

THE MILITANT

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Kansas U student was victim of killer-cops



Body of Harry N. Rice, victim of Lawrence, Kansas, police, is carried from a tavern near the scene of police shoot-out. His death at hands of police came after protests over killing of Black youth by cop.

Witnesses heard cries of 'Shoot him, shoot him!'

By PAUL SCHMIDTLEIN

LAWRENCE, Kansas, July 22—Eighteen-year-old Harry Nicholas Rice was murdered here by police July 20 while attempting to flee from a police attack.

When he was shot down, Rice was neither armed nor participating in any demonstrations. He was simply trying to get out of the way of the cops.

Rice's murder is the second in Lawrence this week. On July 16, 19-year-old Donald Rick Dowdell was shot to death in an exchange of gunfire with police.

Clashes between police and students at Kansas University have lasted five nights.

The officer who shot Dowdell has been relieved of his duties pending the outcome of a coroner's inquest which began today. Dowdell's family has protested the fact that no Blacks are serving on the coroner's jury.

There is a dispute between reported witnesses and the police over who fired first in the shooting incident. The police officer's suspension came only after Blacks marched on police headquarters and presented a petition demanding such action.

One day after the slaying of the Black youth, a police car answering a call in the Black community about reported gunfire was shot up so badly by snipers it was put out of use. One officer in the car was shot in the chest and is in fair condition.

That same evening, a Kansas University special education building was fire-bombed causing only slight damage. A vacant house was also set ablaze and was virtually destroyed.

Another home, that of Judge Frank Gray, was the scene of an attempted fire-bombing. Two devices thrown on the roof of his home failed to explode. The judge's home has been the scene of two previous incidents similar to this.

Judge Gray has presided over several notorious court cases involving Black defendants.

On July 18, three men were arrested for carrying concealed weapons. Throughout that night police and crowds of white youths clashed. A police car's windows were smashed by rocks. Fire hydrants were opened and utility poles set on fire.

Harry Rice was murdered Monday, July 20. He was a young antiwar worker who had just completed his freshman year at the university. Rice, who lived in Kansas City, was in Lawrence simply to pay a

(Continued on page 14)

H.S. teacher fired after May strike

Popular teacher backed by students

New York, N. Y.

On June 5, Paul Arcidiacono, an untenured Stuyvesant High School teacher, was told that he would not be needed in the fall. He was given neither grounds for dismissal nor a formal hearing.

Most of this popular teacher's students suspected that the dismissal was a result of his appearances on the picket line during the May upsurge. Even students who did not strike were angry. Not one of his students refused to sign petitions urging his reinstatement. Letters to the principal and the Board of Education were written as a result of this spontaneous outcry.

The Board of Education said it would "consider" the request for Mr. Arcidiacono's reinstatement, obviously planning to consider it for so long that Mr. Arcidiacono would have to get another job anyway. At the end of the year, as a matter of fact, they were still considering it.

Mr. Arcidiacono could have been appointed by the principal to an "above-quota" position at Stuyvesant High School—working as a substitute teacher for a term and then going back to regular teaching without tenure. But Dr. Flidner, a principal well-known for his acts of political suppression, refused to take this action. The teachers union (UFT) did not back Mr. Arcidiacono. Mr. Arcidiacono is contemplating legal action.

Students at a memorial assembly for the Jackson and Augusta martyrs pledged actions if any teachers were penalized because of the upsurge. Teachers also have hinted at forming picket lines.

What is happening here is an attempt to set up Mr. Arcidiacono as an example to other teachers with controversial ideas. Although it may mark an era of strict political punishment, it also marks a new era of resistance to this by teachers, students, and the community as a whole. If you have information on similar cases, please write: High School Mobilization Committee, 15 E. 17th St., N. Y., N. Y. 10003.

Marty Boyers

Pleased

Marietta, Ohio

Enclosed please find a check for a one year's subscription to *The Militant*.

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.

tant. My three-month introductory subscription was the best investment I have ever made with one dollar—as many of my friends will agree.

I first started reading *The Militant* for its excellent coverage of the women's liberation movement, and as a result of this I found myself becoming radicalized on many other issues as well!

Alana D'Attilio

The Socialist Party and the war

Seattle, Wash.

In the July 3 issue, reference is made to "the SP's . . . pro-Vietnam-war position." That is totally untrue. The Socialist Party is strongly opposed to the war in Vietnam. Unlike the SWP, the SP opposes the *entire* war in Vietnam, not just one-half of it. The majority tendency in the SP is opposed to the role of *both* sides in the continuation of the war, instead of just opposing that portion of the war which is carried out by one side (the U.S. and the Saigon regime).

The SP opposes NLF atrocities as well as U.S. atrocities. The SP opposes North Vietnamese and NLF military intervention in Cambodia, as well as U.S. and South Vietnamese military intervention in Cambodia. The SP opposes Stalinist imperialism as well as capitalist imperialism. That is hardly a prowar position. Rather, it is a genuinely antiwar position.

The Socialist Party USA has called for a ceasefire now by all sides in

Vietnam in order to stop all the killing.

Michael Brunson

[The Socialist Party's "genuinely antiwar position" boils down to wiping out any distinction between the victim and the criminal, the Vietnamese who are defending themselves against a foreign invasion and the U. S. invader. While opposing the war abstractly, the SP supports the actual war going on in Southeast Asia—by absolving the U. S. government of responsibility, by red-baiting the antiwar movement, and by supporting and working with in the Democratic Party, which along with the Republican Party is politically responsible for perpetuating the war (the SP supported LBJ in 1964, Humphrey in 1968). A genuinely antiwar position requires unconditional support to Vietnam's right to self-determination, which in this country means joining the independent mass struggle to bring all the GIs home now.— Editor]

Favorite paper

Chicago, Ill.

Please resume my subscription to *The Militant*! It's become my favorite paper. I like the progress reports on the various people's struggles here and abroad. Also get a real kick out of Harry Ring's "Great Society."

W. A. F.

Mass action vs. 'police-state panic button'

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Many thanks for the fine article on the tactical importance of mass action by Peter Camejo (July 10, 1970). Since repression is so much a way of life in many parts of the "Old South" it is extremely difficult to keep a proper political perspective instead of pushing the "police-state panic button."

Stanley Feldman

Rise and fall of Iranian Communist Party

Austin, Texas

I was delighted to read your articles on the "CP's attack on Trotskyism" in recent issues of *The Militant*.

Until 1953, the Tudeh Party [Communist Party of Iran] was probably the strongest Communist Party in the

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Closing news date—July 22

Middle East. It had everything a revolutionary party needed except an independent leadership. The orders were coming from Moscow.

In 1951, the cry for nationalism and self-determination in Iran was at its peak, and with the leadership of Dr. Mohammad Mossadeq, the people of Iran were able to stop the colonial rule of Britain over the national resources of Iran and nationalize the petroleum industries. The Tudeh Party not only did not support this national demand but they were even pushing for giving the control for the exploration and the production of the oil in the northern provinces to the Soviet union. Their argument against Dr. Mossadeq was that he was not a proletarian revolutionary but a nationalist.

In 1953, Dr. Mossadeq's government was brought down by a CIA plot and the Shah's dictatorship was given the power. The petroleum industries were given back to the Western companies. The Tudeh Party was declared illegal by the Shah and thousands of its members were executed, including about 300 high-ranking officers in the military forces. A handful of members fled to the Soviet Union.

J. B.

Note with sub renewal

Newark, N. J.

I really appreciate your women's coverage.

A. B.

Honor America turnout

Washington, D. C.

The "In Brief" column in the July 17 *Militant* notes that "only 10,000 showed up" at the Honor America Day circus. This is erroneous. At least 10 times that number were present.

Michel Sidman

[Our erroneous figure was based on the July 5 *New York Times*, which cited municipal police estimates and reported that the turnout for the 10 a.m. religious rally was about 10,000. We goofed. According to the other *Times* estimates, some 150,000 showed up that evening for the "all-star entertainment show" mc'd by Bob Hope.— Editor]

Leon Trotsky on the Jewish Question

Introduction by Peter Buch

These interviews, letters and articles analyze Zionism, Birobidjan, and anti-Semitism in both the imperialist countries and the Soviet Union. 50c

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Will Saigon troops be unleashed in Laos?

By DICK ROBERTS

JULY 22—Preparations for a possible South Vietnamese troop assault on Laos from northwestern South Vietnam were described in an Associated Press dispatch from Saigon July 17. They have been given wide credence by numerous U.S. correspondents and publicized widely.

According to the dispatch, Saigon army troops with U.S. support have re-occupied an abandoned U.S. Special Forces camp near the Laotian border: "U.S. support troops of the Americal Division were rebuilding the abandoned Khamduc Special Forces camp as a forward base for the South Vietnamese only 13 miles from Laos," the AP dispatch stated.

"Khamduc could be a jumping off spot for thrusts into Laos if that is what the South Vietnamese have in mind," the dispatch claimed.

The U.S. government—blocked by massive antiwar sentiment within the U.S. population from carrying out large-scale military actions in Laos and Cambodia with its own troops—is clearly orienting the South Vietnamese dictatorship toward becoming the aggressor throughout all of Indochina.

Meanwhile, taking to their new-found role of occupying army, the conduct of the South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia has become a continuing source of embarrassment to the Nixon administration.

Life magazine compared ARVN with North Vietnamese army forces July 10. The *Life* headline was: "'Friends' threaten to become as much a problem as foes."

"Scrupulously well-behaved (with only rare exceptions)," says *Life*, "the NVA units have set about propagandizing the people while obeying a rigid set of Dos and Don'ts: do greet monks,

"The South Vietnamese will rob you blind, or worse. The tactic is transparently calculating, yet the loathungry South Vietnamese continue to fall into the trap."

"Said one Cambodian major after ARVN troops had looted Kompong Speu and raped four teen-aged girls, 'Another six months of this and you will not have a nation of Cambodian

es between high school and university students and riot police. On July 17, Reuters reported a battle between students and policemen in which the students recaptured from the police three of their leaders who had been seized in a police raid on a meeting called against university military training.

But the students, Oka continues, "represent only the most vociferously visible aspect of dissent in South Vietnam today."

"In its totality, that dissent spreads across a wide spectrum of the population, and takes concrete form in such things as labor strikes, war veterans building squatter huts on sidewalks or public lands, Buddhist monks holding prayer meetings for peace, soldiers, teachers, housewives and plain citizens constantly complaining about the galloping cost of living."

The Thieu regime has met this popular dissatisfaction with threats, intimidation and mounting repression. "We will beat to death the people who are demanding immediate peace, in surrender to the Communists," Thieu declared at a military ceremony in Saigon, according to Oka.

On July 18, UPI reported that the Saigon government confiscated the day's editions of five newspapers. Four of these had carried articles on the conditions of South Vietnamese prisons, including the notorious "tiger cages" of Saigon's Con Son Prison.

OUR SUMMER VACATION SCHEDULE

The Militant will take a three-week vacation in August. We will publish one more issue, dated Aug. 7, which will be a special 20-page edition. After the Aug. 7 issue, we will take three weeks off and resume publication with the issue dated Sept. 4.

A happy vacation to all from the staff.

behave properly to women, compensate for damage, respect old people, love children, don't steal, don't violate pagodas or frighten people."

The NVA units also distinguish themselves from the Saigon army forces by minimizing the physical destruction of villages. According to *Life*: "Usually the town is severely battered by the South Vietnamese, and the NVA achieves the secondary aim of discrediting ARVN by lingering long enough to point out that moral and one other:

nationalists but an army of Khmer Cong."

Needless to say, an invasion of Laos would only help to speed similar developments there as well.

In Saigon itself there have continued to be mounting expressions of discontent with the Thieu government. *New York Times* reporter Takashi Oka summarized these in an article written from the South Vietnamese capital July 19.

In the last three months, Oka states, there have been "innumerable" clash-

Black city employees in Jackson, Miss., are forced to end three-week strike

JULY 22—Black municipal workers in Jackson, Miss., voted to return to work July 21, ending a tumultuous three-week strike.

The nearly 800 Black sanitation and maintenance workers, about one-third of Jackson's city employees, did not win their central demand, union recognition. However, the city agreed to begin negotiations tomorrow to settle differences. This represented a shift in the city's position, as throughout the strike they considered the action illegal and refused to talk with representatives of the striking workers.

In addition to union recognition and a wage increase, the Black workers had been demanding an anti-discrimination clause, grievance procedures,

a health plan, a seniority system and other benefits. (For earlier story on Jackson, see National Picketline, page 13.)

Throughout the strike, city officials demanded that the Black workers return to their jobs, and a court injunction was clamped on Local 1888 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees to prevent the strike.

But Robert Thomas, business agent of the local, attributed the decision to return to work to a lack of strike funds.

"These people did not go out expecting a trainload of money to come in here and drop on them," he said. "They knew it would be hard, but they hoped that when national attention focused on them people across the country would be sympathetic." He continued, "These were people who earn \$45 and \$50 a week and most of them were three and four weeks behind in their bills before the strike started."

According to reports filed by Earl Caldwell for the *New York Times*, one of the most despicable roles was played by AFSCME national field representative Thomas Adams, who attempted to force the strikers to go back to work. In a vicious attack on them, Adams told workers "who sat stunned in the union hall" that "nobody in the labor movement considers this a strike. You ain't got no strike; you got a bunch of people who aren't going to work."

According to Caldwell, in the July 17 *Times*, some of the angry strikers shouted back at him saying, "Well, if this ain't a strike, what the hell is it?"

Adams told the men they hadn't a chance of winning and demanded that they vote to return to work.

Adams' most vituperative attacks were reserved for the fact the striking workers were also fighting the racism of the Jackson city government.

The *Times* reports that Adams blasted the assembled strikers' nationalist

combativity: "You got together because of your Blackness and some adverse conditions," Adams purportedly said, "and that is not unionism. If you joined the union to have a civil rights movement, that's something else. I thought you joined to have collective bargaining."

Only one-fifth of the union members were present at the meeting where Adams launched his attack. In the end they voted to return to work, but the decision was overturned three days later, on July 19, at a union meeting about three times the size of the earlier one.

The special membership meeting, called by business agent Robert Thomas, voted to resume the strike by a margin of 463 to 1, the *Times* reported July 20.

Then on July 21 the union voted once again to return to work and accept the city's offer to begin negotiations immediately.

The strike is believed to have been the first strike of municipal employees in the history of Jackson, and the first time all Black workers have walked off the job in the Deep South demanding union recognition.

While Adams' role may not have been atypical for run-of-the-mill union

bureaucrats anxious to avoid unwanted strikes and deepening class conflict, the reaction of the Jackson workers clearly represents the wave of the future.

Unwilling to bow and scrape before the racist city officials or the attacks of any bureaucrat trying to undercut the strike, the workers overwhelmingly reaffirmed their desire to continue the fight as long as they could hold out, with the odds greatly against them.

It is precisely the thing for which Adams attacked the Jackson strikers—their pride in being Black and their determination to use their union to fight for an end to racial discrimination as well as higher wages—which constituted their strength.

Those like Adams who pretend to be union leaders should have been mobilizing the rest of the union members and the entire Jackson union movement in support of the Black workers who were organized partly by consciousness of their common superexploitation and discrimination as Blacks.

The Black municipal employees of Jackson point to the future forces and issues which will emerge in the battles to transform the unions into revolutionary instruments struggling for fundamental changes in this society.



Robert Earl Thomas, business agent of Jackson municipal workers union, addresses meeting.

steppingstones for the revolution by George Novack

THE
UNDERSTANDING
OF HISTORY

UNEVEN
AND
COMBINED
DEVELOPMENT
IN
HISTORY

THE
LONG
VIEW
OF
HISTORY

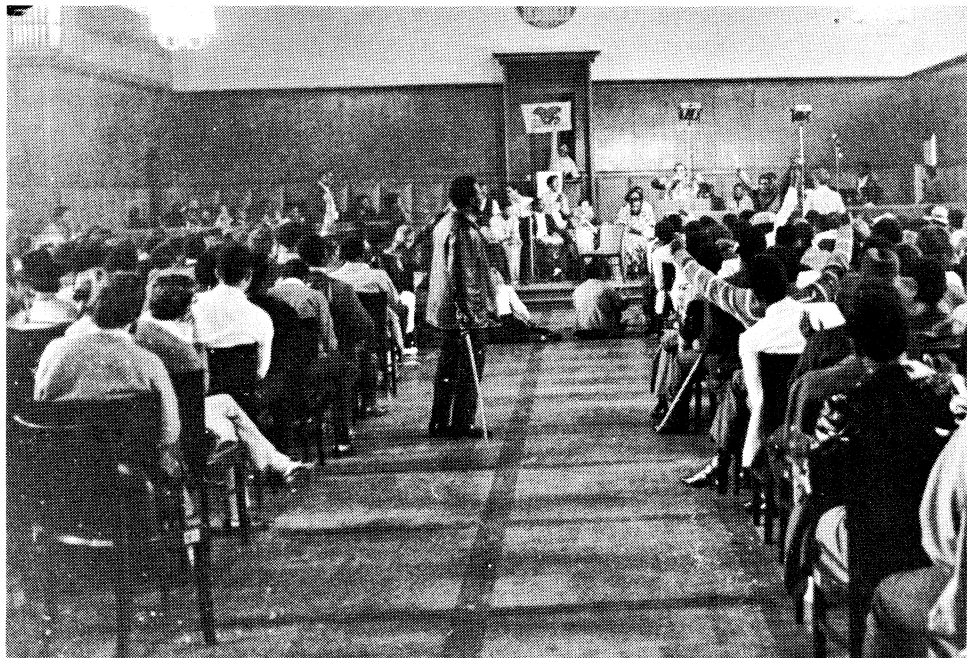
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War and racism targets of Black GIs in Germany



At Heidelberg meeting of Black GIs

By DANIEL ELKAN

HEIDELBERG, Germany, July 9— Afro-American GIs stationed in Germany are waging an open struggle against racism, brutality and bad conditions, and for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Indochina. They organized a public "Call for Justice" meeting July 4 in Heidelberg attended by about 1,000 Black GIs.

I talked with Ike, the minister of information of the Unsatisfied Black Soldiers (UBS), who told me about the movement and its perspectives. Ike is in the process of being discharged for "unfitness" because of his political activity.

The July 4 rally organized by the Unsatisfied Black Soldiers had a very militant atmosphere, he said. Speakers represented many bases throughout Germany and included himself, a Young Lord, and a Black woman civilian. A German student brought greetings to the meeting, which was also attended by about 300 German students.

The UBS was formed in Heidelberg in April. Another organization, the Black Defense Group, existed in Karlsruhe, and in May its president initiated the idea for the "Call for Justice" meeting. Its prime purpose would be to create solidarity among Black GIs.

The rally was publicized by traveling to barracks in a number of cities, including Munich, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Bamberg, Nuremberg, Bamholder and others. The UBS newspaper *About Face* and leaflets were distributed and rap sessions were held.

After a couple of meetings had been held in preparation for the rally, the brass sent down word that they were illegal, not having been coordinated with the base commander. But after initial harassment, the brass backed down. Meetings in Heidelberg came to include up to 60 people. One in Karlsruhe drew 200-300.

Now a Pamphlet!

Revolutionary Strategy in the Imperialist Countries

By Ernest Mandel 35¢

THE SPEECH NIXON AND MITCHELL TRIED TO BAN

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

The brass has now adopted the practice of shipping out the leaders of the UBS. Three of its leaders received transfers to other bases in Germany on July 8.

The brass was harsher with the UBS in the beginning. Rodwick Winton, then minister of culture of the UBS, was thrown into the stockade May 8. He was framed-up by a racist officer for falsification of government papers (in an incident where he had merely followed common practice in signing leave papers); disrespect for an officer (this same racist officer) when the officer physically attacked him; failing to obey an order; and going AWOL. The AWOL and disrespect charges were dropped. Winton was given three months at hard labor and busted to E-1 and three quarters' pay.

The UBS demands at the July 4 rally were immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Indochina; establishment of enlisted men's review boards to rule on pretrial confinement of Black soldiers; creation of a civilian inspector general in Army units to fill the posts now held by officers; an end to discrimination in assignments and duties; and employment of more Blacks in overseas civilian jobs connected with the Army.

Ike said that the UBS considers these demands to be realistic and will fight to see them enacted.

He has talked to guards and inmates of stockades who say that conditions are intolerable. There are two maximum security cell blocks at the Heidelberg stockade, for instance, with no toilet facilities in the cells. Nearly one-half of the approximately 350 inmates are Black, and another fifth are Puerto Rican, Chicano, Native-American.

More meetings like the one on July 4 are projected. Another will be held July 11 to continue contact with barracks representatives and set up an organizational structure on the national level. There is a possibility of a Labor Day rally and another one later in the fall.

"GIs are so discontented," Ike said, "that they are willing to take dramatic measures."

While UBS is an all-Black organization, it welcomes the help of whites. "With or without white GI support, we will make the changes that we want," he commented. The UBS collaborates with *Next Step*, a GI paper in Heidelberg published by white and Black servicemen.

UBS can use help and wants to be in contact with other GI movements. Funds for legal defense and letters of support may be sent to: Politische Buchhandlung, c/o *About Face*, Jurg Burkhardt, 69 Heidelberg, Schiffgasse 3, Germany.

MAYO deals setback to Texas Democrats

By MARIANA HERNANDEZ and ANTONIO CAMEJO

(Mariana Hernandez is the Texas Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senate. Antonio Camejo is the SWP candidate for superintendent of public instruction in California.)

AUSTIN, Texas — The fourth annual La Raza Unida Conference held here July 11 was a dramatic sign of the growing militancy of Chicanos. The conference was called primarily by liberal Chicano Democrats who wished to take the independent movement of Chicanos developing around La Raza Unida Party and channel it into Democratic Party politics. Around 1,500 persons attended, 25-30 percent of them youth.

The intended nature of the conference became clear as soon as the Socialist Workers Party and the Student Mobilization Committee set up literature tables, which attracted many people. Although permission for the tables had been granted earlier, the "steering committee" asked that they be taken down because selling was not permitted in the hall and they had voted not to have anything "political" at the conference. (City law states that no items competing with the concession stand may be sold. This regulation obviously does not apply to political literature.)

The manner in which the "leaders" refused to allow the literature to be sold angered many young people. The SWP and the SMC continued to hand out free literature, to the consternation of the conference leaders.

When leaders of MAYO (Mexican-American Youth Organization) began to sell literature, the socialist table was again set up. Erasmo Andrade, defeated Democratic candidate in the primary elections, was the most vehement opponent of the socialist table. He was instrumental in calling city officials, who told the groups either to close down or give the city 15 percent of their sales. They backed down from a demand for 15 percent of back sales as well when people around the table demonstrated their opposition to this treatment. Andrade's hypocritical stand about not having anything "political" at the conference was exposed here and later in the workshops.

In the Political Strategy workshop, which he headed, Andrade attempted to steer discussion into safe channels: How to select candidates, registering voters, nonpartisan elections, etc. He thus tried to avoid discussion of support to La Raza Unida Party, the most important political development in the state.

MAYO members prevented him from doing this and succeeded in getting adopted a resolution calling for a break with the Democratic and Repub-

lican parties. Andrade, whose smile became more and more strained as time went on, purposely omitted the sentence to this effect from his report to the body as a whole. A representative of Houston MAYO rose immediately to protest Andrade's wording, which was, "not to vote in November." Andrade then asked the chairman to insert instead, "not to support Bentsen or Bush" (Democratic and Republican candidates for U. S. senator). A MAYO member received enthusiastic support from the audience when he rose to state the correct formulation twice: "Let me repeat that we will no longer give support to the Democratic or Republican parties."

Adoption of such a resolution was not at all what the conference organizers had had in mind.

Jose Angel Gutierrez, leader of La Raza Unida Party, received a standing ovation both before and after his speech to the assembly. He was repeatedly interrupted with applause. Gutierrez took a strong stand against the war in Indochina and described the fight against colonialism in Cuba, Vietnam and Cambodia. The Mexican population is also a conquered and colonized nation, he said.

He explained the nature of the Democratic and Republican parties, saying no support should be given to either. He also spoke against working within the Democratic party: "You can't walk among snakes without being bitten." He urged people to join La Raza Unida Party even in areas where Chicanos are not a majority, explaining that an organized minority can begin to change society.

One of the most important resolutions presented to the conference came from the Indochina workshop. Read by Roberto Gonzales, a GI from Ft. Hood, the resolution included a demand for immediate withdrawal of all Chicano troops, support to all Chicano moratoriums and other antiwar actions, support to antiwar GIs, and a denunciation of Nixon's proposed volunteer army, which would draw into it Mexicanos unable to obtain jobs or go on to school.

Women were active in the conference. Maria Elena Hernandez was given a standing ovation when she pointed out that although women have always helped build the Chicano movement they have not been given equal positions and they would have done more were it not for the entrenched "machismo" among men.

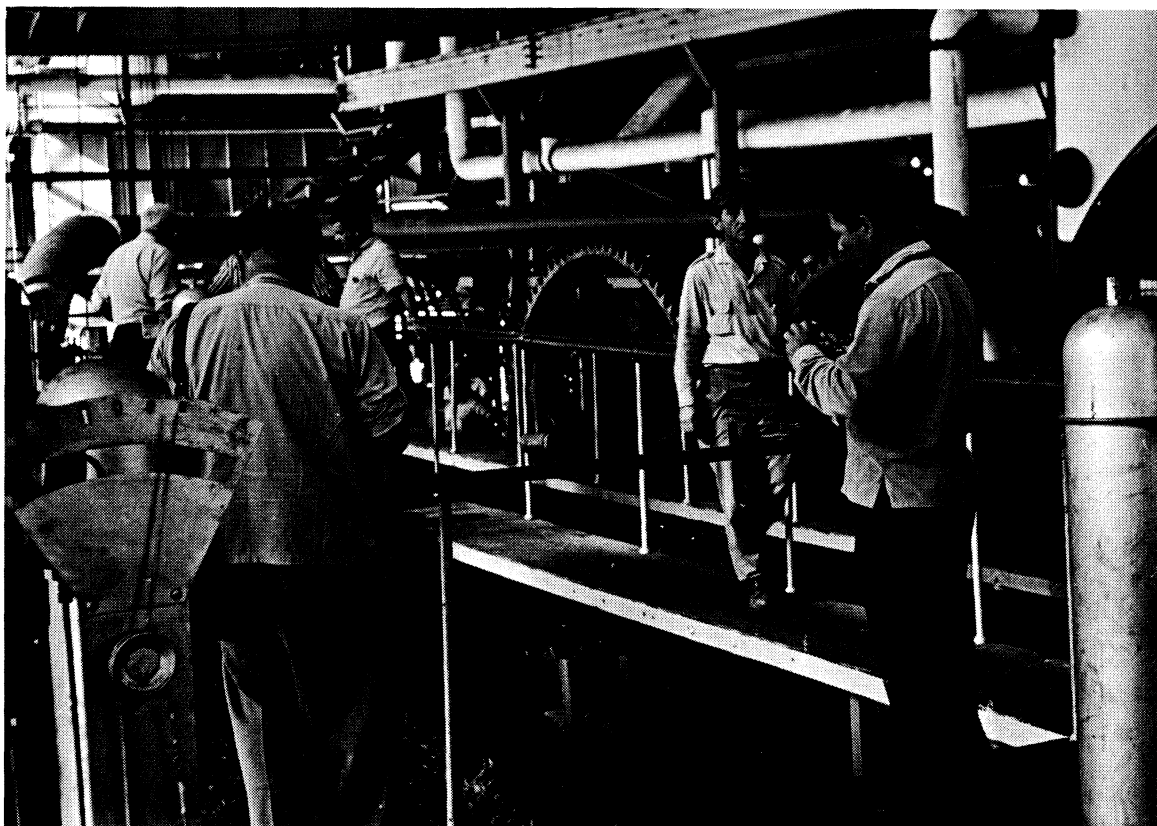
Other resolutions passed at the conference included a demand that the Texas Rangers be abolished; \$5,500 yearly guaranteed income for all; a boycott of churches; support to strikers at Economy Furniture; and an effort to defeat the racist mayor of San Antonio.



Austin Raza Unida conference voted continuing support to long strike of mainly Chicano workers at Economy Furniture Co. This demonstration was held last November.

News analysis

Cuba's struggle for the 10-million ton sugar harvest



In a Cuban sugar mill

Photo by Harry Ring

By HARRY RING

As Cuba prepared for its July 26 celebration, it was completing the processing of 8.5 million tons of sugar—the largest crop in the nation's history, but 1.5 million tons short of the 10-million-ton goal for which the Cuban people had mobilized all their revolutionary energy.

The plan to harvest 10 million tons of sugar was the most ambitious project yet undertaken by the Revolution. It demanded a total mobilization of Cuba's labor force and a major overhaul of the island's sugar refining plants.

The biggest previous yield was 7.3 million tons in 1952. The biggest crop since the Revolution—6.9 million tons—was harvested in 1961. Not including 1970, the average for the 10 years since the Revolution has been 5.2 million tons.

Yet, while the present crop is an all-time record-breaker, the failure to achieve the 10-million goal does constitute a genuine setback for the Revolution.

An enormous amount of labor power, resources and money had to be invested in the project. Other necessary projects had to be curbed or shelved in the attempt to achieve the 10 million.

Politically, the failure is a painful one. The extremely ambitious goal was first announced some three years ago and its achievement was widely publicized, domestically and internationally, as a point of honor for the Revolution.

When Fidel first reported May 19 that the 10 million would not be won, he stated very bluntly that for him and for the entire Cuban people "this is something very hard to take. It is very hard, perhaps harder than any other experience in the revolutionary struggle."

In a follow-up speech May 20, Fidel offered a detailed, comprehensive explanation of the factors that shaped the decision to shoot for the 10 million, what was done to achieve it, and the mistakes in planning and administration which led to the failure.

Fidel emphasized that the 10-million target "was not the result of a whim," but the product of harsh necessity dictated by the growing imbalance of trade with Moscow.

In 1964, Fidel had gone to the USSR and negotiated a long-term trade pact under which Moscow agreed to buy sugar at a fixed price of 6.11 cents a pound, well above the world market price which generally runs about three cents or under.

But there was no charity involved.

Economists have estimated that the cost of producing beet sugar in the Soviet Union is two to three times higher than the cost of producing cane sugar in Cuba. Soviet beet sugar production is said to have been cut back to the extent of Cuban imports.

A condition of the pact was that Cuba would increase the amount of sugar it shipped to the USSR annually until it reached the level of five million tons in 1970.

It was the need to meet this commitment, along with other export needs, that led to the decision to go for the 10 million.

"Our country," Fidel explained, "needed oil, a whole series of raw materials, foodstuffs and equipment, and there was no place to get them other than the Soviet Union. As a result, our imports from the USSR grew considerably, while our paying ability was limited."

"When our import needs were studied," he continued, "we saw that the gap between our imports and exports would widen with every passing year."

"We must take into account that our country uses up five million tons of fuel oil every year. Then there are the new electric plants, factories and equipment . . . and even foodstuffs to import, because we import large quantities of food from the Soviet Union."

"That was the reason," he said, "the need for making a great plan for increasing our sugar exports. It was not the result of a whim, or the desire to set ourselves difficult goals or obtain glory by producing 10 million tons of sugar; rather it was the result of a real need."

Thus, under the excruciating pressure of the tight-fisted Moscow bureaucracy, the Cubans set out to achieve this giant task.

Complex planning

The project was as complicated as it was big. Huge new areas of land had to be cleared and planted. Complex time schedules had to be devised for planting and harvesting to assure that cane would not have to be cut before it reached maturity since only mature cane provides a maximum sugar yield. And after it's cut, the cane must be delivered to the mills and ground very quickly, since the yield drops with every day that cut cane remains unground.

Fidel offered an example of how crucial the problem of timing is: A given amount of cane which will produce 10 million tons of sugar if ground two days after being cut, will produce only eight million tons if ground seven days after being cut. Therefore any delay in gathering, transporting or processing the cut cane has a decisive effect on the total yield. It was precisely here that the big difficulties came.

There were many problems with the planting and harvesting. There were weather problems, with too much rain in some areas and not enough

in others. But, Fidel said, none of these factors were decisive in the failure to produce the 10 million.

While they planted and could have harvested enough to refine more than 10 million tons, they found they did not have the capacity to grind the cane as required. The failure came in the mills.

In previous history, Cuba had never operated its mills at their estimated capacity of 7.5 million tons. Therefore only abstract projections could be made in trying to determine what was needed for a 10-million ton capacity in the way of overhauling and expanding the physical plants and in adding the necessary trained supervisory and technical personnel. On a number of key points the estimates proved inadequate or incorrect.

Considerable equipment had to be imported and installed to expand the mill capacity. This process took much longer than estimated, with delays in shipments of parts from the USSR apparently a significant factor.

Some parts arrived late, Fidel noted rather bitterly, and "some equipment still hasn't arrived."

Personnel

But the most costly miscalculation, he said, came in estimating the amount of supervisory and technical personnel required. Some supervisors and technicians left after the revolution. Others retired on the new pension plan. Some who were due to retire this year agreed to stay on through the harvest. Some new personnel was trained, but both the numbers and level of training proved insufficient.

The result was costly breakdowns and backups at the mills. Since the cane could not be cut unless it could be ground quickly, the backups often meant that cutting had to be stopped.

In assessing the failure of the plan, Fidel underscored in his May 20 speech that the responsibility rested squarely with the leadership and not with the masses. It was the failure to adequately plan and carry through the project that brought defeat, he said.

Fidel declared: "We—alone—are the ones who lost the battle. The administrative apparatus and the leaders of the Revolution are the ones who lost the battle. . . . And I think we must say this as a matter of elementary justice, because it is the plain truth."

(This point should be particularly noted because of a false report which appeared in the *New York Times* and which was picked up by some of the radical press. The *Times*, in a Miami dispatch, reported monitoring a May 31 speech by Fidel in which he allegedly charged that low productivity by the workers was responsible for the failure. This was a complete lie. In the May 31 speech referred to, Fidel spoke of the problem of a low technological and productive level that has existed historically in Oriente province. He did not even hint that

this was in any way responsible for the failure of the 10 million.)

In his May 20 speech, Fidel offered a candid examination of what went wrong in the campaign for the 10 million. But there is one aspect he did not deal with that is worth some thought.

During the time the 10 million was being projected, there were those who believed it was not a realizable goal. Serious questions were raised, for example, by Edward Boorstein in his excellent book, *The Economic Transformation of Cuba*. The book was written in 1968 on the basis of the author's extensive experience as an economist in key Cuban ministries from 1960 through 1963, plus a number of visits afterwards.

In their equally worthwhile book, *Socialism in Cuba*, published in 1969, Paul Sweezy and the late Leo Huberman argued that the goal was unattainable, largely because of the limited capacities of the mills. They made this prognosis after a 1968 visit to Cuba where they discussed with people qualified in the field.

While in Cuba during the same period, this writer was informed by several reliable sources that at least one top figure in the sugar ministry was convinced the goal could not be reached.

The point is this: If the Cuban Revolution had developed a structured form of socialist democracy with established procedures for full, open debate on significant policy questions, it is possible that the views of those who apparently did see more clearly the enormous obstacles might have had greater influence.

Further, a full, public discussion of the problem would have involved the thousands of veteran mill workers who, by their years of experience, have a grasp of production problems that often eludes the best of administrators and technicians.

And such a discussion would have had a profoundly educational effect on the entire Cuban population. It would have deepened their understanding of the problems involved in the gigantic task they were undertaking, and such heightened understanding could have only further increased their determination to reach the goal.

And it is not excluded that such a discussion might have led to necessary revisions of the plan, or even a more modest goal.

In his May 20 speech, Fidel commented wryly: "Running a sugar mill is not as easy as running a street car or a bicycle. It's a complex matter."

Doesn't this suggest that the more people involved in the planning of so complex an operation, the better? Such an approach would be in consonance with the most basic aspects of the Cuban Revolution, which every genuine revolutionary salutes on July 26.

Does your local library have a subscription to *The Militant*? If not, a simple suggestion might do the trick.

What persecution of Trotskyists reveals about the Mao regime

By LI FU-JEN

The following is the third and final article in a series on the Trotskyists who are imprisoned in China. The first two installments appeared in the July 24 Militant. All three were originally published in Intercontinental Press.

* * *

There is irony in the fact that some, if not most, of the Trotskyist prisoners in China are confined in Shanghai's Ward Road Jail.* Among them, I believe, are Chen Chao-lin and Ying Kwan.

Situated in what was formerly the International Settlement, an enclave governed by the British, American and Japanese imperialists until midway in World War II, the jail housed both political offenders and common malefactors.

Some of the imprisoned Trotskyists have passed through Ward Road's portals twice: back in the thirties when the imperialist authorities arrested and held them for extradition, after farcical court hearings, to the Kuomintang government; then in the fifties when they were placed in detention by the government of the People's Republic of China.

The Trotskyists were not the only political prisoners locked up in the Ward Road Jail when it was an imperialist lockup. Members of the Communist party, underground local leaders and activists arrested in the International Settlement, occupied cells as they awaited transfer to Chiang Kai-shek's gendarmerie headquarters in Nanking.

A government that persecutes its critics in secret can make it exceedingly

difficult, if not impossible, for the outside world to learn the fate of its victims. Nevertheless, from behind the veil of secrecy behind which the Peking authorities operate, I have learned by one means or another that the arrested Trotskyists were dealt with in two ways at perfunctory court hearings: those considered leaders, such as Chen Chao-lin, Ho Chi-sen and Ying Kwan, were given indeterminate sentences, during which they were told to "reform their thinking" as a condition of their release; those considered of lesser importance were given summary sentences of five or ten years to be served either in prisons or hard-labor camps. The latter were given to understand that "repentance" could mean reductions in prison time.

The arbitrary, oppressive treatment of the Trotskyists, in clear violation



Mao Tse-tung

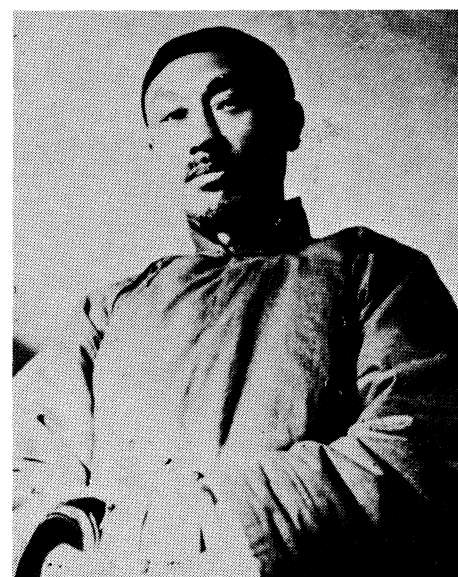
of constitutional guarantees, raises the gravest doubts concerning the democratic pretensions of the Peking regime of Mao Tse-tung.

What kind of "People's Republic" is it where the people are denied the right to hold and express political views contrary to those of the ruling authority? Does not democracy include the right of political minorities, not only to exist, but also to be heard? Yet the Trotskyists, although completely loyal to the revolution, are branded as "counterrevolutionary" and thrown into jail by a regime that refuses to tolerate any criticism of its bureaucratic arbitrariness and the sanctified dogmas that go with it.

Nor is there anything democratic about imprisonment without term or limit, a kind of torture more appropriate to a medieval tyranny than a "People's Republic." As for Peking's jailers trying to "reform the thinking" of its revolutionary critics, i.e., to extract confessions of error from them, this is reminiscent of the vile practices of the Inquisition, or Stalin's infamous regime.

To my knowledge, none of the imprisoned Trotskyists have recanted their political views, despite the misery of eighteen years behind bars and the prospect that they may never again be free. Chen Chao-lin, if alive, has spent a quarter of a century in prison—eighteen years under Mao Tse-tung plus seven years under Chiang Kai-shek. To find parallels for such savage punishment of political dissent one must go back to the Russia of the Tsars or the Soviet Union, in Stalin's heyday.

The cruel mistreatment of the Trot-



skyists is political persecution that in capitalist countries would spark popular protest and demands for redress. The Chinese masses, gagged and intimidated by an authoritarian government, cannot at present do anything to end the manifest injustice.

A duty therefore falls upon the international socialist and labor movements, and upon civil-liberties organizations, to speak out, to urge freedom for the prisoners, to demand the right of the Trotskyist tendency to exist as a legal political grouping.

Protests and appeals can be presented at embassies and consulates of the People's Republic of China in countries where they exist, or sent direct to the government in Peking.

In concluding this series of articles, I have a word for readers who may still wonder why there is such a dearth of information about the imprisoned Trotskyists, why all their names and their places of confinement are not known, or even whether they are dead or alive. The answer is censorship and the climate of fear induced by an authoritarian regime. Not only can the prisoners not communicate freely with the world outside, but friends and relatives who gain information dare not communicate it to others beyond China's borders.

A Chinese Trotskyist living in emigration informed me in a recent letter that since 1967 "we have cut practically all ties with our friends or relatives remaining in China. Nobody, not even our closest relations, dares to be in correspondence with us." Such, in reality, is the "freedom" guaranteed by Article 87 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China.

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How the Presidio case was won

By RANDY FURST

The cry from San Francisco had been "Free the Presidio 27," and across the United States in 1969 that slogan was echoed at antiwar rallies and demonstrations.



Mrs. Ginger Bunch, mother of GI whose killing touched off Presidio GI protest, addressing April 15, 1969, antiwar rally in San Francisco.

This month, the concerted effort to free the GIs convicted last year for staging a sitdown in the Presidio Stockade became a reality.

The Presidio prisoners were free—the result of a series of rulings by the Court of Military Review that the men had staged no mutiny.

There are lessons to be drawn. The GIs had been protesting the shotgun murder of a fellow inmate. Together, in October 1968, they sat down inside the Presidio stockade yard and were later court-marshaled. The sentences ranged up to 16 years at hard labor. As the outcry mounted, the sentences were reduced. But in all, 22 were convicted of mutiny, one of willful disobedience of an order, and one of failure to obey an order. Three escaped custody.

For these men, the difference between freedom and imprisonment last week was measured by a single yardstick—mass action expressing opposition to the war in Southeast Asia and support for the victimized GIs.

As many as 50,000 marched through the streets of San Francisco April 6, 1969, under a three-slogan banner of Bring the GIs Home Now, Free the Presidio 27, and Free the Ft. Jackson 8.

Mrs. Ginger Bunch, mother of the slain Presidio GI, thanked the rally "for what you are doing on my behalf and on behalf of those men in the Presidio." The Bay Area demonstration was one of many that took up the call for freeing the Presidio GIs.

Political cases like the Presidio 27

are never won in the courts. Mass public pressure generated by a wide spectrum of groups and individuals concerned with democratic rights and civil liberties remains the cutting edge for defense movements.

The Presidio case offered yet another illustration of this truism borne out by centuries of struggle against political repression. Rarely in the last few years have radical tendencies managed such a unified effort as the defense actions around the Presidio trial and conviction. Differences were set aside in order to ensure the joint mass actions on a civil liberties basis.

The struggle of the GIs linked to the movement for withdrawal from Vietnam was a popular and powerful mix that helped further publicize both causes.

And it dramatized to the men in uniform that the antiwar forces were on their side.

In ruling that the 22 convicted GIs had not mutinied, the military court held that the men were guilty of disobeying the orders of the stockade commander and were therefore guilty of willful disobedience.

The court reduced the sentences to one year as the maximum, with a bad conduct discharge and forfeiture of pay and allowances. The decision came after all but two of the men had been released from the stockade. Their lawyers will appeal.

The ruling leaves for the record more than a legal precedent. Mass action makes an impact and significant victories can be won. It is the movement's most powerful weapon.

Antiwar coalition records gains

By CARL FRANK

DETROIT—The first steering committee meeting of the National Peace Action Coalition met here July 18. Over 45 representatives of antiwar organizations, including a large number of trade unionists, attended the session, which was held in the hall of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

The steering committee of NPAC, which was formed at the Cleveland antiwar conference on June 19-20, began its business of broadening the national antiwar coalition and building the upcoming series of antiwar activities: the Aug. 6-9 Hiroshima-Nagasaki memorial actions; the Chicano Moratorium; and the mass demonstrations scheduled for Oct. 31.

The *Detroit Free Press* and the *Wayne State South End* covered the meeting, along with several radio stations in the Detroit area. WCAR broadcast interviews with steering committee members throughout the day on its hourly news program.

James Lafferty, cochairman of the Detroit Coalition to End the War Now and one of the national coordinators of NPAC, opened the meeting with a discussion of the perspectives and guidelines for expanding the steering committee, initially composed of those elected to the presiding committee at the Cleveland conference.

Ruth Gage-Colby, another national coordinator of NPAC, set the dominant tone for this discussion. Saying that "the National Peace Action Coalition is the most important thing going in this country," she put forth

the optimistic view of reaching out and incorporating the participation of other broad social forces—from the Black liberation struggle, the trade union movement, and the women's liberation movement.

Paul Silver, an international representative of the United Auto Workers, outlined plans for a large meeting of trade unionists to be held in the next several weeks.

This meeting, Silver said, would include UAW staff from the union's headquarters, Solidarity House, and much of the local UAW leadership, as well as representatives from AFL-CIO unions. At this meeting, unionists would address themselves specifically to labor participation in the National Peace Action Coalition and select a number of individuals to serve on the steering committee.

The steering committee voted to add a number of people to the body. The new members of the committee include: Sam Pollock, president, Amalgamated Meat Cutters District Union 427; Milton Tamber, AFSCME Local 1640; Betty Schneider, Detroit Area Laymen and East Detroit Federation of Teachers; ex-Pvt. Joe Miles, a founder of GIs United at Ft. Jackson; Maurice Geary, a prominent figure in the Detroit peace movement; Prof. David Herreshoff of Wayne State University and a leader of the New University Conference; a representative from the Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit; Betty Friedan and Ruth Ehrlich, both from the National Organization for Women.

Jerry Gordon, a national coordina-

tor of NPAC and chairman of the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, presented an organizational report to the steering committee. He stated that the NPAC office had already received a large volume of mail, including a number of requests from peace groups to affiliate with NPAC.

The activities of the coalition have also received the endorsement of prominent figures, including Florian Bardash, national legal counsel for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Anne Draper, regional director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in San Francisco.

The steering committee voted to keep the national headquarters of the coalition in Cleveland (2102 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44115), and in the next few weeks, the coordinators expect to develop specific proposals with respect to administration, staff, and especially finances, which are urgently needed by the new coalition.

Ruth Gage-Colby initiated a discussion on the Aug. 6-9 actions by reporting on the full week of activities planned by numerous organizations in the New York area. In the course of reports on activities planned for other areas of the country, Paul Silver pledged the participation of the UAW in the rally set for Aug. 6 in Detroit.

The discussion of labor involvement in the antiwar movement began with some observations by John T. Williams, one of the NPAC national coordinators and vice-president of Teamsters Local 208 in Los Angeles. Williams reported that an antiwar reso-

lution was going before the Teamsters joint council in Los Angeles, which represents 150,000 workers. If passed, the resolution would commit the council to become actively involved in the peace movement.

The steering committee also took up the series of demonstrations planned by the Chicano Moratorium, which begins with an action in Oakland, Calif., on July 26, and culminates in a massive demonstration on Aug. 29 in Los Angeles. The decision was made to request local antiwar coalitions and NPAC affiliates to help organize support for the Chicano Moratorium and to afford these activities the widest possible publicity.

Plans to begin work on the mass demonstrations for the fall were presented by Don Gurewitz, a national coordinator of NPAC and national executive secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee. NPAC will immediately begin to circulate the national call for the October 31 actions, and expects to gain broad endorsement.

The steering committee initiated three task forces — labor, GI and Third World. They will systematically attempt to obtain labor, GI and Third World endorsement of and involvement in mass demonstrations in the fall.

The entire meeting was marked by an optimistic and confident perspective that characterized all of the discussions, and the body adjourned with a sense of accomplishment. The next meeting of the steering committee was set for Aug. 22 in Philadelphia.

Andrew Pulley given enthusiastic reception in Ceylon

By ELLEN ZEBROWSKI

Andrew Pulley, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress from California's seventh district, was met by the press at Colombo, Ceylon's Katunayake Airport in the manner of a visiting dignitary. His comment on the reception: "I could hardly believe it!"

The 19-year-old antiwar leader arrived July 6 after a highly successful two-week tour of India (see *The Militant*, July 17). Near the end of the India portion of his tour, he spoke to a meeting of more than 600 workers and peasants in a West Bengal village. They were armed with the bows and

Funds are urgently needed to help finance Andrew Pulley's tour of the Far East. You can help by sending contributions to:

**Socialist Workers Campaign Committee
2338 Market Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94114**

arrows that peasants in the district are using to defend themselves with in a growing struggle between peasant unions and the landlords. The response to his talk was very friendly.

Pulley is touring the Far East in an effort to strengthen ties within the international antiwar movement.

On arriving in Colombo, he was hurried directly from the airport to address a meeting of 500 organized by the Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Revolutionary), Ceylonese section of the Fourth International, and the Socialist Revolutionary League. Pulley spoke about his experiences in the antiwar and Black liberation movements in the United States.

In a front-page report on the meeting, the July 8 *Ceylon Daily News* quoted Pulley as saying: "Democracy in the United States for Blacks means that Blacks have the freedom to be shot at. They shot sleeping people in Chicago recently. So it was in Jackson, Alabama, and Augusta. This is the democracy we know. If the Americans want to fight for democracy the fight is in America — in Mississippi — not thousands of miles away in Vietnam." Pulley was interrupted five times by applause from the enthusiastic audience. He "held the local revolutionaries spellbound" for more than two hours, says the *Daily News*.

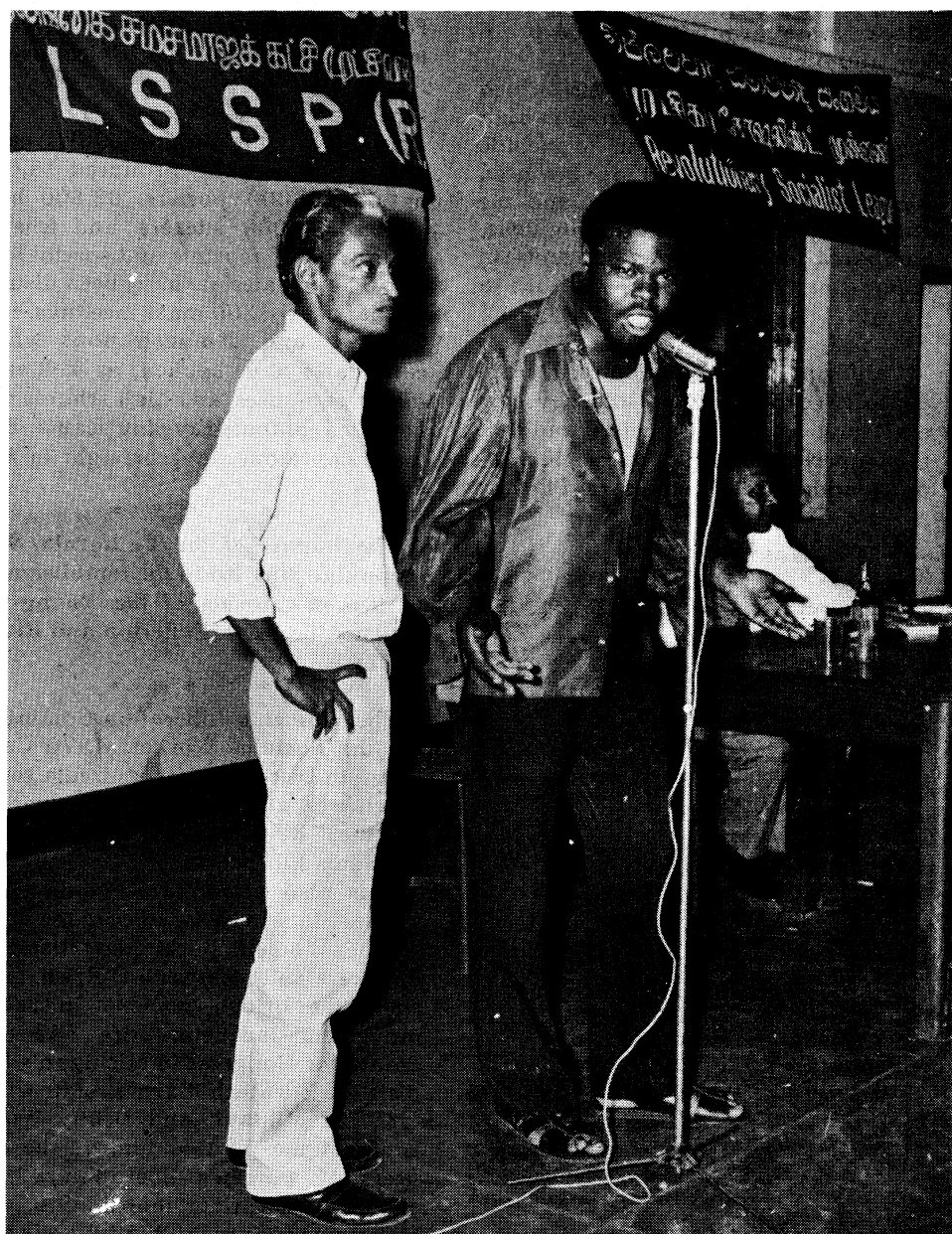
Pulley is the first Black Trotskyist to visit Ceylon. His tour received extensive news coverage. Articles appeared in most of the daily newspapers after each speaking engagement.

Pulley spoke to public gatherings at the Government Services Sports Society Hall, University of Colombo, and Vidyodaya University. He was enthusiastically received by students and workers wherever he spoke. Following every meeting he was asked for his autograph and address. On one occasion he spent an hour signing autographs.

Members of the LSSP(R) were able to force the reformist government of Ceylon to allow Pulley to speak on the state radio station (Radio Ceylon). To the dismay of the minister of broadcasting, he was greeted by about 80 broadcasting workers when he arrived for the interview.

Pulley's last impressions of Ceylon were the airport workers giving him the clenched fist salute as he boarded the plane to leave for Australia.

After touring Sydney, Australia, and Wellington, New Zealand, Pulley will be visiting the Philippines, South Vietnam, Hong Kong and Japan.



Andrew Pulley addresses Colombo meeting sponsored by Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Revolutionary) and the Revolutionary Socialist League. Sharing platform is Bala Tampoe, general secretary of Ceylon Mercantile Union and a leader of LSSP(R).

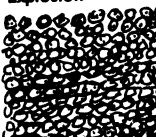
Origins and role of protective

—DAVID THORSTAD

Photo by Howard Petrick

New York SWP campaign committee keeps tabs on free air time given other candidates and then presses for time due them on this basis. Stars are posted when time due is granted.

The
"Population
Explosion"



How Socialists View It
by Joseph Hansen

A lively refutation of Thomas Malthus's theory that the human population increases geometrically while the food supply increases only arithmetically.

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e laws for women workers

the only other laws on maternity rights were laws in six states *prohibiting* (!) employment of women for a certain period before and after childbirth, but with no guarantee that they can get their jobs back.

This lack of maternity rights for working women is an indication of the hypocrisy of the government and employers when they say the reason for protective laws is that women are "unequal." Another indication of this hypocrisy is that the state protective laws do not cover women agricultural workers or domestic workers, who are among the most exploited women workers.

Furthermore, the laws passed ostensibly to help women are not infrequently used to discriminate against them. For instance, employers will keep women out of higher-paying jobs because overtime work is supposedly called for and women are barred from overtime work by a state protective law.

But the answer to this form of discrimination is not to eliminate the protective laws, thereby removing benefits important to masses of women, especially those who are not unionized. The answer is to extend these laws to male workers as well.

Title VII

In the recent period, protective laws have increasingly come under attack. One of the ways in which they are being challenged is under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Title VII prohibits discrimination on the basis of color, race, religion, sex or national origin, in hiring, upgrading and all other conditions of employment.

Many politicians and employers—who think first and foremost of the

way improved working conditions cut into profits—argue that if women want equal rights legislation such as Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, then they must give up the meager benefits they have won for themselves. That is, they must give up the protective laws which cover women only.

In California, for example, women employees of Fiberboard and Crown Zellerbach Companies have recently faced a vicious attack on their rights to job security and decent working conditions under Title VII. At first the companies began firing women, or preventing them from receiving promotions by using the protective laws against them. The company changed the descriptions of their jobs so that it would be illegal under the protective laws for women to hold them.

Then when the women began organizing protest demonstrations and appealing for help to the Federal Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, the companies did an about face and declared that they considered all the state protective laws voided on the basis of Title VII. The women were forced, under threat of layoff, to work 12 to 16 hours a day and to lift dangerously heavy weights.

These women have formed a caucus, called Women Incorporated, within their union, the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers. The caucus has collected hundreds of signatures on petitions calling for maintaining the protective laws and extending them to men. They have also appealed for help from the California women's liberation movement.

Women's liberation

The role of the women's liberation movement should be to campaign

against any attempt to use Title VII or other equal rights legislation to undermine rights or benefits that women have won in the past. Perhaps women will feel that some of the existing laws should be revised, such as the laws prohibiting night work for women. But the general approach of the women's liberation movement should be to defend the laws and urge that they be extended to men.

The purpose of Title VII is to eliminate discrimination against women, not to increase the oppression of women through eliminating the protective laws. We cannot accept the concept that for women to support the protective laws is an admission that they are unequal. This whole idea is part of the ideology that is used to oppress women.

We must demand more equal rights legislation, such as the Equal Rights Amendment, and *more* protective laws,

covering *all* workers, men and women.

The consciousness behind the women's liberation movement has gone far beyond the desire for equal rights, to the goal of total liberation. But at the same time, the women's liberation movement has made women much more sensitive to their legal inequality and many are no longer willing to stand for second class treatment.

Victories in winning equal rights legislation, abortion rights and other demands will aid the struggle of women in all areas, including the fight to maintain and extend the protective laws. When women know they are supposed to have rights guaranteed by law or by the Constitution, then they will be encouraged to fight for those rights in all areas.

(To be continued)

N.Y. medical authorities act to abolish abortion gains

By RUTHANN MILLER
New York SWP candidate
for state comptroller

NEW YORK, July 20—Medical authorities in New York are doing everything they can to sabotage the gains made by New York women as a result of the passage of the new state law legalizing abortion.

The latest of their moves has been to propose an "abortion code," to be adopted by the city. The code would restrict abortions to the first 12 weeks of pregnancy (the law says 24 weeks) and would require that abortions be performed in hospitals or in clinics that are equipped with X-ray labs and other facilities, the cost of which is estimated at some \$250,000.

These proposed restrictions would, in effect, wipe out many of the immediate gains made as a result of the passage of the law. They would make illegal those inexpensive abortion clinics which have been set up (one clinic has already done 1,000 abortions at a cost of \$50 each), and would make women who want abortions completely dependent on the hospitals, which are charging from \$400 to \$1,000.

This is done in the name of maintaining medical standards and providing for the safety of women, but the fact that the government itself is not moving to set up safe, inexpensive clinics is proof of their hypocrisy. The new regulations simply have the effect of sending women back to the cheaper, illegal and *unsafe* backroom abortionists.

At public hearings held by the Board of Health July 15, speaker after speaker vehemently protested the restrictions.

Outside the hearings, 75 women's liberation activists, mobilized by the Women's Abortion Project, demonstrated for free abortion.

Inside, it was pointed out that the new restrictions would make adequate abortion care virtually impossible for poor women. Dr. Bernard Nathanson of the National Association for Repeal of Abortion Laws urged that abortions be permitted in doctors' offices.

Several women who had recently had abortions at a low-cost clinic reported their experiences "to convince you that this can be done safely, cheaply, comfortably and even happily

ly without going to a hospital." They said their entire stay at the clinic was less than two hours.

One of the most appalling effects of the abortion situation as it now exists in New York is that because of the inadequate facilities for handling requests, a woman is currently forced to wait six to eight weeks before she can gain admission to a hospital. The longer the abortion is delayed, the more difficult the operation. For some women, the delay will mean having to bear an unwanted child.

As of July 14, a reported 2,510 women were waiting for abortions; city hospitals performed 624 abortions during the first two weeks the law was in effect. (These figures do not include either the number of abortions performed or waiting lists at voluntary or private hospitals. In addition, many requests for abortions are as yet officially unrecorded.)

According to the above figures, released by the Health and Hospitals Corporation, which controls New York's municipal hospitals, the 18 city hospitals *alone* can expect requests for 75,216 abortions a year. This figure equals the city's estimate for the *total* number of requests at both private and public hospitals in a year's time.

Set Aug. 1 N.Y. abortion protest

In response to the latest attempts of New York city health officials to restrict women's right to abortion—gained with the passage of the New York abortion law—the Women's Abortion Project has called for a rally Aug. 1, at noon, calling for free abortion on demand.

It is important that this rally be built as big as possible and there is not much time. For information on how you can help, call the Women's Center, (212) 691-1860, and ask to speak to anyone from the Women's Abortion Project.

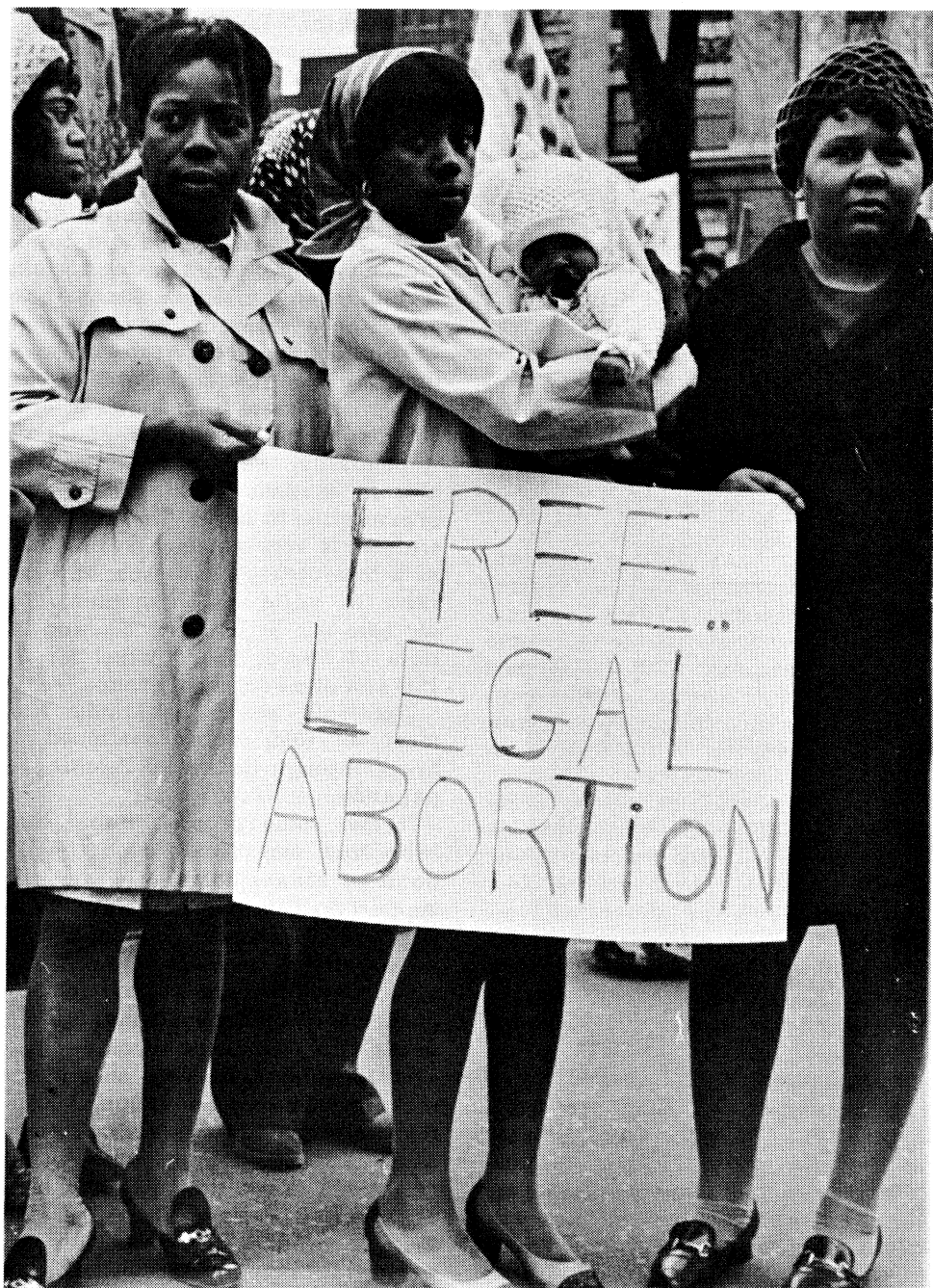


Photo by Harry Ring

New York demonstrators

A MILITANT INTERVIEW

An Israeli anti-Zionist in the U.S.

By ROBERT LANGSTON

NEW YORK — Since early April, Arie Bober, a spokesman of the revolutionary, anti-Zionist Israeli-Socialist Organization, has been on a speaking tour of the United States and Canada under the auspices of the Committee on New Alternatives in the Middle East. He has spoken at more than a hundred public meetings and, via radio, TV, and newspapers, he has probably reached millions of Americans with his opposition to Zionism and the ISO's program of multinational revolutionary struggle for a socialist Middle East.

Bober was in New York last week, and I talked with him about the tour. "An indication of its effectiveness," he said, "is the response of the Israeli establishment. For example, there was an article about the tour in the July 10 issue of the biggest Israeli daily, *Maariv*, by Hanoach Bartov. It was filled with the usual lies about the ISO and attempts to discredit what I said and me personally. At the same time, though, Bartov regretted that he had to report that everywhere he went to try and explain 'what Israelis think,' he was confronted with what Arie Bober, the anti-establishment, radical revolutionary had said."

Bober pointed out that in recent weeks, Israeli government efforts to gag the ISO—which have been intensifying continuously for the last three years—have been stepped up. He translated a July 16 *Maariv* story: "The parliamentary steering committee of the coalition parties decided to invite Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Justice Minister Shapira to their next meeting to outline means of action against Israeli citizens who slander Israel abroad and even support terrorist organizations. The whole question had been opened by Member of Parliament Klinghoffer, who favored a bill that would allow Israeli citizens to be stripped of their citizenship when there is clear evidence that they are slandering the state abroad." I think it would be quite an irony of history," Bober commented, "if Jews

should have to seek political asylum somewhere from the Jewish state."

Most of Bober's meetings were on college campuses, and he was especially anxious to talk to radicals and antiwar activists, young Jews, Arab students, and U.S. Third World people. "In general, the response was very favorable and positive; what I had to say was received with much interest and sympathy," he reported.

In his talks, Bober stressed, he was able to build on the experience of the antiwar movement. "It wasn't too difficult," he said, "to point out to people who have been educated by the Viet-



nam war and activity in the antiwar movement to a profound suspicion about the U.S.'s role in the world, that the U.S. isn't playing any different role in the Middle East than it is in Southeast Asia, and that Israel's firm alliance with the U.S. and complete dependence on it has to be seen in this light.

"Wherever I spoke," Bober continued, "I always stressed the danger that the Middle East would become the next Vietnam. The real question for the

Israeli Jews is how they are going to survive as a small minority in an overwhelmingly Arab Middle East. Is the South Vietnam of the Middle East going to consist of U.S. Marines, Arab reaction and *all* the Israeli Jews, or of U.S. Marines, Arab reaction and *Jewish* reaction? That is the life and death question for the Jews. Because the Zionist state, which was created by turning a million Palestinians into landless, stateless, rightless refugees, which continues to expel and oppress Palestinians, and which is allied to the imperialist oppressor of all the Arab masses, is eventually going to be defeated. If the Israeli Jewish masses are not split from Zionism, the Israeli Jews will face annihilation.

"I think I was able to reach a number of young, radicalizing Jews," Bober said, "who naturally tend to be hung up on Israel and are especially influenced by Zionist propaganda. I remember after one meeting a young Jewish woman came up to me. I suppose it was the first time she had heard a truthful history of Zionism and an accurate statement of the position of the Israeli Jews. She was in tears. I asked her why, and she said, 'I must thank you. But still it's horrible to find out that your 'mother' was a prostitute.'"

Not everyone gave Bober such a friendly reception, of course. "At first," Bober said, "there were organized attempts by Zionists to disrupt the meetings; when this failed, they tried to ignore them. They tried to make as many difficulties as possible about holding meetings. When people put up posters, they would be torn down. Hall reservations were suddenly and mysteriously canceled. There were only two or three debates, because most of the Zionist groups that were challenged refused to participate. And everywhere, Israeli consulates that had been invited to send representatives to defend the Israeli government's position refused.

"Attempts to prevent me from speaking didn't come only from the Zionists. In Florida, for example, the



Photo by Harry Ring

Arie Bober

Cuban counterrevolutionary gusanos [worms] appeared on the scene. They certainly didn't come because I am anti-Zionist but because I am a socialist and the meeting there was sponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance."

In general, Bober said, the attempts of American Zionists to debate with him weren't much different from his experiences in Israel. "They just don't have rational arguments," he said. "They are trying to defend the indefensible. So they are reduced to calling us traitors, self-haters, beatniks, people plotting the destruction of the Jews."

Bober was particularly intrigued by a couple of incidents. On a telephone talk show in Cleveland, a listener called in and denounced him as a "double traitor." "You are a traitor to the Jewish people because you are anti-Zionist," he said, "and you are a traitor to socialism because you are a Trotskyite." And at the meeting at Columbia University here, a man vigorously criticized the ISO for working primarily among students and insisted that they should "go to the workers." Bober explained that it was impossible today to carry on intensive mass work among the Israeli workers because they were still too tied to Zionist chauvinism. "Then," cried the learn-from-the-people zealot, "you should become chauvinists too."

We discussed the contribution Americans could make to the anti-Zionist movement in Israel and the socialist revolution in the Middle East. "Above all," Bober stressed, "we need time. Revolutionaries in the Arab world need time; we need time to be able to split the Jewish masses from Zionism."

"This means a number of things. Immediately, we are fighting to be able to continue working as a legal organization in Israel. The Israeli government is very sensitive to its image as a 'democracy'; it is especially sensitive to world Jewish opinion. People here can be urged to demand the right of dissent inside Israel for the ISO and other dissident groups."

The truth about the Middle East must be told, Bober continued, to break through the lies of Zionist propaganda.

"I met some people," Bober said, "who told me, 'You foreign revolutionaries always come to us and say, support the Palestinian revolution, support the Vietnamese revolution. But we are trying to make our own revolution.' But in reality, of course, these people don't understand that by supporting the Vietnamese revolution they are defeating their own enemy and making their own revolution. It's not that we're asking for a favor. If Americans can keep U.S. Marines out of the Middle East, that will be a blow at imperialism everywhere, here as well as around the world. It's one worldwide revolution, not separate things happening here and there. International solidarity isn't just a nice, moral dream; it is an absolute necessity for the revolution."

Arizona socialist prof goes to court

By GREG NICKEL

TEMPE, Ariz. — Socialist professor Morris J. Starsky has taken his case against the Arizona State Board of Regents to court. In a suit filed with the Federal District Court of Arizona, Professor Starsky, through his attorney Alan Kyman, has charged the regents with violating his civil rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and the federal civil rights acts passed shortly after the Civil War.

Professor Starsky, who has been teaching at Arizona State University for six years, was fired by the regents on June 10, after two faculty committees and the president of the university recommended that he not be dismissed.

Harassment of Starsky by the administration dates from his appearance at a Jan. 14, 1970, student rally at the University of Arizona in Tucson. Starsky, a tenured faculty member, had canceled his class at ASU in order to appear at the rally in support of eight students and one non-student who were arrested while protesting the university's athletic ties with racist Brigham Young University. Starsky and the committee formed to defend him have clearly exposed the

fact that he was fired because of his political views and activities.

In his suit against the regents, Professor Starsky asks for reinstatement, damages, legal expenses, and compensation for loss of employment in the future as a result of blacklisting.

A loss of employment due to blacklisting has already occurred. Recently, Professor Starsky was flown to Denison University in Granville, Ohio, for an interview with the philosophy

department. The department was satisfied with his qualifications for the position and recommended that he be hired.

However, in an unprecedented action, the recommendation was overruled by the dean. The dean, it seems, had been warned by the academic vice-president of ASU that Professor Starsky's presence on the Denison campus would constitute a "clear and present danger," or words to that effect.

Mr. Kyman has demanded a retraction of the prejudicial statements made about Professor Starsky by the vice-president. Members of the philosophy department at Denison University are meanwhile protesting the action of their dean to the president of Denison University.

In a related development, the administration of ASU has asked Professor Thomas Hoult, chairman of the Committee to Defend Academic Freedom at ASU, to resign his post as chairman of the sociology department. The complaint against Professor Hoult is that he "embarrassed the administration and the regents by challenging them in the Starsky case."

Letters of protest should be sent to Karl H. Dannenfeldt, Academic Vice-president, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.



Dr. Morris Starsky

SWP nominees blast Seattle cop activities

By BILL MARTIN

SEATTLE, July 13—Bill Massey, Stephanie Coontz and Russell Block, Socialist Workers Party candidates for U.S. senator and U.S. Congress in Washington state, met today with Seattle's Deputy Mayor Robert Lavoie, acting in the absence of the mayor. The purpose of the 30-minute meeting was to demand a halt to the growing crime wave on the part of the Seattle police department and the removal of Charles Gain, Oakland, Calif., police chief, from his post as acting Seattle police chief.

Gain has established a reputation as head of the police force that assassinated Black Panther Bobby Hutton, framed Huey Newton, drove Eldridge Cleaver out of the country, and kept up a concerted attack on the democratic rights of the Panthers. He was brought to Seattle to give a "law and order" image to a police department suffering from a well-deserved image of graft and corruption. Several other groups have opposed his appointment, including the Black Panthers and the Central Area Contractors Association, a Black group.

The SWP candidates reminded Lavoie of a number of recent examples of the growing crime rate on the police force. Among them were the following:

- Larry Ward, a Black Vietnam veteran who had just returned home, was shot dead by a Seattle cop after being set up for the killing by a police informer operating under the direction of both the FBI and the Seattle police department. A coroner's jury found that Ward was killed by "criminal means." (See *The Militant*, June 19)

- During the Cambodia-Kent-Augusta-Jackson protests in May, a group of men armed with clubs and mace

roamed the University of Washington campus, beating and terrorizing almost anyone under 40 years of age. Pictures of the vigilantes proved that they were out-of-uniform cops being directed by their superior. The superior was "officially reprimanded"—and no further action taken.

- A report by the ACLU on police conduct at a Feb. 17 demonstration protesting contempt-of-court sentences for the Chicago conspiracy trial defendants and their lawyers charged the police had been brutal in dealing with protesters and anyone who looked young. It was out of this demonstration that the federal government cooked up its "conspiracy" case against the Seattle Eight. No action has been taken against the police involved.

- For the past several months the police department has been involved in a gambling payoff scandal. This forced the resignation of the former chief of police. Last week his successor was convicted by a federal jury of perjury for denying knowledge of the payoff racket. The successor to this perjured police chief was also implicated.

Numerous witnesses, including high-ranking officers, testified to a widespread, structured payoff system operating from the cop on the beat all the way up to the top echelons. One high-ranking officer told of reporting the situation to Mayor Wes Uhlman months ago, but the mayor took no action. The present head of the city council was also implicated in the racket.

- The police have escalated their campaign of harassing young people. Areas where youth tend to congregate (rock fests, drag racing, beaches, street fests) have of late come under attack by the police. Fifty cops in riot gear marched into a peaceful, if noisy,



Like they say, it takes certain qualifications to be a cop and they're standard everywhere. In this scene, New York cops get a bit of recreation working over a demonstrator. Cop with large grin seems to be getting a particular charge from grabbing a fistful of hair.

street fest July 11, for instance, in what could only be viewed as a provocative act.

The methods of the police have a purpose in the present situation: To drive headlines about the payoff "protection" racket off the front pages of the newspapers and replace them with headlines showing the cops defending "law and order."

The SWP candidates raised a number of demands in their meeting with the deputy mayor. They demanded that Gain be fired; that the cop who killed Larry Ward, as well as the officials responsible for the deed, be tried for the crime; that the members of the police vigilante squad be fired and tried for their criminal activities; and that the police department be put under the control of democratically-elected community control boards.

Lavoie opposed any type of community control over the police. While giving his official blessing to the murder of Larry Ward, he called for caution and understanding with regard to the cops caught in the graft racket. Before hiring Gain, he said, an inquiry had been made with the National Association of Police Chiefs and local officials. He was perturbed when the SWP candidates asked whether he had made any inquiry into the feelings of the Black and Chicano communities in Oakland.

"We can no longer tolerate repression of legitimate social protest," the candidates told a well-attended news conference following their meeting with the deputy mayor, "and we demand the city officials act. If they do not, we are sure that the people of this city will."

Third World liberation notes

NAACP urges withdrawal from Asia, Europe

One of the most important resolutions coming out of the recent convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was the one urging "the government of the United States of America to institute the speediest measures to withdraw American troops from Southeast Asia and Europe." Held in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29-July 4, the 61st annual convention was attended by 2,344 delegates.

Concerning massive actions in the streets against the blatantly racist discrimination in the construction industry, Herbert Hill, NAACP national labor director, said, "... we shall stop all work on public construction projects where Black workers are denied their full and fair share of the jobs."

The National Committee of Black Churchmen (NCBC) recently issued

a Black Declaration of Independence, urging Black people not to participate in Fourth of July ceremonies but to celebrate Black Liberation Day on July 5. The Black Declaration of Independence appeared as a full-page ad in the July 3 *New York Times*. The spirit of the document was expressed by Rev. Wendell Foster, chairman of the Citywide Coalition of Black Clergymen in New York and pastor of the United Church of Christ in the Bronx, at an NCBC press conference June 25: "Let me say it in language that's not so pretty. . . . I still advocate nonviolence, but if I see my two little daughters growing up without the same rights and privileges white people have, I'll burn the country down. I say let's all have freedom or let's all die."

A third jury will be impaneled to investigate the police assassinations last Dec. 4 of Illinois Black Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark. A coroner's grand jury whitewashed the case by acquitting the police and charging the Panthers as the criminals. Then, a federal grand jury showed the police story to be a pack of out-and-out lies but refused to indict the cops.

Now, through a petition filed by the American Civil Liberties Union on May 28, criminal court judge Joseph Power was empowered to appoint a special county grand jury and a special prosecutor. Power selected attorney Barnabas F. Sears to be the

prosecutor, but then instructed him to find answers to "serious and unresolved questions concerning violations of criminal law by employees of the state's attorney's office and by employees of the Chicago Police Department, as well as . . . by members of the Black Panther Party and others."

The inclusion of the Panther Party as a target of the investigation is outrageous. One of the Panther lawyers, Joanne Wolfson, described it as "the most shocking thing I ever heard of."

Memphis, Tennessee, police are again making headlines. According to the July 5 *New York Times*, Memphis police have already murdered eight persons since February of this year compared to two gunned down last year. Six of the eight were Black.

But Memphis police didn't stop there. Two months ago, the department violated even the laws of international warfare by issuing dum dum bullets as standard equipment. This type of bullet almost doubles its size upon hitting the flesh, thus making an easy kill. In official Memphis parlance though, this latest weapon is called a "non-ricocheting hollow point bullet."

To give a belated report, the trial of brothers Alfred Cain, Ricardo de Leon, and Jerome West ended in a hung jury on May 22. The trial, which began April 13, concerned three Panther Party members who were allegedly entrapped by a police agent, also a

Panther, into plotting a robbery on Aug. 16 of last year. After their arrest, a grand jury brought a 14-count indictment against them. They were also dropped from membership by the Panther Party.

The defense counsel, Conrad Lynn, Elliot A. Taikeff, and Paul Cheviegny, are appealing Judge Harold Birns's decision to declare the jury hung. What the judge knew and the defense didn't know was that the 12-person jury, including two Blacks and one Puerto Rican, had acquitted the defendants on some of the charges. They were divided on others. Yet, Birns moved for a hung jury on all counts. Therefore, before another trial, the lawyers are asking in the appeal that the defendants be acquitted on charges agreed to by the jury. Two of the jurors have attached supporting statements to the appeal.

Bail for the three, which had been set at \$50,000 each, was reduced to \$35,000 in the first week of July. But funds are still needed for bail and expenses of the trial. Contributions should be sent to: The Cain Family, P.O. Box 2053, Brooklyn GPO, New York 11202.

—DERRICK MORRISON

WRITINGS OF LEON TROTSKY (1937-38)

WRITINGS OF LEON TROTSKY (1937-38)

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In Brief

By RANDY FURST

MARINE CONVICTIONS OVERTURNED:

Nearly three years after two Black Marine Corpsmen were arrested for disloyalty, the court of military appeals has reversed their convictions. Freed were Pvt. William Harvey Jr., sentenced to six years for making statements with intent to promote disloyalty, and George Daniels, sentenced to 10 years for telling other Black Marines that they should not fight in a white man's war. Daniels was originally convicted on eight counts of violating the Smith Act—under which leaders of the Socialist Workers Party were sentenced to prison in 1941 for their opposition to World War II. The three-man Court of Military Appeals ruled at the same time July 10 that the two men were guilty of lesser offenses of solicitation to insubordination and refusal of duty.

NOT UNIQUE: The letter began "Dear Dad." It continued: "I'm going to have to risk my life in Southeast Asia within the next year. Risking my life in a war that hasn't been declared. Can't be fought and can't be won. What's more, a war that is contrary to everything I've been taught to believe about America. Sure, I'm not unique." Indeed, he is not. The author, Lt. Charles R. Saxbe, is currently stationed at Camp LeJeune, N.C. Saxbe's father is Sen. William B. Saxbe (R-Ohio) and the letter was inserted in the Congressional Record June 23 by Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California. Wrote Lt. Saxbe: "We continue to politically, economically, and militarily intimidate countries who don't toe the line; we encourage and finance counter-insurgency programs in countries whose present governments are farther away from democracy than any liberalizations in these nations that would enhance the local populations at the expense of American interests. . . . Racism has been ignored, and the government has made a strong effort to polarize the country into two hostile camps with no middle ground. The people who have seen the enormity of the problem and have taken to the streets to protest the duplicity of the Administration's words and actions have been ignored by the man in the White House while his 'internal security forces' have been unleashed to beat, maim and kill those who dissent." Unless something is done fast, says the lieutenant, civil war is likely.

NEW GI GROUP: A new GI organization called

the GI Summer Offensive Committee (GI-SOC) has formed at Ft. Hood in Texas. The first meeting drew some 50 people, mostly GIs, including several Black and Chicano GIs, two Vietnam veterans, two wives of GIs and one ex-WAC. The organization adopted three demands: An end to the use of GIs as cops and strikebreakers; U. S. out of Southeast Asia now; and all constitutional rights for GIs. GI-SOC plans distribution of the *Fatigue Press*, the Ft. Hood underground newspaper, plus seminars, films, talks and antiwar rallies. For more information, write *Fatigue Press*, P. O. Box 388, Killeen, Texas. Funds are also needed.

GIs SPEAK OUT: They walked onto the stage, last month, five GIs from Germany, and quietly faced a crowd of 1000 at the Lyceum Ballroom in London. Despite the presence of Dr. Benjamin Spock and the cast of Hair, the GIs stole the show, the *Overseas Weekly* reported June 21. "We are all GIs stationed in Germany," began Spec/4 Bruce Scott, "and we are in the resistance movement along with hundreds of thousands of other GIs." Scott appeared in uniform. He said that he was the editor of *Graffiti*, an underground newspaper. He told the audience that the Army "has radicalized us and made us political. None of us were political before we entered the service."

YEAR AT HARD LABOR: Pvt. Willie Williams was sentenced to a year at hard labor and forfeiture of all pay June 29 by a Ft. Lewis, Wash., court-martial. The Black GI's crime was presenting a poster of President Nixon and several generals to his acting officer. Along with the posters was a statement from Williams that read, "I will no longer serve as an emissary of an imperialist, military regime. Freedom: or Death to President Nixon." . . . **DEATH?** The July 13 *Mayday* newsletter reports that Associate Deputy Attorney General Donald E. Santarelli has been talking to members of Congress about a possible new Mitchell initiative: A bill requiring the death penalty for heroin users.

CENSORING FOUND UNCONSTITUTIONAL: Student editors won a victory in a U. S. district court July 11 when Judge Robert C. Zampano ruled that school authorities could not censor the Stamford (Conn.) *Free Press*, an underground newspaper published at Rippowam High. "We claimed that this was prior restraint and an unconstitutional abridgement of freedom of the press," explained the students' attorney, Monroe Silverman, in an interview. . . . **PLEDGE CHALLENGED:** A 12-year-old Long Island junior high school student who refused to say the pledge of allegiance because he did not believe that this was a nation "with liberty and justice for all" is appealing a July 11 court ruling that supported his suspension from Hicksville Junior High.

VISA DENIAL SCORED: The Black Academy of Arts and Sciences has written Atty. Gen. John Mitchell and Sec. of State William Rogers to protest the denial of a visa to Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois. Mrs. DuBois is the wife of the late W. E. B. DuBois. . . . **EDITOR ASKS WAR PROTEST:** Rev. John Sheerin, editor of *Catholic World* magazine, informs this reporter that he's mailed out letters to 40,000 priests asking that they endorse a statement condemning the war. "A lot of priests feel that the U. S. should get out of Vietnam now," Father Sheerin says. . . . **STANFORD PRESIDENT QUILTS:** Stanford University president Kenneth B. Pitzer has resigned, effective Aug. 31, citing campus turmoil over the Indochina war. Pitzer, a liberal who called in the cops more than once, came under heavy pressure from the Stanford Alumni Association, which has urged a harder line in dealing with students.

RADICAL INDEX: A useful reference guide called *Alternative Press Index*, which indexes some 72 publications from the *Berkeley Tribe* and *People's World* to *The Militant* and *International Socialist Review*, has just published its January-March issue. Write for details to Radical Research Center, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. 55057. . . . **NEWTON TO N. Y.:** The East Coast Black Panther office confirms that Huey Newton will set up headquarters in New York when he is released from prison.

JUST PUBLISHED: Edited by Jean Y. Tussey, *Eugene V. Debs Speaks* (Pathfinder) is a compilation of the speeches and writings of one of this nation's most famous revolutionary socialists. The book includes Debs' Canton, Ohio, speech for which he got 10 years in prison. The paperback should be required reading for every high school and college American history course. . . . **POOR:** It is not simply that *Moratorium: An American Protest* by Paul Hoffman (Tower Publications) sees bourgeois politicians as playing a central and positive role in the antiwar movement; or that the Student Mobilization Committee, the nation's largest student

Antiwar officers ousted by Navy

Each morning in his office in the Pentagon, Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was given an intelligence briefing by two young lieutenants, Gordon Kerr and James Pahura. Last month the two men were shifted to other assignments, and this week Kerr and Pahura were out of the Navy and looking for civilian jobs.

The reason for the two officers' sudden departure from the military was their active participation in the Concerned Officers Movement, a recently formed Washington, D. C., based antiwar group that draws up to 60 officers to its weekly meetings. The group's membership includes a number of army sergeants—and a lieutenant colonel.

Kerr and Pahura and another soldier, Lt. Randall Thomas, were singled out by the Navy as key organizers of the group. The three demanded to stay in the Navy, arguing first amendment rights of free speech. Their lawyers even filed for a restraining injunction "to prevent the Navy from letting us out," explained Lt. Pahura in a *Militant* interview. But the officers "lost" and on July 13 they were told they were to be honorably discharged. By evening they were out.

"They released us in a matter of six hours," says Pahura. "Usually it takes 10 weeks. They really saw us as a threat."

The Concerned Officers Movement got started back in November, according to Pahura. "There was an article in the *Washington Post* on a Marine captain by the name of Bob Brugger who as acting as a marshal for the March on Washington. He had been a Vietnam veteran and there was a lengthy interview with him on his feelings on the war and so forth. A couple of the Navy officers in the area gave him a call and they got together and formed a little group." The meetings, since then, have continued to get larger. Now, says Pahura, there are subchapters in Grand Forks, N.D., and Norfolk, Va., and hundreds of inquiries and expressions of support have been coming from as far away as Vietnam.

Antiwar sentiment among junior officers, observes Pahura, "is running pretty strong." He estimates "that 40 percent of the junior corps—at least—is opposed to the Nixon administration's policy and feels we're not getting out fast enough." He says that an increasing number of officers are marching in civilian clothes against the war.

For copies of the officers' newsletter, write Concerned Officers Movement, 503 G St. S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

antiwar organization, deserves no mentioning; or that the Young Socialist Alliance and Socialist Workers Party, the most uncompromising builders of the antiwar movement from its inception are never discussed. It is all of these things. For these and other reasons, this book about the antiwar demonstrations of Oct. 15 and Nov. 15 is at best deficient.

NO ANSWERS: But very pretentious is the title, *To Establish Justice, To Insure Domestic Tranquility* (Bantam), the final report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. The commission was appointed by President Johnson after the assassination of Robert Kennedy in 1968 and the report was presented to President Nixon earlier this year. "We desire peace, but we are now engaged in the fourth war of this century," the report notes. "Science has shown us how to provide so much food that surpluses embarrass us economically, yet millions are hungry. We boast of our dedication to the concept that all men are created equal, yet inequality of opportunity remains our most persistent problem." Predictably the report fails to identify the cause of this problem, namely capitalism, and fails to place the blame for violence where it squarely belongs—on the shoulders of the ruling class. . . . **ANSWERS:** Required reading for revolutionaries, the new edition of *The Death Agony of Capitalism and the Tasks of the Fourth International* by Leon Trotsky. The Pathfinder pamphlet contains the basic revolutionary program for our epoch. . . . **NEW FILM:** The hero of *The Revolutionary* wanders from muddled-headed radicalism to individual terrorism.

Contributors to *In Brief* include LNS, New York; Al Gordon, Killeen; and George Johnson, San Francisco.



"Ah, you've been in for a swim!"
From LE CANARD ENCHAINE, Paris

The national picket line

Disabled miners force shutdown in 16 pits

Despite an injunction against them, the Disabled Miners of West Virginia closed down at least 16 mines in three states on July 13. One of the roving pickets, who lost both legs in a mining accident, did his marching from a wheel chair.

The strike, which now has closed eight mines in West Virginia, four in eastern Kentucky, and four in Virginia, employing about 5,000 men, has the active support of Miners for Democracy, former supporters of the slain Joseph Yablonski.

The Disabled Miners Association is fighting the union policy of recalling hospitalization cards from widows of miners killed in disasters and from widows of pensioners two years after the pensioned miner's death. It is also spearheading a drive to liberalize the granting of pensions to miners who have been declared ineligible for pensions due to technicalities added to the original pension plan under the aegis of the hated W.A. Boyle, president of the United Mine Workers.

A second injunction, this one specifically naming four leaders of the Disabled Miners Association, has been handed down in Fairmount, W. Va., by federal district judge Sidney L. Christie. The men are charged with interfering with the operations of the Consolidation Coal Company, the largest mining corporation in the country, and owner of the gigantic Consol #9 where, in late 1968, 78 miners were entombed by a fire and explosion.

In Jackson, Miss., where the strike against the city has piled up garbage for more than two weeks, two young Mississippi lawyers have formed a legal defense committee to help strikers fight evictions and furniture repossession.

Black garbage collectors walked off their jobs more than two weeks ago, demanding more money, union recognition, a grievance procedure and a seniority system. The city considers the strike illegal and as of this writing (July 16) has refused to negotiate.



When the city obtained an injunction preventing the setting up of picket lines, the workers turned their lines into demonstrations against racial discrimination. This is reportedly the first time in the Deep South that all Black employees walked off their jobs in a strike for union recognition. White employees have remained on the job.

Wages are so low that the workers pay all installment bills and their rent by the week.

One garbage collector, Reuben Brown, the father of four, says his take-home pay is \$55 a week for six days' work. "You miss a week's rent and you're out of your house."

One of the lawyers said that legally the loans secured for many household items can be foreclosed and the items repossessed if one payment is missed.

The two lawyers are John Maxey of New Albany, Miss., and Hermel Johnson. Both men are members of the Jackson-Hinds Community Legal Service, an integrated legal aid so-

ciety. They are already handling 15 cases of eviction and repossession. Mr. Maxey said, "We could use 10 more lawyers here but we can't even afford a secretary."

According to the July 11 *Los Angeles Times*, the majority of the California table grape producers are ready to begin negotiations with Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee—under the State Conciliation Service, and without first holding a union representation NLRB election.

This was announced to everyone except the union by Philip J. Feick Jr., a management consultant on labor relations in Bakersfield, Calif.

Feick said he represented 50 percent of the large grape growers. He says he made his proposal at the urging of a state conciliator "who told us that the proposal to sit down now just to negotiate an election would pose an insoluble problem."

The "insoluble problem" Feick re-

fers to is the UFWOC's refusal to call off its strikes and the successful nationwide boycott against non-union California table grapes, simply to discuss the growers' proposal that an election be held to determine if the grape workers want a union, and, if so, which union.

But the union saw this proposition simply for what it is—a trick to get the rapidly ripening grape crop picked and shipped before it rots on the vine.

The union also distrusts, and with reason, the State Conciliation and Mediation Service as a tool in the hands of labor-hating Governor Ronald Reagan.

Governor Reagan made his position clear after the union refused to sit down to discuss an election (he apparently had not yet been informed of the offer of the majority of the grape growers to negotiate wages, hours, fringe benefits, etc. and let the ratification or rejection of such a resulting contract determine union bargaining rights). The Governor said he found it "hard to understand that any individual having responsibility for union leadership should be unwilling to grasp this opportunity for bringing a solution to the chaotic situation that now exists."

This latest move on the part of the large growers is considered a concession. For years they have insisted that they would have absolutely nothing to do with a union. But Chavez and his union are not too buoyed up by it. They fear another trick.

One union official said, "The union has never been contacted directly by the growers and we have no idea who they (the involved growers) are . . . the time for tricks is past and the means for negotiations in good faith are as close as the telephone. There is no need for state intervention."

The union has recently won a string of victories. As of July 10, an estimated 25 percent of the table grape industry had signed contracts with the UFWOC.

—MARVEL SCHOLL

Militant rally of 750 is held in Augusta, Ga.

By JOHN SUGG

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Over 750 people attended a march and rally July 11 in Augusta, Ga., exactly two months after six Black men were murdered—shot in the back—by Augusta police.

The demonstrators demanded an immediate end to the Indochina war and to the repression and brutalization of the Black community.

Speakers at the rally included Joe Cole, Socialist Workers Party candidate from Georgia's fourth congressional district; Dr. Howard Levy, who came to national prominence when, as an Army doctor, he refused to train men for Vietnam duty; David Simpson of Atlanta Revolutionary Youth Movement II; Arthur Sims of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and Henry Hudson and Wilbur Allen, both of the Augusta Christian Liberation Front.

The demonstrators were primarily citizens of the Black community and large numbers of GIs, mostly from Ft. Gordon but also from as far away as Ft. Bragg, N.C., represented by a contingent from GIs United Against the War.

The significance of this tie-up of two powerful forces—the Black community and the GI antiwar movement—was noted and enthusiastically applauded by the crowd.

Cole, in his address at the rally,

stressed the need for mass action as a defense of the Vietnamese, the Black community and GIs.

"What was new about the Augusta murders," Cole said, "was that on May 23 we had 12,000 people demonstrating in Atlanta protesting this atrocity. This was the largest demonstration in Atlanta's history and demonstrated the new mood of people in the country and the South."

Cole said that even the phony liberal politicians were compelled to come to the demonstration and face the wrath of Atlanta's Black community.

Atlanta's Mayor Sam Massell, a "liberal" who claimed to be a friend of the Black community, was booed off the stage at the Atlanta rally for his part in opposing the just demands of Atlanta's garbage collectors.

Other speakers at the Augusta rally also stressed the connection between the murders in Augusta, Kent and Jackson and the murder of Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians. Whenever this connection was made, there was heavy applause from the audience.

There was an enthusiastic response to *The Militant*, resulting in the sale of nearly 100 papers. One salesman was literally pulled into a store when people saw the cover story on Cambodia, and the store's owner tried to

get everyone of his customers to buy a *Militant*.

The significance of this rally cannot be overestimated. Augusta has one of the most reactionary local ruling classes in the state. The local government and racist trade-union bureaucrats have already organized one "Support the Police" rally and the cops

hope a reign of terror will keep the Black community from rising up.

Consequently, the fusion of the Black community and the GI movement, together with the consciousness of the connection between what is happening in the Black community, in the Army and in Indochina represents a big step forward for the antiwar movement in the South.

San Diego antiwar protest

SAN DIEGO—On July 4, the San Diego Student Mobilization Committee held an antiwar action of some 300 people.

Although most schools were closed or had a very small enrollment for the summer session, students felt that it was important to continue the antiwar offensive and to expose the fraudulent claim that the Cambodian invasion was over. It was pointed out that the struggle against the war will continue until every last troop is brought home from Southeast Asia.

The demonstration and rally were spirited, but the high point of the demonstration came when it passed the closed gates of the Naval Training Center here. Hundreds of sailors stood on the steps of their barracks and hung out of their windows, some giv-

ing the peace sign and others the clenched fist salute.

In the process of building for the action, a very significant development took place. The first student and labor antiwar meeting in San Diego was held. Representatives from a dozen different unions were present, including the Teamsters local, AFSCME, and representatives from the fire fighters union who during the Cambodia upsurge asked students to join their picket lines during their three-day strike.

This is just one indication of the increased antiwar sentiment among trade unionists and the deepening radicalization in the armed forces. It also indicates the potential for these two powerful forces joining in the massive antiwar actions planned for all across the country on October 31.

III. SWP over top on petitions

By MARK UGOLINI
CHICAGO, Ill., July 21—The Illinois Socialist Workers Party, petitioning in seven counties throughout the state, has collected far more than the minimum number of signatures required to place its slate of candidates on the ballot in the November election. Although the minimum is 25,000, scores of campaign supporters collected a total of 41,000.

The response they met was one of mounting disillusionment with the Democratic and Republican parties. In one instance, three campaign supporters gathered 1,400 signatures in seven hours at a shopping center in Chicago's Black community.

The high number of signatures required for ballot status is only one of the restrictions imposed upon independent parties in Illinois. A distribution regulation also limits the number of signatures obtainable in Cook County (Chicago) to 12,500. This makes the task of gathering the signatures even more arduous than it might appear at first glance, necessitating mobility from one county to another. Moreover, candidates for state office are required to sign a loyalty oath before they can obtain ballot status.

These laws are designed for the sole purpose of perpetuating the political stranglehold of the capitalist parties by serving as a roadblock to independent political campaigns.

The Illinois Civil Liberties Union has, on behalf of the SWP, agreed to file suit challenging the constitutionality of both the distribution and loyalty oath requirements. A Committee for a Fair Ballot is being launched to help publicize and build the broadest possible support for the challenge.

This brings to eight the number of states in which the SWP is bringing suit challenging election laws that discriminate against minority parties. The others are New York, California, Georgia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Washington.

CALENDAR

- BOSTON**
- THE MIDEAST CRISIS.** Guests: Emanuel Farjoun, member of the Israeli Socialist Organization, and Kanaan Makiya, an Iraqi student. Sun., Aug. 2, 2 p.m. WTBS-FM, 88.1 MC. Militant Labor Forum of the Air (a weekly series).
-
- DETROIT**
- WOMEN'S LIBERATION CONFERENCE. FRI., JULY 31. 7:30 p.m.** Kresge Aud., Wayne State University. **Women's Rights in England—A Hundred Years of Struggle.** Speaker: Jo O'Brien, leader of British women's movement, editor of Socialist Woman. **SAT., AUG. 1, 12-5 p.m.** Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. **12 noon: Women's History—A Weapon in Our Liberation.** Speaker: Elizabeth Barnes, SWP, writer of "Women's liberation notes" column in The Militant. **1:30 p.m.: Black Women's History—Triple Exploitation and the Fight Against It.** Speaker: Jacqueline Rice, SWP candidate from 1st congressional district. **3 p.m.: Movie—Pioneers of Women's Liberation.** **3:30 p.m.: American Feminism 1848 to 1920—Roots of Our Movement.** Speaker: Debby Woodroffe, YSA women's liberation activist. \$1 for fri nite. 50c for each of Sat. afternoon talks or \$1 for all 3 on Sat. Movie is free. Ausp: Women's Liberation Committee for the Socialist Workers Party Campaign.
-
- LOS ANGELES**
- REPRESSION AND DEFENSE DURING WORLD WAR II—THE POST-WAR UPSURGE.** Sun., Aug. 2, 4:30 p.m. Contrib: 50c. 1702 E. 4th St. Ph: 269-4958. Ausp: Los Angeles Socialist Summer School.
-
- NEW YORK**
- THE RISE OF THE PUERTO RICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT.** Speaker: Richard Garza, veteran activist of the Puerto Rican liberation struggle. Fri., Aug. 2, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway (nr. 18th St.). Contrib: \$1 (hs'ers 50c). Ausp: Militant Labor Forum.



Illinois SWP candidates, from left to right: Fred Lovgren, Deborah Notkin, Willie Petty, Naomi Allen, and Kim Allen. Not shown is Lynn Henderson.

...Kansas police shoot-out

(Continued from page 1)

traffic fine.

The killing occurred near the entrance of the KU campus. This area contains apartments where most of the demonstrators of the past several nights live.

A group gathered for the fourth night in a row on Oread Ave. The disturbance which led to Rice's killing began about 9:30 p.m. Some youths opened a fire hydrant and others threw fire bombs at a telephone pole. A few minutes later police arrived at a student hangout nearby, the Gaslight Tavern.

They ordered the tavern closed.

Some students have charged that the police then prevented them from leaving the area. As the crowd was attempting to leave, the gunfire erupted.

The *Kansas City Star* reported the account of a radio newsman who said that he saw some youths trying to set fire to a car when the police charged up the street.

"I turned and ran," the newsman said. "As I was running I heard someone yell, 'Shoot him,' 'Shoot him,' and I heard a lot of shots that didn't sound like shotgun blasts. Then there

Launch boycott in Asbury Park

By B. R. WASHINGTON

The Black community of Asbury Park, N.J., has launched a boycott of the white business district.

Beginning last Thursday, July 16, Black community leaders have asked white residents in the seaside resort town to join the boycott.

According to Rochelle Sweet Jr., Black people, who constitute 47 percent of Asbury Park's population, spend \$3 to \$4 million a year in the business district.

The boycott was launched in response to the refusal of the city government to meet the 22 demands. The demands arose out of the July 4 weekend Black rebellion. They involve putting the Black community's nominee, Willie Hamm, on the school board; amnesty for all those arrested during the rebellion; naming the new junior high school after Malcolm X; and providing jobs for Black youth.

was a louder shot that I thought came from a gas grenade launcher.

"Because I had my back to the scene and was running, I didn't see who did the shooting."

Another report came from 21-year-old Christopher Mabbutt, employee of a local car dealer. Mabbutt said that the police had opened fire after three or four youths had overturned a car and were trying to burn it.

"I saw four officers walking down Oread Ave. abreast. I heard one officer say, 'Shoot him,' 'Shoot him.' They were shooting to hit the people who were lighting the car.

"There were three shots. After that tear gas was thrown and four or five rounds were fired through the cloud of gas down the street.

"The kids running from the car were between the cops and the people at the Gaslight Tavern near where the boy was killed."

Rice had had nothing to do with the events which brought on the police attack. He apparently had started running from the building next to the Gaslight Tavern when everyone else had started to flee, but he was one of the last to get out.

The police have so far refused to comment on the Rice killing. But Lawrence city manager Buford Watson Jr. said that the police are authorized to open fire "when they see a felonious crime about to be committed, or they are protecting property, or their own lives."

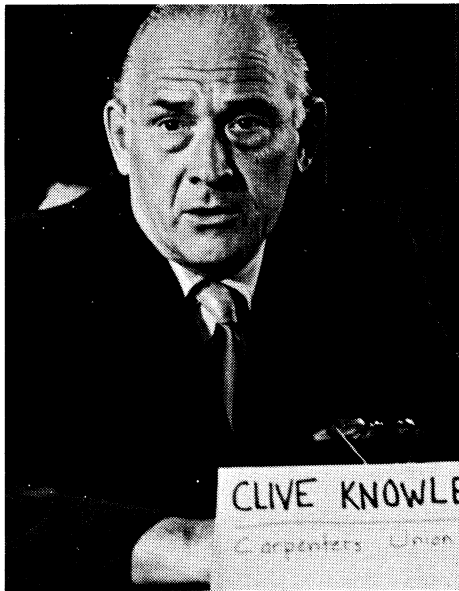
The city manager went on to say that the police were "mentally exhausted" and that they are "fighting guerrilla warfare out there."

Two students who were at the scene of the killing have publicly charged that the police refused to aid Rice after he had been shot. They say he had been playing a pinball machine when the police ordered people outside and then he was shot.

City Manager Watson gave this description of the causes of the cold-blooded police murder. "It was the result of the 'street people' taking advantage of last week's racial unrest in the city.

"We had a problem in the community and the street people have taken the opportunity to cause trouble," Watson said. "Street people are those who want to end the war in Vietnam, who want peace and social change and they see this as a means to demonstrate."

Bay Area unions join in planning Hiroshima Day



By RALPH LEVITT

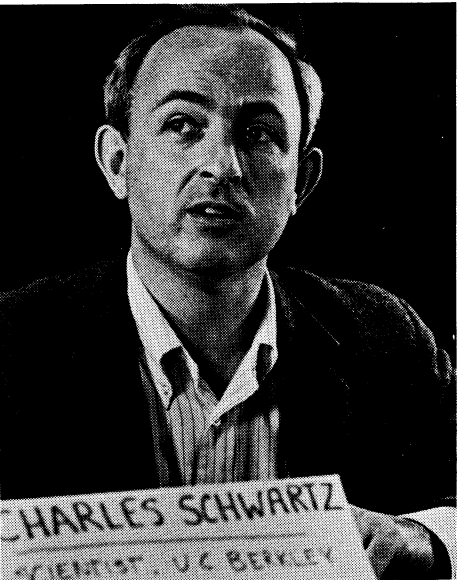
OAKLAND—Increased support for the Bay Area Hiroshima Day action at the Livermore Radiation Laboratory has been forthcoming from the labor movement. Several union spokesmen were present at a July 16 Hiroshima Day Committee press conference making statements on behalf of the projected demonstration.

George Banks, president of the Berkeley local of the National Alliance of Federal and Postal Employees, a union with a largely Black and Brown membership, read the recently passed antiwar resolution of his organization. The resolution pointed out the direct connection between the use of armed force in Southeast Asia and the use of military personnel as strikebreakers against the postal workers this spring. The Berkeley local will be introducing the antiwar resolution at the coming national convention of the National Alliance of Federal and Postal Employees.

Clive Knowles, research director of the California State Council of the Carpenters Union, pointed out that the Bay Area Carpenters had gone on record against the war and thereby joined the increasing number of labor organizations opposed to the war. Knowles emphasized that, while action against the war by the trade union movement is long overdue, the trend is clear: more and more unions will be joining with the students and intellectuals in this effort. He and other labor officials will be working to bring the rank and file to the Livermore and other demonstrations.

Other spokesmen and women at the press conference included Jean Savage of the Student Mobilization Committee; Jocelyn Wong of the Asian Students, City College of San Francisco; Charles Schwartz, U.C. instructor and representative of Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action.

The Aug. 8 events will include a peace fair, workshops and then a mass march to the Radiation Laboratory, lead by Asian-Americans opposed to the war.



The great society

Some of his best friends are unfit—British Field Marshal Montgomery said Cyrus Eaton shouldn't have released the letter in which he said Nixon was "totally unfit" to be commander-in-chief of the U.S. armed forces. Montgomery explained he had criticized Nixon only as a representative of the American system, not personally. "I like him," he said.

Real swinger — Nixon says fellow students in the class of '34 at Whittier College used to josh him about being a "student radical" because he favored on-campus dancing.

Public safety measure? — Mrs. Mitchell says she thinks it would be safer if the families of cabinet members lived in a protected compound.

The checks could stop coming — Thailand's foreign minister, Thanat Khoman, says the U.S. is on the verge of a national mental breakdown which affects its reliability as an ally. U.S. social upheavals, he says, have made it "difficult for those working closely and loyally with the United States to expect a well-reasoned and balanced reaction from their disturbed partner."

The affluent society — The city of Hartford, Conn., now permits parking violators to use credit cards in paying for towaways. The chief feels this will improve police-community relations.

Making do—New Yorkers have devised a variety of ways to cope with the inconveniences resulting from the building service strike. The most truly American solution came from Frederick Mangus, an investment banker whose penthouse is without hot water. He says, "My Chinese houseboy boiled water in a kettle for my bath."

Concerned—Officials in Mount Holly, N.J., voted to require all county cars to display a flag decal with the slogan: "Our Flag: Love It or Leave It." "A little old-fashioned patriotism won't hurt," an official explained. A principal spokesman for objectors to the proposal was the director of the South Jersey Unit of Concerned Citizens for a Sane World.

What is this world coming to?—Two New York cops charged with stealing \$100,000, turned over to them be a man who found it, were held in bail of \$5,000 and \$2,500. It was said to be the first time in living memory that a cop charged with anything less than homicide was not released without bail. Next thing, they're liable to convict one.

Better beat—We're not offering medical advice, but if you're addicted, underweight and have a high metabolism, kick the coffin nails. Recent tests have shown that when you do, your metabolism goes down, as does your heart beat. The heart rate drops from 60 beats to 57 a minute, a solid savings of 4,320 a day.

—HARRY RING

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GENOCIDE
AGAINST
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in passing...

I will first state my credentials as a *Pogo* and *Peanuts* fan so that the following categorical statement may bear some weight:

The Mexican cartoonist RIUS has produced in *Cuba for Beginners* one of the funniest and most absorbing examples of the comic strip art that I have ever encountered.

The comic strip evolved out of the political cartoon in the 1890s through the work of James Swinnerton, Richard Felton Outcault (later the creator of *Buster Brown*), and Rudolph Dirks (the creator of the *Katzenjammer Kids*).

RIUS takes this evolution full circle. He combines the techniques of the political cartoonist and the comic strip artist to produce the political comic of which he is the world innovator.

Cuba for Beginners traces the history of Cuba from Columbus' landing in 1492 to the present in a satirical manner that in no way distorts factual accuracy. And the book does pack an awful lot of information into its 153 pages and a lot can be learned from it—painlessly.

RIUS' point of view is that of an uncompromising supporter of the Cuban revolution. He outlines the reasons for and the course of the Cuban revolution.

The original Mexican edition has gone through several editions. This first U.S. edition has been specially updated.

(*Cuba for Beginners*. By RIUS. Pathfinder. 153 pp. \$1.95. Order from Pathfinder Press, 873 Broadway, New

York, N. Y. 10003.)

* * *

Since these are the fields that deal directly with how human beings do and can interact, the social sciences are ideological battlegrounds between pro- and anti-capitalist ideas.

Psychology is no exception, although it is more frequently made an exception by radicals than are the fields of sociology, anthropology, history or any other social science.

On the other hand, more and more revolutionary-minded people are coming to understand the light that can be shed on the phenomena of alienation in class societies by a critical study of psychology. Wilhelm Reich, Herbert Marcuse and Frantz Fanon retain much of their popularity for this reason alone, aside from the other virtues they may have to offer.

And this is the base of support that a new publication, *The Radical Therapist*, is attempting to rest on and appeal to.

The June-July issue contains articles on the training of psychotherapists and how they are channeled into becoming establishment types, an article on prison psychiatry, an article entitled "Community Mental Health as a Pacification Program," an article which examines how bourgeois psychology reinforces male chauvinism, and several others.

The articles are on a consistently high level of analysis and go right to the crux of the matter: Psychotherapy for whom? Psychotherapy for what?

(Subs are \$6. Send to *The Radical Therapist*, P.O. Box 1215, Minot, North Dakota 58701.)

* * *

On June 20, 1969, a rather unusual debate took place in Los Angeles between Father Blase Bonpane, a revolutionary-minded Catholic priest who was expelled from Guatemala for his political activity, and Theodore Edwards, the educational director for the Southern California Socialist Workers Party and author of *The Soviet Union Today*. The topic was the question of whether Marxism and Christianity are compatible.

What made the debate unusual was the fact that after Edwards had finished his presentation—a scathing analysis of how Christianity and the Catholic Church have acted as a prop for the rulers in class society—Bonpane got up and stated:

"I think we've heard a marvelous analysis of where we've been, and I'll try to give a few thoughts on where we're going."

Thus, a genuine, honest dialogue was initiated, as opposed, for instance, to the sterile dialogues that the European and American Communist Parties are fond of having with liberal Christian ideologues on how Stalinism and Christianity can best peacefully coexist with one another.

(*Marxism and Christianity: Are They Compatible?* a debate between Theodore Edwards and Rev. Blase Bonpane. 21pp. 40c. Order from Pathfinder Press, 873 Broadway, N. Y. C. 10003.)

—MALACHI CONSTANT

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Meaning of Israel's nuclear capacity

By ROBERT LANGSTON

JULY 22—"For at least two years," Hedrick Smith wrote in the July 18 *New York Times*, "the United States government has been conducting its Middle East policy on the assumption that Israel either possesses an atomic bomb or has component parts available for quick assembly, reliable sources report."

Rumors and hypotheses about Israel's nuclear capability have been current for years; Smith carefully assembled information from "reliable sources"—which can only mean official "leaks"—that verifies the Zionist state's ability to unleash a nuclear war.

The confirmation of Israel's nuclear capacity adds a chilling new ingredient to an already ominous situation. The record of Israeli military aggression against the Arab nations and

against the Palestinian refugees makes clear that the powers-that-be in Israel are not governed by moderation or restraint. Their widespread use of napalm against civilians during the June war underlines that—like their U.S. mentors—moral considerations will not be a factor in restraining them from use of nuclear weapons.

Possession of a nuclear arsenal does not decrease Israel's dependence on U.S. imperialism. To hold on to the territories it conquered in 1967, and, when the time is right, to extend its conquests, it requires U.S.-supplied conventional weapons. More important still, the Zionist state is dependent on the flow of funds from the U.S. to maintain a viable economy. But nuclear capability does increase Israel's bargaining power for its distinctively Zionist interests not only with respect to the Arab states and the Soviet Union but also vis-a-vis its mighty imperialist ally.

The Israeli government's prompt but extremely mild and ambiguous rejection of the *Times* story reads, in fact, more like a confirmation. Smith's piece and the Israeli statement, coming at this precise moment when all the established powers with interests in the Middle East are again making diplomatic moves toward a "political solution" of the conflict strengthens the U.S. and Israeli positions in the negotiations.

At the same time, the Nixon administration is continuing the U.S. military buildup of Israel, despite its refusal to announce any decision on the Israeli request to supply 25 more Phantom and 100 more Skyhawk jets. The July 20 *Newsweek* reports that the administration has accelerated delivery of the 50 Phantoms promised under a 1968 agreement between Israel and the Johnson administration. According to David E. Rosenbaum in the July 13 *New York Times*, Israel has already received 40 of these planes. *Newsweek* asserts that Nixon promised the Israelis eight Phantoms this month—six more than provided for in the delivery schedule—and two more each month for the "indefinite future." The *Newsweek* article also states that "the U.S. last week airlifted 130 sets of top-secret electronic jamming gear," which will help the Israeli jets penetrate the Egyptian missile defense system along the Suez Canal.

According to a UPI dispatch in to-



One of numerous Egyptian victims of Israeli napalm during June 1967 war. Israeli use of napalm was widespread during attack.

day's Boston *Record-American*, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird suggested on July 21 for the first time that the U.S. might send troops to the Middle East. Accusing the USSR of "moving" into the area, Laird said, "We do not have any plans to involve Americans directly in that confrontation, and I would hope that always could be our case. But we are watching the situation very carefully, and we will do what is necessary to see that the proper balance is maintained."

What "the proper balance" means for Melvin Laird is, of course, Zionist supremacy and continued U.S. ability to exploit the Middle East. What fundamentally threatens this ability is the Arab revolution, spearheaded today by the Palestinian liberation struggle.

The U.S. government is seeking a "settlement" that will involve crushing the Palestinians, but at the same time it is preparing a military escalation if an acceptable agreement does not materialize or cannot be enforced.

Rhode Island SWP fields slate

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Socialist Workers Party announced at a news conference here July 6 that it will present a slate of candidates in the November elections. The announcement was widely covered by radio, television and the press.

This is the first time that the SWP has presented candidates for statewide office in Rhode Island. Its candidates

will be Daniel Fein, a Brown University graduate student, for U.S. Senate; John Powers, a social worker, for governor; and Joseph Traugott, former student at the Rhode Island School of Design, for lieutenant governor.

Efforts began right away to collect four times the 500 signatures for each candidate that are required in order to obtain ballot status. By July 20, about 1,500 for each candidate had been gathered.

"We decided about a month ago that conditions were very good for running a campaign now," Fein is quoted as saying in one of two lengthy articles in the July 7 *Providence Journal*. "We felt we could reach a large number of Rhode Islanders with our socialist ideas." The candidates also explained that they will use their campaign to help build the antiwar and other movements in Rhode Island.

Rhode Island's first deputy secretary of state, Primo Iacobucci, raised the possibility that the state may try to

Demand gusanos face attempted murder charge

By DELLA ROSSA

LOS ANGELES, July 20—During an hour-long meeting in the Los Angeles district attorney's office today, the Citizens' Committee for the Right of Free Political Expression demanded that charges of attempted murder be brought against counterrevolutionary Cuban exiles who attacked the Socialist Workers Party campaign headquarters and four campaign workers on May 27. The committee later protested the failure to meet the demand.

Carole Seidman reminded Chief Deputy District Attorney Joseph Busch and Special Investigator Stephan Trott that she and the three other victims of the attack were threatened with death as they were held at gunpoint and then were left in a room set ablaze with gasoline.

Trott and Busch said they could only press charges of arson, burglary and conspiracy at the scheduled July 22 arraignment for four Cuban gusanos [literally, "worms," a popular term for Cuban counterrevolutionaries].

Although close to 14 men were involved in the May 27 assault on the SWP hall, only one has so far been charged with the attack. Two others have admitted participating in arson attacks on the Haymarket and the Ashgrove, both radical centers.

The Citizens' Committee, which includes state senator Mervyn Dymally, actress Jane Fonda, Los Angeles city councilman Billy Mills, and attorney Charles Garry, and many others as sponsors, is demanding that a more vigorous investigation and prosecution be made in order to protect the right of free political expression.

Carole Seidman reported to the district attorney's office that her life continues to be threatened by telephone calls and letters from the Cuban counterrevolutionaries.

Committee spokesmen at the meeting included Greg Banon of radio station KPFK and Malcolm Dobbs, president of Social Services Union Local 535.

N.Y. ballot case: next step will be Supreme Court

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20—Supreme Court justice John Harlan today denied a motion that he vacate the stay he granted last week to the New York State attorney general in the New York fair ballot suit. The stay had the effect of delaying implementation of a lower court decision in the case until the Supreme Court reconvenes in October (See *The Militant*, July 24).

Harlan denied the motion despite having heard arguments at the U.S. courthouse here, where he has offices. The arguments were presented by Leonard Boudin, chief counsel for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which is representing the Socialist Workers Party, the initiator of the suit. The suit, on which a three-judge federal court has ruled favorably, seeks to have declared unconstitutional sections of the New York election law that discriminate against minority parties.

While Harlan's decision was unfavorable, the manner in which it was made contained an element of victory. Harlan made clear that his refusal to vacate the stay was based on the likelihood that the full Supreme Court would hear the appeal far enough in advance of next fall's election so that its decision could be reflected in the ballot.

Furthermore, he made his ruling only after representatives for the attorney general's office had given formal assurance that it was possible to alter the ballot up to four or five days before the election.

The chance that the full court will rule in favor of the SWP suit is considered good in view of the fact that it has ruled favorably on similar suits in other states in recent years.

keep Fein off the ballot on the grounds that he does not meet the stipulation in the Constitution that senators be 30 years old. Fein is 25. Fein told the *Providence Journal* that he spoke to Iacobucci when he went to pick up nomination papers July 6. "I told him I had read the election laws of Rhode Island and they said to run for Senate you had to be a qualified voter," he said. After discussing the matter with the Providence board of canvassers and a lawyer in the secretary of state's department, Fein was told he should have "no trouble" getting on the ballot since he is a qualified voter.

The socialist candidates plan to run a campaign that can reach out to the Black, working-class, women and student population in the state. Already, they report, the response has been encouraging. Powers says that both his co-workers and clients have shown friendly interest in his candidacy. A number saw him on TV. "They were all for it."