

THE MILITANT

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The attacks on the Black Panthers

— see stories page 8 —

Move to win freedom for the Ft. Jackson 8

APRIL 18—Attorneys for the Ft. Jackson Eight have moved to obtain a writ of habeas corpus to free the imprisoned antiwar GIs. Five of the servicemen have been in the stockade since March 20 and three are under barracks detention. Their sole crime is association with GIs United Against the War in Vietnam and seeking to exercise their constitutional right of free speech.

Jailing of the men and the court-martial threatened against them violates military law as well as their civil rights. The Uniform Code of Military Justice provides for pre-trial confinement only in cases where there is danger the defendant will not appear for trial.

Attorneys for the eight have called on the Secretary of the Army to act against the commanding officer responsible for these violations of the soldiers' rights.

A pre-trial hearing was slated for the eight to begin April 22. This hearing has the power to recommend that charges against the men be dropped. It is thus especially urgent that every organization and individual able to do so demand their immediate release.

Such demands should be made to General Hollingsworth, commanding general, Ft. Jackson, South Carolina 27207. Copies of such communications—and ur-

gently needed defense funds—should be sent to the GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee, Box 355, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Since the development of the Ft. Jackson GIs United and the Army's attempt to victimize those associated with it, major national press and television publicity has focused on the still-growing antiwar servicemen's group. In addition, there have been increasing protests against the Army's punitive actions.

A mass rally of striking students at Harvard voted unanimously to send a message to the GIs declaring: "We see our fight to abolish ROTC at Harvard and your fight within the military as one and the same struggle to end the war. We will win."

In Atlanta, prominent black and antiwar activists joined in sending a message of protest to Ft. Jackson authorities. Among those signing the message were Georgia State Representative Julian Bond; Steve Abbot, president, Emory University Student Government; Nancy Collinson of the American Friends Service Committee; John Lewis, of the Southern Regional Council; Mrs. Eleanor Bochman, Atlantans for Peace; and Sharon Naiman of the GI-Student Antiwar Action Committee.



THE FORT JACKSON EIGHT: (left to right) Andrew Pulley, Jose Rudder (hidden), Delmar Thomas, Edilberto Chaparro, Tommie Woodfin, Dominick Duddie, Joe Cole, Curtis E. Mays.

GIs in San Diego antiwar rally

Car caravan to L.A.

for Easter march

San Diego, Calif.
Five hundred GIs and civilians attended an antiwar rally in Balboa Park, San Diego, Saturday, April 5, to drum up support for the Easter peace parade in Los Angeles, and to provide a forum for the expression of antiwar sentiment by sponsoring groups and GIs.

The event was sponsored by the Antiwar Coalition, formed of groups and individuals from several campuses, including San Diego State College, Mesa City College, the University of California at San Diego and Crawford High School, as well as off-campus groups and individuals. The following groups had speakers: Black Panther Party, Young Socialist Alliance, Tuesday the Ninth Committee, the Resistance, and the Chicano community. In addition, Kingsly Widmer, an English professor at San Diego State, and 12 GIs from the audience spoke.

All except one of the GI speakers were against the war. Thirteen more GIs wanted to speak, but were unable to because of the time limitation on the permit for the rally.

There were, in addition, a rock band, guerrilla theater and folk-singers. A car pool to provide free transportation for GIs for the 130-mile trip to the next day's Easter march in L.A. was organized.

San Diego is the home of one of the two Marine-recruit training centers in the country. In addition, there are several Naval and Army bases nearby. Sixteen thousand leaflets were handed out to GIs and civilians advertising the rally; the response of GIs to the leafletings was very friendly and enthusiastic.

U.S. imperialism

in Ireland blasted

New York, N.Y.
Regarding LBG's letter in the April 11 **Militant**, I agree that we should build support for the growing militancy in Ireland and that the demands he raises are good. But at the same time I feel obligated to point out that these demands go no further than those raised by the reactionary American Congress for Irish Freedom, a coalition which opposes the Cuban and Vietnamese Revolutions and, ironically, supports the racist regime in Rhodesia for its anticommunism, ignoring the fact that it is also openly anti-Irish.

I feel, considering the way in which most Irish Freedom groups in the U.S. have degenerated in the past, that those who sympathize with the Irish Revolution and want to support it here should place their main emphasis on attacking the perfidious role the U.S. has played in regard to Ireland for well over 100 years. We should demand that:

- 1) The U.S. get her troops out of Ireland. (The U.S. has, as far as I know, two bases in Northern Ireland and others under the guise of NATO.
- 2) The U.S. stop her financial aid to English tyranny. (The U.S. has helped England in Ireland through the Marshall Plan and other financial and military aids. She even supported the English when they were waging their infamous Black n' Tan War against the Irish.)
- 3) The U.S. stop her training of regular and secret police for the two Irish police states.
- 4)

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.

U.S. companies in Northern Ireland cease their discrimination against Catholic and nationalist workers. 5) U.S. companies in all of Ireland, unlike the practice of many of them until now, recognize the dignity of their workers, the right to form unions, to bargain collectively and to strike.

The U.S. and her business interests are presently interfering with almost every aspect of Irish life, and I believe that a U.S. group truly interested in supporting the struggle for a free and democratic Ireland should carry out a complete investigation and expose of this matter.

Brian Scanlon

Fowl ending

to fishy spy venture

New York, N.Y.
What should the Koreans do with the USS Pueblo? Suggestion: convert it into a tuna fishing boat, and rechristen it, "Chicken of the Sea."

R.V.

People's World

flunks again

Los Angeles, Calif.
In the past week in Los Angeles, two significant political events have taken place. The first of these was the primary election, for Mayor, school board, and other offices; and the second was the GI-civilian antiwar march on April 6. Also in Los Angeles, as well as on the rest of the West coast, is a newspaper known as the **Peoples World**. It's the West Coast voice of the Communist Party.

The **PW** represents itself as a revolutionary newspaper, supporting the interests of the working class. What did it do regarding the L.A. election and the April 6 action?

During the entire month of March, the **PW** did not print a single word, even hinting at the fact that there would be a demonstration in April. At the same time, space was found in the paper for several lengthy articles supporting the campaign of Thomas Bradley for Mayor. There was not even mention that there was a revolutionary socialist candidate for mayor (William Hathaway) who supported the immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam and Black control of the Black communities. The **PW** chose to report sympathetically on Bradley, a liberal Democratic Party politician and former cop who also happens to be black, but who has nothing new to offer the people of L.A.

In their articles on Bradley, it was implied that anyone who supported any other candidate was a racist. Bradley was made to appear a friend of workers and of blacks, and as an opponent

of the Vietnam war. In truth, Bradley attacked the actions of the Black Student Unions in Los Angeles, who called a citywide strike after students were brutalized during a peaceful protest at Carver Junior High School. When asked about the war in Vietnam and the antiwar demonstration, Bradley's only comment was that he "would have no foreign policy" as mayor.

In the April 5 issue, which came out two days before the march, the **Peoples World** finally published an article about the April 6 demonstration. It was on page three, with the smallest headline type available. On page one, the feature story, with banner headlines of course, reported the tremendous victory of Bradley in the election, stating what a great step forward it was for the liberal forces in L.A., and California as a whole.

Stephen Bloom

Another socialist

for Uncle Sam

Ft. Knox, Ky.
Please rush my copies of **The Militant**, basic training has just got started, and already I am beginning to feel out of touch with the movement.

Although I am not a member of the YSA, I wholly believe in your principles and was closely associated with the YSA in Ohio before I was drafted.

Thank you for being a source of inspiration for many GIs.

Private

Ft. Lewis blitzed

Seattle, Washington
I would like to relate the experiences some of us had as part of the 250 people who went down on April 4 from Seattle to Fort Lewis.

Fort Lewis is usually an open base, but when we arrived we found every entrance blocked by MPs and the state patrol. Those cars which they knew contained antiwar leaflets were detained in a long line, and kept several hours before being escorted off the base. Those of us who were wearing no buttons, had no stickers on the cars, were clean-cut and white got through each check point with no problem at all after an MP had thoroughly shined a flashlight through the car.

All the MPs on the base were on alert; one officer complained that they do not have enough MPs on Ft. Lewis.

I sneaked into the regular (non-CO) tavern at North Ft. Lewis when the sergeant at the door left for 20 seconds. I look like a soldier, so I was able to leaflet practically every GI in the place. After a lifer discovered me, they summoned a black MP who said he'd kick me in the ass. But all the guys came up and said, "Hey, Sarge, why don't you let this guy go. You have to admit the antiwar people have some good points." Then on the QT they said to me "We want to talk to you outside." But the MP would have none of this; he said to everyone in the tavern in a loud, official voice, "No one is to have this leaflet on their person. If you have this leaflet you are to place it upon the table or bar." He then repeated the same statement, whereupon a few of the guys obeyed him. Finally three MPs arrived to escort me to head-

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The closing news date for this issue was April 18.

quarters. When we were finally allowed to leave the base, one MP flashed us the "V" sign.

Given the tremendous antiwar response everyone received it is common nationwide knowledge that the army is sitting on a powderkeg everywhere, despite intimidation, harassment, and the physical, quick transfer of GIs to deter their organizing. What antiwar people have an obligation to do is to get on base and rap with GIs in one-to-one, or one-to-two situations at snack bars or other appropriate places.

John Chairet

A comment

and a question

Westchester, Ill.
In a letter with the title "Freedom from Pregnancy" [**The Militant**, April 4], the author states that it will soon be technologically possible to grow human fetuses outside the female body, in test tubes. She also states the many advantages of such a system.

There are also many disadvantages. Human tissues grown outside the human body often develop chromosomal breakage, cancerous growths and other disorders. Having humans grown away from their mothers leads to another dangerous possibility. Some central hospital would probably be used as a baby-growing center. If power were to fail in the center, if a fire started or if a demented attendant altered the controls, the death, deformation or Orwellian control of thousands of infants could occur. If women want freedom from pregnancy, the best assurance is still birth control.

In another article, attacking the Progressive Labor Party, you charge that one of their faults is their failure to declare a party

policy. Since I am a new subscriber, I wonder if you would print a policy statement of the Socialist Workers' Party in your next issue.

R.P.

[Our criticism of the Progressive Labor Party (April 4) was not for its failure to spell out specific planks of a party program or policy, but rather a failure to present a basic Marxist analysis of the political degeneration of the Communist Party, which it had left, or to present its own alternative political and theoretical point of view as to what it saw as necessary for the achievement of an American socialist revolution. Insofar as the policies of the Socialist Workers Party are concerned, its basic political views are delineated in its biannual convention resolutions and in a series of books and pamphlets generally available from Merit Publishers (catalog on request) at 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003. The viewpoint of the SWP is also expressed in the pages of this publication.—Editor]

Situation

in Guadaloupe

New York, N.Y.
I've just come back from working on a film in Guadaloupe. Conditions on the island are terrible. France is pouring troops to fight against the G.O.N.G. (the revolutionary leftist group). A lot of the GONG people are good and they're being killed.

The CIA is roaming around the island, passing itself off as a group of geologists studying volcanic activity in one of the two islands making up Guadaloupe.

V.B.

I'd like a big job please.

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Detroit high schoolers stage militant shutdown

By Gordon Fox

DETROIT—Thousands of Detroit-area high school students participated in the April 3 high school strike against the war in Vietnam and in commemoration of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Students from most of the city's high schools, many junior high schools, and suburban schools as well, took part in the strike actions.

The strike took place amid harassment of strike organizers by school administrators and cops. Strike organizers at Denby High School, an all-white school on the city's far northeast side, were under particularly intense pressure. On Monday, March 31, two Denby students were ticketed for "leafleting within 300 feet of a school in session," a law that does not apply, according to previous court decisions, to political leaflets. The law carries a maximum \$50 fine. The next day, three more were ticketed for the same "criminal" act. On Wednesday, April 2, four more were given tickets. Although an attempt to secure a federal court injunction prohib-

iting police harassment of leafleters was unsuccessful, charges have been dropped in several of the cases because the law does not apply.

Despite the intimidation, the students at Denby did have a fairly successful school boycott April 3.

At least four Detroit schools were virtually paralyzed by the strike. Students at Western, Murray-Wright, Malcolm X (formerly Northwestern), Malcolm X Jr. (formerly McMichael) high schools succeeded in calling walkouts and boycotts which, for all practical purposes, closed those schools. At Western, which is in the heart of the Chicano community, well over 50 percent of the student body of 2,300 took part.

Although harassment was commonplace throughout the city, it was at its peak at Mumford High School. The Mumford students had called a walkout for 9:40 on April 3. They had planned to hold a rally in front of the school, and then to proceed



Photo by Karra Kenyatta

IN MALCOLM'S TRADITION. Students at Malcolm X Junior and Senior High Schools, led by Lyngore A. Fong Bey, chairman of Malcolm X Senior High Association of Black Students, set out for citywide rally during Detroit high school shutdown.

to the central strike rally at Wayne State University.

When the students began to walk out, John Hawkins and Louise Goodman, two Young Socialists whom Mumford students had asked to help with the rally, began leading a chant of "On strike, shut it down!" The cops decided that this had to be stopped and proceeded to arrest Hawkins. Goodman grabbed the bullhorn that he had been using and she, too, was arrested. They were told they were being charged with "inciting to riot."

Since the arrests, charges against Goodman have been reduced to "creating an im-

proper diversion." Charges against Hawkins have been reduced to "assault and battery against a police officer." A vigorous campaign to defend Goodman and Hawkins—and the civil liberties of all high school students—will be waged.

A high school strike rally was held at Wayne State University. As contingents from different schools arrived on the mall, they were cheered by their fellow students. Students from over 15 schools spoke, including Highland Park, Malcolm X Junior and Senior, Western, Cass, Dondero in Royal Oak, Denby, Wilson Junior, Murray-Wright, Mumford, and Southfield.

Odyssey of a young rebel

By Naomi Allen

CHICAGO—"I've been a socialist ever since the 6th grade, but I didn't get to read the **Communist Manifesto** until I was in 7th grade." By the time 17-year-old Paula Smith addressed the historic April 5 antiwar rally here, she had supported the victory of South Vietnam's liberation fighters for five years, had been beaten up by cops twice, had spent 42 days in a juvenile jail, and been expelled from her high school. As Paula puts it, "You don't have to be a political genius to understand that the American government is oppressing the Vietnamese people, and that that oppression ties in with a pattern of real oppression and injustice here at home."

By the 9th grade, she was having long arguments with her history teacher about socialism. She wrote to the South Vietnamese NLF, and began receiving literature from them in the mail.

She found out by accident about last April 27's antiwar march, and came along. When the cops busted the demonstration, they grabbed a friend of hers, and beat him with clubs even after he was unconscious. When Paula protested, she was arrested along with about 80 others for disorderly conduct.

"When the Democratic Party Convention came to Chicago, I heard there would be antiwar demonstrations on Michigan Avenue. I had to go." She set out with a movie camera, and with her mother following, imploring her not to go. "My mother got her picture in the Walker Report, standing next to a flagpole crying because I insisted on going. Meanwhile, I took 600 feet of police brutality in color."

The filming ended abruptly when a cop chased Paula half a block into Lincoln Park, dragged her behind a pick-up truck,

and beat her over the head with a club. Some people took her to an apartment, but the cops came and broke in the door. "They herded us into a patrol wagon with two cops inside. All the way to the station, the two cops were beating on the men who had long hair."

The cops decided that she had a record from April 27th, and this time sent her to Audy Home, a juvenile prison, where they threw her into solitary confinement for three days and kept her over a month. Even then, she argued politics with the jailer who brought her food, and once got beaten up because she told him she was freer than he was even behind bars, and refused to "take it back." "Almost all the girls in the Audy Home were black. Even in solitary, we would rap messages of solidarity to each other through the walls."

When she got out of prison, she hated cops, and jails. Nor did she feel kindly disposed toward the government. Right about then, the right-wing Chicago **Tribune** carried an "expose" of the Young Socialist Alliance, just before the YSA National Convention in November. It accused the YSA of wanting to overthrow the government with force and violence, and so on. Paula took an interest and decided to come to the convention. At the convention, she decided to join the YSA.

"I like the emphasis the YSA puts on education, on learning a lot about politics. When I went back to school, I decided to organize an antiwar committee. People are interested in the war, but the schools don't even mention it. I told the principal that it would contribute to the school's program." It was around this issue that Paula was finally expelled from the Academy of Our Lady.

The strike at Malcolm X: a participant's account

By Norman Oliver

DETROIT— I arrived at Malcolm X Junior High School at about 9:30 a.m. on the morning of April 3 to find approximately 20 students outside the school. A walkout had been called for 9:40 a.m. We began encouraging the students to strike, using the bullhorn that I brought with me. The students were hanging out of the open windows, listening to what we were saying and told us that they could not get out because their teachers were standing at the classroom doors and the exit doors from the school were locked (this happens to be against the city's fire ordinance). So, we decided to go in and help the brothers and sisters get out.

We entered the complex of schools through the Martindale building and began opening classroom doors, telling the students to get their coats and walk out. Having picked up about 100 students, we went through the tunnel connecting Martindale and Malcolm Junior High School and did the same there.

Now numbering about 200, we decided to go over to Malcolm X Senior which is also part of this complex of schools. The same situation existed there—locked doors, teachers guarding classroom doors. The principal came out and told us that he supported the strike but that we didn't need to parade around the halls of the school with a bullhorn. I asked the principal if he supported the strike to announce it over the bullhorn and he refused.

We then told the principal that if the class-change bell did not ring by 10:20, we were going to go in and get the students out. (The Detroit schools in an emergency can keep class-change bells from ringing.) The 10:20 bell didn't ring. So, we went inside. There was a lot of confusion and fire bells began ringing. Students began leaving the building and rallying around the black nationalist flag which we had next to the bullhorn. Altogether more than 2,000 students were outside the building. About 1,500 marched with us to Webber Junior High, seven blocks away. On the way to Webber we marched down to the middle of Tireman, a major thoroughfare, tying up traffic for blocks.

At Webber we found locked and chained doors. This made it impossible to enter or leave the school. However, about 20 students crawled out through the windows. It was clear from exclamations of solidarity coming from inside the school that there would have been a major exodus from the school had it been physically possible.

We then assembled, five abreast, and marched about five miles to the Wayne



State University campus where a strike rally was being held. After a short stay at the rally, we marched downtown to participate in a demonstration in support of Judge Crockett.

Black militant jailed for resisting draft

NEW YORK— Brother Malik Kimani, national chairman of the Democratic Liberation Party, was arrested on April 8 at the newsstand he operates and charged with refusing to go into the United States Army, and failure to appear in court. If convicted, Kimani could get five years in jail for refusing induction and five additional years for jumping bail.

Bail has been set at \$20,000, which cannot possibly be raised from Kimani's income. He is married and has a four-month-old son. All those who would like to contribute can make checks payable to: Cheryl Jeffries, P. O. Box 691, Jamaica, N. Y. 11431.



PROTEST EXPULSION: Paula Smith, expelled from Chicago's Academy of Our Lady high school for her antiwar and socialist views, was a featured speaker at the April 5 Chicago antiwar rally. This demonstration at the school March 8 is part of a broad defense effort which has won widespread support for her rights.

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Auto strike adds new ingredients

DETROIT, April 13—Negotiations between top UAW officials and high-ranking Chrysler Corporation executives were continued here this weekend to decide the fate of 69 workers fired for picketing the corporation's key-stamping plant in the industrial suburb of Sterling Heights where an eight-day wildcat strike drained the Chrysler complex of essential auto assembly parts and forced the closing of seven other of the company's plants across the nation, with an estimated 30,000 workers sent home.

The Sterling workers who have been fired are those picked at random to be victimized after the 3,500 work force there left the plant April 2 when company supervisors attempted to force a small crew of production workers to clean up a mountain of scrap metal under unsafe working conditions. When UAW shop stewards, committeemen, and officials of the UAW Sterling local 1264 protested the high-handed orders of management and advised workers that they were in no way obligated to work under the existing unsafe conditions, these union representatives were summarily fired. In all, 12 union representatives were fired on the spot. They were the UAW local president, the vice-president, and the entire plant committee. They left peacefully. And so did 500 others who didn't want to be left behind without union representation. By the end of the day, all were out.

After eight days, during which the familiar pressure techniques of concerted union-company threats, intimidation, and bribery were applied, the Sterling workers in a stormy 2 1/2-hour meeting on April 9 were finally maneuvered into a back-to-work movement. They returned to the plant last Thursday morning, April 10, in a quietly resigned mood, pondering what had happened during the preceding week. Much had happened that was old and well-known in the auto industry, where the wildcat strike is common. But this time something new was added.

What was new is presently of far greater

concern to the auto barons and the UAW bureaucrats than the immediate fate of the 69 victims who were left outside when their shopmates returned to the job. The new developments are a new source of strength and a welcome promise of future successful struggles by workers who will be herded daily into the hot and stinking auto plants in the long summer months ahead.

During the eight days they were out, the Sterling strikers were joined on the picket line by students from the University of Michigan and Wayne State University. That is one of the things that was new this time. And the part about it that most worries auto management and UAW brass is that these students were welcomed on the picket line by the striking workers.

Local action

There is another thing that was new if not entirely unprecedented in the Sterling wildcat. Some local union officials, through their own union attorneys and completely independent of the International UAW legal department, are seeking redress of their grievances through the National Labor Relations Board and have filed charges of unfair labor practices against Chrysler Corporations.

Both developments—students on UAW picket lines and legal charges of unfair labor practices—are the direct result of an inadequate union grievance procedure and the UAW-management collusion to stifle, forestall, and prevent work-stoppages no matter how intolerable working conditions may become nor how provocative plant bosses may act.

What was old, familiar, like a replay of thousands of other wildcat strikes, was the traditional response of the company and UAW International. The company rushed to the courts for an injunction against picketing which was promptly issued by a compliant judge. This is where the students came in. They offered to help man the picket line since some thought the injunction would not apply to them. As it turned out, all workers left the plant, there was no attempt on the part of any

to return to work, and under these circumstances no effort was made to enforce the injunction. Sterling Heights police chief Maurice Foltz announced that picketing was peaceful and there were no incidents.

The UAW International reinforced the company move by placing Local 1264 under receivership and ordering the strikers back to work.

Douglas Fraser, UAW Chrysler director, took personal command. An experienced

The strikers were not taken in by Fraser's threadbare pattern of operation. To many it was the same old story they have heard so many times before. To others, the younger workers, it had a false sound. An unidentified rank-and-file striker called out at the union meeting, "We're finally united, let's stay united. Let's stay out until the plant is safe."

No one has any confidence in the UAW to improve conditions or settle grievances.



hand at what they call "settling grievances and establishing labor peace," which is their euphemism for strike-breaking, Fraser first ordered the strikers back to work. This was to make it absolutely clear to the Corporation where he stood and what his purpose was. Then he said to the strikers it is all "for our own good" because nothing can be settled until "we" are back at work. He repeated the company charge that the strike was "illegal," called in violation of the UAW contract. He added the further admonition that the whole action was a flagrant violation of the UAW Constitution.

Having laid down the law, Fraser then took the "reasonable" approach. He charged that the strike was, in fact, a company provocation and that the strikers were playing into Chrysler's hands. This strike was just what the Corporation wanted, according to Fraser, because it helped management to cut back production and adjust inventories of new cars without paying lay-off benefits won in the union contract.

Simultaneously with this broadside against the strike, which was designed to demoralize the strikers and weaken support in other affected locals, Fraser softened up local 1264 officials and enlisted their support in his back-to-work effort by promising, and getting the agreement of management, that none of them would be victimized if they helped to call off the wildcat.

Double-talk

Finally, at the back-to-work meeting of the strikers he cynically pleaded the case against the Corporation, proving beyond doubt the justice of the grievances over unsafe working conditions. Militantly defying the power of the Chrysler empire, he promised that if the strikers would vote to go back to work a "legal" strike vote would be authorized by the International "next Monday" and all the resources of the UAW would be behind the workers to settle their "just demands."

Fraser intimated that "most" strikers would be rehired. After the workers returned to their jobs a Chrysler spokesman announced that the UAW grievance machinery would be followed in discussing reinstatement of the discharged workers. "We have agreed to expedite this," he said.

Fraser leveled his sharpest attacks against the appearance of "outside forces," especially the student supporters of the strike, who threaten to unbalance the easy working relationship between the Corporations and the UAW bureaucrats.

"Even when we do settle one, Chrysler turns around and does the same thing the next day," one striker said.

Fraser was booed and jeered. But the strikers went back to work, as usually happens in a wildcat strike, because they had nowhere else to go and saw no other way to escape the legal entanglements the UAW and the company had involved them in. This time they went back with the promise and the clear expectation that through their own efforts they will be able to make some changes. They don't feel any longer as if they are isolated, cut off from all sources of support. The students on the picket line proved that there is sympathy for the strikers and that they can get help from unexpected sources. Also, within the UAW there is a new feeling of solidarity.

One of the Chrysler plants directly affected by the Sterling wildcat, the Mound Road Engine plant here, voted to authorize UAW local 51 to take strike action to settle safety grievances similar to those that prompted the walk-out at Sterling. This vote was taken at the very time Fraser was blasting away about how such strikes "play into the hands of the company."

Reuther's hirelings

At UAW International headquarters, down by the river in Solidarity House, where the International representatives come out of their cubicles for coffee breaks and make their little "in" jokes among themselves, they are snickering and winking about the unfair labor charges filed with the NLRB by some members and officials of local 1264. These time-servers all know that the NLRB is an agency of the corporations and sometimes subject to the influence of the giant UAW International. They are all quite sure that a legitimate grievance won't get a hearing there if the "red head" upstairs wants to block it.

But upstairs at Solidarity House the UAW top brass must take a different view of this matter. If they are not now greatly concerned about the action at Sterling local 1264, they nevertheless must sense that this reflects a growing determination on the part of UAW locals to settle their grievances independently of the International "by any means necessary."

The ever-increasing percentage of young workers in the auto industry, with little seniority and therefore less subject to pressure and threats, opens the immediate possibility of massive wildcat strikes that will not easily be confined to a single local union.

Why Oregon State blacks made a decision to leave

By Bill Meyer

CORVALLIS, Oregon—The recent protest led by the Black Student Union at Oregon State is of special interest because the BSU here faces a situation different from that of most BSUs around the country. The black population of Oregon is very small and only one family in Corvallis is black. Oregon State has traditionally been a strong-hold of conservative middle-class values, and there are less than 100 black students out of a total student body of 13,000.

The protest, which began back in January, centered around a Black Student Union demand that the president of the university sign a human rights proposal which guarantees that students not be reprimanded or threatened because of their "belief, mode of dress, hair style or any other human right."

The proposal had special importance because of several infringements on human rights at the school: Fred Milton, a black student who is a line backer on the Oregon State football team, was told by Coach Dee Andros to shave his beard or be off the team. Ten days earlier a white athlete lost his job because he refused to shave his moustache.

After a number of fruitless attempts to persuade President Jensen to sign the human rights proposal, the black students decided to take more drastic action. Linus Pauling, two-time Nobel Prize winner and Oregon State graduate, was scheduled to make an address as part of the 100th anniversary celebration at the university. Just as Pauling was about to speak to an audience of 6,000 in Gill Coliseum, a group of 50 black students took the mike. President Jensen told the students they could talk for three minutes. Rich Harr, a black football player, spoke first. Then Mike Smith, BSU president, spoke, telling the audience about Fred Milton's case and the unsigned administrative proposal. They were warmly applauded.

President Jensen replied briefly saying, "You have shared with us in seeing a segment of life as it is lived in the United States today. We are grateful to our speakers . . . I don't believe the procrastination alleged has occurred."

Following this incident feeling ran high in Corvallis. Townspeople and students alike were discussing "Freddie Milton's beard," the BSU, etc. A full-page ad supporting Coach Andros appeared in the local paper. Governor McCall gave his support to Andros. "The Scab Sheet," an underground paper, was born, supporting the BSU.

The BSU then laid out a perspective for continuing the protest, which was supported by the SDS, the American Federation of Teachers and other groups. Mass meetings of 1,000 were held to explain the BSU's position. Twenty-six faculty members and many students supported a boycott initiated by the BSU. The black students were able to win large numbers of students over by making them more aware of the the problems of black students.

When the administration refused to budge, BSU president Mike Smith announced at a mass meeting that the black students felt they could no longer stay on campus with its "plantation logic" and spineless administration. Immediately following this the black students made their dramatic walk through the campus and out the east gate of Oregon State.

The next day the Faculty Senate was called together for the second time to consider the human rights proposal. After they rejected it, Coach Andros stepped before the microphone to answer questions and to say a few words. His remarks were so revealing of what the black athletes were up against that the faculty reconsidered, and finally accepted it with a few changes.

The acceptance came a little late. The black students had already left.

Army admits concern on Viet GI race issue

By Joel Aber

The fear that they are sitting on a racial powderkeg is now being conceded by the military brass who supervise the half million troops in Vietnam. A few of the facts behind this fear found their way, through an Associated Press dispatch from Saigon, to the front page of the April 13 **New York Times**.

The article presents some scraps of information about the Long Binh stockade rebellion of September 1968, "when militant Negroes took over a part of the compound, put on blankets to simulate African robes and held the inner area for several days."

Also briefly mentioned is an incident between black and white GIs at the rest-and-recreation center at Danang last October, in which "a major battle with automatic rifles was narrowly averted" and a black GI was killed.

Clearly, the **Times** article only begins to scratch the surface. The two sketchy reports on Long Binh and Danang are the only concrete incidents specifically cited, but the article indicates that the Army has taken unusual steps to cool things down: "Following a series of disruptive events," the news reporter says, Lieut. Gen. Robert Cushman, commander of the 170,000

Americans in the First Corps area of South Vietnam set up grievance committees which include black representatives to hear complaints of racial prejudice.

Apparently military officials have admitted to the AP reporter that they go all out to break up groups of Afro-Americans who assert their rights while in Vietnam: "Once moved to action . . . commanders almost invariably invoke swift, decisive measures. This has involved courts-martial for men of both races and the breaking up of what one senior Military Police commander called 'militant cells' by scattering members through other units or by returning some to the United States as undesirables."

While the article is revealing in its admission of racism in the armed forces, which the brass have thus far tried to hide, it attempts to minimize the situation by asserting that "the racial problem appears to be caused mainly by a hard core of militants of both races estimated at one percent or less."

The AP dispatch worriedly observes that "the outward signs of black power in Vietnam are most often reflected in the exchange of clenched-fist salutes, although black flags with white letters spelling 'Black Power' have begun cropping up, together with a considerable volume of literature from Black Muslim and Black Panther groups, much of it strongly opposed to the war."

In an accompanying article written from Washington, **Times** reporter Thomas Johnson mentions that high Pentagon officials share the same fears as field commanders. "Pentagon statistics," he points out, "show that Negro servicemen number over 300,000 or about 8.8 percent of the active forces. They represent about 10.6 percent of the forces in Vietnam and Southeast Asia, although the percentage is thought to be at least twice that in the front lines." (Emphasis added.)

While the **Times** reveals only the surface of an iceberg, the fact that it does even this betrays the great concern with which those who run America regard this potentially explosive factor in their unwilling armed forces.

Cuba teach-in slated in L.A. by the YSA

By Angie Vinther

LOS ANGELES— The Young Socialist Alliance will hold a teach-in on "Ten Years of the Cuban Revolution" on April 26 at the Ashgrove, 8162 Melrose Ave. The featured speaker will be Joel Britton, Los Angeles organizer of the Socialist Workers Party who recently returned from Cuba.

Britton was part of a delegation of 13 Young Socialists who went to Cuba to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the revolution. He will show colored slides taken all over Cuba. The program will also include films and several other speakers from Southern California who have recently returned also.

Britton is currently on speaking tour of the Southwest. He has already spoken at two Militant forums and has had several hours of radio and TV time which included one of the most popular talk shows on television in Los Angeles. He has also spoken at Cal State Dominguez Hills, Cal State Los Angeles, Cal State Fullerton, and California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. He is currently teaching a course at the UCLA experimental college on revolutionary Cuba.

Britton is scheduled to speak on many more campuses in the next four weeks, including a two-day tour of the College campuses in San Diego. He will also be going to Santa Barbara and to Phoenix, Arizona. Further speaking engagements may be made by calling the Los Angeles YSA at 269- 4953.

Minn. students hear Indian on fight against oppression



WHY A RED POWER MOVEMENT. Winter on an Indian reservation in northern Minnesota.

By Nancy Strebe

MINNEAPOLIS— Over 600 students attended a noon rally at the University of Minnesota April 11 to hear speakers from the American Indian Movement tell of the abominable conditions Indians live under and to describe the latest police harassments and arrests. The rally was sponsored by the newly-formed Ad Hoc Committee to Defend Native America, a broadly-based group including many who took part in the recent University of Minnesota Liberation Week.

Clyde Bellecourt, chairman of the American Indian Movement, reiterated the stand that has made him a controversial figure in Minneapolis: that Indians must control their own destiny and that they must begin by controlling their own communities. Dennis Banks, chairman of the Indian Dance Club and an AIM member, also spoke.

The American Indian Movement is based in Minneapolis and was formed last July because, according to Bellecourt, the 10,000 Indians in the Twin Cities were not represented in any organization then in existence. In September, AIM organized police patrols because of undue harassment of Indian youth. The patrols observe police action in the Indian community and assist those faced with arrest. Since the Indian Patrol was organized, AIM members have been subjected to vindictive police action and arrested on trumped-up charges.

At present Bellecourt and another AIM member, Jon O'Brien, both face jail sentences for arrests. Bellecourt was arrested the first time on March 21 for allegedly "obstructing an arrest." The arrest referred to was that of O'Brien, who cops had stopped and arrested without giving a reason. When O'Brien asked why he was being arrested, the cops smashed his head against the patrol car and hit him in the stomach (the charge turned out to be reckless driving).

Bellecourt happened by, and protested to the cops. He was told by one of them, "I'm going to get you." Sure enough, three days later Bellecourt was arrested by the same cop, who then proceeded to twist the handcuffs on Bellecourt until his wrists were cut and bleeding. Bellecourt has requested a jury trial for that arrest, and the trial will be held in late May.

Then, on April 2 at 3 a. m., after having been followed around by cops for 5 hours, Bellecourt was arrested again. This time he was charged with 4 traffic violations. Nine squad cars showed up for the arrest. Bellecourt was alone.

Jon O'Brien's trial is Monday, April 14. The Ad Hoc Committee to Defend Native America will be holding a rally that day and a march to the courthouse from the University will coincide with the start of the trial.

AIM is not only concerned about the police occupying their community. Other conditions they would like to change are 1) the average annual income of Minnesota Indians, which is \$1,400 or about one-quarter that of whites; 2) infant mortality rate of 33%; 3) life expectancy of 43 years, compared to 65 for whites; 4) only 159 Indians at state colleges and universities and only 38 at the 40,000-student U of Minnesota Minneapolis campus; 5) allotment to Indians of the most menial jobs and highest unemployment rate in the state; 6) education of Indian youth. Indians in Minnesota do not feel they are being educated in the white man's schools. As one person put it, "the education's not bad; it's just white." And they are tired of being depicted as savages and being denied their true history and heritage.

AIM has declared that May 4-10 will be American Indian Week in Minneapolis. They plan to block off 2-3 blocks of Franklin Avenue (main section of the Indian community) to hold a teach-out during the week to tell people what they can do about the miserable conditions in the community. They are going to tell the people to come to AIM with complaints of police harassment instead of to city hall, where the complaints lie and gather dust. They are going to continue to build AIM into a strong community movement, which will be able to exercise some power against the outside forces which now control the Indian community.

Socialists register gains in Berkeley city elections

By Clare Fraenzl

BERKELEY— An increase in support for the ideas of socialism was reflected in the recent Berkeley city elections. Antonio Camejo, Socialist Workers Party candidate for city council, received a vote of 1,518 or five percent; Froben Lozada, candidate for school director, received 2,539 or seven percent. City Council candidate Pat Wolf received 450 votes.

Although it was a so-called "nonpartisan" election with no party designations indicated on the ballot, both Camejo and Lozada are well-known in Berkeley as socialists. Pat Wolf is not as widely known.

The Socialist Workers Party campaign offered the only openly socialist choice in the city elections, and even the conservative Berkeley **Daily Gazette** had to admit that the SWP candidates were the "most honest" in the elections.

During the campaign over 15,000 pieces of literature and posters were distributed, and the candidates received extensive press coverage. Significant support for the campaign came from the Third World community. Endorsers of the candidates included the Berkeley Brown Berets and the Teatro Urbano, and individual members of the central committee of the Third World Liberation Front, as well as members of a number of groups associated with the TWLF.

Other "left" candidates in the Berkeley elections were Ilona Hancock of the Berkeley Coalition, Lee Coe of Peace and Freedom, Charles Bursey, a Black Panther candidate, and Bill Miller of the street people. Ilona Hancock, assertedly representing the radical forces in Berkeley, campaigned for a "better" police chief. While nominally supporting the University of California TWLF strike, she called for the use of Berkeley police to take over the responsibility of "maintaining law and order" on campus rather than outside police. Mrs. Hancock also supported the Los Angeles campaign of Bradley, the ex-cop and Democratic Central Committee member who is running for Mayor.

The Peace and Freedom Party was conspicuous not only by the lack of anything "revolutionary" in its program, but by its small and relatively ineffective campaign. With over 7,000 registered voters in Berkeley alone, they able to field only one candidate, Lee Cole for city council.

PFP fell victim to its own earlier attempt to cheat history. The big 1968 campaign of the PFP in California was geared to win Democrats away from the Democratic Party, but not on the basis of a clear socialist program. Most of PFP's supporters have found their way back into the muck of Democratic Party politicking and in Berkeley many of them supported Ilona Hancock and candidates of the Black (Democratic Party) caucus rather than PFP. The Independent Socialist Club, the major tendency behind and apologist for the PFP, endorsed Lee Coe, but refused to support the socialist candidates, those of the SWP.

Charles Bursey, a Black Panther, formed a coalition with Bill Miller ("Vote for a head to get ahead"). Bursey's coalition with Miller, candidate of the street people reflected the view of some Black Panthers that the Yippies are the true "revolutionaries" and made it difficult for the Panthers to project a serious campaign in the black community.

The final returns of the election were as follows: Of those running for city council for a four year term, Ilona Hancock received 9,963; Lee Coe, 1,860; Antonio Camejo, 1,518 and Pat Wolf, 450. Charles Bursey, candidate for a two-year term received 1,651. Froben Lozada, running for school director, 2,539.

Antiwar marches not its bag

The Guardian's proposal for a 'new movement'

By Gus Horowitz

The April 5-6 demonstrations against the war in Vietnam were an outstanding success. The demonstrations were far larger than anyone had anticipated, showing that antiwar sentiment continues to deepen and that the disorientation induced by the Paris talks is rapidly dissipating.

Moreover, the youthful composition and militant political tone to the demonstrations testified to the continuing and deepening process of radicalization in the United States, a process in which opposition to the war plays a decisive part.

But the April 5-6 demonstrations also produced a curious side effect. Some of the people who had taken little notice of the actions prior to their taking place, now see an opportunity, after the outcome of April 5-6, not to build future, larger demonstrations like it, but to try to undercut the very basis on which April 5-6 was built. Speaking for many of these people is the newspaper, the **Guardian**.

An April 12 **Guardian** editorial tells us that "It is clearly time for the general antiwar movement to recognize in theory what it is in practice—a mass radical movement with Vietnam as its central but not exclusive thrust . . . Any attempt to revive the old left-liberal coalition as it formerly operated—resulting in a watering-down of radical

ical politics, compromise and caution—or to push the new movement back to a Vietnam-only perspective, could bring things to a standstill again . . ."

"Being against the war is not enough. The newly radicalized antiwar movement must struggle against the source of imperialist war and it must conduct the struggle here and now against the capitalist system, its institutions, politicians and policemen which make such wars inevitable. The movement, simply, must struggle for power to the people."

Wrong on 2 counts

The **Guardian's** proposal is dead wrong on two vital counts: 1.) the kind of movement it proposes would not be able to struggle effectively against imperialism; 2.) its proposal would seriously weaken the present struggle against the imperialist war in Vietnam.

Just what is a movement that can "struggle against the source of imperialist war . . . against the capitalist system"? If we are to learn anything at all from history, it is that imperialism will not be defeated by anything less than a revolutionary socialist party—like Lenin's Bolshevik Party, for example.

The **Guardian** does not represent any such organization. Nor does the **Guardian** claim to have a revolutionary program around which to build such an organization. Nor is it either of these things that the **Guardian** is proposing.

The extent of the **Guardian** proposal is that there should be a radical organization uniting all people who agree that they are opposed to imperialism.

And who might that include? Well, one might be Dave Dellinger, an anarcho-pacifist, opposed to parties in principle. Then there's Abby Hoffman and Jerry Rubin, representing the Yippie and/or Crazy opposition to imperialism. And don't forget Youth Against War and Fascism, which seems to feel that clubbings by cops offer the best way to raise anti-imperialist consciousness. Then, of course, the SDS national collective, which in recent months has been so wrapped up issuing anti-imperialist documents, that it neglected to discuss, much less support or build, the April 5-6 demonstrations.

Quite a conglomeration. And they're all anti-imperialists. If you don't believe it, all you have to do is ask them.

But that's just a starter, for the number of people who will speak out against imperialism can be greatly expanded, once you think about. There's the Communist Party. And the Peace and Freedom Party. And even some liberals in the Democratic Party are outraged by imperialism and wish the U. S. wouldn't act that way.

All of them can agree that imperialism must be ended. All they disagree on is how to do it—which just happens to be the key point.

Is that the type of organization the **Guardian** wants? Of course not, they would protest. Some of the people mentioned are not "really" against imperialism; the movement the **Guardian** has in mind would be limited to the "real" anti-imperialists. And who are they? Which of them are "really" capable of organizing to overthrow imperialism? And which only talk a good game? No comment from the **Guardian** here.

Program and party

Serious people will have to return to the original argument. The only way of defining anti-imperialism is in terms of a revolutionary socialist program and party capable of overturning the imperialist system.

All of which simply illustrates that the

formula of simple opposition to imperialism is really the "lowest-common-denominator" politics which the **Guardian** so frequently rails against. It is, in short, just a phrase that covers up for the lack of a program and organization capable of ending imperialism.

That is why serious revolutionaries, from Lenin's time on, have never tried to build "lowest-common-denominator" movements against imperialism. Serious revolutionaries are unwilling to perpetrate such a fraud and call the variegated protest movement (all the individuals and groups involved—revolutionary and reformist) anti-imperialist. Revolutionaries are anxious, however, to build actions against specific imperialist wars—like the war in Vietnam—and to do so will unite with everyone, regardless of ideology, who is ready to build mass actions in the streets against the war.

In terms of opposing the war in Vietnam, the **Guardian's** editorial boils down to asking simply, ". . . for the general antiwar movement to recognize in theory what it is in practice—a mass radical movement with Vietnam as its central but not exclusive thrust." Since they don't want "to push the movement back to a Vietnam-only perspective," what changes do they have in mind? In particular, on what basis would they ask people to fight the war in Vietnam?

At this point, search as we might, we can't find any particulars in the **Guardian** editorial. Do they want the anti-imperialists to carry their own banners on the demonstrations, and chant their own chants? That can be done already. Do they want the anti-imperialists to launch an extensive propaganda campaign in the movement, to explain their ideas to other people and raise consciousness? That, too, can and is being done already.

What would be new? Here we can only guess, but a process of elimination leaves only the following: to change the antiwar movement into an "anti-imperialist" movement, the **Guardian** would draft some sort of "lowest-common-denominator" anti-imperialist analysis of the war; then it would draft up some "lowest-common-denominator" anti-imperialist slogans.

Then they would have to limit the actions to those who agreed to the coalition "compromise" analysis. They would summon to demonstrate only those people who agreed with such analysis and slogans. Otherwise, wouldn't it be reverting to the coalition with "liberals"?

There are today broad layers of people against the war in Vietnam, but not in agreement with the **Guardian's** analysis of society and, therefore, presumably not qualified to participate in such demonstrations. Does anyone get the feeling that such actions might be considerably smaller than April 5-6?

Added problem

And serious revolutionaries would also face a problem. We in the Socialist Workers Party think that we do have a Marxist program that is adequate to the task of organizing against imperialism. What is more, however hard we might try, we don't think we would be able to get together in a single political party with Dave Dellinger, Jerry Rubin, Abby Hoffman, YAWF, the SDS N. O., the **Guardian**, etc., etc. or even in drafting a mutually agreed upon analysis of imperialism and how to fight it. And we certainly won't be party to any formula that embraces liberal and radical, reformists and revolutionaries, Marxists and anti-Marxists and calls all of them anti-imperialists.



Photo by Shelley Ramsdale

ANTIWAR LIBERAL? GI at New York's April 5 demonstration. The **Guardian** says "being against the war is not enough." Says antiwar marches are "watering down of radical politics" unless they "struggle here and now against the capitalist system."

So, no thank you. We don't want to scrap the antiwar movement for demonstrations that are limited to the select few. We prefer the present method which calls on everybody who is ready to act against the war to come out in the streets and demonstrate—even if they're not ready for the **Guardian's** "anti-imperialist" movement!

In contrast to the electioneering for liberal capitalist politicians, lobbying Congress, or other activities which divert the thrust of antiwar sentiment into ruling class institutions, demonstrations in the streets are an independent expression of mass opposition to the war. On the basis of such independent action, revolutionaries can unite with other groups in antiwar protest. Yes, revolutionaries work in coalitions whose single purpose is to build actions against the war in Vietnam—but they are aware of precisely who they're uniting with, and for what specific purpose, and don't muddy the issue by seeking agreement with them on a common watered-down political program.

What the **Guardian** incorrectly and disparagingly calls the "lowest-common-denominator" is, in actuality, the only basis on which independent mass actions can be built against the imperialist war in Vietnam.

Mass action is key

Revolutionaries always try to find the way to involve masses in such action, even though the majority of people do not yet have a socialist consciousness. The orientation towards mass action is a mark of revolutionary strategy, because it is only through mass action that revolution, and in fact all social change, is made.

Moreover, even casual observers can see that one of the by-products of the mass antiwar demonstrations has been a tremendous radicalization in the United States. Far from limiting consciousness, the mass demonstrations have created a climate of protest, of opposition, of struggle that has set tens of thousands of youth thinking in a socialist direction. This radicalization and climate of protest makes it much easier to build other struggles against other features of the capitalist system, struggles which should also be organized to involve masses of people independent of the ruling class.

Furthermore, when it is possible, in the midst of an imperialist war, to mobilize masses of people—including members of the armed forces!—in militant demonstrations demanding the immediate withdrawal of the imperialist forces and self-determination for the "enemy" that is far from a "lowest common denominator." It is concrete, meaningful struggle against an imperialist war—not hollow verbiage.

The **Guardian's** proposal to scrap the antiwar movement is a gross disservice, not only to the struggle against the imperialist war in Vietnam, but to the entire struggle to change the capitalist system.

CALENDAR

BERKELEY

THE EUROPEAN STUDENT MOVEMENT Speaker: Art Sharon. Fri., April 25, 8 p.m. 2519-A Telegraph Ave. Donation \$1. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

BOSTON

WHAT NEXT IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH? Speaker: Patrick Kelly. Fri., April 25, 8:15 p.m., 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307, A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY, Harvard Univ., Emerson Hall, April 25-27. Speakers: Juan Mari Bras, Movement for Puerto Rican Independence; Blase Bonpane & Thomas Melville, priests expelled from Guatemala; James Petras, Dick Garza, James O'Connor, Charles Turner, Edward Boorstein, Norman Diamond, and others. A usp. Committee on Latin American Solidarity. For info contact AFSC, 48 Inman St., Cambridge.

LOS ANGELES

REPORT ON THE CHICANO YOUTH CONFERENCE. Speaker: Tony Camejo. Fri., April 25, 8:30 p.m., 1702 E. 4th St. Contrib. \$1. For info call 269-4953.

MINNEAPOLIS

Hear Socialist candidates David Thorstad, Derrel Myers, Lee Smith. Sat., April 26, 8:30 p.m., 704 Hennepin, #240, Minneapolis. A usp. Twin Cities Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

EXPLOSION IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS. Panel discussion on recent struggles in the New York high schools by those involved. Fri., April 25, 8:30 p.m., 873 Broadway (near 18th St.). Contrib. \$1, high schoolers 50c. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

PHILADELPHIA

STUDENT RADICALS AND MASS MOVEMENTS. Panel including Richard Feigenberg, member of the SWP and U. of Pa. student; Steve Fraser, chmn., Phila. SDS Labor Committee; Joe Mikuliak, leader of U. of Pa. SDS. Fri., April 25, 8:30 p.m. 686 No. Broad St. (corner Fairmount). Donation \$1, students 75c. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

Albright College study-in wins solid campus support

By Jay M. Ressler

READING, Pa. — On April 13 over 500 of the 1,200 students here at Albright College entered the library to "study-in." Albright is a church-related, formerly con-

servative college, with predominant enrollment from the small cities and towns of Eastern Pennsylvania.

The group presented the administration with 23 demands involving student participation in all levels of the decision-making process affecting the student community, including 6 demands drawn up by the Afro-American Society (AAS).

By April 14 the number of students studying-in had increased to well over 700. More than 250 stayed all night.

The administration was given until noon, April 17, to respond to the demands. A negotiating team has been set up to represent the students, and they are planning methods to intensify the pressure on the administration.

In addition to the overwhelming student support for the action, many faculty members are actively supporting the students.

Faculty members came to talk with the students in small groups and also came to observe the mass meeting held on Monday night, April 14.

The students refuse to be intimidated by threats from the administration which might disrupt their education or violate the spirit of reason which is supposed to be part of the academic setting. The students want to make their school one which is relevant to their lives and their role in American society.

Students' demands

The major demands of the struggle are:

- A representative board of trustees which is in daily contact with the problems of the college and more concerned about the humanity of the institution than corporate interests.
- Complete student control over the student media.
- Abolition of oppressive women's dormitory hours.
- Open dorms.
- Abolition of mandatory convocations.
- The right to evaluate the curriculum.
- Reorientation of admission criteria.
- Appeal from punitive actions taken by professors.

Black demands

The six AAS demands adopted by the students were:

- Black professors for the next academic year.
- Black courses included in the curriculum.
- Establishment of an Afro-American Center.
- Admission of at least 50 black students to the class of 1974.
- Recruitment of black students, controlled by the AAS.
- Open admissions policy for underprivileged and Third World students with tutorial programs.

2 black Marines in Naval brig for antiwar views

By Linda Sheppard

BOSTON—Two black Marines from Brooklyn—Lance Corporal William Harvey Jr. and Pfc. George Daniels—are serving six- and 10-year sentences, respectively, at the Naval brig in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for opposing the war in Vietnam. They have been in prison for the past year and a half and are now awaiting the decision on an appeal argued before the Naval Board of Review in Washington on March 6.

The two men were court-martialed at Camp Pendleton, Calif., in November and December, 1967, for statements they made the previous summer during an informal bull session with some fellow Marines.

Daniels was convicted under a provision of the notorious Smith "Thought Control" Act of 1940 that makes it a crime for any person to attempt "to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty" by a serviceman. Harvey was acquitted of the Smith Act charge but convicted under the "general article" of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, which decrees almost anything displeasing to the brass but not covered by some other article of UCMJ a "crime."

Attorney Ed Sherman, who is representing Harvey and Daniels, has pointed out that this was the first case in which servicemen were court-martialed for statements against the war when no refusal of duty or other action followed the statements.

Sherman has appealed the cases on the basis that the laws the Marines are accused of having violated clearly infringe First Amendment rights. He has also raised the question of racism in the unduly harsh sentences the two received.

If the pending appeal is lost, the case will be taken before the Court of Military Appeals and, if necessary, into the federal courts.

Further information may be obtained from the Boston GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee, PO Box 513, Cambridge, Mass. 02139; telephone: 491-9593.



BARRY'S GRIP BROKEN? Testimony to the growth of antiwar sentiment was the activity organized in solidarity with April 5-6 in Phoenix, Arizona, heart of Goldwater territory. Here, Bob Dale, chairman of the Black Liberation Organizational Committee, speaks to rally of over 500 at Arizona State University. Over 1,000 students at ASU and Phoenix College took part in various Vietnam protests on "antiwar day" March 26.



William Hathaway

L.A. elections: Black Democrat the next mayor?

By Gordon Bailey

LOS ANGELES—By a heavy vote, Los Angeles citizens have repudiated incumbent Mayor Sam Yorty and opened the way for City Councilman Thomas Bradley to become the first black Mayor of the country's third largest city. The issue was not settled at the April 1 primary election because no candidate got 51 percent of the vote. Yorty got 183,334 votes; 26 percent of the total cast, while Bradley received 293,753 which was 43 percent.

Yorty who is trying for a third term was not expected to win a majority in the primary elections. Too many residents have expressed dissatisfaction with his corrupt, incompetent administration. But the extent of this defeat was a surprise to many, and a shock to the Yorty forces.

While repudiating Yorty the Los Angeles voters also rejected his conservative opponent Republican Congressman Alphonso Bell. Bell was backed by the powerful Los Angeles Times and launched a professional, well-financed campaign. However, he wound up with only 25 percent of the vote.

As Bell's campaign sagged, the Times hedged its bet on the Republican by declaring editorially that Bradley would also make a good mayor. They have now given Bradley their unqualified endorsement.

Bradley's record and campaign have fully justified the support of the big business interests around the Times. A cop for 21 years, he had defended the police and stressed the need for "law and order" in the schools. He opposed the recent boycott by black students.

The wide support extended to Bradley in the elections included significant layers of radical-minded voters. As a result, William Hathaway, Socialist Workers candidate for mayor, was credited with only 375 votes. However, his running mate, Della Rossa, campaigning for Board of Education, polled 26,730 votes.

Hathaway was the only radical candidate running for mayor. The Peace and Freedom Party did not run a slate, and PFP leaders Ed Pearl and Milton Zaslow endorsed the Socialist Workers campaign.

In the course of the campaign, the SWP slate reached a significant number of people with their revolutionary ideas. The candidates concentrated on mobilizing the support of campus and high school youth, through campus meetings and street rallies at high schools. Significant numbers of Chicano militants and organizations endorsed the campaign.

Philly cops do it again: another "bomb plot"

By Fred Stanton

PHILADELPHIA—Four members of the Philadelphia SDS labor committee have been arrested by police on crude frame-up charges of possession of explosives and "conspiracy" to use the explosives. The charges are based on claims by the police "civil disobedience" squad that plastic explosives and gun powder were "discovered" under the refrigerator in the apartment of Steve Fraser, a local leader of the group.

The frame-up attempt has been attacked by the Philadelphia ACLU, members of SDS (the committee is not part of SDS), the Penn Community Involvement Council, the Young Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Workers Party.

"Conspiracy" trial pushed in Berkeley

BERKELEY, April 12—The March 27 acquittal of the Oakland 7 on felony charges of "conspiring to commit a misdemeanor" was an important victory for the antiwar movement. What was involved was the defeat of a law deviously contrived to stifle the rights of free speech, belief and assembly.

In spite of this favorable ruling, the Alameda County District Attorney, J. Frank Coakley, is now preparing to use the same law against the Berkeley Three—Paul Glusman, Peter Camejo and Jack Bloom. On May 26, the three, who are representatives of the Students for a Democratic Society, the Young Socialist Alliance, and the Independent Socialist Club respectively, come to trial under charges arising from the October 1968 Moses Hall sit-in at the University of California. The sit-in was aimed at the board of regents' refusal to grant credit for a faculty-approved course in which Eldridge Cleaver was to be the main lecturer.

During the three days of protest, 198 people were arrested, 76 for the occupation of Moses Hall. The Berkeley Three were singled out and charged with "conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor," which is a felony with a penalty of three years in jail and a \$5,000 fine. The other 195 were found guilty of trespass with a maximum penalty of 10 days and a \$300 fine. The actual acts cited against the three defendants are speeches at a mass public rally, and the chairing of an open meeting.

According to the conspiracy law, if a **misdemeanor** is committed during a demonstration, the leaders of that demonstration can be indicted on a **felony charge**—"conspiracy to commit the misdemeanor." The "conspirators" do not have to have advocated committing the misdemeanor, nor do they have to be present or commit it themselves. All that is necessary is that they organize or help organize the demonstration.

The Berkeley Three Defense Committee has been formed to raise funds and solicit support for the Berkeley Three. The Committee, headed by Professor Franz Schurmann, chairman, and Professor Troy Duster, treasurer, has already enlisted a large number of sponsors in support of the defense.

Contributions can be mailed to the Berkeley Defense Committee, 2158 Emerson St., Berkeley, Calif. 94705.



Peter Camejo

Antiwar students hold L.A. parley

By Jessie Parker

LOS ANGELES, April 12—Forty high school and college students met here today to evaluate the April 6 GI-Civilian Antiwar March and rally and to project future actions. The goal set included reaching out to GIs and expanding the student antiwar movement.

The main decisions were to have a GI-student teach-in and picnic near a military base and to publish a student antiwar newsletter. Graduation day actions and GI defense work were also discussed. The body decided to call itself the Student Mobilization Committee and elected a steering committee of representatives from each of the 15 schools present.

Attacks continue on Panthers

By Elizabeth Barnes
NEW YORK, April 15 — Two Black Panthers had their bail lowered yesterday at a hearing for the Black Panthers arrested on charges of "conspiring" to blow up department stores and kill policemen. But the judge refused to reduce the exceedingly high \$100,000 bond set for each of the 12 other defendants.

The total amount of money which must be raised if all the defendants are to be bailed out comes to about \$2 million. When defense Attorney William Kunstler made the point that the preposterously high bail was part of a calculated attempt to victimize and destroy the Black Panther Party, Supreme Court Justice Charles Marks replied that he would consider charging Kunstler with criminal contempt.

The two Panthers who were able to get a bail reduction were Lonnie Epps, 17, whose bail was lowered from \$100,000 to \$10,000 and Eddie Josephs, also 17, who won a reduction from \$100,000 to \$25,000.

On April 11, the first day of the bail reduction hearings, a crowd of approximately a thousand gathered at the Criminal Court Building to protest the indictments. Nearly two hundred Panthers took part in the demonstration.

The indictment of the "Panther 21" has been accompanied by much sensationalism in the press, and it is obvious that the case is part of an effort by the Lindsay administration to woo racist votes while attempting to victimize and discredit the Panthers. The fact that the charges are all based on alleged "conspiracies" is a giveaway as to the trumped-up character of the case.

Conspiracy charges are used when the cops don't have any evidence of actual steps taken to commit a crime. Lacking such evidence, they charge the victims with talking about—that is, "conspiring" to commit a crime. Also, in a conspiracy trial all kinds of unsubstantiated hearsay testimony is permitted. In a trial involving charges of actual crimes committed, such hearsay evidence is permitted only if it can be substantiated. Thus, in a "conspiracy" case, a lying police agent can testify



Photo by Larry Birkner

Panthers assemble at New York Criminal Court during bail hearing.

to hearing all kinds of talk about committing a crime ("conspiring" to do so) and this is accepted as evidence even though there is nothing to back it up. The jury simply has to go by whether or not they think he's telling the truth.

Bail money is urgently needed to free the Panthers. Contributions may be sent to: Legal Defense Fund, Black Panther Party, Box 1224, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11202.

1,000 attend L.A. benefit

By Terry Hardy
LOS ANGELES, April 14 — About 1,000 people turned out for the John Huggins-Bunchy Carter Hot Breakfast and Free Clinic Fund Benefit organized by the Los Angeles Friends of the Black Panther Party on April 13. The main speaker was Bobby Seale, national chairman of the Black Panther Party. Brother Masai, deputy minister of information of the Southern California Black Panther Party, also spoke. Phil Ochs sang, as well as Elaine Brown, communications secretary of the Black Panther Party. Two of Elaine Brown's songs were in tribute to the two slain revolutionary leaders of the Black Panther Party, "Bunchy" Carter and Franko Digs.

Besides the educational purpose of the rally, it was also held to raise funds for

the hot breakfast and free clinic program which the Panthers are launching in Los Angeles in accord with the Ten Point program.

Bobby Seale pointed out, "We will feed hungry children in the richest country in the world. We will feed hungry children in a country where farmers are paid to throw wheat in the ocean. We will feed any hungry children."

As to the free clinics, Brother Masai said, "Black people need hospitals, not butcher shops. The power structure spends billions of dollars on the war in Vietnam, yet they can't build hospitals in the black community. We must end this racist society. We must fight racism with solidarity, capitalism with socialism, cultural nationalism with proletarian internationalism."

Joel Britton, Los Angeles organizer of the Socialist Workers Party, was among those who presented brief messages of solidarity with the Black Panther Party. He told how when he was in Cuba in January many Cubans asked about the prospects for socialist revolution and the progress of the black struggle in North America. "If the Cubans we talked to knew I was giving a message of support to the work of the Black Panther Party I am sure they would want me to express their deep feelings of solidarity with the struggles in general and the Black Panther Party in particular."

Both Seale and Masai spoke in favor of socialism, Masai saying "revolutionary na-

tionalism has to be socialist." Seale struck a disturbing note when, while lauding Huey P. Newton for his revolutionary attributes, he compared Newton to Stalin, apparently unaware of Stalin's record of betrayals of nationalist and socialist struggles. "They both kept the will of the people uppermost in their minds," according to Seale.

In other parts of his talk, Seale lumped Stalin and Mao together with Marx, Lenin, Fidel, Che and Malcolm as great revolutionaries and internationalists.

It was announced at the rally that a letter had been received from Robert Williams, Afro-American in exile in China, stating his plans to return to the United States to help carry on the struggle.

Police trap in Chicago

By Ellis Burress
CHICAGO, April 12 — Chicago police and federal agents set up an elaborate trap in order to bring about the arrest of three members and one supporter of the Illinois Black Panther Party. Seventy-eight federal and local cops took part in the frame-up and arrest of the four, who are accused of trying to buy machine guns.

According to police and press accounts, a federal agent posing as an illicit gun dealer approached one of the Panthers some time last week offering to sell four machine guns for \$500. Arrangements were said to have been made for the Panthers to drop the money off at a railroad station and for the weapons to be picked up at another location.

Once the guns were allegedly in the possession of the Panthers, the trap was sprung and they were arrested. Bail was set at \$65,000 each and trial slated for April 17.

The case is being handled by Dennis Cunningham, a Panther Lawyer, and Kermit Coleman of the American Civil Liberties Union. Contributions to aid the defense should be sent to the Political Prisoner Defense Fund at 2350 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Indianapolis rally held

By Rick Congress
INDIANAPOLIS — An April 10 rally to defend the Black Panther Party facing police harassment around the country drew 250 Indiana University students. It raised \$150 for Panther defense.

Indiana Black Panther Party speakers included Fred Crawford, deputy chairman; Will Sharrief, captain of defense; and Lawrence Roberts, deputy minister. Russell Block of the Young Socialist Alliance also spoke.

The rally was called by the Revolutionary Student Party, a YSA-initiated campus electoral organization, which is running Block for student body president.

The Panthers described the police harassment to which they have been subjected in Indianapolis, including a December bust to "search" for "automatic weapons," and also made an appeal for defense of the recently framed-up Panthers in New York.

The National Picketline

determined to have honest collective bargaining. We are going to have a resolution of our demands, regardless of what it takes."

James Compton, chairman of the joint bargaining steering committee, warned the delegates "not to attempt to coordinate bargaining beyond mutual cooperation at the bargaining table." He said further: "On advice of counsel, we must emphasize that we do not intend to engage in joint or multi-union bargaining. This does not exclude the right of each unit to negotiate its own contract."

Mr. Compton's timid cautioning came after two delegates urged common expiration dates for all contracts. After the 1966 coalition bargaining, Westinghouse Electric tried to have all contracts thrown out as illegal under the National Labor Relations Act. The NLRB ruled against the corporation which is now appealing that decision in the courts. However, in another case involving the copper strike, another NLRB trial examiner held that the copper union coalition violated the law by insisting on common contract expiration dates, a company-wide settlement package, and settlement with all unions involved before work was resumed.

The present coalition appears to correct the factional exclusion of the United Elec-

trical Workers. If the UE is included it will mark a broadening of the united front of workers against the electrical corporations.

But, in addition to the need for a genuine united front among these workers, there is the need for a correct union policy. The top union officials were guilty of misleadership in 1966 on several vital counts:

- They buckled under Johnson's strike-breaking pressure. (Meany intervened when Johnson was on the verge of imposing a Taft-Hartley injunction, and agreed instead to mediation by three Cabinet members. The result was a last-minute, badly emasculated settlement.)

- They gave in to the corporations without a real fight and at the expense of the rank and file.

- They accepted a badly defective escalator clause in the face of runaway prices.

- They allowed continuation of totally unjustified geographic differentials in job rates.

- They hastily gave up the demand for a reduced work week with no cut in pay.

- Then, as if to add insult to injury, they failed to do anything significant about the big backlog of workers' grievances that had accumulated due to the corporations' violations of the previous contract.

The balance sheet shows that top union officials simply grabbed a few face-saving concessions and settled more or less on terms laid down by the two giant companies.

It remains to be seen whether or not the present steps toward a stronger union coalition will be matched by a change from the past malpractices of the leadership on the question of union policy.

—Marvel Scholl

Electrical unions map bargaining unity

In early March a delegated rally of all the AFL-CIO electrical workers unions, representing 200,000 employees of Westinghouse and General Electric Corporations, met in Washington, D. C. to lay the groundwork for a bargaining coalition. According to the March 15 **Business Week**, this coalition may also include the second largest electrical workers union—the United Electrical Workers—which was ousted from the CIO by the red-baiting top CIO brass during the McCarthy witchhunt. UE is the second largest union in the electrical industry.

The Washington rally, attended by delegates representing 170 local unions, heard George Meany declare that the forthcoming 1969 contract covering the two giant corporations, would "dwarf" the 1966 agreement and "set the pace for the nation in 1969 and for 1970."

The meeting took up the question of wages, vacations, pensions, and health and welfare plans in a general way but was much more specific on two issues—a full cost-of-living clause and the union shop, which would make union membership mandatory after 30 days employment. This latter issue is the one which received the loudest applause from the delegates.

James Woodside, president of the American Federation of Technical Engineers, hailed the proposed bargaining coalition thus: "This is our most comprehensive display of solidarity. The day has passed when company giants can play one union against another."

IUE (AFL-CIO) told the delegates that "the coalition is not put together to get muscle or to blow the whistle and hit the bricks. We may have a strike but we are

The Chinese CP meets

By George Novack
(IP) The struggle for supremacy among the contending factions in the Chinese Communist leadership, which brought on the "great proletarian cultural revolution," has been settled for the time being with the holding of the ninth congress of the party. The congress, which opened April 1 in Peking, has been called to ratify the complete centralization of decision-making power in the triumphant Maoist grouping.

The congress was convoked after a long series of delays. Following its formation in 1921, the party held six congresses in seven years. Since Mao took command in the mid-1930s, it has had only three congresses: the seventh in 1945, the eighth in 1956, and the second session of the eighth congress in 1958.

The eighth was the last formally elected congress. The party constitution adopted at that time stipulated that a congress was to be held every five years, the delegates to reconvene annually until the next set of delegates were selected for the next congress. However, the set of delegates selected for the 1956 congress met only once, in 1958, and have not assembled again for the past 10 years.

Very likely the protracted conflicts within the top circles, which have been going on behind the scenes since the 1958 "great lead forward" and which broke out in public with the cultural revolution in 1965-66, have been the principal reason for the repeated postponements of the congress.

Mao has been no more scrupulous in complying with the provisions of the party statutes than was Stalin who likewise called congresses of handpicked delegates at arbitrary intervals that suited his bureaucratic convenience. Under the new proposed party statutes, delegates are not required to convene during the five-year periods between congresses.

As expected, Mao was elected chairman, Lin Piao vice-chairman and Chou En-lai general secretary of the congress. The three-point agenda included a political report by Lin, the adoption of a revised party

constitution and the election of a new Central Committee. The 1,512 delegates in attendance were constitutionally required to be elected. According to the **New York Times** correspondent from Hong Kong, "it seems unlikely that such legal procedures were followed." The electoral principle has fallen from favor under the latest dispensation of Mao's thought and replaced by what is euphemistically termed "full democratic



Mao Tse-tung

consultation by party organizations at various levels." The delegates were probably handpicked by the revolutionary committees which now administer the provinces.

Role of the army

The preponderant weight that the army has acquired in recent years is evidenced in the estimate that one-third of the 176 persons elected to the presidium belong to the military. All the chairmen of the revolutionary committees that govern China's 29 provinces are among the dele-

gates and 21 of these are generals. Delegates representing party members among the Red Guards are also at the congress.

Hsinhua News Agency exuberantly hailed the gathering as "a congress of vitality, a congress of unity and a congress of victory." While it does signify the victory of the Maoist forces, the facade of unity and unanimity rests on the irreparable shattering of the old party and state leadership, which has weakened the bureaucratic regime as a whole.

The havoc on the party hierarchy by the interbureaucratic conflicts is visible in the removal of many of the most prominent veterans of the regime. No less than two-thirds of the former-90-man central committee have either fallen into disgrace or are now deceased. Only nine out of 26 members of the directing political bureau which came out of the eighth congress have politically or physically survived.

The congress is expected to approve the expulsion from the party last October of President Liu Shao-chi as a "scab, renegade and traitor," along with other previously powerful personages in the top leadership. The draft of the new constitution bars the way to their reintegration into the party, since it provides no appeal procedures against expulsion on such charges.

At the same time, the congress will serve to rubber-stamp Mao's designation of Lin Piao as his heir. Chairman Mao has written Marshal Lin's name into the new constitution as a guarantee that his "close comrade-in-arms" will accede to power. In Moscow's unbridled denunciations of the congress as a "Maoist farce" its publicists have scornfully referred to "the monarchical thesis" by which Lin is constitutionally directed to succeed Mao. To be sure, Stalin's successors have not been freely chosen by the party ranks or the Soviet people. But it is difficult to gainsay their criticism of Mao's anti-Marxist and undemocratic procedure.

There was also more than a touch of nepotism in the choice for top honors of the 13 notables on the platform. The wives of both Mao and Lin are conspicuous among them. The original team of Chinese Communist leaders has been narrowed down to a coterie of personal followers of Mao. Presumably, not too many individuals in high places outside the family circle are now considered to be completely trustworthy interpreters of his thought.

Few visitors

Peking's isolation in the Communist world is indicated by the almost total absence of foreign visitors to the congress. At the 1956 gathering, held at the height



Lin Piao

of Sino-Soviet amity, 46 foreign delegations attended. It is not known how many, if any, were represented at the current sessions.

No foreign correspondents were admitted to the proceedings and no news of the sessions was forthcoming from official sources for more than a week after the congress began. It is known that both Chairman Mao and Marshal Lin made important speeches on the first day. Lin presented the general report which in 1956 was given by the deposed Liu Shao-chi. It was a balance sheet of the last three years of the cultural revolution, but the text is not yet available.

In the reconstruction of the party it remains unclear what functions will be assigned to the revolutionary committees—made up of the military, reclaimed party cadres who have abjured their anti-Maoist errors, and "real revolutionary" workers and peasants—which have been administering the government in place of the dismantled party apparatus.

According to an Agence France-Presse dispatch April 8 in the Paris daily **Le Monde**, after vice-president Lin's political report, three documents were submitted to the congress on the situation in Asia, the Middle East and Africa. These resolutions are said to advocate a policy of revolutionary armed struggle not only against the governments of Burma, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia but also against those of India and Japan. Pakistan and the Philippines are omitted from the list of countries that are ready for armed struggle. The documents likewise express support for the guerrilla struggles of the Palestinians against Zionist Israel and of the Africans against the South African and Rhodesian regimes as well as against the Portuguese colonialists.

The congress has also categorically condemn the Brezhnev doctrine of "limited sovereignty" which Moscow invoked to justify its invasion of Czechoslovakia. Peking fears this doctrine may be used for Soviet incursions into its territory.

Young Socialist Cuba talks heard in various regions

MACON, Ga.—Not many people had ever seen a socialist in this Georgia Baptist stronghold before Linda Jenness of the Atlanta Young Socialist Alliance spoke here April 1 about her recent trip to Cuba.

The meeting was sponsored by the Open Forum Series at staid and tradition-soaked Mercer University. She opened her remarks by explaining that many of her conservative relatives had attended Mercer and that she was very happy to have an opportunity to let Mercer see the "progressive" side of her family.

Approximately 60 people attended the meeting, most of whom were not sympathetic to either the Cuban revolution or socialist ideas. About eight counterrevolutionary Cuban "gusanos," or worms, attended as well as a large number of conservative Mercer students. After speaking and showing slides, an orderly but heated debate followed for about an hour. There was a small group of students that bought some socialist literature.

This meeting was part of a Southwide speaking tour that she has been making in support of the Cuban revolution. For information about setting up a meeting in the Southeast write: YSA, Box 7817, Atlanta, Ga., 30309.

PHILADELPHIA — Mareen Jasinski, who was a member of the Young Socialists' delegation to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution in Havana in January, has completed the first part of a speaking tour through the mid-Atlantic states. She has spoken about Cuba before college, high-school and Black Panther audiences throughout Pennsylvania. Further speaking engagements have been arranged for her in New Jersey, West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland.

The meetings so far have ranged in size from 35 to 200 people. Mareen Jasinski reports that the most interesting aspect of the tour, next to the widespread interest in Cuba, is the noticeable radicalization of people in isolated places. There are large numbers of people in small towns in rural areas who are against the Vietnam war, she reports, and posters of Che Guevara and Malcolm X can be found everywhere.

BERKELEY, Calif.—Peter Camejo, a spokesman for the Socialist Workers Party who just returned from a three-month visit to Cuba, addressed an overflow meeting of 250 at Dwinelle Hall at the University of California here April 4.

The discussion at the meeting centered in large part on the SWP's disagreement with the Cuban leadership on the invasion of Czechoslovakia (which the Cubans critically endorsed and the SWP opposed) and on the SWP view on the need for the development of structured workers' democracy in Cuba. From the lengthy discussion, it was apparent that the great majority favored the SWP position of supporting the Cuban revolutionary government while presenting its own independent and, in some cases differing, views on various issues.

The previous day, Camejo spoke on the achievements of the Cuban Revolution to a rally of 500 students in the Sproul Steps free-speech area. Every Bay Area TV station and several radio stations covered this meeting.

On the initiative of the Young Socialist Alliance, the Berkeley Independent Socialist Club, which holds that the Castro regime is reactionary, has agreed to an open debate of the Cuban question. The debate will be held on May 9 at the University of California.



Photo by Bruce Marcus

SPREADING THE WORD. Mareen Jasinski, at Philadelphia Socialist Workers Party hall, tells TV interviewer about what she saw on visit to Cuba.

Detroit racists forced to tone down attack

By Evelyn Sell

DETROIT — The police, Prosecutor Cahalan and the daily press have been forced to tone down their racist campaign against black people in Detroit as a result of broad opposition to their attacks against the Republic of New Africa (RNA) and Recorder's Court Judge George W. Crockett.

The police used the March 29 death of one white patrolman and the wounding of another outside New Bethel Baptist Church as the pretext to storm the RNA convention being held inside. The invading officers wounded four New Africans, injured many others and arrested everyone.

Wayne County Prosecutor William Cahalan was a party to the police denial of constitutional rights to the 142 black prisoners. When Judge Crockett initiated court proceedings to protect the prisoners' rights, Cahalan objected, defied the court by rearresting a released prisoner and then charged the black judge with improper legal acts. The daily newspapers launched a massive campaign to whip up hysteria against black militants and to drive Judge Crockett off the bench.

All of this aroused great numbers of blacks and whites. Judge Crockett's actions were supported by several mass demonstrations which were much larger than police picket lines opposing the judge. Highly

respected individuals and organizations issued public statements of support to Judge Crockett to counteract the attacks on the black judge by leading public officials such as Michigan Governor Milliken. Well over 50 organizations formed the Black United Front to resist police oppression and defend the victims of racist injustice.

Police were forced to ease up on the most blatant aspect of their campaign against Crockett when it was discovered that they were using a special phone line in Police Headquarters to gather signatures on petitions to remove him. Police "terminated" the phone line after Ernest Mazey, executive director of the Detroit office of the American Civil Liberties Union, revealed that leaflets were being circulated around the city urging people to call 224-4425. Mazey called the number and asked the answering policeman "if this was where I put my name on the petition against Judge Crockett? The officer said 'Yes.'"

As the racist forces in the city were forced to retreat, attention began to shift from the controversies surrounding Judge Crockett to the police stormtrooper attack on RNA. New Detroit Inc. (a committee representing the state's business, political and labor leadership circles) stated on April 7 that it would investigate charges by RNA First Vice-President Brother Gaidi (Milton Henry) that police deliberately

shot three of the four wounded New Africans during the police attack.

Detroit James Dawkins, a 27-year-old Ford Motor Co. foundryman, told reporters what happened to him after he heard gunfire outside the church. He and another brother stepped up near the pulpit and told everyone to keep calm. "Some of them got down on the floor. The others sat like we told them. But then we heard glass break—it must have been shot into the building—and the brother and I hit the floor. I saw three policemen come in, two with rifles and one with a handgun. One had a shield over his face. The brother and I were lying there—I was on my stomach—when I was shot the first time, in the shoulder. Then, just seconds later, was shot again . . . I asked the policeman standing over me why they shot me and

he said, 'You didn't have no business here.' Then he put his gun in my back and said, 'I ought to shoot again.' When I asked them to take me to the hospital, one of them said, 'You ought to die.'"

Additional information about the police raid and subsequent events was presented at an April 11 meeting of the Militant Forum by RNA Second Vice-President Brother Imari (formerly Richard Henry) who was accompanied by Brother Abdullah, Assistant Minister in the Foreign Ministry, and Brother Balogun, from the RNA Interior Ministry. All three had been inside the church and, like the others, knew nothing of the slain patrolman outside. "I was surprised," Brother Imari said, "when I heard and saw the police coming in shooting. We three weren't shot but plaster and chips hit us."

Brother Imari commented on the special fugitive warrants issued against RNA citizens Rafael Viera, charged with killing Patrolman Czapski, and Alfred Hibbitt, charged with wounding Patrolman Worobec. "Fugitive warrants were issued because the police wanted to hunt them down and kill them on the way in." Fugitive warrants weren't necessary, Brother Imari explained, because, "Hibbitt was just going to work every day and going home to his family every night like any normal person."

Hibbitt voluntarily appeared before police when he learned he was wanted. The RNA is handling the extradition of Rafael Viera from New York where he lives. In an April 10 telegram to Detroit Police Commissioner Spreen, RNA First Vice-President Gaidi said that the citizens of the Republic, which seeks establishment of a separate black nation in the South, were "people of good will—not criminals. If you have any warrant for arrest of any citizens of this republic presently outstanding, we will present such citizen in the appropriate court without the necessity of service of any process."

Brother Imari told the Militant Forum audience that RNA was confident it could prove the innocence of the accused men and was concerned with making sure "they live through the trial and are not killed by police." A spontaneous collection was taken up and a substantial amount was given to Brother Imari as the initial fund for a defense committee.

Following Brother Imari's talk, a statement supporting the rights of the RNA and Judge Crockett was read by Paul Lodico, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Detroit Common Council. The statement is printed on the back of a campaign poster featuring photos of police and entitled, "the real criminals."



Police stomped on ankle of Mrs. Ade-fumi who was attending RNA convention from New York.

In passing . . . views and reviews

Kathy Boudin recently returned from a 15-month stay in the Soviet Union. A critic of the Soviet bureaucracy, she sought out critically-minded young people. The information she gathered and the analysis she made of it is presented to us in "Mother Russia's Young" in the March premiere issue of *Leviathan*, a new monthly radical journal with a format and style half-way between the *Guardian* and the *New York Review of Books*.

She writes: "A mass movement for change does not exist in the Soviet Union today. There is, nevertheless, a small but growing minority of Soviet youth dissatisfied with their society and willing to take political risks to express their dissatisfaction."

The most hopeful group of young Soviet radicals she encountered was a group called the Kineticists, which is a kind of community of young artists who "have risked open involvement with a form of modern art, and as individuals, they have broken with the pattern of life expected of them."

"With my other friends," writes Kathy Boudin, "they shared a deep distrust of the government. Similarly, they were openly critical of the undemocratic planning, hypocrisy, and lack of civil liberties in the USSR. But their spirit and response was very different. They conveyed mockery of their own government, yet maintained a distance from me and the West which I symbolized. There was none of the surprising respect for the United States that I had sometimes met among my other friends."

"The Kineticists listened to me describe community schools, the antiwar movement and community organizing with excitement, not disbelief. They spoke freely of their own socialist ideals."

(A subscription to *Leviathan*, 2700 Broadway, New York, New York 10025, costs \$5 a year.)

Goodman's article on a stormy meeting of the Atlanta Alliance for the April 6 peace march in the Feb. 17 issue.

The *Bird's* fair-mindedness extends itself to its coverage of cultural subjects as well, as with the two side-by-side hot and cold reviews of the Atlanta performance of blues singer and guitarist, John Hammond, in the March 24 issue.

In any case, the *Bird's* coverage of the Southern radical movement is of particular importance to people in the rest of the country because of the present paucity of info on what's shaking in the South.

(Subs to the *Bird* may be obtained by sending \$6 for one year to Atlanta Co-operative News Project, P.O. Box 7946, Station C, Atlanta, Georgia 30309.)

The Trial of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn by the American Civil Liberties Union (edited and introduced by Corliss Lamont, Horizon Press, 222 pp., \$5.95) presents us with the grotesque and unlikely scenario of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union going through the very uncivil libertarian procedure of expelling the late Elizabeth Gurley Flynn from the Board because of her membership in the Communist Party.

The bulk of this book is the fascinating transcript of the May 7, 1940 meeting of the ACLU Board of Directors at which Miss Flynn was deemed unfit to remain a Board member because of her membership in the CP. Ever since, according to Dr. Lamont, members of the CP have been excluded from being officers or staff members of the ACLU on the basis of their political beliefs and not for any act of opposition to civil liberties in the U.S. (which, after all, is the ACLU's domain). Previous to this 1940 meeting, CP spokesmen had served on the board of the ACLU without their right to do so being challenged.

However, during the period in question the liberals were feeling the pressure of their milieu. The American CP was backing the very unpopular Stalin-Hitler pact as well as the Soviet side in the war with Finland.

Hence, the grotesque scenario: the unliberal liberals probe Miss Flynn on her political beliefs a la HUAC, in response to which Miss Flynn makes the naive assertion that the Soviet Union under Stalin is fully democratic and asks to have the USSR constitution in the record to prove it.

Without a doubt, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn had as much right to be a member of the ACLU Board as did several of its members who, as Miss Flynn pointed out, were champions of the alleged "rights" of management to carry out suppressive actions against organized labor.

—Malachi Constant

Books by James P. Cannon

LETTERS FROM PRISON

The author personifies the continuity of the revolutionary movements of the past half century with today's struggles. An IWW organizer, a leader in the old Socialist Party, a founder of the American Communist Party, expelled from the Communist Party for Trotskyism, James P. Cannon organized the Socialist Workers Party and is now its national chairman. In 1944, along with others, he was imprisoned under the Smith Act for his opposition to the war. These are the letters he wrote while serving his sentence in the federal prison. The letters constitute a combination of a party leader's working correspondence, a guide to international politics for professional revolutionists, a manual for organizers and a prison journal. Cloth, \$5.95

SOCIALISM ON TRIAL

The official court record of James P. Cannon's testimony in the famous Minneapolis "Sedition" trial. Under direct examination by defense counsel and cross-examination by the federal prosecutor, Cannon develops what has become a classic statement of socialist aims and methods and a stirring defense of the right of revolution. Paper, \$1.50. Cloth, \$4.95.

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The Great Society

An apology — Naively accepting the word of the **Wall Street Journal**, we reported April 11 that Bob Jones University in Greenville, S. C. "has no rebellion problems" merely because it bans beards, miniskirts, movies, rock music, liberals and blacks, requires daily prayers, is secured by a high fence and has armed guards patrolling the campus. (It's not clear if this is to keep people out or in.) Anyway, Bob Jones, Jr., president of Bob Jones University, has requested state permission to arm his guards with machine guns against any possible red invasion. The tommy guns are needed, Dr. Jones explained, because they have 2,000 young ladies on campus and have promised their mothers to keep them from all harm.

With justice for all — While the Army is threatening to jail Ft. Jackson GIs for seeking to excise their constitutional right to free speech, an Air Force colonel was fined \$600 after admitting he destroyed the film from cameras in two fighter planes that strafed a Soviet ship in a North Vietnam port in 1967.

Lack that native larceny? — "CHICAGO, April 11 (UPI) — A Prudential Insurance Company executive said today that his industry has concluded that slum business enterprises would have to be developed and managed by whites until enough qualified Negroes become available."

Fine print?—Draft-'em-all Hershey says nonreligious CO's shouldn't be quick to take comfort from the recent federal court decision that the draft boards should not discriminate in favor of religious objectors. Hershey says the way he reads the ruling is that now no COs are entitled to deferment.

Dental notes — A Madison, Wis., woman is in the process of collecting damages from an employer who literally snatched her dentures from her mouth to hold them as collateral for a \$200 loan he made to pay the dentist. Meanwhile, in a reversal of normal procedure, two armed men relieved a Quebec dentist of \$60 and then required him to extract five teeth for one of them.

Lack single-issue perspective — We thought we had a movement under way with the report that a thousand non-smoking

students and faculty members at Pacific Union College in California staged a militant nine-mile march and rally in protest against cigarettes. The hooker came in the last paragraph which explained it's a Seventh Day Adventist school, and the students and faculty neither smoke nor drink.

How respectful can you get? — Out of respect for the late General Eisenhower, an officers' club near D. C. decided to dispense with its bar's "happy hour" for 30 days.

Rationalized saint-making — The Vatican has moved to streamline the process by which those who have performed a minimum of two verified miracles are made saints. Previously nominations were processed in the candidate's home diocese and then the entire investigation repeated in Rome. Now saints will be made largely on the basis of the local action. The previous procedure sometimes took as long as 50 years, resulting, a church spokesman said, in the disappearance or aging of witnesses and the obscuring of the truth. The old procedure also involved an estimated average expenditure of \$50,000 per saint.

Still socking it to 'em — In its continuing campaign of stern justice for Nazi war criminals, the West German government convicted a former SS official of having aided in the murder of at least 1,500 Jews. They gave him seven years.

Federal crackdown — A pair of New York meat packers were sentenced to 30 days and \$2,200 fine for shipping 25,000 pounds of uninspected meat adorned with counterfeit government labels to West Point. They are not exactly first offenders. One was convicted in 1949 for bribing an army sergeant to accept undergrade meat. In 1951 and again in 1961 the company was convicted of shipping uninspected meat. Last year they were convicted of attempting to sell 12,000 pounds of putrid meat. They were fined \$1.

Thought for the week — "The country is looking for a scapegoat. First it was the draft, then recruiters, then Dow Chemical, and now it's the bloody generals." —Major General Melvin Zais, commander of the 101st Airborne in Vietnam.
— **Harry Ring**

Meet Socialists in Your Area

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THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

A dog and his mistress



“Treat my workers like a dog? You don’t know what you’re talking about!”

The country is slowing closing the image gap created by the Johnson administration. For instance, there were those who saw it as an expression of the decadence of the system when LBJ lifted his dog by the ears for reporters. But the April 13 **New York Times** had a lengthy illustrated article showing that America's wealthiest families actually love their dogs dearly, displaying a sensitivity to their needs and/or desires that leftists would hardly imagine them capable of.

Rich peoples' dogs, the **Times** reports, "jet all over the world. They dine on gourmet foods, they sport real gold collars. They ride to their country homes in limousines."

Perhaps the most touching animal-human relationship is that between Joie de Vivre, a miniature poodle who lives on Fifth Avenue, and his mistress, Mrs. Raymond Johnson, widow of a merchandising executive.

Joie "loves to eat caviar from a spoon and drink champagne from a glass," the **Times** reports. Apparently a wonderful lap dog, he has a very intimate relationship with his mistress. "He always has breakfast in bed with me" Mrs. Johnson confided, "We each have our own trays. I treat him just like a child, and I talk to him just like a child, and I feed him just like a child. He has Special K with fresh strawberries and some coffee—just like I do."

Joie, the **Times** reports, has a rather extensive wardrobe, most of it designed to match or complement some of Mrs. Johnson's fashions. They both have matching beige mink coats with horizontal stripes, and matching baby leopard coats.

But the social gulf remains and sometimes Mrs. Johnson cops out. For instance, when they go to lunch at Le Pavillon,

she eats in the dining room while Joie has his lamb chops and a side of carrots in the check room. To gloss things over, they serve his order on a silver platter.

Yet, with their example of love and affection, such people inspire others. Mrs. Richard Harris, wife of a shipping executive, had a recent heartening example of this. One of her five dogs, Minnie, gave another, Alfie, a karate chop with her paw and Alfie stopped breathing for six minutes.

They rushed Alfie to a vet near their Southhampton estate and he brought the little thing back to life. (It's not reported if he used heart massage or mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.)

"That night," Mrs. Harris says, "the vet's wife took Alfie home with her and slept with him to make sure he was all right. Can you imagine a regular doctor treating people like that?"

Well, can you?
While you're thinking about it, consider this: Mrs. Woolworth Donahue, wife of the dime story heir, is the proud owner of a harlequin (?) Great Dane which weighs, according to the **Times**, 325 pounds. He has several noteworthy features. One of his eyes is brown and the other is blue. He eats 22 pounds of meat a day.

Twenty-two pounds of meat a day. That really impressed us. Apart from what it must do for the greenery on the Donahue estate, it points up so splendidly the egalitarian aspects of the American Way of Life.

In America, dogs can eat meat like people. And—as the **Wall Street Journal** reported a while back about senior citizens trying to live on \$83-a-month pensions—people can and do, eat dog food.

—**Herman Chauka**

----- clip and mail -----

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New Yorkers protest slash in social services funds

Photo by Shannon

Boutelle gets ovation

Mass rally hits N.Y. budget cuts

By Paul Davidson

NEW YORK, April 16—Thousands of New Yorkers turned out April 15 for a protest against the massive state budget cuts of welfare funds. The day began with a mass rally in Central Park and ended when police attacked some of the protesters who brought their demands to the streets by holding an unscheduled march downtown.

The rally was sponsored by the Citywide Coordinating Committee for Welfare Rights, other welfare groups and several local unions, including District 37 AFSCME; local 1199, Drug and Hospital Union; Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association; and the Social Service Employees Union.

At the rally's height, over 5,000 people, many of them welfare recipients, filled the Central Park band shell area. The rally began with speeches by two local Democratic mayoral aspirants—Herman Badillo and James Scheuer. The audience responded unenthusiastically to what either of these had to say except at one point—when Badillo called for an end to the Vietnam war.

The city commissioner of social services, Jack Goldberg, was also scheduled to speak, but was literally hooted off the stage as soon as he appeared.

Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor, was then introduced. At last people had someone who could articulate their feelings and who could be cheered. Boutelle took the trade union bureaucrats to task for their halfhearted efforts at defending poor and working people, called for the release of the Panther 21, and pointed to the need for a complete break with the two parties of racism and capitalism.

He received a standing ovation when he called for immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. He said that to the three "R's" in the rally's slogans of "Restore the money cut from welfare, medicaid and hospitals," "Repeal the sales tax," and "Reform the tax structure" must be added a fourth slogan "by any means necessary."

Other speakers at the rally included Hulbert James, field director of the National Welfare Rights Organization, Beulah Saunders of the New York Citywide Coordinating Committee for Welfare Rights, the New York Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party and others.

The rally ended with a demonstration of several thousand who marched from the band shell out onto Fifth Avenue to dramatize their demands. Moving swiftly and shouting slogans such as "End the War, Feed the Poor," the demonstrators went down Fifth Avenue to 42nd St. The protesters were attacked at Grand Central Station by mounted police, who charged up and down the streets and sidewalks, forcing people into the sides of buildings, injuring some. Thirteen arrests were made, including welfare clients, unionists, and Hulbert James of the National Welfare Rights Organization.

Harvard students press ROTC fight

By John Barzman

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 17 — The Faculty of Arts and Sciences, which represents well over half of all faculty at Harvard, voted overwhelmingly today to sever all ROTC contracts with the Pentagon, which amounts to abolishing ROTC.

In an interview with a student yesterday, Hugh Calkins, a member of the Harvard Corporation, said the corporation would "not accept the pressure of anyone to get rid of ROTC, because we think it is a good thing." If no action is taken on the faculty resolution, both the Strike Committee and Afro are expected to escalate the strike.

in and began an orgy of clubbings. About 200 of those sitting-in were dragged down the stairs; several by the hair. Some were thrown over the railing. They were beaten into the police vans and even onlookers were brutally assaulted. A total of 197 people were arrested. About 80 were treated for injuries, including one broken back and two broken legs. Most were charged with trespass but a few were singled out on phony charges of assault and battery.

Immediately following the bust, students in the yard started a chant: "On Strike! Shut it Down!" At rallies the next day, the strike was endorsed by a majority of students, divided into two groups.

A meeting in Memorial Church, attended by over 2,000 students enraged by the administration's wanton use of police force, demanded that charges be dropped, that police not be called on campus again, and that Harvard's President Pusey resign if the demands were not met.

Meanwhile, SDS and its supporters called for a strike on its own. A meeting of over 1,000 participants elected a steering committee of 15. On April 13, two more demands were added to those of the original sit-in: 1) No punishment of any kind for those who sat in at University Hall and 2) The formation of a Black Studies Department as demanded by the Association of Afro-American Students.

The demands of the Strike Committee are gaining support through intensive discussion by political brigades and by leafletting.

On Monday a mass meeting of 10,000 called by the Memorial Church Group, voted overwhelmingly to add the following to their earlier demands: 1) Abolish ROTC 2) stop Harvard expansion 3) support the Afro demands and 4) amnesty for those arrested.

Leadership in the strike has passed into the hands of the Strike Committee, whose 15-man steering committee are all SDSers.

1,200 march against war in Texas

AUSTIN, April 14 — Austin's largest and most militant antiwar demonstration took place here yesterday. About 1,200 demonstrators marched to the State House grounds, where a spirited rally was held. The march was sponsored by the Texas Coalition Against the War.

Several large banners appeared in the march, some designating contingents of active-duty GIs, others designating high school students. Signs and banners called for immediate withdrawal from Vietnam, support to antiwar GIs, and condemnations of the Paris peace talks as fraudulent.

About 100 active-duty GIs from Ft. Hood, Bergstrom Air Force Base, and other military installations in central Texas participated. Before the march, thousands of leaflets had been distributed at Ft. Hood by civilian antiwar activists. Support was also given to the march by the **GI Organizer** an antiwar newspaper published by Ft. Hood GIs.

General Hugh Hester (ret.), who had been scheduled as the leading speaker, had to cancel his plans at the last minute due to illness. The first speaker at the rally was Larry Caroline, controversial Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the University of Texas, who is faculty sponsor of SDS and the New Left Educational Project. Caroline said that the war in Vietnam is really the fault of the "American people," who should get out of "our middle class rut" of TV, flashy cars, etc., and work to create a world where people can love each other.

The second speaker was Charles Cairns, Assistant Professor of Linguistics at the University of Texas, faculty sponsor of the University Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the Young Socialist Alliance. Cairns pointed to the successes of the antiwar movement and called for a continued growth in its size and militancy until the last GI is brought home.

Walter Kos, an active-duty GI who has been outspoken against the war and for socialism, also spoke and emphasized the need for public support for antiwar GIs.

Jury acquits ten at S.F. State

SAN FRANCISCO — The first two trials of those arrested in the Jan. 23 mass bust at San Francisco State, resulted in a hung jury and an acquittal. In the trial of the first four of the 450 arrested, the jury was deadlocked. In the trial of the next ten the jury voted unanimously for acquittal. All had been charged with unlawful assembly, failure to disperse and disturbing the peace. The prosecutor said he will seek a new trial in the hung jury case, an unusual procedure in a misdemeanor.

By John Barzman, Steve Lewontin and Dick Osborne

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 15 — The student strike at Harvard was about 80 percent effective today. The campus is bubbling with strike-rap groups, and student groups have taken over school buildings freely.

The struggle began on April 9, when about 200 student began to occupy University Hall, demanding abolition of ROTC and an end to Harvard's expansion at the expense of working people and black people in Cambridge and Roxbury. By late afternoon, about 400 people had joined together inside the building, while about 1,000 gathered outside. Dean Ford then announced that all those in the building would be subject to charges of "criminal trespass." He gave them 15 minutes to clear the building.

At 4:45 a.m. about 500 cops stormed

In an interesting by-product of the occupation, the underground paper, **Old Mole**, has printed letters found in University Hall which show that the Kirkland Housemaster was a CIA agent for 10 years. The paper also published correspondence between the school administration and the Pentagon discussing how to circumvent the faculty resolution removing academic credit for ROTC.

Student action at Boston U

By Toba Leah Singer

BOSTON, April 14 — Students at Boston University have been occupying the Dean of Students' office as part of a campaign by B. U. SDS to kick ROTC off campus, to end the B. U. Overseas Program (in which professors go overseas to instruct U.S. troops in "foreign policy") and to end all military recruitment on campus.

Last week students occupied the Office of Financial Aid to dramatize the demands and try to win support. SDS sought to win campuswide support on the basis of the political demands, rather than a police bust, and left the building when the cops came. The action was followed by a march to Harvard to show solidarity with the student struggle there.

Rallies and meetings have been taking place all week to determine further action at B. U. The entire campus is talking politics, discussing the war and campus complicity. Last night 650 students at a mass meeting decided today's actions. The students see a possibility of a student strike here if the administration fails to respond to the demands and in protest against the administration's repression of political freedom on campus.