the great bulk of them conformed neither to the preconceptions of those pacifists who sought well-ordered acts of civil disobedience, nor to the adventurism of irresponsible ultraleftists who spoke seriously of actually "shutting down" the Pentagon.

The extent of the participation in the confrontation at the Pentagon could not possibly have been achieved if it had not been for the massive turnout for the entire day's program. This had been a matter of debate within the Mobilization, with some proponents of "direct action" arguing for a "quality" rather than "quantity" turnout. If there had been a small total turnout, there would have been only limited and largely ineffectual acts of civil disobedience at the Pentagon.

Oct. 21 was an important new manifestation that masses of the American people are bitterly opposed to the Vietnam war. The Johnson administration's stubborn insistence on trying to keep the war going is deepening mass anger and spurring a growth of militancy. It is only by tapping that mass sentiment that meaningful mass actions can be conducted.

The worth of Oct. 21 was also apparent in the dramatic actions by the Bay Area students at the Oakland induction center and by the students at Brooklyn College and the University of Wisconsin. These local actions, in turn, served to build Oct. 21.

Of particular importance was the extremely impressive international response to Oct. 21. These demonstrations, too, would not have occurred if Oct. 21 had not been organized on a mass basis.

The big turnout and increased militancy manifest in D.C. on Oct. 21 was a new step forward for the antiwar movement. It showed again the value of broad, united opposition to the war as expressed in periodic mass demonstrations.



Photo by Hermes

SWP BANNER. Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance branches carried their own signs.

Does your local library have a subscription to THE MILITANT? If not, why not suggest that they obtain one. Librarians are often pleased to have patrons call their attention to publications that they should have available.

Big Protest Actions Abroad Back Oct. 21 Mobilization

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 — From the brief reports in the daily press and several firsthand accounts that have been received here, it is already evident that the international demonstrations supporting the October 21 mobilization in Washington were highly successful. Antiwar movements in at least 21 nations were known to be preparing parallel protests.

The key theme in these demonstrations was "Get the U.S. Out of Vietnam." In addition, the protesters objected to their own governments' complicity with Washington where this has been significant — notably in Canada, Britain and Japan. A number of the international demonstrations cul-

minated in vicious police attacks on the marchers.

In London, Oct. 22, the *New York Times* reports that 3,000 demonstrators attempted to storm the American Embassy. They were met by 250 police including mounted policemen and a number of injuries occurred. It was the biggest protest at the Embassy since the beginning of the war.

The largest of the international demonstrations took place in Japan, climaxing weeks of militant antiwar activities. Hundreds of thousands of unionists and antiwar demonstrators held rallies in the major cities under the sponsorship of Sohyo, the General Council of Trade Unions.

In West Berlin, demonstrators staged the biggest antiwar march in postwar German history. A small group of young Americans led the march down the main Berlin street, bearing a 50-foot-long banner demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

The *New York Times* reported that "serious riots broke out [in Copenhagen] during the antiwar demonstrations. The police said that more than 15,000 persons went to the American Embassy, where events got so out of hand that 160 policemen used their truncheons against the demonstrators."

According to the *New York Times*, there were also demonstrations in Amsterdam and Stockholm on both Oct. 21 and Oct. 22. In Stockholm the protesters included among their slogans "Support Black Power."

The largest single European demonstration was held in Paris, where police admitted that at least 35,000 joined in a giant march that ended up with speeches in the Place de la Bastille. Other demonstrations were held in many other French cities.

Canada

In Canada, the central demonstration was in Toronto, but there were also demonstrations in Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Montreal and Vancouver (see separate story). The Toronto demonstration was supported by the 20,000-member Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, among other trade unions. A bus was sent to the rally in Washington in addition.

Word has not yet been received on protests scheduled for Scotland, Norway, Belgium, Hungary, Finland, India, Brazil and Chile.

In Belgium, sympathy demonstrations had been announced in five cities for the period Oct. 20-25 sponsored by the Vietnam Coordinating Committee. A march on the American Consulate-General was scheduled for Bombay, Oct. 19.

According to the Oct. 20 *Congressional Record*, a nationwide Vietnam week had been planned in Brazil by the National Student Union, to culminate in a mock trial of President Johnson on Oct. 19; and Uruguayan, Colombian and Panamanian delegations plan to take part in a "continental youth solidarity meeting on Vietnam" in Santiago, Chile, Oct. 26-29.

4,000 Marched In Vancouver

By Phil Courneyeur

VANCOUVER, Oct. 21 — Four thousand determined opponents of the Vietnam war took to the streets in pouring rain in support of the International Day of Protest against the war in Vietnam. The huge crowd rallied at the City Hall prepared for a two-mile march to the city Court House.

News of the tremendous Washington, D.C., demonstration cut right through the bleak atmosphere of rain and overcast and got the march off to a spirited beginning.

The strong turnout showed deep opposition to the war in the area. Impressive support for the rally came from over 40 organizations, including the British Columbia Federation of Labour and the Vancouver Labour Council. The march was chaired by Jack Moore, Regional 1 President of the International Woodworkers of America, and several unions carried official banners into the parade.

University support was indicated earlier in the week by a rally of 2,000 students on the University of British Columbia campus and extensive coverage in the student newspaper, *The Ubyssy*. Most impressive was the tremendous turnout of high school students responding to a blanket leafleting of every high school in the Greater Vancouver area.

The Court House rally was ad-

Fidel's Tribute To Che Will Be In 'The Militant'

More than half a million Cubans massed in Havana's Plaza of the Revolution Oct. 18 to salute the memory of the late Che Guevara. The memorial address was delivered by Fidel Castro. Because of space limitations we are not able to print his speech this week. However, we will publish the complete text in a coming issue.

Fidel recalled Che's magnificent role in the Cuban guerrilla struggle and polemicized against those who would point to Che's death in Bolivia as refuting the validity of armed struggle in the movement against imperialism.

Fidel paid moving tribute to Che's remarkable personal qualities and discussed the value of his theoretical contributions to the revolutionary struggle. He explained eloquently why, even in death, Che would prove a powerful inspiration and example to the liberation struggle.



Photo by Hermes

CHE LIVES. Sign carried by Movement for Puerto Rican Independence says "Che Lives Where the People Struggle." Militancy of many demonstrators was reflected in attitude toward Che. Over 800 two-color posters of Che, printed by Young Socialist Alliance were sold. The Revolutionary Contingent passed out photograph of Che. Youth Against War and Fascism carried signs reading "Avenge Che." John Wilson of SNCC called for a moment of silence during his speech in honor of the fallen revolutionary, and folk singer Bill Frederick dedicated a song to him.



Photo by Hermes

Mobilization Sidelights

Observing that many black soldiers from North Carolina regiments had been brought in to guard the Pentagon, Dick Gregory cracked, "Thanks to us it's the first time they got so close to the people that's killing them."

At one point in the Pentagon confrontation, just after several thousand demonstrators had swept up the steps of the main entrance, a contingent of about 30 Military Police was sent down to block off one side. While the small force of MPs stood with guns aimed at the demonstrators point-blank, one young person walked along the formidable military line putting purple flowers in the MPs' gun barrels. In fact, the military unit had trapped itself and soon retreated.

A teacher from the New Jersey suburbs illustrated that it's not only the "committed" who are ready to do battle. On his first demonstration and obviously skittish about being among radicals, he had to be restrained by a fellow teacher at the Pentagon when he sought to charge some troops single-handed. He also wanted to throw rocks at McNamara's Pentagon window.

The Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance report that 155 persons joined in the sales of 3,752 *Militants*, 937 *Young Socialists*, 824 posters of Che Guevara, 297 copies of the pamphlet *War and Revolution in Vietnam* by Doug Jenness, and about \$100 worth of other socialist literature. William Martin of New York topped the *Militant* sales with 214. Twenty-six subscriptions to *The Militant* were sold.

Among those perusing the Merit Publishers' display of revolutionary literature was a nattily dressed man wearing a small, neatly hand-lettered sign declaring: "Stockbrokers for Peace."

Someone's need to express his opposition to the war in an individual way caused Senator Brestler of Maryland more work than the last three sessions of Congress. The morning of the Mobilization he went out to his car and found the rear trunk painted with the slogan, "End the War." "I didn't like it one bit," the senator angrily complained to the *Baltimore Sun*. "It took a hell of a lot of scrubbing to get the paint off and I spent more than two hours this morning doing it." If the senator was smart, he would have left it on. It might have reelected him.

One demonstrator rushed over to the side of the Memorial area when she saw six cops standing over the prone figure of a man.

When she got there she found the man on the ground was a photographer taking a trick shot.

Don't generalize from it, but one group of Washington cops in a fixed station at the Lincoln Memorial requested a tune from a passing young woman with a guitar. They tapped their feet appreciatively as she obliged with an antiwar number.

Some demonstrators found it a pleasing sight to see three American Nazi thugs trudging back across the bridge from the Pentagon with bloodied heads. They had apparently assumed that all the participants were pacifists.

A right-winger on the outskirts of the crowd grabbed some papers out of the hands of a *Militant* saleswoman. When she swung at him he was so startled he quickly handed the papers back.

Heroism among the officers in command of the Pentagon defense units was not noticeable in excessive quantities, but one incident should be mentioned. An MP sergeant tossed a Mace bomb into a group of demonstrators and charged in, swinging his club, right after it. He forgot to put on his gas mask. Fifteen minutes later the sergeant was seen being hauled off to an army medical station, still sobbing.

—Alex Harte

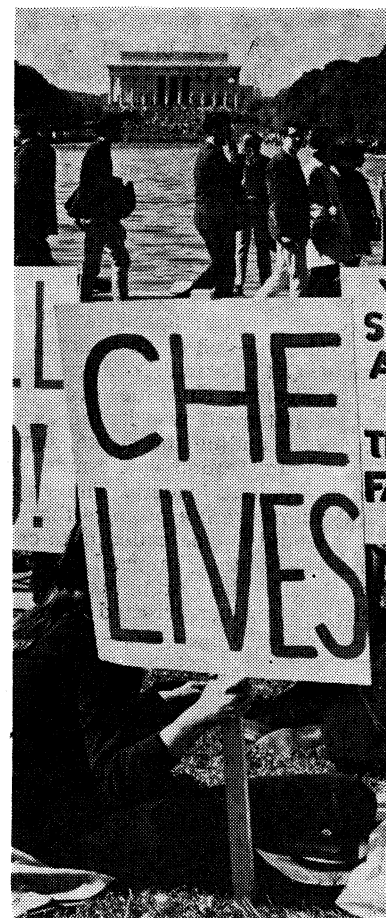


Photo by Hermes

...150,000 Demonstrate

(Continued from Page 1)

other demonstrators were unaware of this, or had left, or never arrived at the parking lot.

While close to three-fourths of the marchers never got near the Pentagon, tens of thousands did. The army brass itself said there were 35,000 in front of the Pentagon. My own estimate would be closer to 50,000.

The action at the Pentagon was of a militant, mass character. It was impossible for one person to cover everything that happened, and the following report is based upon my own observations and those of other eyewitnesses.

Large groups of young people had rushed the steps on the wall of the building facing the mall. These steps lead up to a parking lot which extends the length of the front side of the Pentagon.

A line of troops had stopped the demonstrators, who sat down on the steps. About 5,000 were jammed onto the steps, facing the troops.

Troops were sent to try to block off the base of the steps to bar the tens of thousands on the mall. These troops, with bayonets, started to push the crowd back away from the steps. The crowd at first backed away, but then began to surge forward again. The troops, visibly shaken by the sight of the huge throng, halted. They were finally withdrawn and more people climbed the steps.

Then a mass of young people on a bridge and ramp leading up to the Pentagon on the left of the mall succeeded in breaking through the troop lines and rushed up onto the parking lot. On the first charge, a few hundred broke through. Minutes later many more charged. A huge Cornell banner was seen moving swiftly up the ramp. The tens of thousands standing on the mall let loose a tremendous cheer of support and shouts of "Go! Go! Go!"

A few of the demonstrators reached a door of the Pentagon, but were quickly ejected. There was scattered fighting and arrests all along the ramp and at the point of confrontation on the steps.

The government had flown in 5,000 troops to guard the Pentagon, along with 1,800 National Guardsmen, 2,000 cops and 300 federal marshals. The first line was made up of ordinary military police from various forts. They were visibly affected by the size of the crowd, and in general did not attack the demonstrators as brutally as did the federal marshals.

Although some demonstrators insulted the troops, many tried to win them over, appealing to them as ordinary GIs forced to fight in Vietnam and ordered to duty at the demonstration.

Tear gas was used by the troops, contrary to Pentagon denials. I spoke to two demonstrators who were gassed. One of them reported that apparently a kind of spray gun was used. Some of the doctors present felt that the gas might

have been Mace, judging from its effects. Doctors from the medical contingent acted as medics for the demonstrators, and reported treating over 30 concussions.

After the breakthroughs on the ramp, thousands of young people were on the Pentagon parking lot. Many were scaling the walls to get into a section troops had blocked off, using ropes the army had originally set up as fences, long since torn down.

Scores began to burn their draft cards on the mall and on the Pentagon (a federal offense — but there were no moves to try to arrest them). A South Vietnam National Liberation Front flag was flying from the front of the parking lot, and all kinds of slogans were painted on the walls of the august symbol of U.S. military might — including "Che lives" in bright red paint.

The whole thing was essentially spontaneous, an expression of the mass anger over the war. It was also leaderless. At times those people who took the megaphones attempted to urge the crowd to irresponsible actions, but these were by and large ignored.

As darkness approached, many began to leave the mall. By midnight a few thousand were left, mostly in the parking lot, when troops used a flying wedge tactic to gain ground back from the demonstrators. Arrests, struggles, and the use of Mace or tear gas continued through the night. An efficient food and water brigade was organized by veterans and others still in Washington to bring the demonstrators sustenance during the freezing night.

By 6 a.m., there were 750 left. After a discussion, most decided to leave, although some said they would return. A few hundred stayed until midnight Sunday, when the permit for use of the mall expired and they were all arrested.

All told, there were nearly 700 arrested throughout the course of the demonstration, including Dave Dellinger, of the Mobilization; Dagmar Wilson, of Women Strike for Peace; novelist Norman Mailer; and MIT professor Noam Chomsky.

1,500 March In Seattle

SEATTLE — More than 1,500 demonstrators turned out here Oct. 21 to support the massive confrontation with the warmakers in Washington, D.C. The largest antiwar demonstration on record here began with picketing of the Federal Building, followed by a march to Seattle Center.

The Seattle Mobilization Committee refused to follow the parade route offered by the cops, which ran through a neighborhood of deserted warehouses. Instead the march proceeded through the center of town, along sidewalks.



Photo by Hermes

SUPPORT FRED HALSTEAD. Columbia U. Young Socialist Alliance carries banner across Arlington Memorial Bridge.

SPEAKERS ASSAIL WAR

Lincoln Memorial Rally

By Dick Roberts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — The massive march on the Pentagon this afternoon was preceded by a rally at the Lincoln Memorial which included dramatic entertainment, folksinging and speeches. A second rally was held in the Pentagon's North Parking Lot as a booster to the Pentagon confrontation.

The speaker system at the Lincoln Memorial did not allow the majority of demonstrators to hear the rally. Many couldn't even see it and became restless waiting for the march to begin. Nevertheless, those down in front listened closely, strongly backing a new level of militancy heard in several of the speeches.

Lincoln Lynch, associate national director of CORE, received a standing ovation when he proclaimed, "We call on our black brothers to lay down their arms and come back home. Our fight is not in Vietnam, but in the streets . . ."

Speaking as a black man representing "a nation within a nation," Lynch explained why the war had affected black people more than any other sector of the population: "We die for a democracy which is nonexistent in America. . . Thirty billion dollars is spent on war, but the Congress haggles over a few million spent on the war on poverty."

Resist

SNCC leader John Wilson took up the theme in his talk a few minutes later. "Our country was born on violence, fed on violence, raised on violence . . . Black people were raised on whips and billy clubs. White people are just beginning to find out what it's like — so welcome to the club."

"The action is burning people, villages, hamlets. If you want to go, then do; but don't ask nobody else to do it, dumb Johnson."

"It would be disastrous at this moment to ask black people to lay down their arms" in the U.S., Wilson stated. "We're going to resist and resist and resist . . . We're going to scream and holler and we're going to dance and shout and scream 'Hell no, we won't go.'" The audience took up the chant.

British trade-union leader Clive Jenkins, the first speaker, received huge applause when he greeted the rally as a spokesman for the majority of the British and other European people in opposition to the war. He explained that thousands were listening to the American demonstration on international

New York State NAACP Assails Vietnam War

After a heated debate, delegates to the recent New York State NAACP convention in Albany voted 102 to 72 to condemn the war in Vietnam. In doing this they went directly against national NAACP policy, which is to take no position on the war.

Earlier this year the New York branch of the NAACP youth division passed a resolution opposing the war in Vietnam, and it was the youth who spearheaded support for the antiwar position in Albany. At one point in the deliberations, 40 young delegates held a demonstration in favor of the resolution. They marched around the convention floor singing, "We are fighting Uncle Toms, We shall not be moved."

Gerald Taylor, head of the youth division, accused the NAACP of "rationalizing killing." He said, "You people keep telling us about freedom and you don't condemn war in any way."



Photo by Hermes

BLACK CONTINGENT. Detroit's "Inner City Voice," a black newspaper, brought three buses to the Oct. 21 confrontation.

telephone hook-up in London, Paris, Stockholm, Bonn and Rome.

In the midst of his speech, Jenkins was pushed over by two Nazis who broke through the line of marshals and attacked the podium. "Clive Jenkins was still talking on his way down and on his way up," National Mobilization co-chairman Dave Dellinger remarked when order had been restored.

Several times in the course of the rally, the audience expressed solidarity with the Latin American revolution and the loss of Che Guevara. Antiwar folksinger Bill Frederick dedicated a song to Che which Frederick had written about Malcolm X's assassination. John Wilson asked for a moment of silence in tribute to Che, and MPI speaker Luis Gonzalez saluted Che in a militant attack on U.S. imperialism.

Dr. Benjamin Spock addressed his speech to refuting the administration accusation that the antiwar movement gives "aid and comfort" to the enemy. "The war is disastrous for us in every way," Spock held, "we do not consider the Vietnamese north or south the enemy . . ."

The Enemy

"They have only defended their country against the unjust onslaught of the United States . . . The enemy, we believe in all sincerity, is Lyndon Johnson."

Spock concluded his talk by reading a letter supporting the antiwar movement from an American helicopter pilot in Vietnam. The pilot stated that "our work is not leading us to peace, it is leading the men to battle and to death." The soldier had asked Spock how he could help the peace movement.

Spock wrote a reply to the pilot but got it back unopened, with the envelope stamped: "Verified Deceased, Return to Sender."

Women Strike for Peace founder Dagmar Wilson gave a moving account of the U.S. bombing of a Catholic church she visited in North Vietnam. She then attacked the administration's harassment of the mobilization: "When a government has to protect itself against its own people, it is no longer a government of the people . . . We must abolish a government that can find no way of solving problems except through war."

Linda Morse, executive secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee, emphasized the committee's three main slogans: ending the war now with immediate troop withdrawal; stopping the draft; and ending campus complicity with government war projects.

She announced that the Student Mobilization intended to hold a national conference in December to plan further actions and that one of the committee's intentions

was to hold a national campus referendum on the war and other political questions this winter.

Entertainment before the Lincoln Memorial rally included two performances by the Bread and Puppet Theater, depicting the emergence of militarism and the death of an American pilot. The dramas were conducted in the brutal and moving simplicity of Peter Schumann's presentations, which have come to be a welcome and stimulating part of antiwar demonstrations.

Folksingers Peter, Paul and Mary, Barbara Dane and Phil Ochs joined the rally, and other speakers included Professor Douglas Dowd of the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy; Nguyen Van Luy, a Vietnamese-born American; Ella Collins, Malcolm X's sister; and Renjie Davis, an SDS spokesman.

Second Rally

In the later Pentagon North Parking Lot rally, the speakers emphasized the themes of resistance and confrontation. This rally was chaired by professors Sidney Peck and Robert Greenblatt, both co-chairmen of the National Mobilization.

Greenblatt and Peck explained that no specific plans for confronting the Pentagon had been worked out but that different people and groups intended to try different methods. Some of these were described by the speakers at the second rally.

However, only a few thousand marchers actually stayed to hear the rally. Many thousands more continued directly to the Pentagon, knocking over a long fence on the parking lot's west side on their way, and beginning the massive action at the Pentagon itself.

Speakers at the parking-lot rally included Marcus Raskin of the Institute of Policy Studies; SDS leader Carl Davidson; ex-Green Beret Sergeant Donald Duncan, and comedian Dick Gregory. Davidson and Duncan expressed concern to turn the antiwar movement against the draft and the selective service system.

Gregory gave an amusing talk, explaining what he would do if he had the nuclear bomb: "I'd bring the bomb to the White House and negotiate. I'd be dirty . . . I'd ask the Birdman to come on down here: 'I want to talk to you — boy.'"

Many thousands of marchers reached the parking lot long after the rally was over. Some went directly on to the Pentagon and others, not even realizing that the confrontation was taking place, returned to Washington.

At one corner of the parking lot, about 50 hippies attempted — by means of flutes, dances, painted rugs, and painted faces — to "levitate the Pentagon."

A Socialist Fighter Dies

By Milton Alvin

LOS ANGELES — Steve Roberts died here Monday, Oct. 16, after a long illness. For many years he was an active leader of the Los Angeles Branch of the Socialist Workers Party. Although failing in strength for more than a year, he continued to participate in party and antiwar activity until a few months ago when he was forced to remain in bed and was finally hospitalized. He was 69.

Steve came into the socialist movement more than 30 years ago during the turbulent years of the depression and the rise of the CIO. Although not a factory worker himself, he lost little time in becoming involved in the organizing drives of the industrial workers in California. The militant workers who formed the vanguard of the movement welcomed his participation and he played an active role in helping to build the new unions.

The tendency to become involved wherever there was action characterized Steve throughout the years. Every movement that arose found him in the center of the activity, playing a leading role. Because of his natural talents and willingness to work, he became well known in labor and radical circles. He was held in high esteem even by those who did not agree with his political position and he had the respect of many people as a serious and dependable worker in every progressive cause.

Candidate

As a representative of the Socialist Workers Party, he ran for governor of California and for U.S. senator. On both occasions he campaigned in various parts of the state for the revolutionary socialist program. In all his work he had the idea of building the socialist movement and his concern for winning influence and recruits for the SWP was always uppermost in his mind.

After the Khrushchev revelations in 1956 a discussion of the Stalin regime and the tasks of American revolutionaries began among Communist Party members and sympathizers. Steve had many acquaintances among them and plunged into meetings, putting forward the views of Trotskyism before people who had never given such views a hearing.

By the time this period had come to a close the Cuban Revolution took place. This event had a profound effect on radical-minded people, inspiring many to come to the support of the hard-pressed revolution. When the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, centered in New York, decided to expand to other areas, Steve became its West Coast Director.

In this work he frequently traveled to many parts of California, doing organizational and educational work, setting up branches of the committee and helping them with their problems. When a representative group of the national



Steve Roberts

organization was invited to visit Cuba, Steve made the trip there to see the revolution at first hand.

Although he had grandchildren by this time, it surprised no one who knew him to hear reports of his many visits to campuses to talk about the Cuban Revolution and to mix with the students as though he was one of them. Steve always looked upon himself as a sort of youth and everyone else looked upon him in much the same way. The secret of this was that he had young ideas, revolutionary ideas that do not grow old. This is what gave him the seemingly boundless energy that enabled him to keep going.

When the movement opposing the war in Vietnam began to take shape, Steve was right in the middle of it and continued to play an active and leading role in it right up to the time when his strength gave out. He marched in every demonstration and attended meetings of all kinds night after night. His work in the antiwar movement was to be his valedictory.

Activist

The movement for socialism in America is poorer as a result of Steve Robert's death. He cannot be easily replaced. Steve had little patience and no use for the idea of "not getting involved." His inclination was to get into the swim, even if the temperature of the water was not exactly right. He has left us a good legacy, not in material things about which he cared little, but in the example he gave us of devotion to the cause of socialism.

A public memorial meeting will be held Friday evening, Nov. 10, at the Severance Room of the Unitarian Church, 2936 West 8th Street in Los Angeles. Among the speakers will be Martin Hall, a leader of many progressive causes locally and at one time Los Angeles Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and Milton Alvin of the Socialist Workers Party.

Socialist Directory

BOSTON. Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 307, Boston, Mass. 02139.

CHICAGO. Socialist Workers Party and bookstore, 302 South Canal St., Room 204, Chicago, Ill. 60606. WE 9-5044.

CLEVELAND. Eugene V. Debs Hall, 2nd floor west, 9801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44108. Telephone: 791-1669. Militant Forum meets every Sunday night at 7:30.

DENVER. Militant Labor Forum. P.O. Box 2649, Denver, Colo. 80201.

DETROIT. Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Mich. 48201. Temple 1-6135. Friday Night Socialist Forum held weekly at 8 p.m.

LOS ANGELES. Socialist Workers Party, 1702 East Fourth St., L.A., Calif. 90033. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238. Open 1 to 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

MINNEAPOLIS. Socialist Workers Party and Labor Book Store, 704 Hennepin

Ave., Hall 240, Minn., Minn. 55403. Federal 2-7781. Open 1 to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

NEWARK. Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, New Jersey 07101.

NEW YORK CITY. Militant Labor Forum, 873 Broadway (at 18th St.), N.Y., N.Y. 10003. 982-6051.

OAKLAND-BERKELEY. Socialist Workers Party and Pioneer Bookstore, 2003 Milvia, Berkeley, Calif. 94704. Phone: 848-3992. Open 2 to 7 p.m. Monday thru Friday; Saturday 12 to 5 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA. Militant Labor Forum: P.O. Box 8412, Phila., Pa. 19101.

ST. LOUIS. Phone EVERgreen 9-2895. Ask for Dick Clarke.

SAN FRANCISCO. Militant Labor Forum and Pioneer Books, 2338 Market St., S.F., Calif. 94114. 552-1266.

SEATTLE. Socialist Workers Party. LA 2-4325. 5257 University Way, Seattle, Wash. 98105.

Black Liberation Notes

A recent report by Father Joseph H. Fitcher of Harvard on "Graduates of Predominantly Negro Colleges" takes 260 pages to come up with the not-too-startling conclusion that black college students are handicapped by inadequate finances, discrimination, and poor schooling. According to the report, only one-half of all black college graduates were able to take college preparatory courses while in high school.

Several weeks ago this column reported on a nationwide tour being made by "red nationalist" American Indians who are spreading the ideas of Indian pride and appreciation of Indian history.

The size of their task was indicated by a recent *New York Times* magazine article on the Oglala Sioux in South Dakota. In this article an Indian Affairs Bureau functionary is described as "intensely sincere in his desire to help the Indian become a white man," and the Oglala Indian is referred to as "a friendly and, at times, very witty creature."

The *Times* article is sympathetic to a new bill before Congress called the "Indian Resources Development Act." If enacted it would allow Indian land to be sold and mortgaged.

According to Mad Bear Ander-



Rev. Milton Galamison

son, one of the leaders of the "red nationalist" tour, the bill is not good because it would give over the land to private, individual (mainly white) control and would mean the end of the tribal system.

A group calling itself the United Federation of Parents has been organized to seek "community control" of New York public schools. The chairman of the first

meeting was the Rev. Milton Galamison, who led mass school boycotts in the city three years ago.

The office of a Cleveland, Ohio, SNCC-affiliated project called Blacks Against the Draft (BAD) was torn up and robbed late in the night of Oct. 13. Valuable equipment was stolen and the office was left in a shambles, with furniture overturned, files rifled, and antiwar leaflets strewn around the floor.

The robbery occurred a few days after a statewide Black Unity Conference was held in Cleveland, with BAD members among the organizers. BAD has also been active in organizing SNCC chapters at two Cleveland high schools and an Afro-American chapter at Cuyahoga Community College.

BAD has faced other harassment in the form of phone calls and threats from landlords in the neighborhood. But, they are determined to continue organizing, "under whatever circumstances."

"Let's face it, I'm the Mayor of Buffalo, not the Chamber of Commerce. I don't have a bagful of jobs. My duty is to preserve the peace and tranquility of this city, not to find employment for people. But when the peace and tranquility are threatened, I'll even try to find jobs." — Mayor Frank A. Sedita of Buffalo, N.Y.

After an investigation the State Department has decided that there is "no evidence" that Arab embassies improperly provided "propaganda" to SNCC concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In calling for such an investigation, Zionist organizations have lined up in support of the most reactionary U.S. legislation. One rabid editorial in the Aug. 25 *Jewish Press* stated: "SNCC should be made to register with the Department of Justice as any other organization sponsored by a foreign government must do."

"We wonder why the Department of Justice has not looked into the actual financing of such agitation groups as SNCC. After all, Mr. Carmichael showed his true colors when he violated a State Department regulation forbidding travel to Cuba... Department of Justice, please note!"

They did.

—Elizabeth Barnes

Prowar Parades Flop; Few Turn Out for War

NEW YORK — While 150,000 antiwar protesters were massing in Washington Oct. 21, prowar forces attempted a countermobilization here in New York and other cities. The attempt here was a dismal failure.

The prowar activities began with a rally and vigil in Battery Park. The *New York Times* estimated that "almost 1,000 persons" attended the vigil at its height, but that during most of its 31-hour duration the gathering was much smaller.

The organizers of the prowar gatherings felt constrained to disguise their real intentions by claiming that they weren't taking sides for or against the war, but were merely demonstrating support for U.S. servicemen. But when isolated individuals held up signs reading "Support Our Boys — Bring Them Home," they were attacked by the largely right-wing marchers.

Various prowar parades were scheduled for Oct. 22 — in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Hempstead (Long Island), Newark, N.J., and Waterbury, Conn.

Charles W. Wiley, executive director of the National Committee for Responsible Patriotism — organizers of the jingoist parades — claimed that 100,000 marched in the New York metropolitan area. The *Times* commented drily that

"the estimates of some observers were less than half those of Mr. Wiley."

The parades consisted largely of uniformed contingents of veterans' organizations, marching bands, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, and similar formations. Marchers carried placards with such considered appeals as "Lynch Draft Card Burners"; "Sock Spock"; and "Burn Yourself, Not Our Flag."

The parades were endorsed by Richard Nixon and Barry Goldwater.

The largest figure given for a prowar parade was in Newark where police claimed 50,000 marched. The *Times* commented that "some estimates were much lower." There is no question that this figure contains at least one extra zero.

Did Justice Triumph?

Mississippi Convictions

The conviction of seven of the 18 men charged with murdering three civil rights workers in Mississippi in 1964 has been hailed as a victory for black people. Martin Luther King called it "a first step in a thousand-mile journey toward the goal of equal administration of justice in Mississippi," and news stories have applauded the fact that this is probably the first guilty verdict for a "civil rights" murder in the history of the state.

It is true that the conviction reflected the pressure coming to bear on the Mississippi jury as a result of the black freedom struggle and the publicity that the case has received. But it falls far short of justice.

In the first place, the state of Mississippi, whose job it is to prosecute murder cases, took no action against the killers and the federal government was pressured to intervene. This meant that the defendants could not be tried for

their real crime of murder, since lynching (unless it is done on federal property) is not a federal crime. Thus the defendants were only tried for conspiracy to violate the "civil rights" of the three dead men—a charge punishable by a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

In addition, eight of the defendants were acquitted and three were given a mistrial. Among those acquitted were Olen L. Burrage, on whose farm the bodies were found, and other members of the Neshoba County Ku Klux Klan who knew about and helped prepare for the killings.

At the trial paid FBI informers, who had attended Klan meetings, testified that the county KKK discussed applying various "physical" pressures on the black community, including "elimination" if necessary. According to Klan rules the "elimination" had to have the approval of Imperial Wizard Sam H. Bowers.

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Letters From Our Readers

[This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.]

Angry Black Parents

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Parents in the predominantly black district of P.S. 20 in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn met on Oct. 11 in the school library to discuss with the principal their dissatisfaction with administrative activity which excludes community participation in their school.

The classes are large and the teachers need aides, so the parents proposed that parents, who are already working with the teachers on a voluntary basis, be paid. The principal disagreed, using the argument that this would mean hiring unqualified people.

About 50 parents were at the meeting to list their grievances. These included failure to purchase new materials such as film strips and Afro-American history material; failure to have new textbooks on hand; and the reluctance to hire more than one corrective reading teacher.

One point that was hotly discussed was the undemocratic practice of "homogeneous" grouping. This consists of putting children in the same class who are on the same "intellectual level." For example, the second grade has eight sections, each one divided into groups according to the degree of "brightness" of the child. The higher the group, the fewer children in the class.

One parent argued that "homogeneous" grouping is a form of

segregation "perpetuating the class system to which we've been subjected. It educates the few, and continues on through life." Children who are considered "bright" are often those fortunate enough to have parents with time and money to offer them "cultural advantages." Once in a "slow" class the chance of moving to a "fast" class is very slight.

The principal claimed that teachers opposed abolishing this system. The parents proposed a meeting with the teachers, which will be held Oct. 25.

The meeting gave the impression of being more like a trial: the parents determined and militant in their demands to have better education for the black community — now!

M.H.

New Program of NLF

New York, N.Y.

We have 20,000 copies of the special issue of the *Vietnam Courier* which contains the full text of the new political program of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. They cost 25 cents each or five for \$1. We feel this should be read carefully by all who claim to support the NLF.

They can be ordered from the U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front, Box C, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011.

Walter Teague

Che's Death

Philadelphia, Pa.

The sun will no longer rise for "El Che."

I hoped that the radio reports of his death in Bolivia were false. But when the picture of his body was published in the paper, all hopes were dashed and a little bit of life went out of me, too.

I feel a little numb ever since Guevara's death. A truly great international revolutionary has left our midst. But his spirit will live on, and when Latin America is liberated, children will read about this towering American leader with honor.

L.G.

Buffalo Frame-up

Buffalo, N.Y.

On July 14, local, state and federal police conducted a midnight raid on the Afro-Asian Bookstore here. They arrested and beat the proprietor, Martin Sostre, and others in the store at the time. Sostre was charged with two felonies and one misdemeanor: sale of narcotics, assault in the second degree upon one of the police officers arresting him, and possession of narcotics.

The local press referred to the "riot case" and stated that Mr. Sostre was "a leading figure in last month's disorders." This arrest must not be viewed as an isolated event — but rather in the context of the rebellion in Buffalo's black community which had broken out in late June — two weeks prior to Mr. Sostre's arrest.

Passers-by claimed that, during the height of the uprising, firemen sacked the store and turned their

high-power hoses on the literature racks — virtually destroying the store and its stock. Mr. Sostre reopened the store and sold what literature remained.

Sostre has become the victim of a racist frame-up. The trumped-up charges are being used to cover up the political nature of this case. Bail was originally set at \$50,000, but has since been "reduced" to the still exorbitant sum of \$25,000. Your dollar — more if you can afford it — is urgently needed to save Martin Sostre from a legal lynching.

Gerald Gross, Chairman
The Martin Sostre Defense Committee
P.O. Box 382 Ellicott Station,
Buffalo, N.Y. 14205

Balance of Payments

New York, N.Y.

At Buenos Aires at the end of September the members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) voted to take the world market off the gold standard by 1969 or 1970. In place of payments in gold, these nations agreed to accept payments in their own IOU's or Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).

Each member nation will kick in a certain number of IOU's as its contribution to an IMF SDR pot. Then a nation in trouble can borrow from this pot, and pay off

its creditors in their own IOU's.

On paper, the U.S. Treasury is bankrupt, holding only \$13 billion in gold against \$30 billion in claims. Furthermore, at the current price of \$35 an ounce, the capitalist world is able to supply only \$1 billion a year in newly mined gold, way below the \$2 to \$3 billion real deficit of the U.S. economy alone.

The U.S. Treasury's problem is a product of the tendency for the rate of profit to fall. During the postwar period the gross long-term assets of the U.S. bankers and corporations have been almost continually mounting. However, particularly since 1957, *real earnings* in this mounting investment have been insufficient to keep pace with growing world capitalist debt and return-on-investment expectations.

The real situation is clearer if we consider what "foreigners" (actually, in large part, U.S. investors) could do with their overseas dollar deposits. In place of

turning dollars in for gold, they might buy U.S. machine tools and other capital goods essential to creating new, profitable investments in Europe, Asia, etc.

The fact that holders of overseas dollars do not trade dollars in for U.S. capital goods is thus seen as a symptom of an investment ("realization") crisis of the capitalist system on a world scale.

In this situation, the U.S. Treasury, like any common bankrupt, must pursue two courses. On the one hand it must obtain an agreement from its creditors not to foreclose. At the same time it must squeeze large masses of additional profits from existing income sources: galloping taxation and antilabor campaigns.

The new SDR arrangement would be a solution for the world economy if the U.S. (and Britain) piled up no new payments deficits. Otherwise the arrangement will only worsen the threat of depression.

L. Marcus

Thought for the Week

"Those who began the war are not willing to explore ways to end it. They cling stubbornly to their belief that their aggression will be rewarded . . . It will not be so. Peace and stability will only come to Asia when the aggressors know that they cannot take another people's land by force." — Lyndon Johnson, Oct. 24.

It Was Reported in the Press

But They've Got Gall — The Oct. 15 *Baltimore Sun* reported: "The Securities and Exchange Commission has announced that over-the-counter trading in the common stock of Dyna Ray Corporation will be permitted Monday. But in lifting a trading suspension . . . the Commission cautioned investors that the company has no products, operating facilities or employees."

Everybody's Turned Off — A man who was jailed for burning an American flag on the steps of the courthouse in Brownwood, Texas, explained simply that God had told him to do it.

Venus-Like — The latest Soviet space feat has established that humans can't live on Venus. For one thing, Venusian air is mostly carbon dioxide. On reading this, our scientific-minded fellow staff-member, Elizabeth Barnes, noted that if the Russians were to conduct a similar experiment in New York's atmosphere, they would probably arrive at a similar conclusion. Only here it would be carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide.

Keeping the Kids Clothed — We've always appreciated that a man like Lyndon has to do the things he does in order to provide for the family. We were reminded of this on reading a *New York Times* society page item on Lynda Bird's shopping habits. "She is as fond of clothes as most 23-year-olds and more able to indulge herself than most," the paper reported. "A recent shopping expedition

during which she spent \$4,000 for 25 fall and winter costumes was not unusual, according to manufacturers. 'She's in and out of here all the time,' one of them reported."

It Adds to Martinis — "BRUNEI TOWN, Brunei (AP) — Mao Tse-tung's ubiquitous thoughts are turning up in this British North Borneo protectorate on stamps and paper stuffed into packets of olives imported from Red China."

Witchery — A libel case against a London newsman was dismissed after it was established that he had in fact witnessed a witchcraft rite performed in Surrey Woods. Suit was filed by Mary Cardell, 54, and Charles Cardell, 74-year-old psychiatrist. Mr. and Miss Cardell, who say they are not related but live together as brother and sister, explained they don't believe in witchcraft. Mr. Cardell said he specializes in treating people who have been harmed by bogus practitioners of the occult. They said the witchcraft rite was humorous publicity for "Moon Magick Beauty Balm," a product they are marketing.

Who's Warped? — Sharp-eyed customs officials in South Africa confiscated and passed on to the censors a copy of the book *Black Beauty*. They suspected it might be erotic.

The Tie That Binds — H. Stern, an exclusive New York jeweler, offers a diamond necklace featuring the aquamarine which, according to the ad, is "famed for its power of revitalizing the nuptial knot." Only \$2,350, mail orders accepted. If slogans weren't unseemly for so distinguished a firm, we'd suggest: "The family that pays together stays together."

For God and Country — "Official Eats Horsemeat on TV in Paris to Calm Poison Fears." — Headline in *New York Times*.

Shop Early for Xmas — Bergdorf Goodman is featuring mink ski sweaters. While they last, \$4,500 to \$5,000. But there's a catch. "They are definitely not for the slopes," asserts the designer. "I think they are more for what you call après-ski." Maybe they're not windproof.

—Harry Ring

Weekly Calendar

The rate for advertising in this column is 40 cents a line. Display ads are \$2 a column inch. There is a ten percent discount for regular advertisers. Advertising must reach us by the Monday prior to the date of publication.

BOSTON

50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Speaker: Patrick Kelly. Friday, Nov. 3, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave., Hall 307. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

CHICAGO

HAS CAPITALISM CHANGED? Speaker: Dr. Otto Nathan, executor of the estate of Dr. Albert Einstein. Friday, Nov. 3, 8 p.m. 302 S. Canal St. Donation 75 cents. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

LOS ANGELES

REPORTS FROM THE OCT. 21 WASHINGTON MOBILIZATION. Speakers: David Bly, SNCC; Lynn Shoemaker, the Resistance; John Gray, June 23rd Mvt. Friday, Nov. 3, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. Fourth St. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

NEW YORK

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR ERNESTO CHE GUEVARA. Speakers: Paul Sweezy, Co-editor, *Monthly Review*; Pedro Juan Rúa, sec. for political education, Puerto Rican Independence Movement; Elizabeth Sutherland, author of forthcoming book on Cuba; Edward Boorstein, worked in Cuba more than three years as economist, author of forthcoming book, *Economic Transformation of Cuba — A Firsthand Account*; Edward Shaw, organizational secretary, Socialist Workers Party; Derrick Morrison, national committee member, Young Socialist Alliance; Julius Lester, field secretary for SNCC, author of articles about Che Guevara in *Westside News*.

Friday, Nov. 3, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway (near 18th St) Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

SAN FRANCISCO

FRED HALSTEAD, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President in 1968, will speak. Friday, Nov. 3, 8 p.m. 2338 Market St. Contribution \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

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Ford Agreement Cuts At Escalator Clause

By Frank Lovell

DETROIT, Oct. 22 — A new stage in contract talks between the auto industry and the UAW was reached here today that is expected to send Ford strikers back to work this week.

Detailed terms of the "package" are not yet known. Estimates of the over-all pay increase vary between 75 cents and \$1 an hour over three years, or about 5 to 6 percent a year. This is within the economic guidelines laid down by the Johnson administration.

Wage increases for production workers are reported to be 20 cents per hour, and 30 cents for skilled workers.

Still uncertain is the fate of the cost-of-living "escalator clause." UAW spokesmen have declared that no tampering with it will be allowed. However, it now appears that a limit has been placed on what workers will receive.

The *Detroit News* explains in detail what has been foisted on the auto workers: "In the first year of the contract, Ford workers will receive a 5-cent cost-of-living hike that they actually had coming from increases in the consumer price index last summer.

"In a year, the index will be reviewed again and, depending on what has happened to living costs in the 12 months, workers will receive a further amount, within a minimum of 3 cents and a maximum of 8 cents . . . In the fall of 1969, the same review will be made . . ." The contract will expire in September, 1970.

This departs sharply from the provisions of the old escalator clause which was designed to keep real wages constant in the face of current rising prices. The revised cost-of-living clause postpones wage adjustments for a full year, and then parcels the adjusted increase out in quarterly payments over the ensuing year. The "cap" of 8 cents only adds insult to injury.

UAW President Walter Reuther has succeeded in keeping the form of the old escalator clause, but the benefits have been taken away. This proposed contract has yet to be voted on by Ford strikers. After they have accepted the "package," local issues having to do with working conditions must be ironed out.

Negotiations with General Motors and Chrysler now proceed on the basis of the Ford settlement. Skilled workers have revived their "\$1-an-hour-now movement" with the hope of vetoing the new contract. Production workers have not yet found a way to voice their opinion. Their first opportunity will come when the vote is taken after the contract has been "explained" to them on television by Reuther Oct. 24.

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Boutelle Visit Stirs Storm At University of Oklahoma

By Derrick Morrison

NORMAN, Okla. — The visit by Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Vice President, to the University of Oklahoma here, created a controversy that drew in not only the university but the state legislature and the federal government. Norman is just outside of Oklahoma City, the state capital.

The controversy began when a project of the VISTA volunteers, the Northeast Teen Center in Oklahoma City, scheduled a meeting for Boutelle Tuesday night, Oct. 17. When word of the meeting got around, VISTA was attacked on all sides — from officials of the local poverty programs on up to Senator Mike Monroney of Oklahoma. Under such pressure, the meeting at the Teen Center was called off.

The furor increased when Boutelle spoke at a Vietnam teach-in sponsored by the OU antiwar committee.

On that same Tuesday, Boutelle and several OU students went out to Langston University, a Negro campus located just north of Oklahoma City. Because the administration would not allow Boutelle on campus, he spoke at a coffee house operated by the students.



Photo by Hermes

ON WASHINGTON MARCH. Supporters of Socialist Workers 1968 presidential ticket at Oct. 21 confrontation.

On Wednesday, Oct. 18, Boutelle addressed a standing room only audience of 600 people at Oklahoma University. Several hours before the meeting was held, attempts were made to call it off. The Southwest Center for Human Relations, co-sponsor of the meeting with SDS, backed out at the last moment, declaring that it had been hoodwinked by the SDS'ers.

As the meeting began, it turned out to be one of the most hostile crowds that Boutelle had to face on his Southern tour. In the question and answer period, many hostile remarks were made, including one by an anti-Castro Cuban. Boutelle handled many of these questions so effectively that at times the audience burst out with applause and laughter.

Philadelphia Frame-Up of RAM

By Joel Aber

PHILADELPHIA — In the most preposterous frame-up yet concocted by city officials here, seven young Afro-Americans have been indicted for their alleged part in a plot to poison 1,400 police, assassinate several local and national officials including President Johnson, and do Philadelphia the favor of blowing up its city hall.

During the hearings, the courtroom was packed with an overflow crowd of hundreds of angry black people. Organizations in the ghetto are united in their condemnation of the frame-up as a

crude assault on the entire black community.

Imaginative police informer Hilton Jones testified Oct. 9 and 10 that Anthony Monteiro, William Lyles, Reginald Grantham and Edward Super had plotted to start a riot in order to kill the 1,400 cops sent in to quell the disturbance by offering them cups of coffee poisoned with cyanide. The only evidence other than Jones' words was two bottles of potassium cyanide, obtainable at any high school or college chemistry department. The bottles were pre-

sented to the court by an FBI agent.

Under cross-examination by defense lawyers, Jones admitted that he had not gone to the FBI voluntarily, but that the agent had visited Jones while he was in jail on a burglary charge. After his release from jail, Jones visited the FBI agent and gave him the cyanide, which Jones said he "found" in his basement, where he had previously met with the four accused. Jones had once been employed in a pharmacology laboratory.

According to Jones, he and the four accused were members of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), which has been accused in similar "conspiracy" cases in New York City. Jones, a Vietnam veteran, was supposedly recruited to RAM so he could train 100 recruits in guerrilla warfare at a secret training camp near New York.

To add the final touch of fantasy to the hearing, FBI Agent Edward Cole testified that Jones had told him that "RAM members plotted the escape of a Black Muslim from the Ft. Dix, N.J., stockade and planned to steal guns and ammunition from the army during the escape." Under cross-examination by defense attorney Cecil Moore, the agent said that Jones had asked him if the FBI could help get him out of the detention center, where he was being held on the robbery charge.

Based upon the testimony of Hilton Jones, Judge Leo Weinrott decided that there was enough evidence to hold Monteiro, Lyles, Grantham and Super for the Grand Jury. As Weinrott passed judgment, he said, "If this conspiracy is true it certainly is a horrible thing." The total bail was set at over \$200,000.

Weinrott is the same judge who returned indictments against SNCC workers and members of the Young Militants several months ago after the police accused them

of possessing two and a half sticks of dynamite.

On Oct. 11 the witch-hunt continued as Weinrott heard the testimony of another informer, a prisoner named Holmes who is trying to avoid extradition to Georgia, where he escaped from jail. Holmes testified that three additional young men were involved with him in a plot to assassinate Lyndon Johnson, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Philadelphia Mayor James Tate, District Attorney Arlen Specter (who is Tate's rival in the November mayoralty election), and Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo.

According to Holmes, his three co-conspirators were going to spring him from prison so that he could assassinate Rizzo. The smaller jobs, like the killing of LBJ and J. Edgar, would be left to lesser men. Holmes also said that the conspiracy included a plot to dynamite Philadelphia's city hall.

More significant than anything else about the hearings was the atmosphere in the courtroom. When the hearings opened, over 350 black people jammed the courtroom and the corridors. Only about 250 were allowed in. Many of those witnessing the travesty of justice were high school students.

Several times the informers' more ridiculous statements were interrupted by bursts of laughter and defense attorneys' exposures were greeted with spontaneous applause. When Judge Weinrott admonished the audience to be quiet, his warnings were met with hisses.

During the lunch recess on the first day of hearings, about 300 Afro-Americans gathered in the city hall courtyard to hear Stanley Branche of the Chester Committee for Freedom Now, and Freedom George of the Young Militants, denounce the frame-ups as attacks on the entire black struggle. Participants then marched to the police administration building at 8th and Race Streets to join a picket line led by the Rev. Leonard

Smalls, mayoralty candidate of the Consumers Party.

The Consumers Party grew up in the last year from an organization which defends people against fraud, rent-gouging and confiscation of their meager property by corporations and city officials.

During the entire three days of hearings, the police tried to intimidate the black people who expressed solidarity with the frame-up victims. Dozens of police cars and paddy wagons were parked around city hall, and cops with walkie-talkies roamed the corridors inside. A phalanx of cops with "night sticks at the ready," as they were described in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, greeted the crowd at the court. Sgt. Joseph Davis of the Civil Disobedience Squad wrote down the names of spectators he recognized as they entered the hearing room. Many of the high school students were picked up as truants.

But the courtroom remained packed. The intimidation had little effect. When the second group of defendants were brought into the room, most of the spectators rose in unison and shouted, "Uhuru!" ("freedom," in Swahili). According to the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin's* account, "About 75 Negro youths . . . uttered something in a foreign language and saluted the three by raising their arms in a stiff motion."

While the charges in this frame-up seem particularly ludicrous, the city administration has made an unusual propaganda effort to use this case as grist for the mill of racism. Before the hearings opened, Lt. George Fencel and Sgt. Davis of the Civil Disobedience Squad appeared on a special television show to display a RAM flag and explain RAM's supposed insidious program to terrorize white people. Fencel even demonstrated that the wary can judge how militant and dangerous a black person is by observing his haircut.

Announce Added Speakers For Che Memorial in N.Y.

NEW YORK — Julius Lester and Edward Boorstein are among those who will speak at a memorial meeting for Che Guevara to be held at the Militant Labor Forum on Friday evening, Nov. 3.

Lester is a leading spokesman for SNCC. Edward Boorstein is an economist who worked for three years in Cuba's economic ministry. He was appointed to his position by Che and worked directly with him for a period of time. A contributor to *Monthly Review*, Boorstein is the author of a forthcoming book, *Economic Transformation of Cuba — A Firsthand Account*.

Previously announced speakers at the memorial meeting are: Paul Sweezy, Pedro Juan Rua, Elizabeth Sutherland, Derrick Morrison and Edward Shaw.

Co-editor of *Monthly Review*, Paul Sweezy is co-author of *Cuba — Anatomy of a Revolution*.

Pedro Juan Rua is Secretary for Political Education of the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence in New York.

Elizabeth Sutherland, long as-

sociated with SNCC, is author of a forthcoming book on her experiences in Cuba.

Edward Shaw, national organization secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, was an organizer for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Derrick Morrison, national committee member of the Young Socialist Alliance, is active in the black liberation struggle.

Melissa Singler, New York organizer of the YSA, will act as chairman.

The meeting will be held at 8:30 p.m. at the Militant Labor Forum hall at 873 Broadway.

BERKELEY, Calif. — Three hundred students attended a memorial meeting for Che Guevara here on Friday, Oct. 20. The meeting was co-sponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance and the Tricontinental Student Association. The speakers were John Gerassi, Latin American editor of *Ramparts*, Peter Camejo of the Socialist Workers Party and Carlos Diaz of the Tricontinental Association.