

BRING THE GI'S HOME!

THE MILITANT

Published in the Interest of the Working People

Vol. 32 - No. 17

Monday, April 22, 1968

Price 10¢

Vote in 'CHOICE 68'!

— See page 4

Build the Student Strike!

— See page 5

Join the April 27 March!

— See page 4

The D.C. Rebellion — Firsthand Report

By Elizabeth Barnes

APRIL 16 — One of the largest of the 125 ghetto rebellions that followed the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King took place in the nation's capital.

This week I had the opportunity to talk with Joe Miles, a 19-year-old black militant from Washington, D.C., who told me what it was like during the angry, massive, three-day protest there.

Washington was one of the first cities to explode and Joe Miles witnessed some of the first incidents. He told me that immediately after Dr. King was killed on Thursday he walked down to 14th and U Streets in the center of the ghetto. The crowds that gathered there expressed shock and sadness over the assassination. But then, as time passed, the sadness turned to anger.

Entire Sections in Flames

"First I heard that a brick had been thrown through a window, and then a fire began to burn in a pawnshop," Miles said. "The rebellion had begun."

Although the revolt on Thursday night tended to stay in that one area, Miles said that by Friday, as he walked around, he could see entire sections of Washington in flames, "especially the three major business areas around 7th, H and 14th Streets where black people have been robbed and exploited for years."

Miles said the smoke around the Capitol was so thick he could only see the floodlights. "The White House was surrounded by federal troops," he added. "As orange-colored flames hit the sky behind the Capitol I noticed a machine gun post being set up on the steps."

No Guilt Feelings About Expropriations

On Friday, after participating in a rally at Howard University, Miles went down to 7th street, one of the major business areas in the black community, to see what was going on. He said there were crowds of people in the street, some of them carrying expropriated merchandise from the stores.

"Nobody had any guilt feelings about it," Miles said. "People felt this was owed to them by the store owners who rob the black community every day of the year."

Referring to the general mood as one of "black unity," Miles described how almost everyone he passed would express this by saying, "Peace Brother," or "What's happening, Brother," or other phrases. One brother exclaimed, "It's great to be black!"

Miles described how the whole community was involved in the expropriation of goods. People who were strangers to each other cooperated in taking goods they needed and piling them into carts, cars, shopping bags, etc.

"There were women, teenage girls, kids — it was spontaneous, it just seemed to happen," Miles said. "No one even talked about outside agitators, or anything like that. It would have seemed too ridiculous."

Free Ice Cream for Children

In the middle of the whole thing he saw a guy who had somehow gotten hold of a cop's helmet and whistle. He was in the middle of the street directing traffic with all kinds of elaborate motions.

On another occasion, after black people took over High's ice cream place, a long line of kids waited their turn outside the store, as a man dished out free ice cream.

When I asked about any resentment in the community because of the fires, Miles said that as far as he could tell only a small percentage of the buildings burned were people's homes, and in most cases these were above storefronts.

But, he added, "Of course there were negative reactions to the rebellions — but these were in a minority. The majority of black people were favorable to the events of the weekend."

According to Miles many people seemed to regard the out-

(Continued on Page 6)



ROUGH GOING. Unidentified GI is comforted by comrade after breaking down under strain of combat. Scene occurred during battle near Pleiku, an area that has been site of fierce battles with liberation forces. With prospects of negotiation GIs will be under even greater strain. They now have added strain of realizing they are risking their lives in a war that U.S. may be compelled to give up on. GIs will certainly be among those who will be most insistent in demanding that government not stall on negotiating a withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam.



According to an April 10 dispatch in the *Wall Street Journal*, a tentative agreement in the Memphis sanitation workers' strike is near—the "only item still to be resolved is money."

Two key issues—union recognition and an automatic dues check-off—have already been agreed to by the city.

The city of Memphis has stood firm on its only money offer to date—8 cents per hour, which would bring wages up to \$1.78 per hour—a munificent \$71.20 weekly gross pay, which is only slightly higher than the federal government's estimate of the poverty level for a couple. Most of the sanitation workers have families to support.

This strike, which began as a trade union fight for higher wages and better working conditions, evolved swiftly into a struggle of the whole black community in Memphis. The death by assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, who came to Memphis to support the strike, tore a few of the scales of indifference from the eyes of some of the national labor leaders. But the monies contributed (\$50,000 from the UAW and \$20,000 from the AFL-CIO) and the token appearance of some of the bureaucrats is not enough.

The AFL-CIO News for April 6 reports that a Los Angeles city-appointed board of mediators has opened a "full-scale assault on the stubborn 16-week strike-lockout at the Hearst Corporation flagship newspaper, the *Herald-Examiner*..."

The Hearst Corporation has continued to bring out limited editions with the help of professional strikebreakers. The dispute began last Dec. 15 when 1,100 members of the Newspaper Guild and 15 members of the Machinists struck over contract improvements. Hearst promptly locked out all other employees.

Mayor Yorty's "full-scale assault" began with pressure on the 10 unions involved. No sessions with the corporation have been scheduled as yet.

On March 26 the Communications Workers of America authorized a nationwide strike against

all Bell Systems and the Western Electric Company (manufacturers and installers of central office telephone equipment).

Ben S. Gilmer, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, announced at that time that the various companies in this vast monopoly in the communications field had made a money offer which was the "largest ever"—approximately 5.6 percent.

The strike was scheduled to begin with the Easter weekend, but was deferred until April 18 "to avoid a heightening of tensions stirred by the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King..." (New York Times editorial, April 15)

The Times editorial thinks the 400,000 communications workers are unreasonable in their demands. But it also admits that Joseph A. Beirne, president of the CWA, is "obliged to deal with political reality"—the fact that most of the major contracts accepted by union memberships in the last period have been for much more than the miserable 5 percent considered "rational and non-inflationary."

It also concedes that Beirne is aware of the fact that key segments of his union, especially the highly skilled installers of central office equipment, are in a rebellious mood and spurn the inadequate offer. And:

"Rank and file rebellion has upset dozens of contract recommendations all over the country, and leaders who disregard this insurgent mood quickly find themselves ex-leaders."

The Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1968, now in committee hearings in Washington D.C., has the combined opposition of the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Associated General Contractors of America, and the American Mutual Insurance Alliance—and the American Medical Association. The Ohio Industrial Commission sent its chairman, M. Holland Krise, to add his voice of opposition to the bill, which would impose stricter safety regulations on industry.

The AFL-CIO and many international unions testified in favor of the bill. Statistically here are the facts presented:

"Each year 14,500 workers are killed at their jobs; 2.2 million are injured; 250 million man-days of work are lost, \$1.5 billion in pay and more than \$5 billion in production..."

Krise, testifying against the bill, said, "Ohio says vote no" because he believes Ohio could do a better job protecting its workers than the federal government.

The Lorain (Ohio) Labor Leader calls this "a mighty tall statement, considering Ohio has almost twice as many game wardens as health inspectors!"

—Marvel Scholl

Funeral and Oakland Rally Honor Slain Panther Leader

By Jeff Rozler

OAKLAND, Calif. — More than 1,500 people gathered at Lake Merritt here April 12 for a post-funeral rally in memory of Bobby James Hutton. Hutton, 17-year-old treasurer of the Black Panther Party, was killed by Oakland police April 6.

Eldridge Cleaver, author and leader of the Black Panther Party, was wounded in the police attack, and is now being held in custody at the Vacaville state prison for parole violation. Another member of the Black Panther Party, Warren Wells, was wounded in the same attack and spoke at the rally with a bullet in his hip.

Cops and detectives stared out at the throng from the roof of the Alameda County Court House across the street, and many more were around the rally area. As the rally was going on, four more Panthers were arrested by Oakland police on "suspicion of robbery."

Kathleen Cleaver, wife of Eldridge Cleaver, read a telegram to the rally from Betty Shabazz, widow of Malcolm X, which read in part: "The question is not one of violence versus nonviolence but of whether or not we have the God-given right to self-defense. Bobby Hutton was shot down like an animal in the streets of Oakland. If the generation before him had been less afraid he wouldn't be dead now. Let him be remembered in the minds and hearts of all of us."

Black Panther Party Chairman Bobby Seale took the mike: "There on the roof of that office building are the pigs [cops], on the roof of their government building, on the roof of their state building, on the roof of their museum building," he said, pointing as he spoke. "There they are, thieving, brutalizing, murdering hogs. The preacher at the funeral [held earlier that morning] said that Bobby Hutton wanted to get wet in the stream of life, but the stream was muddied because a pig was standing at the top of it. Malcolm X in his way, Martin Luther King in his way, Marcus Garvey in his way, Lumumba in his way, Ho Chi Minh in his way, and Castro in his way were all trying to clear the stream and get the hog out of it."

"The pigs murdered Bobby Hutton because when the Panthers decided to surrender [during the April 6 police attack], Eldridge told them to take off all their clothes so the cops wouldn't have an excuse to shoot. Bobby was too modest and when he went out he only took his shirt off and his hands were high above his head. The cops told him to run to the squad car and then they shot him down."

"You white people. It's high time you understand what's going on. We've been murdered and brutalized for 400 years and it's got to end."



Bobby Seale

"LBJ, Lynchin' Baines Johnson, talks nonviolence to us. We will talk it to them. If they are non-violent, okay, but otherwise when they attack we will defend ourselves. We will fight back against oppression, bad housing, lousy education, against the chaining of our brothers in jails, against all black people being jailed. We demand that the cops withdraw from our communities just like we demand their troops withdraw from Vietnam."

"We think the police should be controlled by blacks who lived in the community who will commit no acts of brutality because they must come down there and sleep at night. When we get our freedom here we will also help get freedom for our Vietnamese brothers, for our brothers in the Congo, in Africa, in Latin America and the Caribbean and all over, because this racist system has its hoggish, snakish, octopus tentacles all over the world."

There had been plans for a motorcade to leave from the rally to the Vacaville state prison to demonstrate against Eldridge Cleaver's

reimprisonment, but Bobby Seale announced that the motorcade was called off. "We have word that the pigs are preparing a slaughter. Every store and business in Vacaville is shut tight. There are roadblocks and cops all over the place, so we aren't going."

"You blacks are probably waiting for me to say that we should burn the town down to the ground. You're not? Maybe you're more hip. We aren't going to have any more riots, any more spontaneous riots. We're going to get organized to defend ourselves and our community."

James Forman, SNCC leader and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Black Panther Party, spoke. "Bobby Hutton was a born revolutionary," he said. "All blacks are born revolutionaries because they are born in a white racist society and a society in which racism permeates the whole economic structure. The hog's been in the stream for 400 years. Some call this system capitalism and some call it imperialism, but it is exploiting and damming up the world. That's why the brother said that Ho Chi Minh and Castro are fighting it in their own way."

"You can't purify a hog. All the black people here who are not FBI agents should join the Black Panthers. . . . If Bobby Hutton is alive in Heaven—I don't believe in Heaven, but if he were there—he'd probably be saying not to spend all this time mourning for me but to get together and organize to defend the black community."

Other speakers at the rally were Ron Dellums, Ruth Hagwood and actor Marlon Brando, who had been at the funeral earlier. Over 1,000 people had crowded into the Ephesian Church of God in Christ in Berkeley for the funeral.

The rally at Lake Merritt was organized by the Black Panther Party and supported by the Peace and Freedom Movement, the Socialist Workers Party, Stop the Draft Week, the Young Socialist Alliance, The Movement, and by individuals active in the antiwar movement.

SOCIALIST FUND

How to Hurt Big Business

By Evelyn Reed
Fund Director

Many people naively believe that even if other politicians are crooked, the same can't be true of the august members of the U.S. Senate. They, at least, can be counted on to serve, in a truly unselfish manner, the American people who elevate them to such high office — or is this so?

According to a recent survey by the Associated Press, 20 percent of the Senators are millionaires. The actual ratio is believed to be much higher but it cannot be verified because they "avoid publicizing their wealth and the sources of it." Some even deny they are rich.

These so-called public servants have reason for being coy about the amount and source of their wealth. Their work in the capital at Washington consists in passing legislation that favors the rich with a cut for themselves. Drew Pearson, who exposed Senator Dodd's rascality, tells us about another and bigger scandal of Senatorial manipulations in the April 4 *New York Post*.

Last week three key Senators formed a price-fixing "cabal" for three of the most powerful monopoly groups in the country by placing restrictive quotas on imports. Russell Long heads up the

oil lobby and his fellow logrollers are Ernest Hollings of South Carolina for textiles and Vance Hartke of Indiana for steel. Senator Eddie McCormack of Massachusetts, nephew of House Speaker John McCormack, "is the No. 1 mastermind of the steel lobby."

It doesn't matter to these Senators that such import quotas "would jeopardize our balance of trade and further hurt the dollar," says Pearson. Their objective is to put over a big deal for private gain on an "unsuspecting public."

It won't be possible to challenge all these plundering Senators this year. However, in addition to its candidates for President and Vice President, the Socialist Workers Party is running candidates for U.S. Senate in six states from Washington to Pennsylvania.

These socialist spokesmen won't be conniving to help the big corporations and coupon-clippers. Their program on behalf of the working people and the poor is designed to end the system whereby capitalist politicians help the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

If you want to deal a blow to the Big Business of politics and the politics of Big Business — make a contribution today to our \$26,000 SWP Fund.

'Young Socialist' Has Interview With Dutschke

Mary-Alice Waters, national secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, obtained an interview with Rudi Dutschke for the magazine *Young Socialist*. She spoke with Dutschke while she was in Berlin for the Europe-wide demonstration in support of the Vietnamese Revolution, and the conference of European socialist and antiwar youth in West Berlin, Feb. 17-18.

Dutschke, as the leader of the largest revolutionary student group in Western Europe, is well-known in radical circles across the European continent.

The ideas of Dutschke have been distorted in the American capitalist press — the "manipulation centers," as Dutschke labels them. This interview with Dutschke will be published in the May *Young Socialist*. It will give Americans a real idea of what Rudi Dutschke and the German Socialist Students Union stand for. Copies of next month's *Young Socialist* can be ordered in advance, 15 cents per copy, by writing the *Young Socialist*, P.O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003.

I Want to Help

Enclosed is my contribution of \$..... to help fulfill the \$26,000 Socialist Fund.

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ ZIP _____ STATE _____

Send check or money order to:

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
873 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10003

N.Y. Students Protest West German Shooting

By Kipp Dawson

NEW YORK, April 17 — Students from Columbia and New York University held demonstrations today in solidarity with Rudi Dutschke and the German Socialist Students' Union (SDS).

Rallies at the two schools were followed by a united demonstration at the New York office of the

The following telegram was sent by Mary-Alice Waters, national secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, to the German Socialist Students Union:

ATTEMPT ON RUDI'S LIFE WAS FELT HERE TOO AS ATTACK ON INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. WHETHER IN BOLIVIA OR MEMPHIS, VIETNAM OR TOKYO, DETROIT OR BERLIN, THE ASSASSIN'S BULLETS WILL NOT STOP US. VENCEREMOS.

Springer publishing chain. Springer's huge newspaper syndicate has been one of the chief objects of the current wave of student demonstrations in Germany. The German SDS has charged that red-baiting attacks on it and on Dutschke in the Springer press have been instrumental in establishing the atmosphere which led to the April 11 attempt on Dutschke's life.

The day's activities were called by an ad hoc coalition of New York groups including the Student Mobilization Committee, Students for a Democratic Society, the Young Socialist Alliance, the DuBois Clubs, the Columbia Independent Committee on Vietnam, the New York University Committee to End the War in Vietnam, the Socialist Workers Party, and the Communist Party.

Speakers from most of the spon-



Photo by Mary-Alice Waters

RUDI DUTSCHKE. Leader of German Socialist Students Union (right) chairs final session of Vietnam conference Feb. 17. Over 5,000 young people from Western Europe participated in all-day conference. Some 20,000 demonstrated against war the following day in West Berlin.

soring organizations addressed 100 students at the Columbia rally. A red banner across the platform read "Solidarity with Rudi Dutschke and the German Antiwar Movement." Among the speakers was Mary-Alice Waters, national secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, who attended the West Berlin demonstration of 20,000 against the war in Vietnam on Feb. 18. She mentioned this action, which was sponsored by SDS, to point out the important role the German SDS has played in build-

ing the international antiwar movement.

Following the rally participants joined in a picket line in front of Springer's office in Rockefeller Center. Police there used the burning of a Nazi flag by a member of Black Mask as a pretext to break up the demonstration. Several participants who protested the arrest of the flag-burner were also arrested. The remaining demonstrators were shoved away from the building by New York City cops and Rockefeller Center guards.

THE MILITANT

Editor: BARRY SHEPPARD

Business Manager: BEVERLY SCOTT

Published weekly, except during July and August when published biweekly, by The Militant Publishing Ass'n., 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003. Phone 533-6414. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. Subscription: domestic, \$3 a year; Canada and Latin America, \$3.50; other foreign, \$4.50. By first class mail: domestic and Canada, \$9.00; all other countries, \$14.00. Air printed matter: domestic and Canada, \$12.50; Latin America, \$23.00; Europe, \$27.00; Africa, Australia, Asia (including USSR), \$32.00. Write for sealed air postage rates. Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent The Militant's views. These are expressed in editorials.

Vol. 32 - No. 17

345

Monday, April 22, 1968

W. German Youth Stage Militant Protest Actions

APRIL 17 — The attempted assassination of West German socialist youth leader Rudi Dutschke April 11 touched off the sharpest clashes between police and German students since Hitler's rise to power in 1933.

At this writing Dutschke is still in critical condition in a West Berlin hospital after a neo-Nazi gunman shot him three times — in the chest, cheek, and in the back of the head. The would-be assassin, Josef Bachman, claimed he was "inspired" by the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King. Bachman, a house painter by trade and an amateur artist, has painted a portrait of his hero, Adolph Hitler.

Springer Chain

The radical students, led by SDS (German Socialist Students' Union), have directed most of their fire at the reactionary newspaper monopoly owned by Axel Springer. SDSers charge that the Springer press monopoly has "manipulated public opinion against basic democracy" in general and against SDS and Rudi Dutschke in particular.

The students cite as one example a headline in Springer's *Bild Zeitung* calling on cops to attack student demonstrations: "Truncheons Out — Against Students!"

Five straight days of demonstrations followed the shooting of the SDS leader. Cops used clubs and water cannon to break up angry assemblies at various Springer offices. The *New York Times* reported April 17 that more than 200 students had been injured and nearly 1,000 arrested, mostly in Hamburg and West Berlin.

Peter Brandt, 19-year-old son of foreign minister Willy Brandt, was among those arrested.

"Emergency Law"

SDS leaders are reportedly considering shifting the focus of their actions from the Springer combine to the government's draft "emergency law" which is scheduled for a vote in Bonn next month. The law would give the West German government virtual police-state powers during "emergencies." SDS has called a national march on Bonn May 11 to try to block the repressive legislation.

The Association of German Students — the official national student organization that all of West Germany's 280,000 college students belong to — has asked for a one-week postponement of the opening of the spring semester for student assemblies to discuss "press concentration," and the emergency laws. SDS plans to take part in these discussions.

The Rise of West German Student Radicalism

By Gisela Mandel

WEST BERLIN — One year after the infamous Godesberg party congress of the Social Democratic party of Germany (SPD) in 1959, where Marx was finally and definitely cast aside and Lassalle enthroned in his place, this party started to expell its whole student union, the SDS (Socialist Student Union of Germany), with the final words: "We'll show these kids who is boss in Germany."

Some 800 students, and with them a handful of intellectuals, were put on their own and decided to remain faithful to Marxism. They accepted the expulsion and started their independent political work in 1960.

They began modestly, partly with educational work inside the trade unions, partly with research for university reform. Several efforts for the founding of a new revolutionary opposition party failed; several attempts to agitate for the Cuban and Vietnamese revolutions in the mass May Day demonstrations also failed.

Socialist students were beaten by the workers who, in 1961, never heard anything about Vietnam in the West German papers, and only knew that "some gangsters had taken power" in Cuba. They had survived fascism, years of starvation after the war. Now they lived with relatively high wages and with the assurance of the West German capitalist government that their jobs would remain stable forever. What did they care about revolutions in other parts of the world? Their only experience of something like "revolu-

tion" was the Stalinist system in East Germany, which just then had to build a wall to prevent her population from leaving the country to participate in the West German "economic miracle."

The dissatisfied intellectuals could either join the establishment or leave the country and go "to your friends in East Germany," as the SPD put it.

Some got integrated; the majority accepted isolation, were called "destructive elements" by the bourgeois press, and began various research projects. In study circles they analyzed revolutions in the third world, the situation in the workers' states of Eastern Europe, and the politics and economics of West Germany. They developed in this way, over a period of years, a highly trained scientific and political cadre.

Today the situation has changed dramatically.

A recent opinion poll taken by the well-known left-liberal weekly *Der Spiegel* ("The Mirror") showed that 25 percent of all youth between the ages of 19 and 25 in West Germany are generally in favor of the SDS and its leader Rudi Dutschke.

How did this development take place? Within six years there has been a new radical upsurge in West Germany, and its main center is in West Berlin, the most anticommunist, reactionary and Americanized city of Western Europe.

On June 2, 1967, several hundred students demonstrated in West Berlin against the Shah of Iran. Police attacked the demonstration and shot one student to

death. Numerous protest demonstrations were held afterward throughout West Germany, none of them with fewer than several thousand participants.

For the past several months there has been growing participation in the student demonstrations on the part of workers—especially young workers. This is despite the fact that West Germany is the most economically and industrially developed country in Western Europe, with the highest wages for workers in this part of the world.

On Feb. 18 a massive demonstration of 20,000 took place in West Berlin against the war in Vietnam, for the victory of the Vietnamese revolution, and against imperialism as a whole. At least 2,000 workers took part. For the first time in 35 years, red flags—1,200 of them—were seen openly in the streets. How was all this possible?

A definitive answer could obviously be given only in a thorough study of the international radicalization of youth, of which the German youth are a part. Some of the general factors include the changed social composition of the overcrowded universities, that is, the growing masses of students from working-class and lower-middle-class origin; the absolute lack of contact between the mass of students and their professors in most of the Western European universities; the reaction against the authoritarian structure of the universities; the insecurity of students in getting decent jobs when they finish school, etc., etc. An analysis on an international basis would show similar signs in many

countries, from Japan to India, from the United States to Western Europe.

But three special factors are involved in the rapidly deepening radicalization in West Germany:

1) The older generation which supported Hitler and the fascist regime of Germany during the Third Reich remains quiet, tries to simplify the matter. The new generation in West Germany today asks questions without getting answers. The gap between the generations thus widens from year to year. It started inside the families and grew to a deep split inside the whole society.

The students ask where the supporters of the fascist regime are today; and the only answer they get is that nobody knew anything of what was going on under fascism. They know that this is not true, and so they start to doubt also what the older generation, which supported fascism, has to say today. They doubt their government, their university professors, their newspapers. They doubt the leaders of the big parties, the trade-union bosses, radio and television.

They know that the generation which supported Hitler now governs or supports the present system. And they revolt against it. The innumerable political tendencies amongst the students and young workers in West Germany have one thing in common: an utterly antiauthoritarian attitude.

2) The formation of the "great coalition" between the CDU (Christian Social Union—the main capitalist party) and the SPD

opened a place for a new opposition party. Since such a party does not exist, the SDS today fulfills more or less this role.

3) The "great coalition" coincided with the beginning of the first big recession since the end of World War II. Prices rose, 800,000 workers lost their jobs and were even told that this recession was due to the fact that they had earned too much and worked too little throughout the last 15 years.

The SDS—which has now reached a membership of 4,000 and has received innumerable applications for membership from whole groups—is not yet ready organizationally to fulfill the role of a revolutionary opposition party. But SDS leaders are doing some serious thinking these days: the results of an opinion poll of the magazine *Der Spiegel* were astonishing even to the members of SDS. The main, rather triumphant slogan of the Feb. 18 demonstration, "We are a small radical minority," is no longer true.

Out of three million West German youth between 15 and 25 years, 65 percent of those who are workers, 71 percent of the high school students, and 74 percent of the university students said they were in favor of protest in general. Out of 100 young people who are in favor of protest, 57 would demonstrate against rising prices; 60 would demonstrate against the war in Vietnam and for the Vietnamese revolution; 61 percent for workers' control; and 26 percent for the expropriation of the main capitalist press monopoly of Axel Springer.

Vote in 'Choice 68'

On Wednesday, April 24, students at over 1,200 campuses will have the opportunity to vote against the war in Vietnam, register their opposition to racial oppression at home, and vote for the Socialist Workers candidate for President, Fred Halstead. The occasion is the National Collegiate Presidential Primary (CHOICE 68).

CHOICE 68 will be the first nationwide student referendum on the war in Vietnam. The Socialist Workers Campaign Committee is urging a vote for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, and for the permanent cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam.

The referendum on the "urban crisis" does not include basic social solutions to the oppression of black people, and the Socialist Workers Campaign Committee supports a write-in vote for "Black Control of the Black Communities" (see sample ballot).

A vote for Fred Halstead for President will be a vote not only against the war in Vietnam and murderous racism, but also a vote against the capitalist system and capitalist politicians in the Democratic and Republican parties responsible for war, racism and other social evils.

CHOICE 68 ballots have already been sent to the CHOICE 68 coordinators along with instructions for voting procedures. Check with your campus coordinator for the polling place and time at your school. After the voting the ballots will be shipped to regional centers where they will be tabulated by UNIVAC and the results publicized by May 4.

In response to the CHOICE 68 vote, an average of one new Halstead-Boutelle supporter group has been added to the list each day in the past couple of weeks. These groups are on campuses from Western New Mexico University in Silver, N.M., to Augustana College in Sioux Falls, S.D.; from Bethel College in Mishawaka, Ind., to the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Over 200 requests from CHOICE 68 coordinators for literature to be distributed or displayed on campuses have come in to the Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. A letter from St. Joseph's Seminary in Callicoon, N.Y., states, "The material was exactly what we had in mind, and we have been able to use it in class discussions and before-dinner speeches, besides our political displays."

A new SWP campaign publication, "The Truth About the McCarthy Campaign," is a big hit all over the country. After a rush on the first order in Berkeley, the Bay Area Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle (YSHB) ordered another 1,000. When McCarthy's wife spoke at Columbia U. last week, 100 were sold very quickly. A report from young socialist trailblazers in Michigan indicates that 45 were sold in a day and a half. The first run of 3,000 is gone and a second run of the same number has just come off the press. They can be ordered at the rate of 25 cents for single copies and 15 cents each for bulk orders from the Socialist Workers National Campaign Committee.

Socialist Campaign Materials

Write to the Socialist Workers Campaign Committee, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003, for list of socialist election campaign materials available, including posters, pamphlets, buttons, etc.

994480 MEI

Indicate your age as of Nov. 5, 1968:

18 or under ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐ 21 ☐ 22 or over ☐

CHOICE 68

Indicate your party preference:

Democrat ☐ Other Party ☐ Republican ☐ Independent ☐ I am a Foreign Student: ☐

Indicate 3 choices for President (1st choice tabulated for election; 2nd & 3rd choices tabulated for statistical analysis.)

	1st	2nd	3rd
Fred Halstead (Soc. Worker)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mark O. Hatfield (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Robert F. Kennedy (Dem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Martin L. King (Ind)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
John V. Lindsay (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eugene J. McCarthy (Dem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Richard M. Nixon (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Charles H. Percy (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ronald W. Reagan (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nelson A. Rockefeller (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harold E. Stassen (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
George C. Wallace (Amer. Ind.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Other)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What course of military action should the U.S. pursue in Vietnam: (Choose one only.)

Immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces ☒ Phased reduction of U.S. military activity ☐ Maintain current level of U.S. military activity ☐ Increase the level of U.S. military activity ☐ "All out" U.S. military effort ☐

What course of action should the U.S. pursue in regards to the bombing of North Vietnam: (Choose one only.)

Permanent cessation of bombing ☒ Temporary suspension of bombing ☐ Maintain current level of bombing ☐ Intensify bombing ☐ Use of nuclear weapons ☐

In confronting the "urban crisis" which should receive highest priority in government spending: (Choose one only.)

Education ☐ Housing ☒ Income subsidy ☐ Job training and employment opportunities ☐ Riot control and stricter law enforcement ☐

VOID

SAMPLE BALLOT. Vote for Fred Halstead, for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam, and for the permanent cessation of bombing of North Vietnam by punching out appropriate holes. Write in "Black Control of Black Communities" on "urban crisis" referendum.

873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003.

From Antioch College YSHB organizer Patti Wadsworth writes, "McCarthy supporters are a bit intimidated by us, even though they are rather numerous, because we have much better arguments to back up our position than they do to back up theirs. We won a few of them over, too."

SWP vice-presidential candidate Paul Boutelle, swinging through Ohio on his campus speaking tour, spoke at Central State University in Wilberforce and Antioch College in Yellow Springs on April 10 and 11. His meeting at Central State was sponsored by Unity for Unity, a black student organization, and the YSHB. Nearly 175 students attended the meeting in the Union Ballroom. About 140 students and faculty members heard him speak at Antioch. He had informal discussions with members of the Antioch Black Students Forum.

At Michigan State U. in East Lansing, Paul Boutelle's meeting was canceled because of curfews and memorial meetings in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King. However, young socialist trailblazers later took a tape of Boutelle's speech to the campus and a successful meeting of 90 was held.

Ten new people endorsed the campaign and \$40 of literature was sold.

Hedda Garza, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Senator from New York, was among 15 antiwar activists and young socialists who distributed Fred Halstead's "Letter to GIs" to servicemen at the Port Authority Bus Terminal on April 14. Over 2,000 brochures were distributed and one GI took a handful with him to give to his friends on base.

On April 10 Peter Camejo, SWP candidate for U.S. Senator from California, spoke at a rally in tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King on the Berkeley campus. The rally was sponsored by American Federation of Teachers Locals 1570 and 1474 and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Locals 1695 and 371. Ralph Schoenman, personal secretary to Bertrand Russell, and Russ Crowell, President of the Alameda Central Labor Council, also spoke.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of a special four-page CHOICE 68 Militant, published by Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle, are being distributed this week on campuses all over the country.

—Doug Jenness

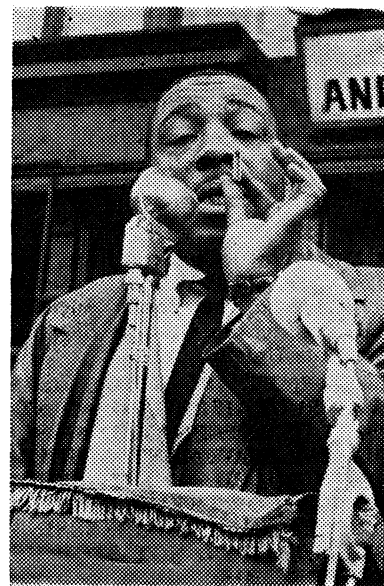
Massive March Will Help End

NEW YORK — Final plans are being made across the country for the massive demonstrations against the war in Vietnam scheduled for April 27. Here in New York demonstrators will assemble at 11 a.m. at Fifth Avenue between 89th Street and 95th Street, or on Central Park West between 101st Street and 107th Street for twin marches to Sheep Meadow in Central Park where a rally will be held. Nearly a million leaflets have already been distributed publicizing the 27th here.

Dr. Martin Luther King was to have been the keynote speaker at the New York rally. The Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, organizers of the action, have put out a leaflet declaring, "The demonstration will rededicate itself to continuing Reverend King's efforts to end the war against black America and to end the war in Vietnam."

Speakers at the rally will include Dick Gregory; the Reverend William Sloane Coffin; actress Viveca Lindfors; Stanley Wise of SNCC; and David Livingston, District 65, AFL-CIO. Mayor Lindsay and Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton will greet the demonstration. For further information call the Parade Committee, 17 E. 17th Street, N.Y. Phone: 255-1075.

In Chicago the April 27 demonstration will begin with a rally at 12:30 p.m. at the Grant Park band shell, followed by a march



Dick Gregory

at 2 p.m. through the Loop to Civic Center.

For information: April Parade Committee, 407 S. Dearborn, Chicago. Phone: 427-1763.

The San Francisco march will begin at noon in Golden Gate Park Panhandle (Oak and Masonic) and end at the Civic Center where a rally will be held at 2 p.m. Speakers will include Muhammad Ali; Vanessa Redgrave; Rear Admiral Arnold True (Ret.); Bobby Seale, chairman of the Black

Black Parley Op

By Derrick Morrison

NEW YORK — With the conclusion of its three-day conference here on April 14, the National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union (NBAWADU) has consolidated itself and is preparing for new actions against U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

Between 200 to 300 black militants from across the country met at the Hotel Diplomat to hear addresses by prominent black power spokesmen and engage in intensive discussions on the war and the draft.

12,000 in Boston Protest Draft for War in Vietnam

BOSTON — A huge rally was held here on the Boston Common April 3 by The Resistance, an antiwar and antidraft group. The crowd was swelled to 12,000 by four large feeder marches from historic Faneuil Hall, Boston University, the Cambridge Common and the University of Massachusetts.

The two main speakers were professors Noam Chomsky and Howard Zinn. Other speakers were Terri Cannon, one of the seven Berkeley students indicted for antidraft activities; Michael Ferber, one of the five men indicted along with Dr. Spock for counseling against the draft; Rolf Goldin, a teaching fellow at Harvard and a member of The Resistance; and professors Staughton Lynd and Everett Mendelsohn.

A major theme of all the speeches was the significance of such a large rally occurring after Johnson's announcement that he is not running for the nomination.

The conference began with an address by SNCC's former chairman, Stokely Carmichael. He stressed the need for organizing the total black community for survival, i.e., revolution, against the American racist system. This struggle for survival, he related, makes the black movement separate and distinct from the white peace movement.

The war and the draft were discussed in the context of this struggle for survival. The speech was followed by two films, one on the guerrilla struggle in so-called Portuguese Guinea, and the film "Inside North Vietnam" by Felix Greene.

On the following day, attorneys Conrad Lynn and Howard Moore addressed the conference. Both of them talked about legal alternatives to the draft, and how the draft was using black youth as cannon fodder for Vietnam. Lynn also attacked Johnson's phony peace moves. He said that since American society and its poverty program had failed black youth, the government was now resorting to the draft as the only solution to keeping young Afro-Americans off the streets. Whereas in the early '60s black youth were about 8 percent of the draft, now the percentage has risen to 20 percent. Lynn urged the conference to publicize the names and occupations of draft board members, and to organize mass actions against the draft.

Workshops were then held after these two speeches. Following the workshops, James Forman, international affairs director of SNCC, reported on the police murder of Black Panther Party leader Bobby Hutton on the West Coast. Forman had just attended Hutton's funeral.

According to Forman, there will be an international day of solidarity with another victimized Black

es on April 27 Build the Student Strike

Vietnam War

Panther Party; and former Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin.

The action is being organized by the April 27 Mobilization Committee, 55 Colton Street, San Francisco. Phone: 552-2282.

In Philadelphia a parade will take place at 11 a.m., assembling at 16th and Parkway. At 1 p.m. there will be a rally at Washington Square. For information contact: Philadelphia Mobilization Committee, 2006 Walnut, Philadelphia. Phone: LO 3-3282.

Demonstrators in Los Angeles will assemble at 11 a.m. at 14th and 15th Streets between Main and Hill Streets for a 1 o'clock march to City Hall, where a rally will be held (on Spring Street) at 3 p.m. Contact: Peace Action Council, P.O. Box 74881, Los Angeles, Calif. 90004. Phone: 653-5108.

There will be a march in Washington, D.C., from the Ellipse to Franklin Park (14th and K Streets, N.W.) where there will be a rally at 1 p.m. The action is being organized by the Washington Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, 3 Thomas Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

In Columbus, Ohio, demonstrators will meet at 3 p.m. at Franklin Park (in the 1600 block of East Broad Street). At 5 p.m. a "Peace Happening" will occur, with speakers and entertainment,

culminating in a march from Franklin Park to the State House grounds. For more information contact: Ohio Peace Action Council, 66 East 15th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43201. Phone: 299-3223.

The New York Parade Committee won a legal victory over the city Transit Authority April 10, but lost the battle on a technicality. The Parade Committee has been trying for more than a month to buy advertising space in subway stations to display posters announcing the April 27 mobilization. The Transit Authority has refused on the spurious grounds that the posters might "cause a disturbance constituting a threat to public safety."

Judge Harold Tyler of the Federal District Court ruled that the authority must accept the antiwar advertising, but the subways escaped on the technicality that because of a "labor dispute" they will accept no new advertising in the month of April.

Major demonstrations are also being planned in Cleveland, Austin, Portland (Oregon), Seattle, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Madison, Boston, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. In addition, smaller cities around the country will mobilize to participate in these demonstrations or to carry on their own.

Cities around the world will stage antiwar actions to coincide with the protest in the U.S.

Colleges and high schools throughout the United States will join the International Student Strike against the war April 26. Called by the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, the action has won widespread student support and promises to be very large.

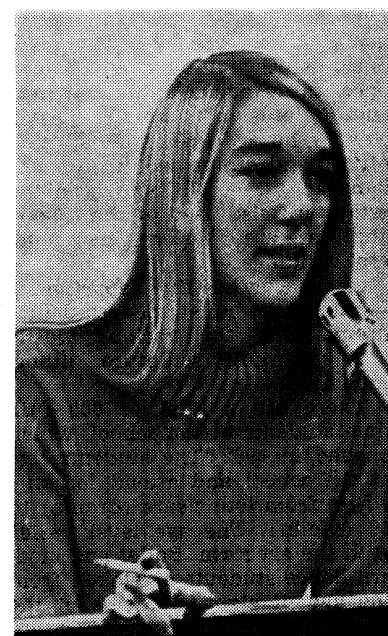
At most schools the strike will take the form of demonstrations and teach-ins, which will not aim to close the schools, but to speak to as large an audience as possible. There are many schools, however, that will be closed by the strike. In addition to actions in this country, simultaneous student strikes will be held all over the world — students on every continent will participate.

Students taking part in the strike anywhere in the country, or in the world, will be counted in the total that will be announced afterwards by the Student Mobilization Committee. The SMC national office in New York has asked that one antiwar organizer from each campus in the country wire or call collect as soon as their strike is over to let the SMC know how many participated. Student Mobilization Committee, 17 E. 17 St., New York, N.Y. 10003; Phone (212) 255-1075.

Following are some excerpts from letters that have come in to the SMC office in the last week.

LONG ISLAND, N.Y. — (State University of New York at Stony Brook) "We have planned what we are calling 'April Days of Education and Protest and Resistance Against the War in Vietnam.' These days run from April 22 to April 27 (the day of the Mobilization in New York City, for which we have chartered buses) . . . We have designated Thursday a Strike day as well, so that out faculty members who teach on Tuesday and Thursday can participate. This first day we are holding an all-day and all-night (we hope) teach-in . . ."

WILMINGTON, Del. — "For April 26: In the high schools we are attempting to organize strikes at each individual school . . . Plans call for some students to arrive early before school and set up a picket line . . . Also possible is a rally for all the high school strikers later in the day after confronting all the schools or the join-



Linda Morse
SMC Executive Secretary

ing of the SDS-Strike rally at the University of Delaware."

MADISON, Wis. — (The University of Wisconsin Teaching Assistants' Association passed the following statement April 8) — "The TAA supports the International movement April 26 and 27 against the war, racial oppression and the draft. We encourage the TA's to participate in any way they see fit and suggest as examples the following: 1) cancel classes; 2) turn classes over to relevant discussion; 3) invite speakers from the Draft Resistance Union; 4) show Vietnam films; 5) participate in teach-ins; 6) go to the rally."

DETROIT, Mich. — (Wayne State University) "As of now, Strike activities will include a rally jointly sponsored by the National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union and the Strike committee, a teach-in on racism, a teach-in on the war, a carnival, a war crimes tribunal or mock impeachment, and a weekend of antiwar films . . ."

NEW YORK, N.Y. — (Albert Einstein School of Medicine) "First year classes have been suspended and hopefully those of the second year soon will be. For the 26th we have invited a number of speakers, arranged a discussion

group in panel form, and provided several films."

PORTLAND, Ore. — "Plans have been laid here for an April 27 demonstration . . . The following groups are involved: Portland State College SDS, Lewis and Clark SDS, Portland Committee for Halstead and Boutelle, and Society for New Action Politics . . . Some kind of activity is being discussed for April 26 by the SDS groups."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — (From reports on the Philadelphia area in the *Philadelphia Strike Bulletin*) "Thousands of students from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware will participate in the International Student Strike on April 26. The following activities are already planned:

"TEMPLE U.: (April 24 because of schoolwide exams on April 26) 10 a.m. mass walkout from classes to a rally on the Barton mall with prominent speakers. Students will try to announce in each class why they are walking out . . ."

"MORAVIAN COLLEGE (Bethlehem, Pa.): (April 26) A member of the political science department has organized a teach-in and has gotten the other members of the political science department to agree not to teach classes on the 26th. The teach-in . . . will last all day and aims at participation from all five Lehigh Valley colleges . . ."

"UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: Tentatively planned by a subcommittee of Penn's Vietnam Week are the following: 1) a mass walkout from classes in the late morning; 2) a mock Arlington Cemetery funeral . . . white crosses will be planted in the ground at the center of Penn's campus . . ."

CANADA — (From the Canada Vietnam Newsletter) "April 27 will be the fifth international days of protest against the war. Local actions are expected right across the country on that day and already the Spring Mobilization Committee in Toronto has taken initial steps to organize a giant march in that city. The Student Mobilization Committee in the U.S. has called an international student strike for the 26th of April, and the Student Association to End the War in Vietnam plans to hold local Canadian actions of protest around the 26th and 27th of April.

poses War, Draft

Panther, Huey Newton, on May 6, the day of his trial.

On Rap Brown's situation, Forman said that the charges against Brown for "inciting to riot" in Cambridge, Md., will be defeated in court on the basis of the "Riot" Commission report. The problem now was the charges lodged against Brown by a Negro FBI agent.

After Forman, Queen Mother Moore, long-time black radical, spoke as the Minister of Health, Education, and Welfare of the Republic of New Africa. This government was recently formed at a conference in Detroit.

On the last day, John Wilson, chairman of NBAWADU, gave a major address on the necessity of building a black antiwar and anti-draft movement.

In a meeting of regional representatives and New York staff after the conference, it was decided

to build mass actions on the weekend of the late Brother Malcolm X's birthday, May 19-20. This is to be called the "National Day for Black Unity Against the War in Vietnam."

Another action planned is the National Black Mobilization at the United Nations plaza on Aug. 27. This demonstration was timed to coincide with the convening of the Democratic Party convention in Chicago. The demonstration will demand that the UN discuss why the U.S. hasn't signed the pact against genocide; intervene in the U.S. government's colonization of Black America; demand the release of all black political prisoners; and stop the imperialist role the U.S. is playing in the Third World.

For more information on these actions, write to: NBAWADU, c/o SNCC, 100 Fifth Ave., Suite 803, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Ghettos Making Cops Cautious

Law enforcement officials are currently being criticized by businessmen and politicians for not shooting more "looters" in the ghetto outbreaks. Apparently in response to these criticisms, unnamed Washington officials told the *New York Times* (April 14) that this so-called restraint was the result of a federal policy largely shaped by Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Officials told the *Times* that the government had evolved a "humanitarian" plan which allegedly places life above property, for coping with outbreaks. According to this plan, ghetto rebellions are supposed to be met with a "massive" outpouring of force but an alleged minimum of shooting. Few ghetto-dwellers will be naïve enough to believe they will no longer be targets for cops and soldiers. But the assertion is worth examining.

The real explanation for the stated plan to curb the worst excesses of violence is cold-blooded recognition that the people of the ghettos are no longer sitting ducks to be shot at without thought of the consequences. The officials quite carefully explained that the

whole motivation for the policy of "restraint" was to avoid a deepening and spreading of the outbreaks. A Justice Department official explained that the policy decision was "at least half a tactical necessity."

He indicated that many people in the ghettos are determined to resist attack. The *Times* reports him as saying: "We say this is a matter of effectiveness as well as saving lives. There really is no alternative, and the people who are saying, 'Why didn't you shoot?' don't understand that yet."

He added, "The other side has guns."

Government officials asserted that, according to their concept of the law, they have a perfect right to kill if property is jeopardized. But some changes have taken place.

"The law hasn't changed," one "informed official" said. "But the way it's being enforced has changed tremendously. That old stuff about 'looters will be shot on sight' is for the history books and maybe the movies. It's for people who don't know how it is to be in a riot where, if you shoot, they shoot back and you've got a

lot of dead cops and troops along with the dead citizens."

According to the *Times*, most officials are reluctant to discuss the fact that their concepts are shaped at least in part by "a new tactical capability of some rioters to shoot back."

But, the *Times* added, one Defense Department official was frank about it. "I would say," he said, "that it has taken a long time for some of us to understand what the Black Power demonstrator means with his placard, 'I Am a Man.'"

"If you want to say that it took a lot of these people arming themselves to emphasize that they are human beings and cannot be just shot down even when they are terribly wrong, then you would be somewhere near the mark."

The fact that so few police and soldiers were killed in the outbreaks shows that the people of the ghettos are not about to recklessly undertake the kind of uneven confrontation that could only lead to even greater victimizations for their side. But they have apparently persuaded some officials that they are ready to defend themselves.

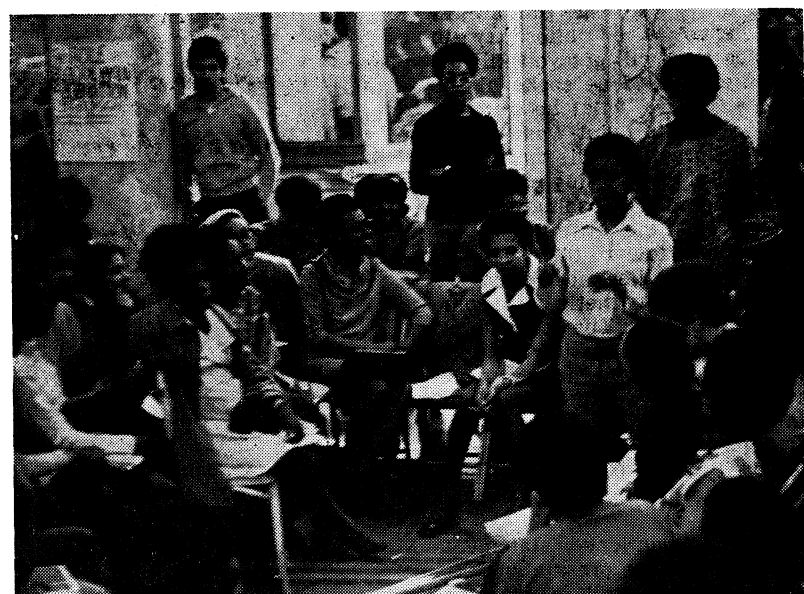


Photo by Joe Miles

WORKSHOP. Gwen Patton, standing, in white blouse, leads workshop on women's role in black liberation.

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE

Cuba's School of the Arts

[Harry Ring is back in New York after a three-month stay in Cuba. This is one of several articles written while he was there.]

By Harry Ring

You see many things in Cuba that make you understand that this is an island under siege, where the people sacrifice and work hard to carry through with their stubborn plan to develop their country despite the U.S.-created obstacles.

There are also other sides of Cuba — sides of Cuba that are so lovely that they almost take your breath away. When you see them, you find it difficult to remember that this is a blockaded fortress. You get a glimpse of the future society. One such thing is Cubanacan, Cuba's National School of the Arts.

To go to Cubanacan, you drive through the beautiful Miramar district of Havana toward the outskirts of the city. On arrival you

go up a long driveway to a solid old Spanish building which was once the Havana Country Club, one of the island's most exclusive. Now it houses the administration offices and dining facilities of Cubanacan. Other old houses on the estate are also used at the school, and there are a series of new modern buildings.

Cubanacan has five departments — music, the ballet, modern dance, drama, and the various plastic arts (painting, sculpture, lithography, etc.).

There are a total of 600 full-time students at the school, which opened in 1962. The students live at the school and attend for anywhere from four years (drama) to 10 (violin). The age level varies with the art form. Ballet and modern dance students are taken from the age of eight. Students of the plastic arts and the theater are taken from the ages of 17 to 25. The age for musicians varies with the instrument.

Any Cuban may apply to go to Cubanacan. Yearly application tests are announced, and the most qualified of those applying are accepted. As with all other educational institutions, tuition, including room and board, is absolutely free. Where there is need, students receive varying monthly cash allowances. Where possible, parents are expected to provide this.

All students take general courses in addition to their art studies. They study nine months, help in agriculture for a month, and have a total of two months' vacation.

We visited the student art exhibit, a series of one-story buildings with overhead skylights providing natural light. All the work was modern in style and a good bit of it surrealist. Some of it

struck this amateur eye as excellent. There was a pop art takeoff on the U.S., which the staff member said she didn't get but which struck me as very funny.

At the ballet school we sat fascinated as a group of boys and girls, who seemed to range from about eight to 12, went through a series of exercises, gymnastics and dance steps. They were being led and coached by a girl who couldn't have been more than 12.

The integrated character of the school became apparent as I realized that four of the 12 were Afro-Cubans, and two others would certainly be classified in the U.S. as "colored."

I was again struck by the integrated aspects of the school when we looked in on a student taking a piano lesson, another taking a cello lesson, and a third taking a violin lesson. Two of the three were Afro-Cubans. I talked with the third, the violinist.

His name is Ricardo Justiz Despagne. He comes from Santiago and is 25, which is very old for a violin student.

Ricardo comes from a poor family. His father died when he was young and he, his older brother and sister, his mother and grandmother lived on a pension of \$13 a week. His brother became ill and died 10 years ago.

Ricardo had always been interested in the violin and managed to take some sporadic lessons from the time he was 15. At 16, when the Revolution triumphed, he entered a technical institute to become an electrician. But after a couple of years, he found the family's situation still difficult economically and dropped out. (His sister continued in school and is now a teacher.) He began earning his living with the violin, playing popular music. Then he was hired by the Santiago Symphony. He stayed with the orchestra till 1964, when he was accepted by Cubanacan.

His teacher explained that Ricardo has a hard, ambitious program ahead. After another year at Cubanacan, if he continues to progress, he will be sent to the USSR for an additional two years of study. This is terribly difficult for someone of Ricardo's age, the teacher said, "but he has a great will."

Ricardo also has talent. He played an excerpt from Bach that had everyone spellbound — except one newsman who asked if he would do one of the popular pieces he used to play. Ricardo smiled and said he didn't remember any. I thought of artist friends in the U.S. who, if they want to eat regularly, can't afford to not remember.



Photo by Harry Ring

Ricardo Justiz Despagne



Photo by Joe Miles

WASHINGTON REBELLION. Police arrive (in background) as black people run from stores.

...D.C. Ghetto Outbreak

(Continued from Page 1)

burst as inevitable. All spring there was discussion of the "powder keg" in Washington, which is over 50 percent black. Miles said that people on the street commented to him, "It's about time," or "I don't know what took so long."

On Monday morning, when things had quieted down, a cab driver commented to him, "It sure was a nice weekend for black people, wasn't it?"

In most cities around the country, the angry reaction to the murder of Martin Luther King was very deep among high school students. When I asked Miles if this was true of Washington, he nodded and described how students from one of the high schools called him after the assassination and asked him to help organize a protest. He knew the students through his activities as vice-chairman of the Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union.

Miles went over to the school and joined with 100 students in a march across town to Howard University. On the way they picked up 200 more high school students by stopping in at two other schools, going through the halls and classrooms urging students to join the march.

At Howard about a thousand people gathered for the rally. Someone brought some black nationalist flags and everyone cheered as the American flag was lowered from the flagpole, and the red, black and gold, black nationalist flag was raised over the campus.

Miles said the mood of the speeches could be summed up in the slogans, "America the battleground," "We must get ourselves together," and "Black Unity."

He said Dr. King's death had a big effect on the thinking of the students. "It has shown a lot of black people just how vicious this capitalist system is," he asserted. "It's shown that the practice of nonviolence is a philosophy in America that will get you killed." I asked him if he spoke at the rally, and if so, what he said. He said, "My main point was that we have to organize all that black power that was being displayed that weekend in Washington."

What was the attitude of college students toward the rebellion? According to Miles most black students were sympathetic, with some even taking part. The students organized a medical station and food supplies for people in the community who needed them. Howard University was the center of this, but black students at American University and Georgetown also showed their sympathy in various ways.

When I mentioned statements appearing in the press about the supposed "restraint" of the cops and troops, Miles said, "It is true that at first the cops were spread thin. But then they moved in in

numbers. Periodically they would tear gas the crowds."

Miles described two different times when he saw people clubbed by the police in "looting" incidents. In these cases, after the beatings, the cops let the men go. Miles added that, of course, he heard many reports of individual black people who were attacked and harassed without provocation.

Ten people died in the Washington rebellion, and the papers carried stories of a number of cases where people were gunned down by cops in areas where goods were being expropriated. According to one report a 15-year-old high school boy was shot when he happened to walk by a cop who had stopped some people running from a store.

Miles described how the SNCC office and the New School for Afro-American Thought were intentionally tear-gassed by cops twice during the weekend, "just for the hell of it."

He told me the worst brutality was against people caught after curfew. During this period the streets were deserted so the cops could get away with more.

In one instance during the day Miles saw a group of small children pick up rocks and start throwing them at troops who were searching a man.

"One thing that impressed me was how the young kids, six, seven, eight, nine years old, seemed to understand what the rebellion meant," Miles commented. "They had it written on their faces."

He added, "The rebellion had a deep effect on everyone. It was a psychological thing. The mood of dignity, of black pride, will continue long after the rubble has been cleared away."

He said he thought one sister summed up the situation when she told him, "I'll never be the same again."

GIs and the Fight Against War

By Mary-Alice Waters

Introduction
By Fred Halstead

25 cents

Young Socialist
P.O. Box 471
New York, N.Y. 10003

PORTER SARGENT PUBLISHER 11 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS. 02108

EXTENDING HORIZONS BOOKS

THE BLACK POWER REVOLT

Floyd B. Barbour, Editor

"A PEOPLE are destroyed when their history is taken away from them... reborn when it is given back. THE BLACK POWER REVOLT could be the mid-wife of a revolution far beyond the white man's fears and the black man's dreams."

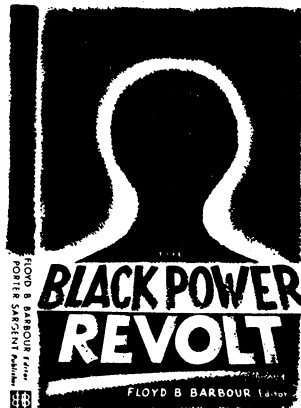
— Truman Nelson

essays
by

BENJAMIN BANNEKER • JOHN E. BRUCE • STOKELY CARMICHAEL • JAMES P. COMER • GWENNA CUMMINGS • FREDERICK DOUGLASS • W. E. B. DU BOIS • HENRY GARNET • MARCUS GARVEY • CHARLES V. HAMILTON • VINCENT HARDING • NATHAN HARE • ADELAIDE CROMWELL HILL • JULIUS W. HOBSON • JOHN E. JOHNSON • LEROI JONES • MAULANA RON KARENGA • MALCOLM X. • FLOYD B. McKISSICK • ELIJAH MUHAMMAD • GASTON NEAL • LAWRENCE P. NEAL • ALVIN F. POUSSAINT • ADAM CLAYTON POWELL • ROBERT PURVIS • JOHN S. ROCK • BYRON RUSHING • JEAN SMITH • CHUCK STONE • BARBARA ANN TEER • NAT TURNER • DAVID WALKER • MARGARET WALKER • ROBERT F. WILLIAMS • NATHAN WRIGHT, JR.

With Bibliography

288 pages \$2.95 paper \$5.95 cloth



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.]

Military Protest

Ft. Campbell, Ky.

A strict curfew has been imposed upon Ft. Campbell, Ky., by the Commanding General following numerous incidents of violence which occurred here on the nights of April 11 and 12. After a week in which the entire post was mobilized or put on ready alert in response to nationwide civil disorders in urban centers, soldiers here released some of their own frustrations by capsizing cars, breaking up furniture in service clubs, mass fighting in beer clubs, and attacks on military police.

Apparently, when people are suppressed sufficiently, even the absolute police-state tyranny of a military post cannot restrain the overwhelming tensions concomitant with the exposure of contradictions in the Great American Myth of "equal rights and opportunity."

Very tight security has been clamped on all information regarding the incidents and total extent of property damage.

A Soldier

Railroad Swindle

San Francisco, Calif.

In these modern times when the good, old-fashioned "fleecing of the public" by the giant monopolies seems to have disappeared, an interesting case involving the railroads has recently come to light.

The railroads, in requesting Interstate Commerce Commission approval for a general rate increase on shipping last year, projected wage increases for 1967 of \$320 million. Additionally, \$120 million was "estimated" for increases in other operating costs for a total expected increase of \$440 million.

It seems however that the U.S. Agricultural Department has uncovered a slight indiscretion on the part of the railroads: labor

cost increases came to only \$53.5 million for 1967.

The Department comments that "...the railroads have placed the Commission in the awkward position of having authorized an increase in their rates and charges to produce almost \$300 million in revenues despite the fact that the actual operating cost increases of the rails (including wage increases) amounted at most to \$174.3 million, and possibly to as little as \$74.3 million."

The Department of Agriculture's concern over the matter reflects the effect these rate increases have on farmers.

Some people, it seems, never learn, including the ICC. The rails apparently have a history of overstating labor-cost increases in rate-increase proceedings. "In every general rate increase since 1949," the Agricultural Department asserts, "the rails overestimated wage increases by amounts ranging from \$30 to \$761 million." The Department added that "...in three cases the rails estimated increases of \$400, \$179.4 and \$537.9 millions respectively, whereas they actually experienced decreases of \$361.8, \$453.8, and \$72.3 millions for those three years." (1949, 1957, 1960)

The 1967 increase was roughly a 3 percent increase on rates. Flying in the face of both the Agricultural Department and the shippers, the rail carriers are now in the last stages of a whopping 6 percent increase for 1968!

Jim Kendrick

Likes Coverage

Chicago, Ill.

A very fine publication. Proper and just coverage is given to the black people and the revolutionary black leaders. I am pleased to receive *The Militant*.

R. L.

Kennedy's Pitch

Long Beach, Calif.

Just listened to Bob Kennedy's campaign pitch. While he undoubtedly would be a better President than Johnson, it's obvious that he's just a liberal. His program will not greatly improve the economic status of the country or solve any future wars. We badly need a real progressive labor party or a Socialist party. All best wishes to Halstead and Boutelle.

J. P. W.

Supporter

New York, N.Y.

You've got a very nice little paper. I'm frankly surprised by the style and sophistication of some of *The Militant's* content. Enclosed is a \$5 check. It's not much, but I don't have much. Buy rubber bands with it or paper clips or coffee and danish for the staff.

R. B.

For Voter Strike

Union City, N.J.

In an article on genocide, in the February 1968 *Ramparts*, Jean-Paul Sartre says it is a middle-class myth that the voters have a real say-so in the United States government.

This myth could be exposed if the voters went on strike and voted for no one (not even Hal-

stead and Boutelle!). It would be passive resistance supreme, and no one could be arrested for not voting, because voting is not obligatory.

In a government supposedly run by the people, if the people chose not to vote in order to show that their say-so in the government is a myth, what would happen? What would become of the politicians and the lobbyists? Anarchy or true "patriotism"?

L. W. B.

[Some 38 percent of the voters already follow L.W.B.'s advice—thus far without noticeable effect. EDITOR.]

Digestible

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Militant is the greatest. I can't stomach reading the lies in the capitalist papers, so sometimes *The Militant* becomes my only source of news.

A. L.

Defends Israeli Terror

Berkeley, Calif.

The Militant, April 1, likens the Israeli raid on Karamah to Hitler's wiping out Lidice. Some differences should be pointed out. Karamah is practically an armed camp, whereas Lidice, though it contained an underground, was mainly noncombatant.

Secondly, Lidice was wiped out completely, whereas Karamah was not. Israel is a tiny country, surrounded by foes; Hitler led a great power, crushing Lidice that lay in a smaller and conquered nation. Of course you can if you like say that Hitler feared Stalin's Russia as Israel fears her big neighbors.

Finally, Israel is a democracy and has the most equal salaries of

Thought for the Week

"We don't call him Charlie anymore. We call him Mr. Charlie."
—A U.S. Marine in South Vietnam commenting to a *New York Times* reporter on the fighting capacity of the guerrillas and North Vietnamese.

any nation on earth; whereas Hitler led a tyranny with gross class inequalities—and on the other hand, the Czech patriots represented democracy in Lidice, whereas the Arabs raiding Israel are not democratic at all. So if either side at Karamah did resemble Hitler (and neither really does very much), it would be the Arabs, not the Jews.

Frankly, I'm fed up with people saying or implying "So-and-so is like Hitler." Very few people are like Hitler. It would be delectable to drop these trashy far-fetched comparisons and to get back to old-fashioned hard thinking.

Tertius Chandler

"American Way"

Austin, Tex.

As one whose roots and birthplace are in the anthracite coal regions at Pennsylvania, I especially desire exploitation—economic and otherwise—of man by man to cease forthwith; that public ownership be extended to all facets of service and production; that our education system have national standards, the teachers being federal employees, as in continental Europe; and strict financial accountability of all governmental administrators and legislators.

The leader of this country from 1953 to 1961 retired to a million-dollar farm. The present leader will retire to a million-dollar ranch of hundreds of thousands of acres

and \$16 millions in assets. The 1953-1955 leader of the largest socialist nation in the world holds a relatively minor administrative position. His successor, during his tenure the first or second most powerful leader on this planet, occupies a small apartment in the capital city of the nation he once led. This may be shabby treatment for public servants who have served their people and country for the greatest part of their adult lives.

But it is this contrast, and many more even more startling, that have completely soured me on this hypocrisy, that have forced me to have completely lost faith in the present "American way."

J. S.

Westmoreland's Report

Providence, Ky.

According to Neil Sheehan of the *New York Times* News Service, General William C. Westmoreland, in "an official and classified year-end report," made this optimistic prediction: "...we should expect our gains of 1967 to be increased manyfold in 1968." He made it 29 days before the Tet offensive.

Westmoreland's statement is just another classic example in a long line of such "duds." The question now is, "How much longer will we listen?"

Indeed, how much longer can we afford to listen?

Richard A. Chinn

The Great Society

Missionary — Delivering an address in Sidney, Australia, Dan Seymour, president of the J. Walter Thompson ad agency, enthusiastically declared: "We used to say 'commerce follows the flag.' No longer. Now commerce transcends the flag. Business is the one thing that goes through all of the riots and the bloodshed and the politics and the war. In many ways, I believe business is truly the hope of the future, because it is the one civilizing force wherein every man gets value received."

Tough Situation Dep't — The New York Police Department mournfully announced that as a result of its mobilizations in the ghettos since the King assassination there has been a sharp reduction in the issuance of parking tickets.

Prize-Winner — After an absence of several months it takes a while to catch up on the news. For instance, just before we left the Federal Trade Commission announced it was looking into misleading advertising for Gablinger's beer which suggested that soaking up the brew was a way to lose weight. Now we notice references to Gablinger's having won several awards for the quality of its commercials. It sounds consistent.

Celebrants — An April 10 Reuters dispatch from Copenhagen reported: "About 3,000 school children celebrated the first day of their Easter vacation by pelting the Parliament building with tomatoes, apple cores and toilet rolls. They demanded the resignation of the education minister... who recently abolished free railroad tickets for children going on vacation trips."

Deodorant — No longer can it be said that the City Fathers are doing nothing about the stench that pervades a polluted, refuse-

ridden New York. For one day the city's street flushing machines will have pine scent added to the water. It should give the atmosphere just about the same quality as some of the better-cared-for public toilets.

Why Socialism Won't Work — No matter what you give them in the way of a better life, people are never satisfied. For example, a builder, who goes by the unlikely name of Col. Gustave Ring, put up a nice co-op near New York's Central Park. A typical apartment of seven rooms, four baths and servants' quarters is available for about \$125,000 plus \$1,000 a month carrying charges. Such features were thrown in as gold-plated bathroom fixtures, whole walls of built-in closets, hot and cold running air and wall safes tucked in

concrete. So people are ripping out the wall closets to make windows and substituting gold and pewter for the too shiny gold toilet fixtures.

More Troubles — "New Studies Point to Ice Age Again — Scientist Says U.S. May Be Engulfed in 80,000 Years." — Headline in *New York Times*.

For the Man Who Doesn't Have Everything — De Pinna, a Fifth Avenue department store, makes the following offer: "Try on our custom facial fuzz. They're real human hair. Made to match your hair color exactly. Available in any length or shape. The customizing takes a week or two. Sideburns \$50 the pair. Mustaches \$20."

—Harry Ring

Weekly Calendar

BOSTON

ANTIWAR GIs AND THE RIGHT TO DISSENT. Pfc. Howard Petrick. Friday, April 26, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave., Room 307 (one block from Mass. Ave.) Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

LOS ANGELES

BLACK NATIONALISM AND THE STRUGGLE FOR A SOCIALIST AMERICA. Speaker: Derrick Morrison, national committee member, Young Socialist Alliance. Friday, April 26, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. Fourth St. Donation. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

NEW YORK

THERE WILL BE NO FORUM APRIL 26. All out for the Student Strike, and for the April 27 Mobilization!

FOR NEW READERS

If you are a new reader and would like to get better acquainted, you may obtain a special four-month introductory subscription by sending this blank and \$1 to

THE MILITANT

873 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10003

Name _____
Street _____ Zip _____
City _____ State _____

44% in Madison For Withdrawal

By Patrick Quinn

MADISON, Wis. — On the evening of April 2 a large crowd gathered at the headquarters of Madison Citizens For a Vote on Vietnam, to watch the returns on the antiwar referendum come in. Cheers went up as precincts recording a majority Yes vote for "an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam" were announced.

With all returns in, the vote was 21,129 for withdrawal and 27,755 against. The 44 percent total for withdrawal was the highest yet recorded in an antiwar referendum.

Bob Wilkinson, chairman of the Madison Committee to End the War in Vietnam and Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor, called the vote a "substantial victory" and pointed out that if only 3,314 more voters had been won over, the withdrawal position would have carried.

The Yes vote got a majority in 10 of Madison's 41 precincts. In 13 other precincts, a Yes vote recorded over 40 percent. Yes vote percentages were highest in the central city precincts adjacent to the University of Wisconsin. The four "student precincts" returned percentages of 75, 82, 74, and 78 percent for withdrawal.

The large 44 percent withdrawal vote was achieved despite Eugene McCarthy's refusal to endorse the referendum resolution. During the course of the campaign, the Madison CEWV sent a letter to McCarthy, asking for his endorse-

Pro-War Group Quotes McCarthy

During the last week of the campaign around the antiwar referendum held in Madison April 2, statements by Senator Eugene McCarthy opposing the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam were included in anti-Yes-vote advertising in local newspapers.

ment of a Yes vote. McCarthy replied by telegram that he could not do so. For the duration of the campaign his supporters here tried unsuccessfully to convince him to change his mind.

The referendum effort also came under attack by right-wing forces. A last-minute smear-campaign, which included a citywide mailing of a red-baiting attack on referendum supporters by Congressman Olin Teague (D-Tex.), was launched. The attack was inserted in the *Congressional Record*, and then reproduced and mailed to Madison voters under Teague's franking privileges.

'TSU 5' Describe Case At Bay Area Meetings

SAN FRANCISCO — Floyd Nichols, one of the TSU Five defendants, and Stanley Wright, treasurer of the TSU Five Defense Fund, toured the Bay area recently to publicize the case and raise money for the defense.

Nichols is one of five students at Texas Southern University in Houston who are faced with the death penalty after being charged with inciting to riot and with the murder of a policeman.

Four hundred students heard Nichols and Wright explain the facts of the case at San Jose State. Two large bags filled with change were collected for the defense fund, plus a \$200 check from the Association Student Body.

As a result of a press conference, an article sympathetic to the case appeared in San Francisco's afternoon daily paper, and there was coverage on TV and radio.

Nichols also gave an interview to the radical monthly newspaper, *The Movement*, which was reprinted in the *San Francisco Express Times*, an underground weekly.

In the interview, Nichols explained: "We were arrested on political grounds. You see, the mayor wants to get reelected and we are talking about a black mayor, black people on the city council and black people on the school board, which is almost lily-white.

"The whole thing in Houston is political and the whole thing against black people in this country is political. Because we're talking about a separate party for black people. The Democratic and Republican parties haven't done us any good and he [the mayor] wants to make sure we don't have a party of our own."

Other meetings were held for

Nichols and Wright at San Francisco State College, San Mateo Junior College, the San Francisco Militant Labor Forum, Glide Methodist Church, and by Local 4 of the Painters' Union in San Francisco. The painters sent a check for \$50 to the defense committee.

Nichols and Wright shared the platform with Bobby Seale of the Black Panther Party, Carlos Dias of the Tricontinental Student Association, and Farouk Khilili of the Iranian Students at a forum, sponsored by Tricontinental and the Young Socialist Alliance. One hundred people attended.

How They Packed the Jails During the Chicago Outbreak

Carl Fleming

CHICAGO — The 1,300 person capacity of Chicago's Cook County jail was stretched to the limit the weekend of April 5-7 to accommodate 2,300 victims of Mayor Daley's police during the ghetto outburst here.

When I was taken to jail after being arrested during a demonstration April 6, I found that hundreds of prisoners were being held incommunicado while they slept in corridors guarded by armed marshals.

An angry mood prevailed in our packed quarters as prisoners began relating the experiences that led to their arrests. As one police officer remarked, "You all were in the wrong place at the wrong time."

Toothless 'Rights' Law Has Strong 'Anti-Riot' Clause

By Dick Roberts

On April 10, the House of Representatives passed by a majority of 299 to 195 votes the "Civil Rights Act of 1968"—in "tribute" many of the congressmen said, to Dr. Martin Luther King. The act rivals in hypocrisy the capitalist politicians' eulogies to Dr. King earlier in the week.

Under the guise of "removing discrimination" in housing, the congressmen made into law vicious repressive measures aimed against black militants. King, himself, would have been fair game for federal imprisonment under the bill.

It establishes severe penalties—up to five years in jail and \$10,000 fine—for the vague, catch-all charge of "incitement to riot." This covers "interstate travel or the use of interstate facilities, including the mail, to incite, organize, or promote a riot."

There are many U.S. congressmen, city officials, federal, state and local police who have charged black freedom fighters and their organizations with the responsibility for ghetto uprisings. They were making such charges against King on the floor of the House up until the day he was murdered in Memphis [see April 15 *Militant*].

Cops Exempted

The bill explicitly exempts police from penalties under the same provisions, if they are "lawfully carrying out the duties of their office."

And that is exactly what the police say they were doing in the incidents of police violence which have sparked many of the "riots" in the last three years.

That is Title I of the "Civil Rights Act of 1968." Titles II to VII of the law are supposed to establish a "bill of rights" for American Indians. That's right. It extends to American Indians in 1968 the "legal protection" of the Bill of Rights won by "other" Americans almost 200 years ago.

But not really. The fine print follows the pattern of previous repression of the red man. It confines actual channels of redress to state and federal governments and courts over which Indians have no control.

The "model code" to govern the courts of "Indian offenses" will be drawn up by the Secretary of the Interior.

As to the so-called fair housing



ON NEW YORK'S LOWER EAST SIDE. New York's open housing laws are stronger than those contained in newly passed federal bill.

provisions in Title VIII, the key was revealed in a single observation by one of the bill's supporters, Congressman Herbert Tenzer (D-N.Y.):

"The State of New York has a more comprehensive law against discrimination than the bill before the House . . ."

Tenzer explained he was providing this information because it would be "helpful" to his colleagues in "formulating a position with respect to voting on this bill."

The congressman did not have to go into details because the details are well-known. Every big city in New York state and a good number of the smaller ones have their black ghettos. The two major ones in New York City—Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant—are among the biggest ghettos, with the highest rents and poorest and most crowded housing conditions in the nation.

Weak Law

Congressman Tenzer also stated: "More than half the citizens of the United States live under State or local laws which go much further than the proposed sections of H.R. 2516 in barring discrimination in the sale or rental of housing."

Such "fair housing" laws, local, state or federal, have not and will not change the oppressive living conditions of the majority of Afro-Americans to any significant degree, if at all. They come under the heading of "tokenism."

All these laws do is make it "illegal" under certain, specified conditions for a landlord or real estate agent to discriminate in selling or renting a house. What does that mean for the Afro-American who has the money to buy or rent a house and feels that it is being denied him on racial grounds?

Recourse is now open to him through the Department of Housing and Urban Development and

federal courts, to bring charges against the landlord or real estate agent. This is a time-consuming and expensive process.

If the landlord is actually eventually found guilty by a jury of his colleagues, as unlikely as that is, the bill provides penalties of up to one year's imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.

The maximum imprisonment for a racist landlord, in other words, is exactly one-fifth the maximum imprisonment for the victimized freedom fighter, under the first section of the same bill.

The times landlords in New York are actually brought to trial, much less fined a few dollars (and jail terms are unthinkable), are very few and very far between compared to the hourly, day after day discrimination, against the poor.

That is why New York can have a "fairer" "fair-housing" law than the "Civil Rights Act of 1968," while millions of New Yorkers, black and Puerto-Rican, live in broken-down tenements in the massive ghettos.

Hospital Workers Win in Newark

Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Employees, AFL-CIO, won an important victory at St. Michael Hospital in Newark, N.J., March 14. The union won a representation election by a vote of 180 to 94.

The election results follow a bitter 10-day strike in February, which witnessed vicious police attacks on the picket lines. The workers involved at St. Michael are 95 percent black. The racist aspect of the hospital's intransigence was clear from the fact that the black workers had to go through a strike and an election to get union recognition, while the all-white engineering department won quick recognition of a different union by a simple card count.