

THE MILITANT

A SOCIALIST NEWSWEEKLY/PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

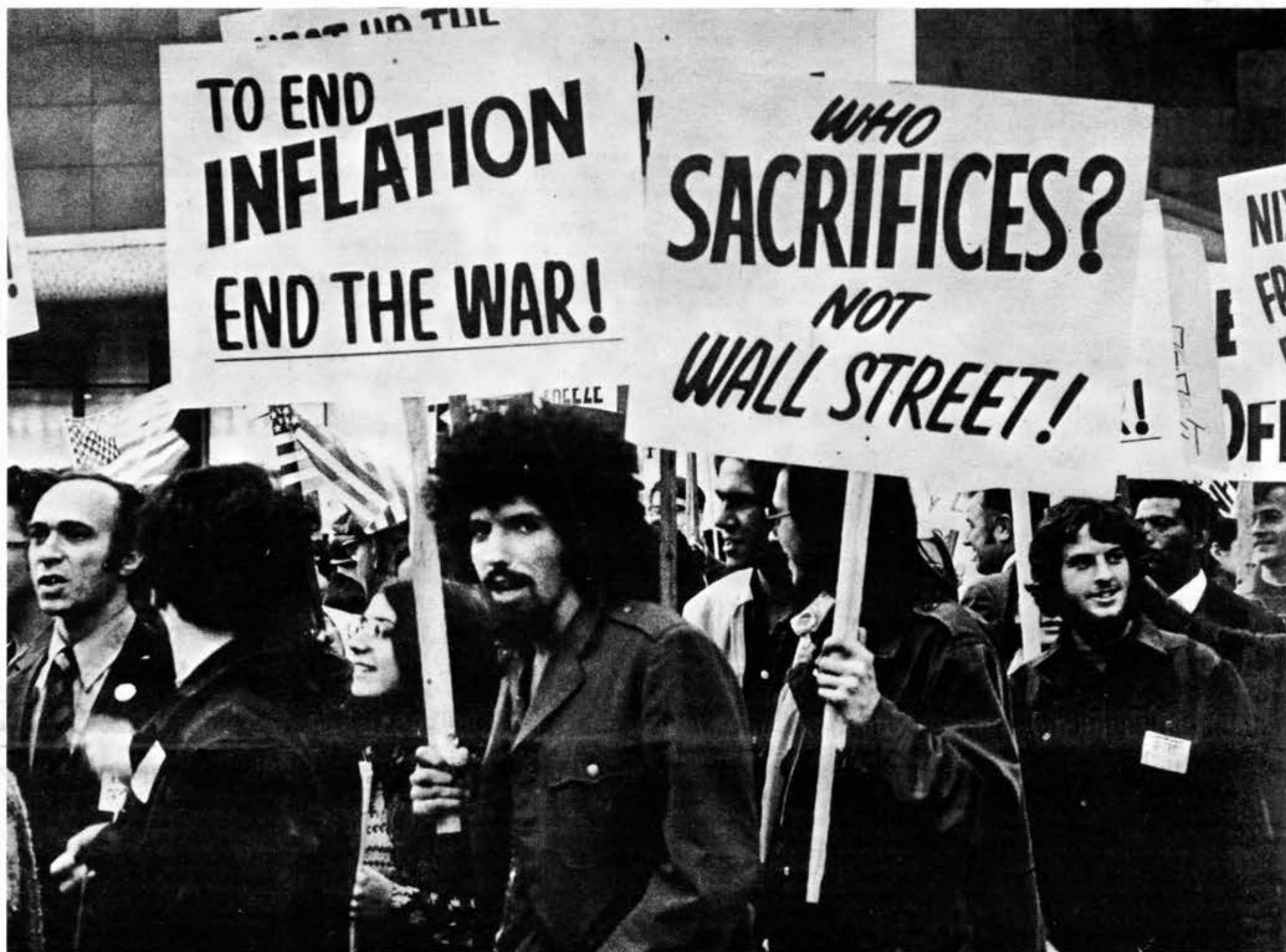


Photo by Tom Vernier

Detroit AFL-CIO organizes protest against Nixon--calls for end to freeze and war

By PAULA REIMERS

DETROIT—A mass picket line of 7,000 angry Detroit citizens protesting the Vietnam war and the wage freeze greeted Nixon when he arrived in Detroit to address the Economic Club Sept. 23.

The action, which was called by the Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO Council and co-sponsored by the Detroit Coalition to End the War Now, drew a large turnout of workers from local unions and students from local campuses. There was also a sizable contingent from Detroit's Black community, organized by the Black Moratorium Committee.

Among the unions participating in the demonstration were: the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America Local P-39, the American

Federation of Government Employees Local 1658, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Local 1640, the Communications Workers of America locals 4001 and 4090, the Detroit Federation of Teachers (AFT) locals 231 and 1085, the Highland Park Federation of Teachers, the International Union of Civil Rights and Social Services Employees, the Michigan Education Association, the Office and Professional Employees International Union Local 42, the United Furniture Workers of America Local 416, the United Farmworkers union, and the United National Caucus of the United Auto Workers.

There was a sizable contingent of workers from a number of locals of the UAW, despite pleas from UAW President Leonard Woodcock for UAW workers not to attend.

High school and college students from

nearly every campus in the Detroit area and the surrounding towns were organized and brought to the demonstration by the Detroit Student Mobilization Committee.

A wide variety of groups representing many social issues participated in this "tell it to Nixon" action, relating their own demands to the war and Nixon's economic policies. The National Welfare Rights Organization and Westside Mothers of Detroit protested Nixon's racist attacks on the living standard of Black welfare families. The Pontiac Welfare Rights Organization carried signs reading, "Bread, not Bombs."

Women's organizations also joined the demonstration. The Detroit Women's Abortion Action Coalition distributed leaflets underscoring the hypocrisy of Nixon's stand against abortion and for the "sanctity of

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AIM TAKES AIM AT CROW: Militant members of the American Indian Movement were arrested in Washington, D.C., and charged with unlawful entry Sept. 22 when they tried to make a citizens' arrest of Bureau of Indian Affairs bureaucrat John O. Crow for "gross misconduct and criminal injustice against the Native American peoples." The Interior Department, which pressed charges against the AIM activists, later had them dropped.

500-YEAR-LONG LAND GRAB CONTINUES: More land is being taken from the Onondaga tribe by the widening of Interstate 81, which passes through their reservation near Syracuse, N.Y. The Indians have halted construction by milling through the site, but the state obtained a court order to stop the protests Sept. 24.

INMATE ANSWERS BUCKLEY: After right-wing columnist William F. Buckley commented on the dangerous role of left-wing ideology in causing revolts like the one in Attica, Edgar Smith, a prisoner in the Trenton, N.J., Death House whose case Buckley has championed, wrote the reactionary gadfly a letter. Buckley printed part of it in his Sept. 25 column: "Have you just discovered that prison inmates are politicized? Is that really a surprise? . . . You may not believe it, but Black men don't have to read *Right On!* or *The Militant* to know they are low men on the totem pole. . . ."

WOMEN PRISONERS: In her Sept. 24 *New York Post* column, Harriet Van Horne quotes the estimate of Dr. Esther Rothman, principal of a "training school" for delinquent girls, that two-thirds of the prisoners in the country are graduates of such so-called training schools. Rothman also says, according to Van Horne, "two-thirds of the children in training school are not delinquent, have no criminal record but have been put away by authorities who judged them to be 'persons in need of supervision.'" Rothman concludes: "So we have deprived children of their liberty, put them in prison, because they have problems."

UNDERSTATEMENT OF THE WEEK: A Sept. 24 *New York Times* article on Nixon's dilemma in choosing a woman to sit on the Supreme Court bench raised the possibility of Rita Hauser, a prominent Republican lawyer and a UN representative. But it then indicated doubts because of her youth—she's 37—as well as the fact that she "once proposed that people of the same sex be allowed to marry—a proposal that appears to set her apart from the staid tradition of prior Nixon appointees."

LEGAL AID ATTORNEY FIGHTS DISBARMENT: The Sept. 27 *New York Law Journal* reported that Martin Erdmann, who has been a Legal Aid lawyer since 1945, had obtained a show-cause order against 10 judges he charges with seeking to deprive him of freedom of speech, freedom of association, equal protection of the law, and due process of law. The basis of Erdmann's charge is the attempt by the 10 judges to have him disbarred for professional misconduct. The basis for the judges' attempt is an article Erdmann wrote for the March 12 *Life* magazine, "I Have Nothing To Do With Justice." In the article Erdmann discussed his experiences representing indigent defendants. One of the statements on which the judges based their charges of misconduct was: "But the only way you can get (a court appointment) is to be in politics or buy it—And I don't even know the going price." The judges say "Erdmann's disrespect for judges . . . amounts at times to class hatred."

PHONE STRIKE: Nearly 40,000 members of the Communications Workers of America remain on strike in New York against the N.Y. Telephone Company. While the company refuses to negotiate and has admittedly brought "several hundred" scabs into the city from other parts of the U.S., CWA President Joseph Beirne criminally refuses all but minimal aid to the 23 locals whose very existence is at stake. Beirne has appealed to utility commissions in 10 areas to stop the transfer of strike-breaking supervisors into New York, but he does no more because he considers the New York locals "rebels" for not settling on the company-imposed wage pattern that he agreed to hours before Nixon declared the wage freeze Aug. 15.

RECALL STOOL PIGEON: Randy Prince reports from Ann Arbor that students there have collected more than the 1,000 signatures necessary to have a recall election for student government council member Brad Taylor. Taylor testified before Congressman Richard Ichord's witch-hunting House Internal Security Committee in mid-July about his observations of the Peace Treaty Conference

in Ann Arbor last February. Taylor now claims he was subpoenaed, but he provided the committee with a bundle of photographs and other material that he strangely just happened to have ready when he was called to testify. Taylor belongs to Young Americans for Freedom and was admitted to the February conference as a reporter for YAF's newspaper.

ON STUDENTS' VOTING RIGHTS: In a Sept. 18 *Washington Post* editorial blasting Nixon's attorney general, John Mitchell, and pointing out that students are counted into an area's congressional representation (the 1970 census counted students where they lived in April), the paper came out for 'students' right to vote where they go to school. The editorial quotes a unanimous decision by the California Supreme Court overturning the state attorney general's ruling that 18-to-20-year olds must register at their parents' address: "Rights won at the cost of so much individual and societal suffering may not and shall not be denied on the basis of hoary fictions that these men and women are children tied to residential apron strings."

MILITANT GETS REPRODUCED: The Aug. 9 issue of *South Vietnam in Struggle*, the English-language newspaper of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, carries on its front page the photo design used on *The Militant's* June 25 front page—showing Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon laughing above a Vietnamese woman holding her child and weeping over the body of her slain husband. In a caption giving photo credit to *The Militant*, the NLF newspaper says: "Five U.S. Presidents and a Quarter Century of Aggression. Five U.S. presidents have succeeded one another at the White House, and each of them (has) been perpetrating more crimes than his predecessor." The French revolutionary-socialist weekly *Rouge* printed in its Sept. 13 issue the statement of Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate Linda Jenness on Nixon's wage freeze as it was carried in the Sept. 13 *Militant*. The Sept. 15 issue of the British socialist newspaper *Red Mole*, published bi-weekly, ran Ernest Mandel's article on "The Downfall of the Dollar" with the same layout used in the center-spread of the Sept. 10 *Militant*.

A CORRECTION: In the article in our last issue headlined "Thousands join Attica protests," we erroneously reported that "members of New York's Gay Activists Alliance" had put out a leaflet urging gays to join the Sept. 23 Albany demonstration called by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice. GAA President Jim Owles informs us that, while the leaflet was distributed at the GAA Firehouse, those who put it out were members of the Gay Mayday Tribe, not GAA. We apologize for our error.

NSA SETS UP GAY DESK: Under the terms of a mandate passed overwhelmingly by the National Student Association Congress in Ft. Collins, Colo., in August, NSA has established a Gay Desk at its national office. Gay Desk Coordinator Warren Blumenfeld says the NSA Gay Desk has plans to act as a library and clearing house for materials on gay oppression, to develop a speakers bureau, legal counseling service, course outlines and plans for a national gay conference. The address is: Gay Desk, NSA, 2115 "S" Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

THE RICHMOND FIVE: Dave Salner from the Southern *Militant* subscription sales team reports that he spoke to Julius Underwood while in Richmond, Va. Underwood is one of the Richmond Five—five members of the Richmond Information Center and the D.C. Black Panther Party facing trial and prison on frame-up charges of interstate transportation of stolen weapons. The charges stem from the activities of police agent-provocateur Waverly Allen. Allen, a "former" member of the Richmond police force, joined the Information Center where he continually asked to bring weapons and to be allowed to give "guerrilla training" to other members. When Allen was finally allowed to bring some rifles to the center, they turned out to be stolen from an Army major who, in turn, had illegally brought them back from Vietnam. Four of the Richmond Five—Jacob Bethea and Charles Brunson of the Panthers, and Albert and Howard Moore of the Information Center—were sentenced Sept. 10 to from four to eight years. They were convicted in separate trials the past summer. Underwood's case was severed because he is a juvenile, and he expects his trial to begin soon. Underwood told Salner that the Richmond Five need money for his trial and for appeals for the other four. It can be sent to: Richmond Five, 911 St. James St., Richmond, Va.

—LEE SMITH

Help sell Militant subscriptions

By MIKE LUX

SEPT. 28—After two weeks, the scoreboard shows that the drive to obtain 30,000 new readers to *The Militant* is ahead of schedule again, with 5,810 new readers. Many areas report that they're selling at a very high rate even though campuses are just opening. They are now planning to hit every dormitory and registration line.

The approach of breaking the back of the subscription drive early has been demonstrated best by the national sales teams. All four teams have sold over 500 subscriptions. They have sold 2,125 subscriptions altogether—over 1,000 of those this past week alone!

As *The Militant* enters the third week of the largest subscription drive in its history, a number of individual *Militant* readers and supporters from around the country have joined the subscription effort and taken quotas. A *Militant* supporter at Travis Air Force Base in California has increased his quota from 10 to 15 and has already surpassed that.

Readers and supporters of *The Militant* have always been an important and vital part in helping expand the

subscription base of the paper. Last year Dean Reed sold over 150 subscriptions at the University of California in Santa Cruz to set the pace for the country. This year, with the national sub teams proving how easy it is to sell, a new wave of readers will be going out and selling subscriptions on campuses, in the high schools, at antiwar and women's liberation meetings, at plant gates and in the Black and Brown communities.

One salesman, Steve Bloom of the Southern national sales team, reports: "The response we have received is indicated by the rate at which we've been able to sell subscriptions—up to nine an hour and probably averaging 4 to 5."

Another indication comes from Denver where 28 subscriptions were sold at a Catholic college after sellers were invited to the school to introduce the Socialist Workers Party election campaign to the students.

Seven areas so far report they have been successful in reaching the goal of one new subscriber to the monthly magazine *International Socialist Review* for every six subs to *The Militant*. Salespeople simply ask each new

Militant subscriber if they want three months of the *ISR* for an additional dollar.

The *ISR* now has 473 toward its goal of 5,000 new readers, which is somewhat behind schedule. This means that areas must concentrate on *ISR* subscriptions as they sell *The Militant*. The seven areas on schedule are: Washington, D.C.; Bloomington, Ind.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Binghamton, N.Y.; Paterson, N.J.; Phoenix and Milwaukee.

The sales campaign continues, with the issue featuring the Attica massacre going especially well at Black high schools and on the campuses. Twelve hundred copies were sold in the Boston area in conjunction with the sub drive. Sudie Trippet sold 371 *Militants* and a new SWP campaign supporter sold 63.

In Philadelphia, sales went at a brisk 40 copies for every person selling one-half hour. One sales team sold 270 in a one-half-hour blitz out of a total of 750 sold last week.

Houston reports that it sold 750 copies, mainly to Black high school students, Black longshoremen and to college students returning to campus.

With the largest subscription drive in the history of *The Militant* off to an enthusiastic start, it is important that all areas plan now to keep on schedule. Those areas that got off to a slow start should make a special effort to catch up with well-organized and systematic sales at the opening of campuses and high schools.

You can help obtain 30,000 new readers to *The Militant* by Dec. 1 by taking a quota. Just fill out the coupon below and we will send you a complete subscription kit including sub blanks, poster strips, buttons and sample copies.

Please set for me a quota of (circle one) 5 10 20 30 40 50

() List the above quota in *The Militant* scoreboard.

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Subscription scoreboard

AREA	QUOTA	SUBS	%			
Geneseo, N.Y.	5	13	260.0	Wichita, Kan.	20	2 10.0
Travis A.F.B., Calif.	15	16	106.7	Houston, Texas	600	55 9.2
Paterson, N.J.	25	16	64.0	Brooklyn, N.Y.	1,250	97 7.8
Austin, Texas	375	136	36.3	Los Angeles, Calif.	1,550	113 7.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	306	30.6	Long Island, N.Y.	200	12 6.0
Washington, D.C.	600	181	30.2	Atlanta, Ga.	750	41 5.5
Davenport, Iowa	10	3	30.0	Edinboro, Pa.	40	2 5.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	50	14	28.0	Jacksonville, Fla.	40	2 5.0
Twin Cities, Minn.	1,200	313	26.1	Phoenix, Ariz.	40	2 5.0
Worcester, Mass.	200	51	25.5	San Jose, Calif.	60	3 5.0
Bloomington, Ind.	150	37	24.7	Racine-Kenosha, Wis.	25	1 4.0
Boulder, Colo.	100	24	24.0	Knoxville, Tenn.	100	3 3.0
San Francisco, Calif.	1,300	310	23.8	East Lansing, Mich.	80	2 2.5
Providence, R.I.	200	44	22.0	Nashville, Tenn.	45	1 2.2
Oakland-Berkeley, Calif.	1,600	332	20.8	Chicago, Ill.	2,000	40 2.0
Binghamton, N.Y.	100	20	20.0	El Paso, Texas	50	1 2.0
Claremont, Calif.	40	8	20.0	Tampa, Fla.	150	3 2.0
Marietta, Ohio	10	2	20.0	Kansas City, Mo.	300	5 1.7
Seattle, Wash.	600	120	20.0	Portland, Ore.	400	4 1.0
Detroit, Mich.	1,200	226	18.8	DeKalb, Ill.	120	0 0
				El Paso, Texas	5	0 0
				Eugene, Ore.	50	0 0
				Logan, Utah	100	0 0
Denver, Colo.	700	127	18.1	New Paltz, N.Y.	200	0 0
State College, Pa.	20	3	15.0	North Andover, Mass.	20	0 0
Ann Arbor, Mich.	100	14	14.0	Oxford, Ohio	75	0 0
Cleveland, Ohio	1,000	132	13.2	Pullman, Wash.	10	0 0
Connecticut	200	26	13.0	Wichita Falls, Texas	10	0 0
Madison, Wis.	300	37	12.3	National Teams	6000	2125 35.4
Lower Manhattan, N.Y.	1,250	152	12.2	Western	(541)	
Upper West Side, N.Y.	1,250	152	12.2	Southwest	(540)	
Boston, Mass.	2,000	242	12.1	Mid-Atlantic	(525)	
San Diego, Calif.	200	22	11.0	Southern	(519)	
Tallahassee, Fla.	200	21	10.5	General	325	180 55.4
Amherst, Mass.	100	10	10.0	TOTAL TO DATE	5,810	19.4
San Antonio, Texas	40	4	10.0	SHOULD BE	5,454	18.2
West Brattleboro, Vt.	20	2	10.0	GOAL	30,000	100.0



Photo by Candida McCollam

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New efforts needed in support of ERA

By CAROLINE LUND

The House of Representatives is scheduled to take up the women's Equal Rights Amendment Sept. 29. The amendment, which says that equal rights under the law cannot be denied or abridged on account of sex, was amended in a previous session to add the sentence, "This amendment shall not impair the validity of any law of the United States which exempts a person from compulsory military service or any law of the United States which reasonably promotes the health and safety of the people."

This amendment, introduced by Rep. Charles Wiggins (R-Calif.), would open the way to all kinds of exceptions to the sense of the original amendment. Rep. Bella Abzug has opposed the Wiggins rider, pointing out that any sort of discriminatory laws, including abortion laws, could be justified under the vague phrase about promoting the "health and safety of the people."

Unfortunately, in the past two

labor standards" are completely inadequate and there is no sense in holding them up as what we want. The number and quality of protective laws for women vary widely from state to state, with a great many women, such as agricultural and domestic workers, not covered at all. For instance, Marijean Suelzle from Berkeley National Organization for Women points out that under California protective laws, 27 percent of women are not covered by the state minimum wage and 36 percent are not covered by the maximum hours limitation.

Secondly, the type of rider proposed by the AFT has the same drawback as the Wiggins rider. It is so vague that it leaves the door open to all sorts of discriminatory laws. For instance, laws which prohibit women from working in certain occupations and laws which force women to leave their jobs at a certain point in pregnancy could be justified as preserving "existing labor standards."

And thirdly, with no ERA in effect,



New York, Aug. 26, 1970

Photo by Randy Furst

months two organizations have voted to reverse their previous positions of support to the ERA. At the national convention of the American Federation of Teachers in August, a motion was passed saying that the AFT joins with the AFL-CIO "in opposing the Equal Rights Amendment as presently worded," and that it would only support "an Equal Rights Amendment which provides that existing labor standards shall not be destroyed, but rather extended to all workers."

The AFT wants to add this rider to the ERA because it fears that protective laws for women workers would be invalidated by the amendment. A similar position was taken recently by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors (city council). This resolution gave "support in principle [to] the Equal Rights Amendment provided that appropriate amendments are included which would provide that existing labor standards shall not be destroyed, but rather extended to all workers of both sexes. . . ."

This position of opposition to the ERA unless it has a rider that "existing labor standards" not be destroyed but extended to all workers is wrong, for several reasons. First of all, "existing

federal court rulings are already ruling that special laws for women workers are inconsistent with Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. These rulings have come in response to suits brought by women workers who have found that protective laws are used by employers to discriminate against them. Although none of these cases has come before the U.S. Supreme Court, the lower courts have ruled unanimously in more than a dozen cases that protective laws for women only are invalid.

The ERA is a constitutional amendment which is long overdue. It simply states unambiguously, for the first time, that women are full citizens. A good approach to the ERA and the protective laws was outlined by Marijean Suelzle in an article entitled "The Politics of the Equal Rights Amendment." She suggests a three-pronged struggle: 1) fighting for passage of the ERA without any riders; 2) fighting for extension of state protective laws to all workers, including agricultural and domestic workers, men and women, in the cases where these laws are valid protection; and 3) fighting for adequate state and federal legislation to protect working conditions for all workers.

Abortion coalitions organize conferences, meetings, debates

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 26—The abortion law repeal campaign has generated a broad range of support in the past few weeks. With the opening of school, campuses are being flooded with literature for building the Nov. 20 demonstration, the first national women's march on Washington since the suffragists fought for the right to vote in the early 1900s.

Meetings are being held around the country as campuses open. Women from Madison, Wis., report that their first abortion meeting this fall drew 300 women, mostly from the university. Similar meetings were held in many other cities, including Boston, New York, Knoxville and Albuquerque.

Boston University has spearheaded the way in Massachusetts. Two large meetings have already been held there on the abortion issue, organized by the Boston Women's Abortion Action Coalition and BU Female Liberation. The first meeting was a teach-in, with speakers from the coalition and the Massachusetts Organization to Repeal Abortion Laws (MORAL), and Mary Daly, a noted Catholic theologian. Last week, Dr. Barbara Roberts, a project director of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), debated a member of the Value of Life Committee. Over 200 people attended the debate.

In New York, over 120 women formed the New York Women's Abortion Coalition at a representative meeting Sept. 22 which included women from Planned Parenthood, the National Organization for Women, and campuses and high schools in the New York area.

The Cleveland Abortion Project Coalition, which is affiliated to WONAAC, has obtained free office space from Case Western Reserve University, and has obtained endorsement from the campus women's liberation group. A conference is being planned for the Cleveland area the weekend of Oct. 23.

Albuquerque, N.M., has been the most recent addition to the list of cities organizing a local WONAAC affiliate. Requests for information on how to start abortion coalitions have also come from New Orleans, La., and Racine, Wis., in the past week.

Boston is only one of the many stops Dr. Roberts plans to make speaking for WONAAC prior to the Nov. 20 demonstration. Her travels have already taken her to Seattle, and she plans to speak in Atlanta, San Diego, Houston and Los Angeles as well. Announcement of her tour in the recently published WONAAC national newsletter resulted in many requests

for speaking engagements, from New Orleans to Domingo Hills, Calif.

Just about every major metropolitan area where there is an abortion action coalition has already organized to sponsor some kind of event, and many are planning conferences in the weeks ahead. The largest conference will be in California, where the Bay Area is hosting a western states conference to develop plans for the San Francisco component of the Nov. 20 demonstration.

The New Democratic Coalition is the most recent of many organizations to endorse WONAAC's abortion law repeal campaign. Representatives of national WONAAC will be speaking at the national gathering of the National Association to Repeal Abortion Laws this month on a panel "Perspectives for 1972."

The WONAAC national office will be hosting an open house on Thursday, Oct. 7 at its national offices in Washington, D.C., from 4:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. to help raise money for the national office.

The fund-raising campaign goal of \$34,000 to sustain the WONAAC abortion campaign through Nov. 20 is off to a good start, with women in Roanoke, Va., accepting a quota of \$500.

Shirley Wheeler has not yet been sentenced. She is the Florida woman who was convicted of "manslaughter" for having an "illegal abortion" (exercising her constitutional right to control her own body). She faces a possible 20-year sentence for this "crime." Women are urged to circulate petitions in their local areas. They should be sent to Governor Reubin Askew, State Capitol, Tallahassee, Fla. Copies should be sent to the WONAAC national office. The case will be appealed no matter what the outcome of the sentencing.

The WONAAC national newsletter is available for 25 cents per issue or \$3 for a subscription. The newsletter, as well as posters, stickers, brochures, leaflets and endorser cards can be obtained by writing to the WONAAC national office: 917 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone: (202) 347-0946.

The most recent piece of literature is a brochure containing speeches by Elma Barrera, Chicana organizer in Houston; Hanna Takashigi from San Francisco WONAAC; Marsha Coleman of the Black Task Force of WONAAC; and Janet Wingo of Welfare Rights Organization in Detroit. All the speeches were given at the national conference in July that founded WONAAC. A list of literature available can be obtained upon request from the WONAAC national office.

Attack on Cleve. abortion referral agency

Gale Shangold, Socialist Workers Party candidate for City Council in the 19th Ward of Cleveland, issued a statement denouncing a suit recently filed by the Cuyahoga County prosecutor against a Cleveland abortion referral agency. She stated: "I am 100 percent opposed to the suit against the West Shore Center, West Shore Personnel, Inc. and the Warren-Miles Corp. for activities in helping women who desire them to obtain legal abortions. I thoroughly agree with Thomas L. Pimbley, the main defendant, that women 'have the right to make this choice for themselves.'"

"On the pretext of challenging the center's non-profit status, the prosecutor's office has in fact launched a direct attack on the right of women to legal, safe abortions. In addition, the prosecutor's office has displayed the utmost hypocrisy, since no suit has ever been filed against the Catholic Church, whose nonprofit status has always been a legal fiction, and whose activity against the legalization of abortion violates every human code."

Shangold urged women and men to join the march on Washington, D.C., Nov. 20 for repeal of all abortion laws.

Detroit AFL-CIO protests war, freeze

Continued from page 1

human life," as thousands of women die each year from illegal abortions. Members of the coalition carried signs reading, "Abortion law repeal now!" Members of the National Organization for Women carried signs reading, "Freeze war, not wages."

Women from Wayne State University Women's Liberation related the struggle against the war and the wage freeze to their struggle as women for liberation.

Some of the most popular slogans were: "Freeze war, not wages," "Send money to Detroit, not Vietnam," "Who does the freeze squeeze?" and "Nixonomics: Freeze wages, raise profits."

One of the most inspiring aspects of the action was the sense of unity and solidarity exhibited by the picketers. Participation by every organization discontented with Nixon's economic policies was welcomed and encouraged.

The Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO Council, representing all the AFL-CIO-affiliated unions in the Detroit area, initiated the call for the demonstration. In a statement released Sept. 18 Tom Turner, president and John Gourlay, secretary-treasurer of the council, announced that the demonstration would protest Nixon's economic "game plan" and his failure to end the Vietnam war. "The invitation is being directed to all victims of Nixon's economic game plan, whoever they are, and whatever their victimization," the two leaders said.

250,000 leaflets

The council's plans to build the action included an aggressive advertising campaign, with distribution of 250,000 leaflets and with newspaper, radio and television advertising. A professional political advertising firm was engaged to handle the publicity campaign.

A five-man AFL-CIO committee was established to direct the mobilization of the unions. Its members were Mort Furay, president of Local 705 Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union; Doyle Worley, president of Printing Pressmen; Hubert Holley, secretary-treasurer of Division 26 of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees Union; Alex Harris, president of Detroit Painters Union; and William Van Zandt, head of District Council 77 of AFSCME.

The council then asked the Detroit Coalition to End the War Now for its endorsement and requested that the coalition mobilize the antiwar movement for the action. The Detroit coalition and the Detroit SMC gave their

enthusiastic endorsement and helped reach antiwar activists in every area of the city with news of the action. The SMC alone distributed 15,000 leaflets, on every college and high school, in the week of preparation for the action.

The Detroit coalition hosted a press conference Sept. 22 to announce final plans for the action. Speaking at the press conference were: Jim Lafferty, coordinator of the Detroit Coalition to End the War Now; Bill Carr, president UAW Local 160; Jerry Deneau, vice-president, Lithographers Union Local 96; Selma Goode, Detroit National Welfare Rights Organization and Westside Mothers; Lee Artz, Metropolitan Detroit SMC; and Lille Noble, Black Moratorium Committee and Black Students United Front of Highland Park High School.

Black students at Highland Park College held a rally Sept. 23 to protest the massacre at Attica and the murder of George Jackson. Large numbers of Black students attended that rally and then came down to Cobo Hall to tell Nixon what they thought of his racist policies.

The Detroit Federation of Teachers issued its own leaflet, which was sent to every teacher in the school system, encouraging them to participate.

The response of the people of Detroit to this united call to demonstrate against Nixon was very enthusiastic. The message from every sector of society represented was clear: we will no longer tolerate further abuse of our rights and living standards in order to continue a vicious, unjust war against the self-determination of the Vietnamese.

Tom Turner, president of the Detroit AFL-CIO Council, was very happy with the action. "I'm very pleased with the turnout tonight," he said. "I'm glad to see so many workers from different unions out here. And I'm especially pleased to see so many students and young people—they came from campuses all over Detroit."

Bill Carr, president of UAW Local 160, was also impressed by the action. "Of course, labor is still divided on the issue. For example, the Executive Board of our union voted to support Woodcock's position and discourage members from coming down. Even so, there are a lot of people from our local. And there are a lot of UAW individuals from other locals here, despite Woodcock. I see men from [locals] 600, 229, 155, 157, 329, 156." Carr said he expects a large labor turnout in Detroit for the Nov. 6 antiwar action, especially as it becomes

increasingly clear that Nixon's economic policies are designed to shift the burden of the war more directly onto the backs of the working people.

A member of the American Federation of Government Employees Local 1658, at the Army Tank Automotive Command of the Detroit Arsenal, said that he would like to have seen more federal employees, but that his union was behind the action 95 percent. He also said that 64 million people draw federal money, which Nixon has frozen, "and we're getting more and more angry with him." Many Black mem-

wage freeze with the war in the closest possible terms. Two of the AFL-CIO slogans for the action were: "Freeze war, not wages," and "Send money to Detroit, not Vietnam."

The council appealed for support and participation by every sector of the discontented population: workers, consumers, taxpayers, retired, jobless, youth, oppressed nationalities, and women. The invitation to demonstrate was directed to "All victims of Nixon's economic game plan, whoever they are and whatever their victimization." It underscored the mass appeal of the

Jenness blasts Nixon



The following statement was issued Sept. 25 by Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate Linda Jenness.

When Nixon spoke before the Detroit Economic Club Sept. 23 he was a bit more blunt than he is when he speaks before the American people. Because in Detroit he was speaking to his own people — businessmen, bankers and the politicians who represent them. So he felt free to come out with a little more of what he actually believes about the economy.

First of all, he declared that after the 90-day period, "wage-price constraints" would cover the whole economy and would last indefinitely. He proposed that the government pay subsidies to big businesses to "help them compete" in exporting their products abroad. And he completely ruled out any controls on corporate profits or any excess profits tax.

In regard to taxing "excess profits," Nixon explained that he didn't want to "penalize" any sector of the economy "for being successful." He went on to say, "I think we ought to reward success rather than to penalize it."

There is Nixon's program for the American economy in a nutshell—penalize the workers who are al-

ready struggling to make ends meet and reward those who make the greatest profits. And this is what the so-called wage-'price' freeze that Nixon imposed Aug. 15 is actually doing. The capitalists who run this country are not about to freeze prices or control profits.

Nixon was also a little more blunt than usual in explaining what this capitalist profit system means for our environment. "We are committed to cleaning up the air and cleaning up the water," he asserted, "but we are also committed to a strong economy and we are not going to allow the environmental issue to be used sometimes falsely and sometimes in a demagogic way basically to destroy the industrial system that made this the great country that it is."

What Nixon is really saying is that antipollution measures cost money, and he does not intend to require capitalists to pay for these measures out of their profits.

The Socialist Workers Party offers a totally different alternative. We call for an immediate end to the wage freeze. Against Nixon's "price freeze," we propose that the workers' standard of living be protected from skyrocketing prices by automatic cost-of-living increases.

Taxes on corporate profits should be greatly increased in order to help pay for the many social needs of the American people, including the necessary measures to control pollution. All income above \$25,000 should be taxed 100 percent. A 100-percent tax should be imposed on all war profits and on profits of companies that refuse to install antipollution devices.

We urge the labor movement to call an emergency congress of labor and its allies to map out a program of action against Nixon's wage freeze and Phase II of his economic policy.



Photo by Tom Vernier

Section of crowd demonstrating outside hall where Nixon spoke Sept. 23.

bers of the local, standing around, voiced their anger with Nixon's racist policies. One of them carried a sign of a Black worker with a screw through him.

The Sept. 23 Nixon demonstration marks a significant step forward for the antiwar movement and for the ongoing political radicalization in America.

It was the first such action initiated by a section of the labor movement, and the Detroit AFL-CIO itself took the political initiative in linking the

antiwar movement's fall offensive, and shows the tremendous potential that exists for involving the labor movement in future antiwar activities.

The success of this action will encourage further and deeper labor participation in antiwar activities, even if certain sectors of the bureaucracy hesitate or oppose it. The participation of UAW members, against the direct instructions of Woodcock, makes this clear. Such participation will also serve to put the pressure on the bureaucrats to get involved or lose the support of union members.

In Our Opinion

Labor and Nov. 6

Nixon's wage freeze is generating resistance from American workers who do not want to sacrifice their standard of living for U.S. aggression in Indochina. More and more unions are refusing to go along with the myth that wage increases cause inflation and instead are putting the blame where it belongs—on government war spending.

As a result, labor support for the fall antiwar offensive, culminating in the mass demonstrations Nov. 6 in 16 cities, is greater than before any previous antiwar mobilization including the April 24 actions in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco. Endorsement by trade-union officials for Nov. 6 has come earlier and in greater numbers. A statement against the war and the wage freeze signed by over 170 trade-union officials as well as some local unions is being distributed by the National Peace Action Coalition.

Unions are also displaying greater initiative in building antiwar actions and in mobilizing their own members for these actions. For example, the Executive Board of the Minnesota Federation of Teachers passed a resolution endorsing Nov. 6, and it also designated an official representative to work with the Minnesota Peace Action Coalition and set up an internal committee to mobilize its membership for Nov. 6.

The State Executive Committee of the California Federation of Teachers, which actively supported the April 24 action, has taken a similar position.

Unions in Atlanta, New York and Chicago are printing leaflets for local antiwar coalitions to help build the Nov. 6 actions. In the April 24 action, unions like Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Employees and District 65 of the Distributive Workers union chartered buses and trains to transport their members to Washington, D.C. It can be expected that more unions will join the effort to transport workers to the 16 regional centers where actions will be held Nov. 6.

The expansion of labor support for the antiwar movement was most dramatically illustrated in the Sept. 23 Detroit demonstration against Nixon, the war and the wage freeze, sponsored by the Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO Council.

This action represented something new. It signaled the initiative of organized labor in taking an important step toward involving new, powerful layers of the working class in the antiwar struggle and the fight against the wage freeze. At the same time, the unions called on other movement organizations—students, Black groups, women, anyone who had reasons to oppose Nixon's foreign and domestic policies—to join in the demonstration.

This is in direct opposition to the attempts by AFL-CIO President George Meany to support the war and to dissociate the country's largest trade-union organization from the struggles for social change that are sweeping this country.

Another aspect of the new dimension of mass support for Nov. 6 is indicated by the increased possibilities of convincing city governments to publicly oppose the war and endorse the fall antiwar offensive. Both the Minneapolis City Council and the Ramsey County (St. Paul) Board of Commissioners as well as the governor of Minnesota have endorsed Nov. 6 and urged citizens of those cities to participate.

Also Bronx (New York) Borough President Robert Abrams, declared Oct. 13 "Take Bronx out of the war day." Such antiwar resolutions by city governments can be won in many other cities and open up vast opportunities for the antiwar movement. These cities can be pressed to support their words with action—to finance publicity for the Nov. 6 demonstrations, to publish antiwar literature, and to allow city facilities to be used by the antiwar movement.

Another important development is the size and enthusiasm of Student Mobilization Committee meetings on high schools and college campuses during the first weeks of school. This promises a massive outpouring of student opposition to the war for the Nov. 3 nationwide student strike.

Along with the wage freeze, Nixon's relentless attempt to win a military victory in Vietnam is also producing the continued growth of antiwar sentiment. And the growing disintegration of the U.S. Army due to antiwar sentiment among GIs is destroying Nixon's claim that the war must be continued in order to protect the GIs there.

To highlight and mobilize both GI and veteran opposition to the war, Vietnam Veterans Against the War has called for local actions on Oct. 25, Veterans Day. These actions can play an important role in helping to bring to the nation's attention the extent of GI opposition to the war.

In the context of this growing mass sentiment for antiwar action, it is more important than ever for all sectors of the antiwar movement to work together to make Oct. 13 and Nov. 6 the most powerful protest for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Indochina yet seen in this country.

Listen Whiteman

The following poem was sent to The Militant from Paul T. Lyons, presently imprisoned in a maximum security cellblock at Huntingdon State "Correctional" Institution. — Editor.

Whiteman I remember the death of Brother George Jackson the Black Revolutionary MURDERED! Then there's the Brothers at San Quentin and Attica, and no one can count the Black prisoners in all U.S. penitentiaries, the ones that never made the news Think about the Blackmen that you have gun down and sent to the death chair.

Remember the suffering and sorrow you made my brothers bear behind dark prison walls I'm constantly reminded every moment of the day and night in my dreams

You took my mind and body and momentarily I went dead But my brothers of today have arisen from thy deathbed I remember, they remember, all the Black souls you've slain They're angry Blackmen used to death, hunger and pain There will be Jacksons and more Jacksons again Blood will run from every hill and in every city street We'll be fighting, killings and dying, no matter where it is we meet Yes whiteman I remember, I remember all too well

And this place you call your heaven, will soon be your hell For such a crime that was so inhumane and cowardly The people called for justice in vain The murderers now wear a star for law

Showing that to kill Black Revolutionaries is nothing at all This is the justice and law Black-folks and Black revolutionaries face in this land of America. Will we rise up and make an honorable stand?

If people bring so much courage to the world, the world has to murder them to break them; so of course they murder them

The world breaks one and afterwards many are strong at broken places

But those that will not break it kills It kills the very good and the gentle and the very brave impartially. ALL POWER TO THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS

Price freeze fraud

I drive an express truck in the metropolitan Boston area which frequently carries various imported goods from the docks or importers' warehouses to retailers throughout Massachusetts. I also handle the bills and papers associated with these goods so I can see the wholesale price change when it occurs.

Immediately after Tricky Dick announced his "wage-price freeze" and the 10 percent surcharge on imported goods, the next day in fact, I noticed that all my delivery bills were marked or stamped to the effect that "prices of imported goods reflect the 10 percent surcharge."

The prices of all these articles were 10 percent higher, though I knew that no 10 percent import tax was ever paid on them because they had been imported weeks or months before the tax went into effect. I knew because I picked up some of these goods at the docks myself and gen-

Letters

erally knew when any of the other drivers made pickups at the docks and what they picked up. Naturally, the retailers to whom I delivered the goods passed this 10 percent shake-down right on to the consumer.

At the same time, I got this sterling lesson in the economic patriotism of industry where the "price freeze" is concerned, I got another lesson in their pious zeal where the "wage freeze" is concerned. My boss had been stalling on a raise I'd been trying to squeeze out of him for several weeks. I'd about got him cornered when wages were frozen. Naturally, he "couldn't possibly" give me a raise because "the government wouldn't allow it."

If the government won't allow wage increases, why did they allow the price increases I told you about? *The Militant* is the only paper I've seen that has got the answer to that one.

Walter Shaffer
Boston, Mass.

Norwegian Marxists

The Editorial Board of *Klassekampen* would like to suggest a mutual exchange of our two periodicals. *Klassekampen* is the central organ of the Norwegian Marxist-Leninists. It was founded in February 1969, and is a monthly. The first issue was printed in 3,500 copies; currently we print 22,000 copies, and the circulation is still rising.

Ivar Gjerde
for the Editorial Board
Oslo, Norway

One-pocket shirts

On Sept. 1, the Office of Emergency Preparedness (wage-price freeze board) told a group of manufacturers that they could raise prices if they improved their product—like putting an extra pocket or monograms on shirts. On Sept. 7, I was in a Sears-Roebuck retail store. And here is what I saw:

A large table of men's shirts—with a huge sign above it reading "One-pocket shirt sale"—for \$1.77. It didn't take this huge retailer long to get the message.

Marvel Scholl
New York, N. Y.

Italian women

I read your article, in the Sept. 10 *Militant*, about Italian women fighting for abortion. First of all, I am very surprised that you quote an article from the *New York Times*: I think it is a racist article (for instance, the fantastic story about two women "literally dragged away," as they are signing the petition for abortion!).

The *Times* reports a statement by Alma Sabatini. We know Sabatini very well; she is a member of the petty-bourgeois Radical Party (Partito Radicale) and the statement (I don't know whether it is a statement by Sabatini or an invention by the *Times*) is very far from the Italian reality.

The Women's Liberation Movement in Italy is composed of four (or five) very small groups, bourgeois and ultraleft oriented, angry, fighting one against the other, organizing a few dozen women in all.

We think that the new radicalized generations in Italy will discover the need for special action to liberate women; but the first action on

The Great Society

this road is only an attempt of the Radical Party to raise money and recruit activists (the Radical Party, now with an ultraleft position, was sometime ago a supporter of the fascist leader Randolph Pacciardi!). The right wing of the Italian Socialist Party is also engaged in "liberating women"; but it is only the old "laical" demagoguery of this party, which participates in the cabinet with the Italian big bourgeoisie.

I repeat: the time will come for a mass movement of the Italian women struggling for women's rights. But today, all support to such a so-called "movement" is a mistake.

Edgardo Pellegrini
Editor, *Bandiera Rossa*
Rome, Italy

Literature on women

Please hear my plea for help! I'm a Vista volunteer teaching in an experimental school for dropouts here in Cheyenne. Here's my problem: some of the girls are interested in Women's Lib, but they are young and have been out of school for quite a while and have much difficulty understanding the rhetoric. I'd love to educate them in this most vital area, but they need publications that are relatively simple. If you have anything we could use, it would be much appreciated.

C. O.
Cheyenne, Wyo.

Irish protest

As you have probably noted from the newspapers, events in Ireland are coming to a head; the tripartite talks between Heath, Faulkner and Lynch are evidence of this. It is vital that the brave people of the North, who have endured so much over the past 50 years, are not sold out just at the point of victory.

The Irish Republican Clubs are holding a week of protest outside the BOAC Offices, Fifth Ave. at 45th St., beginning Monday, Oct. 4th at 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. The demonstration will then continue every night of the week at the same time, ending with an Irish Freedom Rally on Saturday at 2 p.m. We are calling for an end to Internment, release of the prisoners, and the removal of British troops from Ireland.

According to the British propaganda machine, protests of the atrocities in Ireland are dying out, the Irish are "too apathetic" and "too busy fighting each other" to offer any real resistance or support for their own people overseas. Next week we will—WITH YOUR HELP—prove the British to be wrong once again about Irishmen, as they have been wrong about us so many times in the past. WITH YOUR HELP we will CLOSE DOWN BOAC for all business purposes and we will demonstrate by our numbers that the Irish are still strong in New York.

Mary Cotter, Chairman
National Organizing Committee
Irish Republican Clubs U. S. A. and Canada

The letters 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. Please indicate if your name may be used or if you prefer that your initials be used instead.

A candidate's candidate—Presidential hopeful Sam Yorty, mayor of Los Angeles and sturdy exemplar of the democratic process, rose to the defense of Nguyen Van Thieu against various carping critics who have been bleating about the scarcity of contestants in the upcoming Saigon presidential contest. Thieu, Yorty explained, is merely trying "to put in some election laws which would prevent them from having dozens of candidates and a great splintering of the vote."

Put some fun into the freeze—Martha Mitchell digs the wage freeze. The way for women to back Our President, she says, is: "Go out and spend your money and enjoy yourself." She said she was doing her bit for the country by ordering eight new dresses from a New York designer. "I think everybody should have a good time," she soberly declared.

Blood, sweat and speedup—Gerald Loeb, a deep-thinking syndicated columnist, gets down to basics about the financial crisis. The solution, he discloses, "consists simply in increased productivity. . . . A full and honest day's work for a day's pay is what ensures a strong and stable currency. . . . We need a return to old-fashioned patriotism." And none of those shibboleths about an "honest" day's pay.

Contemporary graffiti dep't—On the toilet wall of a Seattle bar: "Christ is the answer." And below, "What is the question?"

The blessed poor—At the insistence of Congress, the Agriculture Dep't revoked a ruling which had permitted impoverished citizens to receive a maximum of 49 cents cash change from federal food stamp purchases. The Great White Fathers in Washington were concerned that the poor might make repeated coupon purchases and build up a cash reserve which they might spend on such prohibited items as cigarettes and beer.

Two questions to Spiro—If, as you recently explained to the governors' conference, increased profits are good for poor people, are we correct in assuming the converse is also true; that dwindling profits are good for corporations? And, secondly, "If every single one of us is in partnership with every profit-making corporation," why haven't we been receiving our monthly dividends?

Gift item—For the friend who has everything, including flies, a Beverly Hills shop offers a Needlepoint Fly Swatter kit. Complete with frame, pattern and yarns. \$10.

No upset intended—We don't mean to bug our addicted friends, but University of Oklahoma researchers believe they have determined the mechanism by which coffin nails cause ulcers. They said nicotine absorbed in the bloodstream inhibits secretion of an acid neutralizer.

Extracurricular activities dep't—A New York City cop was arrested on charges of growing marijuana plants behind the mounted patrol stable in Central Park.

They do the best they can—Those who have been badmouthing California politicians with the charge that they're not doing anything to prepare for coming earthquakes may be surprised to know that a state legislative committee appropriated \$100,000 to determine if the state capitol would survive another quake.

Thought for the week—"We are not going to be able to decrease military spending. If we are going to implement President Nixon's policy to bring about a full generation of peace, now is not the time to reduce military expenditures."—Defense Sec'y Melvin Laird.

—HARRY RING

¡La Raza en Acción!

Nixon's wage freeze not only freezes existing inequalities of which La Raza is a prime victim but is also being used as a club against Black and Brown workers.

On Sept. 16, the Senate subcommittee on Labor held a hearing with Black and Chicano farmworkers from across the country and representatives of their employers, according to the Sept. 17 *New York Times*. The farmworkers were requesting the same minimum wage coverage as that in other industries.

The majority of farmworkers are not presently covered by the federal minimum wage, which other workers have had for over three decades. For the small minority of farmworkers who are covered, the federal minimum is \$1.30 an hour. For workers in other industries the minimum is \$1.60.

The Senate is now considering increasing the federal minimum for all workers to \$2.25 an hour and to extend coverage to farmworkers who are not now covered. But in order to win this victory, farmworkers will have to fight against the American Farm Bureau Federation, which represents 1,943,000 farmers and is a leader of the powerful farm lobby. The federation was instrumental in preventing until 1966 the passage of even the limited legislation which now covers some farmworkers.

Matt Triggs, speaking for the farm federation at last week's hearings, argued that protective legislation giving farmworkers a higher minimum wage and greater coverage, would "hurt the Nixon administration's efforts to control inflation" and lead to the devaluation of the dollar.

"An increase in the level or coverage of minimum wage and overtime requirements," he said, "would operate to push up the whole wage-price structure with harmful consequences to the general public. . . ." This is the same argument with which Nixon is trying to justify his wage-freeze.

The falseness of Trigg's contention was exposed by a representative of the Migrant Legal Action Program Inc., a Washington group organized to aid migrant farmworkers, who called the wages paid to hired hands a "minute part" of farm costs. He added that "farmworkers, few of whom earn the \$3,200 a year that the government considers the poverty level for a family of four, should not continue to be required to 'subsidize' farm production with labor so cheap that they must deny their children an education because the family needs the earnings in the fields."

The national representative for rural affairs of the American Friends Service Committee testified at the hearings that last year one-fourth of the farm wage workers in the country were under 16 years old. She explained that farmers hire these youths because employees under 16

years of age are not covered by the \$1.30 federal minimum.

The point was driven home by one young farmworker who explained that he, his parents and his younger brothers, including a 10-year-old, averaged 23 cents an hour each working 12 hour days, seven days a week for two and a half months in Minnesota sugar beet fields this summer.

But the working masses are hardly swallowing Nixon's attempt to put the blame on them for the economic crisis created by the war in Indochina.

And he will find it especially hard to convince La Raza that the poverty-stricken farmworkers will have to "sacrifice" themselves to help control inflation, while allowing the rich farm owners to get richer.

The editorial in the Sept. 11 *Ya Mero!*, discussing the fraud of Nixon's so-called "price freeze," stated: "Under President Nixon's orders, prices were 'frozen' in this country for 90 days. . . . Neither commercial prices nor wages can be raised.

"But I'll bet 10 to 5 that you did not know that agricultural products are not included in the 'freeze.' In other words, the ranchers are exempt, as always."

The Attica rebellion poignantly demonstrated again that the force of the Puerto Rican nationalist movement has penetrated the stone walls of this country's gruesome prisons.

According to the Sept. 13 *New York Times*, the inmates were demanding, among other things, the establishment of a Spanish-language library, a Spanish-speaking doctor or interpreters who would accompany Spanish-speaking inmates to medical interviews, and the recruitment and employment of a significant number of Spanish-speaking officers.

It should also be noted that at least two of the inmates killed in the massacre, according to an incomplete listing in the Sept. 17 *New York Times*, were Latinos—Santiago Santos and Rafael Vasquez.

Among the many actions being taken around the country in defense of the Attica inmates, all the leading radical Puerto Rican organizations in New York City joined a coalition with various Black organizations and individuals to call a massive protest demonstration in the Black and Puerto Rican communities Sept. 18. Present at the planning meeting for the march and rally were representatives of the Young Lords Party, the Puerto Rican Student Union, and the MPI (Pro-Independence Movement of Puerto Rico.)

—MIRTA VIDAL

Call for national Black political convention

By DERRICK MORRISON

The call for a national Black political convention in March 1972 was issued by an eastern regional conference of the Congress of African People (CAP) held Sept. 2-6.

The conference, held in Newark at the West Kinney Junior High School, featured 11 workshops, as well as afternoon and evening rallies. Judging from attendance at these rallies and in some of the workshops, not more than 300 people seem to have gathered. Yet conference organizers reported over 1,000 in attendance to the news media.

Some of the speakers at the evening rallies included representatives to the United Nations from the Republics of Tanzania and Guinea, Sharfudine Khan of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), Les Campbell of The East in Brooklyn, Hayward Henry, chairman of CAP, and Imamu Amiri Baraka (Leroi Jones) of the Committee For a Unified Newark (CFUN).

The people assembled came principally from Newark, New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington, D. C. Representatives from CFUN led the political liberation workshop, as well as several others.

In the political liberation workshop, a great deal of time was spent discussing the need to consolidate and structure the regional organization of CAP. CAP itself was designed as a coalition of Black organizations, a vehicle to facilitate organizational unity.

The CFUN representatives indicated that they had recently been organizing local CAP chapters in New Jersey, and that this was part of the process of preparing for the 1972 election campaign.

They also talked at length about the Political School of Kawaida. This is a school for the study of politics and political organization under the auspices of CFUN. It seeks to attract people from around the Northeast to

study Newark as a "prototype" for the achievement of Black political organization.

However, in pushing Newark as a model there was no assessment of the city administration of Mayor Kenneth Gibson. CFUN played a major role in electing Gibson last year. And since then, there has been no substantial change in the institutions oppressing and exploiting the Black community. In fact, conditions have grown worse while Gibson buys time by appointing Black faces here and there.

This aloofness from any analysis also marked the discussion on the projected national Black political convention in 1972. It should be stated here that not more than 50 people attended this workshop, with no representatives from the recently formed African People's Nationalist Party in Brooklyn.

As the CFUN spokesmen unfolded plans for the convention, they were ambiguous at best on whether a Pan-African nationalist party would emerge out of such a gathering, or whether it would favor a perpetuation of Black people's dependence on the Democratic Party.

The workshop chairman talked profusely about how a Pan-African or Black political party would be formed at the convention. But then he also mentioned plans in New Jersey on the part of CFUN to run as "African Nationalist Democrats" in the 1972 Democratic Party election primary. When a spokesman from the Socialist Workers Party attempted to point out the contradiction in the two perspectives, he was drowned out with red-baiting attacks by CFUN and CAP spokesmen. The chairman denied that he had ever mentioned running in the Democratic Party.

At the Sept. 5 evening rally, Imamu Sukumu of Western Regional CAP in San Diego, who was chairing the rally, attacked the SWP. He was upset over the revolutionary literature and



Newark's Mayor Gibson hasn't improved conditions signaled by 1967 uprising.

Militant sales table set up by supporters of the SWP '72 presidential campaign.

Baraka, in his speech that night, reproached the Black ultralefts and romanticists of revolution for having isolated themselves from the Black community. He also berated utopian Pan-Africanists for wanting to flee from the struggle by repatriating themselves on the African continent. Curiously however, for all of his thrusts at the ultralefts, Baraka had no harsh words for an even greater obstacle in the path of the struggle—the Black reformists. The faint-hearted, double-talking types like Rev. Jesse Jackson, Rep. Ron Dellums (D-Calif.), Rep. Shirley Chisholm (D-N.Y.), Julian Bond, Democratic legislator in Georgia, and Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.) escaped unscathed in Baraka's tirade. And after it was all over, Baraka unabashedly stated that a Pan-African nationalist political party would be created at the March '72 convention.

This again ran contrary to press statements issued by conference organizers, which talked of running state-

wide "Black tickets," and a "national Black political strategy" aimed at influencing next year's national convention of the Democratic Party.

Despite these contradictory statements—whether Baraka naively thinks that the path toward a Black political party lies through the Democratic Party, or whether his talk of a Pan-African party is just a cover for operations in the two major capitalist parties—one thing is clear: He sees no starting point for Black political activity other than in the Democratic Party. This is in spite of the fact that the historical path is strewn with the bones and skeletons of movements that tried to remain independent and work in the Democratic Party too.

Such a perspective as Baraka's will therefore be an obstacle not only to any effort at building a mass, independent, Black political party, but to any attempt to build independent nationalist organizations as stepping stones to the party.

Hopefully, the March '72 convention will serve as an arena to achieve some clarity on these questions.

Women: The Insurgent Majority

From June 1970 to June 1971, the number of persons who want work but have stopped looking because they think it's useless has risen from 580,000 to 685,000. According to Labor Department statistics reported in the Sept. 21 *Wall Street Journal*, all of this rise has been made up of women. One year ago, women constituted 65 percent of these "discouraged workers," and now they constitute 71 percent. These unemployed who have given up looking for jobs are not included in the official unemployment figures that are issued each month.

The October 1971 issue of *(More)*, a journalism review, contained an expose of *Life* magazine's suppression of a review by feminist Susan Brownmiller of Norman Mailer's book *The Prisoner of Sex*.

Brownmiller's review was approved by *Life*'s review editor and was scheduled to appear in the June 18 issue. She was even paid for it. Then it didn't appear.

It turns out that Mailer got wind of the review and wrote a letter of protest to *Life* editors, who promptly cut out the review. *(More)* points out that both *The Prisoner of Sex* and another Mailer book, *Of A Fire on the Moon*, were published by Little, Brown—which is a subsidiary of Time-Life.

All charges against birth control advocate Bill Baird were dismissed in a Suffolk County, N.Y., district court Sept. 21. He had been charged with impairing the morals of a minor through giving a lecture on birth control and abortion at a Suffolk County women's liberation meeting. Nancy Manfredonia, who was sitting in the meeting with her 14-month-old daughter on her lap, was also charged with the same offense.

This charge against Baird and Manfredonia was dropped, but three new charges were brought against Baird by the county police department—impairing the morals of another minor in the audience, obstructing governmental operations, and violation of a section of the State Education Law relating to display of birth control devices.

After dismissing these charges, the judge said he would speak to the police commissioner who was responsible for the arrests of Baird and Manfredonia and tell him that in future cases of this kind, "I want to be sure we have a better case."

Five Black women teachers have brought a class action suit against the school authorities of the state of Alabama for discrimination against women. The women are challenging the school system's policy of dismissing or forcing the resignation of teachers who become pregnant. The National Education Association is supporting their suit, but the Alabama Education Association has refused to do so.

According to Joe L. Reed, associate director of the AEA, this discriminatory policy against women has especially been used against Blacks to "get rid of Black teachers." Reed was formerly head of the all-Black Professional Teachers Organization, which merged with the white AEA.

The sisters bringing the suit are: Julia C. Ford, Mary Ellen Calhoun, Mattie S. Coleman, Della Gooden, and Sallie A. Swain.

Dr. John W. Dorsey, national president of the American Urological Association, thinks vasectomy (male sterilization) is wrong because it's bad "to interfere with the basic ego of the male." Apparently he thinks women don't have a "basic ego." Also, former president Dr. Donald J. Jaffar considers the operation morally reprehensible because, "Isn't the wrong one being sterilized? The one having the babies is the woman." The AUA is the organization of doctors who are most likely to perform vasectomies. This information comes from the Aug. 30 issue of *Second Coming*, magazine of Austin Women's Liberation.

Dr. Joseph Goldzieher is the doctor from the Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio who performed a birth control experiment on poor Chicana women who had come to him for birth control pills. He didn't inform them—much less ask their permission—that they were being used as guinea pigs, and 10 of them had to endure unwanted pregnancies.

This racist doctor will be put on the spot at a public meeting sponsored by the San Antonio ACLU Sept. 29. Dr. Goldzieher will speak, along with Bobbie Nelson, a women's rights attorney, on the subject, "The Ethics of Human Experimentation in Medical Research."

Concerned Chicana Women and San Antonio Women's Liberation are organizing large numbers of women to come to the meeting to confront Dr. Goldzieher and make a forceful stand for the right of women to control their own bodies and lives.

— CAROLINE LUND

Opposition mounts to Thieu's 'election'

By DICK ROBERTS

SEPT. 28—With less than one week to go before President Nguyen Van Thieu's one-man "election," opposition to the U. S. puppet government in Saigon has reached unprecedented levels.

"Men who for years have remained silent are now joining the opposition to the president's decision to run unopposed," *New York Times* correspondent Gloria Emerson reported from Saigon Sept. 23.

"The swell of opinion against President Thieu grows. A major theme of the attacks is anti-Americanism, born of a widespread disgust that it is foreigners who support and protect a government they cannot tolerate," Emerson stated.

On Sept. 23, the Saigon Senate called on Thieu to postpone the Oct. 3 elections because his one-man campaign would lead to "disaster." During three hours of debate, not one senator defended Thieu's position. "The speakers not only denounced the one-man election but also had some harsh words for President Nixon," according to the *New York Times*.

A coalition of forces opposed to Thieu was formed Sept. 26. Grandiosely entitled the "People's Coordinating Committee Against Dictatorship," the coalition included supporters of Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky and General Duong Van Minh—both, former dictators of the Saigon regime.

More significant has been the outspoken criticism of Washington's policies by Thieu's opponents and the staging of anti-American demonstrations by students and Saigon army veterans. U. S. military personnel are confined to bases for the duration of the "election" period.

"The United States government has become the one enemy for us," a former deputy to the Saigon government told *Times* reporter Gloria Emerson. "To attack and destroy Thieu, we must attack those who support him," the deputy continued.

A leader of the Saigon Buddhist Student Group stated, "We are trying now to explain to the people that Mr. Thieu is only a slave of the Americans, and we must influence the American people to put pressure on their government to get all Americans—military, civilian, and all their machinery—out of here."

Thousands of armed special police are stationed in Saigon to suppress antigovernment demonstrations.

The escalation of opposition to the Thieu regime has focused world attention on the real meaning of Nixon's "Vietnamization" policies and the total fraud of Washington's pretense that U. S. forces are supporting "self-determination" for the Vietnamese.

U. S. military might in Southeast Asia props up a hated dictatorial regime that would collapse in an instant without this support.

Thieu's "four no's" underline the point. The dictator promises: no coalition government, no neutralism, no Communist participation in politics and no loss of territory. This has never been contradicted by Washington. It means permanent counterrevolutionary rule in Saigon—and permanent U. S. military and financial support.

Sectors of the American ruling class who favor speedier U. S. withdrawal and who look toward some sort of coalition government as an alternative to the present Saigon regime are finding the Thieu farce pretty hard to swallow.

The *New York Times* published a lengthy ex-

posé of the cesspool of Saigon politics in its Sunday magazine Sept. 26. The article was written from Saigon by correspondent Tom Buckley. Here are some of Buckley's observations:

● In the U. S.-Saigon military invasion of Laos last spring, "at least half the Vietnamese invasion force was killed, wounded or captured." Thus, "Thieu's popularity, which had never been great, declined to the vanishing point even before the election muddle."

● Throughout Thieu's administration, "despite the assurances of the [U. S.] embassy that a start was being made toward representative government, it was business as usual. The military and the police wield total power in South Vietnam, and Thieu consolidated his position by getting rid of Ky's allies. . . ."

● The assignment of province chief is "usually sold for sums up to \$50,000. As a highly regarded adviser to the embassy stated, 'The province chiefs and their equivalents in the urban precincts are key elements in the financial harvesting of the generals' power apparatus. There is no such thing as an honest province chief.'"

● "As Thieu strengthened his hand, bribery became commonplace and open. The recipients themselves made jokes about it and spent a lot of time devising ways to increase the going rate. One favored method was to reject almost every government bill the first time it was proposed, wait for the shower of piasters to descend, and then reconsider and pass it."

● "In and out of government, even non-Communist dissidents have been imprisoned, hounded into exile or occasionally murdered—a crime that can always be blamed on the Vietcong." There are "tens of thousands of political prisoners" in Saigon.

Buckley describes the sordid history of Thieu's rise to power. "It is generally assumed that [U. S. Ambassador to Saigon Ellsworth] Bunker urged Thieu's election, since many Americans had come to believe that the slim, dashing, mustachioed airman [Ky] might be just a bit too dashing, while Thieu suggested stability and, more important, a certain plastic quality."

What this paragraph means is that Washington picked and financed Thieu, just as Nixon is standing by Thieu today and putting pressure on the bourgeois opponents of Thieu, particularly in the military, not to make trouble.

The *Times* reported from Saigon Sept. 23 that "United States officials have passed the word to South Vietnamese generals that any coup d'état against [Thieu] would lead to the ending of American support."

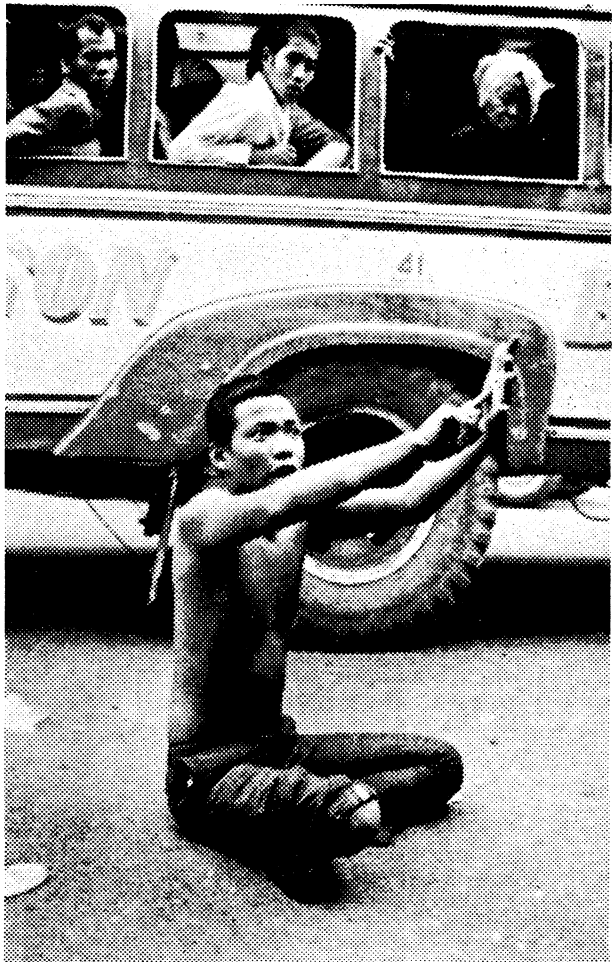
A U. S. official told the *Times* that the Saigon generals "have now been reminded that they cannot mess around in politics and expect to remain strong—that it would not be good for the country—and that their recent decision to stand above the present political troubles is the right course."

The cynicism is remarkable. As if there was one iota of concern in Washington about what is "good for the country" of South Vietnam! And this is couched in Washington's orders to the Saigon military not to interfere with Thieu! Only Thieu himself seems to have outdone the doubletalk.

In a speech over the government-owned TV network in Saigon Sept. 27, Thieu declared, "Despite all the controversy, I believe everyone realizes in his own heart that this is the most democratic period Vietnam has ever known."



President Nguyen Van Thieu



Legless veteran demonstrates against Thieu in Saigon.

Congress extends draft two more years

By MICHAEL SMITH

The Nixon administration, helped by the Pentagon's heavy lobbying and guidance from segregationist Senator John Stennis (D-Miss.), nailed down a "victory," as they termed it, in the Senate Sept. 21 when the 13th consecutive two-year draft bill was adopted 55 to 30. Capitulation by Senate "doves" on their much touted filibuster insured the draft's extension.

Selective Service System officials indicated they will begin processing men for induction as soon as the Pentagon tells them how many to draft.

The maintenance of a colossal 2.5 million person military apparatus—which could not continue by relying on volunteers, as Lieut. Gen. George I. Forsythe admitted the day of passage—is thus legally insured through June 1973, a non-election year.

The opinion of General Forsythe, who was put in charge of the Army's effort to achieve an all-volunteer force, is shared by most of the top brass

and Congressional "hawks."

Due to mass antiwar sentiment Congress could not quickly, as it had in the past, approve new draft legislation by the June 30 expiration date. The bill became the most controversial in Congress this year, and the president's authority to conscript men lapsed for the first time in a quarter of a century.

"In the end," the *New York Times* reported Sept. 22, "Congress gave President Nixon almost precisely what he originally asked for," including "no significant limits on his war or defense policy."

Key provisions of the Draft Extension Act are: ● Nixon was given authority, which he says he will use, to abolish the 2S student deferment for the incoming college freshman class.

● \$1.8-billion was voted for an increase in pay for first-term enlisted men and junior officers. A first lieutenant will now receive at least \$11,045, a private first class, \$5,663. Combat bonuses of up to \$3,000 will be paid, says Nixon, to men

who enlist in combat specialties.

● Basic Bill of Rights due-process measures have been enacted enabling men to present witnesses before their draft boards, get a quorum at meetings, receive written reports of adverse decisions, and appear in person before appeal boards.

Geoff Mirelowitz, a member of the Student Mobilization Committee staff in New York and a leading high school antiwar organizer last year in Chicago, was asked by the *Militant* for his opinion on the effect of the law.

"A lot of people were watching this closely, many counting on Senator Gravel's promised filibuster. I think many are realizing that the best way to 'lobby' is in the streets like on Nov. 6. You can't rely on the Democrats and Republicans, that's my opinion," he said.

"What effect will this have on the high school antiwar movement?" he was asked.

"I think it's obvious. It'll continue to grow."

AFSCME president backs prison guards against rebel inmates

By CAROLINE LUND

There are 8,000 prison guards in the state of New York who are members of Security Unit Employees Council 82, which is affiliated with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees union. Jerry Wurf, president of AFSCME, announced Sept. 22 that prison guards were demanding the creation of special, maximum security prisons in order to isolate "incurable" prisoners.

Wurf threatened that guards would stage a "lockout" if this demand and others were not met by Oct. 7. The "lockout" would consist of locking prisoners into their cells and feeding them, but refusing to carry out any of their other duties.

Wurf contended that six to 10 percent of the prison population were "incurables," and declared that "our people" could identify which prisoners were the "incurables."

Another demand of the guards was that they be provided with training programs on how to control prison revolts, to be taught by state police

of the fence as Deputy "Correction" Commissioner Harold Butler, who explained the concept of a political prison in more detail. He told the press that a special maximum security prison was needed for "the more militant people, the aggressive people, . . . so that they won't spread their poison" to other inmates. Butler said that 95 percent of the militant prisoners would be Black. They would be "those most difficult to handle, those who incite to riot, those who refuse to obey orders, those who harass employees, those who try to promote problems."

What Wurf and the prison officials and guards speak of as "incurability," "aggressiveness," and "militancy" is simply the growing determination of prisoners to fight for their elementary rights as human beings. The "poison" that they fear spreading to the other inmates is simply self-respect, courage, and dedication to the struggle to achieve a humane existence for all the prisoners in this country.

The idea that prison revolts can be eliminated by isolating "militants"

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a division of the Justice Department, made a survey in 1970 of the 4,037 jails in the U.S. and found the following:

86 percent had no facilities whatsoever for recreation or even exercise.

89 percent had no educational facilities.

49 percent had no medical facilities.

26 percent had no visiting facilities.

1.4 percent had no toilets.

More than half the inmates of jails have not been convicted of any crime, but are awaiting trial.

Furthermore, according to the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, 95 percent of prison guards are white and 95 percent are male. Twenty-six percent are over 50, while only 12 percent are under 30.

or other "law enforcement" agencies.

To attempt to soften these racist, reactionary demands, the guards also threw in a demand for vocational training for the prisoners and efforts to meet their physical needs.

This disgusting spectacle—a labor official representing and taking the side of prison guards who are raising demands against the prisoners—runs counter to the whole tradition of the trade-union movement was founded upon, the tradition of representing working men and women in struggle against the capitalist employers.

The function of prison guards and officials—like the police—is to enforce the sanctity of the private property of the capitalists and to enforce their class "justice," which always takes the side of the rich. AFSCME and all other unions should be taking the side of the prisoners—nearly all of whom are from the working class—rather than the racist guards, who simply take over from the cops in victimizing those on the bottom of this society and those who struggle to change it.

The worst aspect of Wurf's support for the guards was his support of the demand for isolation of "incurables" in special prisons. This concept is in reality nothing but a political prison—a prison for special incarceration of people simply on the grounds of their political views.

Wurf found himself on the same side

and "agitators" in special prisons is nothing but a variation of the "outside agitator" theory. According to this theory, mass struggles occur not because masses of people agree with the goals they are fighting for but because the masses have been duped or terrorized into supporting the leaders, who are accused of coming in from "outside," or getting support from "the outside."

But at Attica, over 1,000 prisoners supported the uprising. They chose the council of prisoners to carry out the negotiations for their demands. And many died fighting for those demands.

The government can isolate the militant prisoners in political prisons, but this will only slow down the struggle, not stop it. New leaders will arise among the prisoners, produced by the degrading conditions of their lives as well as by the inspiration of what the Attica revolt showed could be accomplished through struggle.

AFSCME members must demand that the resources of their union not be used to support the guards against the prisoners. They should condemn any move toward the establishment of political prisons. Political prisons for convicts could create a dangerous precedent for the establishment of political prisons for Black militants, student militants, and trade-union militants, and activists from any other sector of society who fight for change.

The Attica leaders

Some scanty information has appeared in the press about the lives of several leaders of the Attica prison revolt. Not much, though, because prison officials have attempted to keep the prisoners faceless and voiceless in relationship to the public. Especially in view of the angry protest by the Black and Puerto Rican communities over the Attica massacre, prison officials want to prevent the public from learning about the humanity, dedication and intelligence of the prisoners' leaders, who will be looked to as heroes by Black and Puerto Ricanyouth.

Elliott James Barkley, known as "L. D.," was among the 32 prisoners killed during the assault by guards on the rebel prisoners. He was 21 years old. He grew up in a Black ghetto in Rochester, N. Y., and was first sent to prison when he was 18 for allegedly forging and cashing a money order for \$124.60. He was released on parole, but was sent back to prison for driving a car without a license while on parole. That's how he ended up at Attica.

Barkley was on the council which represented the prisoners in negotiations with prison officials prior to the massacre. His appeal on behalf of the prisoners was carried over national television.

More than 1,000 attended his funeral Sept. 20, held in the Black community of Rochester. In the service, Barkley was hailed as "a martyr to end man's inhumanity to man."

Richard Clark, another prisoner leader, was 25, and it is not yet known whether or not he is still alive after the massacre. Clark grew up in New York City. He was given by his parents to Sheltering Arms Children's Service before the age of two, and afterwards lived with a foster parent until he was 14. He dropped out of high school when he was a senior, and joined the navy. At 23 he and two others were accused of robbing a store of \$160 plus a watch, but Clark maintains he was completely innocent and simply was walking in the vicinity of the robbery. He was convicted, and

went to prison. While out on bail, he was arrested again for stealing three shirts from a clothing store. He was transferred from prison to prison until he reached Attica, a maximum security prison. Prison officials justified transferring him to Attica on the grounds that he gave speeches to the inmates advocating "the violent overthrow of the institution." While in prison, Clark had become a Black Muslim.

Herbert X. Blyden, 34, came to Attica from the Tombs (Men's House of Detention) in New York City, where he was a leader of the prisoner uprising there in the fall of 1970. He is currently facing charges on 72 counts for leading that revolt.

Blyden was born in the Virgin Islands, came to New York City when he was 16, and was arrested four years later, along with his brother, for allegedly robbing a gas station of less than \$100. His court-appointed lawyer advised him to plead guilty because he would be considered a youthful offender with no record. But when Blyden did so, he was sentenced to five years in a state reformatory. After he got out, Blyden was again arrested on charges of armed robbery, and represented by a court-appointed lawyer. Although he was convicted and sentenced to 15-20 years, Blyden still says he is innocent, and has spent almost his entire time in prison studying law and attempting to prove his innocence. His case is now on appeal. His present lawyer, Richard Cherry from the Urban Coalition, says he thinks Blyden is innocent and was convicted only because he couldn't afford adequate legal counsel.

Blyden was said to be one of the most eloquent of the Attica prisoners' leaders. Eve Cary, a New York Civil Liberties Union lawyer who is now working with Blyden was paraphrased in the Sept. 15 *New York Times* as saying that Blyden saw the Attica revolt "as an opportunity to exert political power to bring about change in a last desperate attempt 'to exercise some control over his life.'"

Other prisoners protest

By HUGH MORGAN

While thousands were taking part in marches, rallies and teach-ins in the immediate aftermath of the Attica massacre, prisoners in a number of jails were also responding. The actions inside the prisons were subdued by a tightening of "security" measures in most institutions on the part of prison officials anticipating reaction to the murders.

Outside cops were called in at most New York state prisons and visibly stationed on guard towers. At the Clinton Correctional Facility in Dannemora, N. Y., when 250 prisoners began a march to the mess hall guided by monitors wearing black armbands, they were ordered back to their cells and kept locked in all day. The inmates shouted chants, and were denied their recreation period as well as having meals served in their cells.

The same day, according to the Sept. 16 *New York Times*, 75 or so prisoners at the Great Meadow Correctional Facility in Comstock, N. Y., hurled bottles and set small fires for several hours until the protest was quelled.

Two of the largest outbursts occurred at the Orleans Parish Prison in New Orleans and at the Baltimore City Jail.

The Sept. 21 *New Orleans States-Item* reported that the last 54 of 267 inmates who had begun a protest the night before surrendered that afternoon. About 7 p.m. on Sept. 20, prisoners in several cellblocks began setting fire to mattresses and dropping them out of windows, tearing toilets out of their cells, and ripping off doors. The 54 who held out the longest had barricaded themselves in the fourth-floor tier of one cell block.

States-Item writer Warren Brown, observing that Warden A. J. Falkenstein "was in no way stunned" by the way the inmates had torn their cells apart, commented, "It's no grand achievement to remove a cell door from a prison that's rapidly falling apart." Another, unsigned article quoted prison security officer Bert Barrere as saying the revolt had left the prison "beyond repair."

A similar outbreak at the Baltimore City jail was crushed by the invasion of hundreds of cops, according to the Sept. 16 *New York Times*.

Smaller incidents involving the stopping up of toilets, shouting and small fires were reported at jails in several cities and at the Elmira Correctional Facility in Upstate New York.

Attica massacre protested by thousands

By ALEX HARTE

Meetings, demonstrations, and rallies protesting the Attica massacre are involving thousands of people throughout the country.

● On Sept. 22, over 800 people attended a New York University teach-in called to protest the massacre. Many others listened over the campus radio station.

The meeting, organized by the NYU Afro-American Student Center and the Young Socialist Alliance, was sponsored by a number of student and community groups. It was co-chaired by Al Mustaffa Ahmed of the Student Center and David Strong of the YSA.

Speakers included Lewis Steel of the National Lawyers Guild and a mem-

Davis trial delayed

The Angela Davis trial, scheduled for Sept. 27, has been postponed to Nov. 1. At the brief session on Sept. 27, Judge Richard Arnason agreed to hear several defense motions, including that of changing the site of the trial, on Oct. 4.

ber of the observer committee set up during the rebellion; Alan Bove of the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence (MPI); Linda Jenness, 1972 presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party; Paul Evans, president of the John Jay College Afro-Latin Society; Jerry Gordon, coordinator of the National Peace Action Coalition; *Militant* staff writer Derrick

Morrison, who was at Attica at the time of the massacre; Charles Moore of the Third World News Media; and Bobby Cadillac, a former Attica inmate.

Jenness told the crowd, "Rockefeller is no stooge. He is a card-carrying member of the capitalist class. When he speaks, you get it straight from the horse's mouth. And he spoke at Attica. He proved that the real beasts, the real animals are not those in prison but the people who are running this country."

Speaking after Jenness, Steel brought a message from civil liberties lawyer William Kunstler, who had also been scheduled to speak but was unable to attend. Steel spoke of his experiences on the observer committee. He said that the prison officials had made a concerted attempt to have the prison doctor named as coroner for the dead guards in order to hide the truth about how they were really killed.

Evans called for support to a demonstration at John Jay College Oct. 6 where New York State Corrections Commissioner Russell G. Oswald is scheduled to receive an award.

The next day, over 1,000 people assembled in Albany for a demonstration at the capitol building sponsored by the New York Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, and others.

On Sept. 25, over 5,000 African-Americans participated in a Brooklyn funeral service for six of the 32 slain Attica inmates. These were: Thomas Hicks, Emanuel Johnson, John Barnes, Rafael Vasquez, Harold

Thomas, and Frank Williams.

The solidarity action began when about 2,000 marched with hearses bearing the bodies to a church a couple of miles away. Among the organizers of the march were the Brooklyn Congress of African People, the Black Panther Party, and representatives from The East, an African-American cultural and educational center.

● On the same day in Los Angeles, hundreds packed into a Unitarian Church to hear Kunstler. The meeting was sponsored by the United Prisoners Union. Georgia Jackson, mother of murdered Soledad Brother George Jackson, also spoke. The meeting was abruptly ended when police reported a bomb outside. The police said the following day that no explosives were found in the purported bomb.

● In San Francisco Sept. 26, over 500 people packed Glide Memorial Church for an Attica protest meeting sponsored by the United Prisoners Union. The speakers not only included Kunstler and Georgia Jackson, but "Popeye" Jackson of the UPU and John Thorne, who was the defense counsel for George Jackson.

● Morrison, staff writer for *The Militant* who was on the scene at Attica, addressed an outdoor rally of 100 or so at Temple University in Philadelphia Sept. 23. Other speakers were Jean Savage, SWP candidate for mayor, and Anthony Mills of the Barbwire Society. Later Morrison and Savage spoke at a rally outside the West Philadelphia High School.

● In Boston, over 400 attended a

teach-in on Attica at Northeastern University Sept. 23. Morrison and several others addressed the crowd, which was primarily Third World. Sponsors of the meeting included the Young Socialist Alliance; Black and Third World Women's Alliance; Black Student Union; Jibaro-Jibara; Libra, an ex-inmate group; Young Lords Party; Rexford Weng of the Massachusetts Labor Council; John Powers, SWP candidate for mayor; and Pat Bonner-Lyons, Young Workers Liberation League candidate for the Boston School Committee. Morrison later taped a half-hour talk show on the ABC television network.

● On Sept. 24 at the University of Texas in Austin, Morrison spoke to over 500 people in the Texas Union. The meeting was sponsored by the Austin YSA and included a lively question and answer period. Previous to this, Morrison spoke to about 60 members of The Blacks, the UT Black student organization.

● In Houston that same day, over 100 people heard Morrison; Gregory Salazar, Chicano candidate for school board; Francis Jalet, a lawyer active in defense of prisoner rights; Sunny Foreman of University of Houston's Women's Liberation; Debbie Leonard, SWP candidate for mayor of Houston, and Steven Edwards of People's Party II.

A speak-out on Attica sponsored by Young Socialists for Jenness and Puley had been held at the U of H earlier in the day. It attracted 200 students, faculty and campus employees, over half of whom signed protest telegrams to Rockefeller, Nixon and Oswald.

Inmates face reprisals in Attica aftermath

By DERRICK MORRISON

Bit by bit, information has begun to trickle out providing a glimpse of the violence and mayhem committed against the Attica inmates by state police and prison guards during and after the massacre.

The Sept. 21 *New York Times* contained the account of one inmate, Robert Nartowicz, to a state senator. He related that as the police and national guard assault force rushed the inmate-held portion of the prison Sept. 13, "A guy I saw around the yard, he's walking toward the wall. There's a trooper on the wall. The guy's got his hands on his head, like the helicopter said, and he's walking at the trooper. He's surrendering. The trooper shoots him in the chest with a shotgun."

Another inmate reported on the indiscriminate beatings with nightsticks and the butts of rifles and shotguns by the assault force. In the immediate aftermath of the revolt, inmates were stripped naked and forced to run a gantlet of state troopers and guards swinging nightsticks.

Lawyers from the Legal Aid Society have been allowed into the prison, but are restricted to four small rooms. So on Sept. 28, they filed an affidavit in Buffalo court demanding more facilities. In it they list several instances of guard brutality, including torture. "One inmate was singled out as a 'leader' by an officer and led naked to a table in A block (a section of the prison), made to lie down with a football placed under his neck. Guards then spat on him, a lighted cigar was placed on his penis and lighted cigarettes were put on his stomach. He was then beaten and an officer fiercely kicked him in the testicles."

Even a select committee to "safeguard" inmate rights—chosen by the

butcher of Attica, Governor Nelson Rockefeller—made known inmate accounts of interrogations and beatings during all hours of the day.

Scores of state police are still conspicuously stationed about the prison. On one day, a week after the massacre, guards refused to let inmates out for an exercise period until riflemen were positioned around the yard. And when they were, inmates refused to come out of their cells as a protest against this vindictive act.

Many relatives of Attica inmates have been turned away from the prison, not knowing whether the ones they wish to see are alive, dead, or possibly transferred to another state prison.

Eighteen members of the observer committee—the committee set up to relay the inmates' demands to state officials and the public during the rebellion—met in Harlem Sept. 18. Among those attending were Congressman Herman Badillo (D-N.Y.); William Gaiter of the BUILD organization in Buffalo; William Kunstler, prominent civil liberties lawyer; Tom Wicker, columnist of the *New York Times*; Tom Soto of Youth Against War and Fascism's prisoner solidarity committee; Lewis Steel of the National Lawyers Guild; Bobby Seale, chairman of the Black Panther Party; and Buffalo State Assemblyman Arthur Eve.

They unanimously adopted a three-point statement which read: "Point No. 1—It was the conditions in the prison which precipitated the rebellion at Attica. Point No. 2—Official intransigence was responsible for the bloodshed on Monday morning. Point No. 3—No individual on the observer committee adopted any position which prevented or hindered a peaceful resolution of the crisis."



Prisoner addresses observer committee during Attica rebellion.

This is a very important statement in light of efforts by some state officials to prove that particular members of the committee egged the prisoners on, that they incited the prisoners into making "unreasonable" demands, or that the prisoners (rather than Governor Rockefeller or President Nixon) are responsible for the whole bloody massacre because of their own "intransigence." These efforts are in line with Nixon and Agnew's perverted view, which holds that Attica was about "outlaws" and "criminals" vs. the "rule of law" and "civilized society."

But the credibility of the state is at very low ebb. At a Sept. 25 press conference, moderate Black leaders ranging from Roy Wilkins of the NAACP to Roy Innis of CORE came out to denounce Rockefeller and to support implementation of the Attica

inmate demands.

To refurbish his image, Rockefeller initiated two committees on the Attica Massacre. One was to supposedly protect inmate rights, and the other—led by the deputy state attorney general—to investigate the matter in preparation for prosecution. The fact that both amount to nothing more than the criminals overseeing the investigation of the criminals became clear when a state police captain, Henry Williams, was made part of the latter committee through official promotion. Williams is the man who commanded and directed the assault force that murdered over 40 inmates and hostages and wounded close to 300 others. His promotion only underscores the need for an independent investigation commission, a commission composed of leaders of the Black and Puerto Rican communities and representatives of the independent mass movements.



The role of the fight against wage

By CINDY JAQUITH and JOHN HAWKINS
August 15, 1971—the date Nixon announced a government-imposed "wage-price freeze" and other emergency economic measures—will go down in history as marking the end of a 25-year period of American prosperity based on war spending and the superexploitation of underdeveloped countries and the most oppressed sectors of the American working class. It marked the end of what the American rulers hoped would be the "American Century."

Nixon's statement was a public admission of the limitations of the power of the U.S. capitalist colossus.

Nothing will be solved in 90 days—the current wage-"price" freeze is merely the opening move in a long-term assault on the rights and living standards of American workers.

Real meaning of the wage-'price' freeze

The rationale given for the wage-"price" freeze, which is the centerpiece of Nixon's new economic policies, is the biggest and brashest lie since the war of U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people was launched "to protect their right to self-determination."

1) What Nixon has instituted is a wage freeze, not a wage-price freeze as he claims. His edict did not establish any effective governmental apparatus to police the freeze. None is needed to hold down wages—employers are perfectly willing to deny their employees wage increases.

On the other hand, businessmen can and will find thousands of ways to evade the supposed price controls. Many commodities have already been exempted; companies can appeal to the government for increases on a variety of pretexts; prices can be upped through such gimmicks as "new" or "improved" products, repackaging, model changes, and so on; and since businessmen have, for all practical purposes, basically been left to police themselves, there is no real way to stop them from simply marking prices up.

For example, the Internal Revenue Service Office in charge of enforcing the freeze in New York City "investigates" reported violations by telephoning the business involved, asking them if they have raised prices, and, if they admit they have, asking them to promise to roll back the prices. According to a representative for the office, no effort is made to verify an excuse used by a business to charge a higher price, because "we believe most merchants are honest."

Even by his own admission, Nixon is only freezing the incomes of the workers and the poor. The incomes of capitalists as individuals and corporations as institutions are safeguarded: there is no freeze on profits, dividends, interest, or stock prices.

A look at the results of past wage-"price" freezes clearly shows the fraud involved. During the World War II "freeze," from 1941 to 1945 the Consumer Price Index rose 22 percent. Despite supposed price controls (and real wage controls) during the Korean war, food prices in 1952 were 37 percent higher than at the beginning of the conflict.

What Nixon has really done is to give big business—in addition to the billions of dollars in tax giveaways in other parts of his economic program—a chance to deny wage increases while prices and labor productivity continue to rise, creating a profit bonanza.

2) Nixon, his bipartisan supporters, and the capitalist economists and newspapers all claim that inflation is caused by rising wages—there-

fore the wage freeze will end inflation. That is also a lie.

The real cause of the galloping inflation of the last six years is the Vietnam war. From 1959 through 1965, the average yearly increase in the Consumer Price Index was about 1.2 percent. In 1966 and 1967, the yearly increase was 2.9 percent. In 1968 prices rose 4.2 percent; in 1969, 5.4 percent; and in 1970, 5.9 percent.

That inflation has escalated along with the war in Vietnam is no coincidence. Billions of dollars have been pumped into the economy by government spending on war production, with no corresponding increase in the production of useful products. Furthermore, this money comes from deficit spending by the government and a huge expansion of credit by the banks.

The overall result is that the total supply of money is expanded much more rapidly than the total supply of consumer goods—therefore the prices of those goods must rise.

While workers have tried to win wage increases to catch up with this runaway inflation, they have steadily lost ground in real wages—that is, wages after taxes and the effects of inflation are subtracted. For example, the average weekly take-home pay of a manufacturing worker with three dependents has declined from \$102.42 in 1965 to \$99.66 in 1970 (measured in constant 1967 dollars).

Far from being the cause of inflation, the workers have suffered the most from its effects.

3) The biggest lie of all is that Nixon's economic moves are designed to meet the "challenges of peace," to create "prosperity without war." They are in reality designed to make the American work-



ers pay an even greater share of the burden of continuing the war.

Over 210,000 American GIs are still in Vietnam. While withdrawing troops at a snail's pace to try to appease antiwar sentiment at home, Nixon has resorted to increased bombing and shelling throughout Southeast Asia. The escalated bombing of North Vietnam is a particularly ominous sign.

Nixon's "game plan" for defeating the Indochinese revolution has been modified slightly to put more reliance on Thieu's conscript army and on such technologically advanced means of warfare as aerial bombing, but the basic aim remains the same: to win a settlement by military means that will insure the continued existence of U.S. troops on Vietnamese soil, i.e., a settlement similar to that made in Korea.

Nixon has found the wage freeze necessary precisely because of his plans to continue the war, not to end it.

The wage freeze is not the only method the government is using to force the American people to pay for a war they are overwhelmingly opposed to. Federal and state spending on social services have been slashed as a direct result of the war. Nixon's new economic policies will only exacerbate this situation. He has already announced

long-term postponement of proposed dates for welfare reform and a 5 percent cut in the number of federal employees.

How the wage freeze affects students

Nixon's attack on the living standards of American workers is also an attack on the living standards of students—the overwhelming majority of whom come from working-class families and will join the work force when they leave school, and many of whom are already working.

All students are hurt by the wage freeze and the rest of Nixon's economic package—as students, as consumers, as women, as Blacks or Chicanos or Puerto Ricans or Native Americans, as antiwar activists, and many as workers—and students have an interest in organizing a struggle against the freeze.

The war-caused cuts in federal and state aid to colleges and universities have meant that students are faced with rising tuition costs for deteriorating educational opportunities—poorer facilities, fewer scholarships, more overcrowding, fewer professors. The situation in the high schools is even worse. Massive cutbacks in funds for teachers and facilities are leading to a nationwide school crisis, which is especially acute for Black and Raza students.

The millions of students who work—full or part time, during the summer or year-round—will be affected by Nixon's moves just like others who work, or worse. Many students who need jobs are not able to get them—even at inadequate wages—because the unemployment rate is highest among youth.

With the recession, unemployment, inflation, and now the wage freeze, the economic prospects facing students when they leave school could not be more bleak. Far from being a ticket to a relatively well-paying "white-collar" job, a college diploma now points the way to the unemployment lines for increasing numbers of students.

All these conditions are exacerbated for students who are women, Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, or Native Americans. They have now been officially "frozen" into their second- and third-class status.

The predominantly Black and Brown high schools in the urban centers are the hardest hit by cuts in aid to education. Many Black and Brown students are "pushed out" of high school before graduating—to face full-scale depression conditions. The unemployment rate among Black youth in the ghetto is nearing 50 percent. Black and Brown workers are now forbidden to seek wage increases even to bring their pay up to that of white workers.

The difficulties faced by Black and Brown students trying to get into college have been increased because of the cutbacks in welfare and scholarship aid and the decline in their own and their parents' real wages. Naturally, as aid to education is cut back, the first programs to go are Black and Brown studies departments.

Women have been struggling on campuses across the country to win women's studies departments, child-care facilities, and access to free and legal birth control information, contraceptives and abortions. The current economic situation means that, according to administrators, there is "no money" for such programs.

The wages of women workers are frozen at their current level of about 60 percent of men's wages.

Above all, students have an interest in fighting the wage freeze because it is a measure taken by the rulers of this country to enable them to continue the devastating war against Vietnam. The fight against the wage freeze is a fight against the war.

Polls and referenda have conclusively shown that the overwhelming majority of Americans—workers as well as students—are opposed to the war in Vietnam. In just the last year, such events as the U.S. defeat in Laos, the Calley trial, the

Cindy Jaquith and John Hawkins are the national coordinators of the Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley. Hawkins is also the Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Cleveland. Copies of this statement are available from YSJP, 706 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10003

Students in Against Nixon's freeze



revelations of the Pentagon papers, and the election farce in South Vietnam have led to a qualitative increase in antiwar sentiment.

In recent months, important breakthroughs have been made in involving the labor movement in antiwar activity. There was more organized labor support for and participation in the national "Out Now!" demonstrations April 24, 1971, than in any previous antiwar demonstrations.

As the real meaning of the wage freeze becomes apparent to more and more workers, the opportunity is posed to draw into the organized antiwar movement a social force so powerful it can tell Nixon: "If you don't end the war, we will!"

How students can fight the wage freeze

The most important task facing the student movement in combating the wage freeze is to involve workers in the fall antiwar offensive and bring out the maximum number of workers and students on the November 6 regional antiwar demonstrations.

Already more than 100 representatives of organized labor have signed a statement urging trade unionists to fight back against Nixon's attack by participating in the fall antiwar offensive. Another indication of the potential that exists is the rapidly increasing number of union officials and trade unions that have endorsed November 6 or urged their members to participate.

The demonstration in Detroit on September 23—organized by the Wayne County AFL-CIO to protest the war, the wage freeze, and unemployment—was a significant preview of what lies ahead.

Our base for involving masses of workers in the antiwar demonstrations this fall is the existing antiwar movement, spearheaded by the college and high school students organized in the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC). It has been the demonstrations, teach-ins, and other activities carried out by the antiwar movement, especially by students, over the last six years that has laid the foundation for bringing the working class into action against the war in a decisive way.

In the May 1970 antiwar upsurge following the invasion of Cambodia and the murder of students at Kent State and Jackson State, students across the country took over the campuses and many high schools and used their facilities to reach out and involve other sectors of the population in the antiwar movement. This concept of the "antiwar university" and "antiwar high school" provides the key to fighting Nixon's war-time wage freeze.

By gaining the use of campus facilities to wage a campaign of massive leafleting of factories, plant gates, shopping centers, unemployment offices, and communities; of organizing speak-outs on campus against the war and the wage freeze; of soliciting invitations for student antiwar activists to speak at union meetings; of organizing press conferences where union leaders denounce the war and the wage freeze; of getting endorsements for November 6 from trade-union officials, public figures, and leaders of the Black and Brown communities—students can help expose the true character of the wage freeze: a means to force the workers to sacrifice for a war they hate.

Because of the doubly oppressive effect of the wage freeze on women and Black and Brown workers, the potential for involving them in the antiwar offensive is particularly great.

These oppressed sectors can best be mobilized through independent antiwar formations like Black Moratorium Committees, United Women's Contingents, Raza Task Forces, etc., that can relate the war to the specific oppression they suffer. Students will be the main force initiating and organizing such formations.

To wage the intensive campaign needed to bring the tremendous social power of the working class into the fight against the war, we must seek to organize the entire student movement for this out-

reach, using the "antiwar university" and "antiwar high school" as our base.

The Socialist Workers Party campaign

While the most immediate task in combating the wage freeze is to build the antiwar movement and through it publicize the real meaning of the wage freeze and organize to bring workers out on the November 6 demonstrations, a program for the trade unions to defend themselves against Nixon's attack must go further than that.

The revolutionary-socialist campaign of Linda Jenness for president and Andrew Pulley for vice-president on the Socialist Workers Party's 1972 ticket is taking the side of the working class and projecting a program of effective struggle against the freeze.

The Democratic and Republican politicians have applauded Nixon up and down the line, with the liberal Democratic "friends of labor" protesting only that he should have frozen wages earlier.

Whenever the status quo faces a serious crisis, these vote-hustlers show that they are dedicated to serving the rich businessmen and bankers—who own and control the Democratic and Republican parties—and to preserving American domination throughout the world. They are *not*, despite their election-time rhetoric, on the side of labor, women, students, the oppressed nationalities, or the antiwar movement. They are divided up into two parties only to fool people into believing there really is a choice between them.

The real choice is between on the one hand the Democrats and Republicans and on the other the mass independent movements and the SWP campaign, which supports and actively builds them.

The Socialist Workers campaign—through campaign literature, press conferences, nationwide speaking tours, and sales of *The Militant*, the campaign newspaper—is getting out the truth about the wage freeze and calling for a congress of labor to draft a program to fight it. The major proposals the SWP campaign would make for such a program include:

- 1) Bring all the troops home from Indochina now. Support for the fall antiwar offensive.
- 2) Opposition to any form of wage controls.
- 3) For an "escalator clause" in all contracts to protect workers' wages from inflation. (An escalator clause stipulates that wages will automatically be raised to cover new increases in the cost of living.)
- 4) An immediate change in the hours and wages law to institute the 30-hour workweek with no reduction in pay. (This measure would spread out the available work among the entire work force so as to end unemployment.)
- 5) Defense of the unconditional right to strike.
- 6) Launch a labor party based on the trade unions.

Recognizing that fundamental change will only come about through the independent action of masses of people, the SWP candidates support and build the movements for immediate withdrawal from Indochina, for repeal of all anti-abortion laws, and for Black and Brown liberation. The candidates themselves, and their supporters, are activists and leaders in these movements. Many of their supporters are members of the Young Socialist Alliance, the country's leading socialist youth organization.

Unlike the Democratic and Republican candidates who tell students to stop demonstrating in the streets and get into some "constructive political action"—by ringing doorbells for them!—the SWP candidates use their campaigns to help build the mass movements.

Today's movements against the wars and oppression of capitalist society will be finally and completely successful only through the total transformation of this society—abolishing the capitalist system based on profit, and creating a new socialist system based on human needs.

Students who see through Nixon's wage freeze and who wish to ally themselves with the working class and the oppressed should support the Socialist Workers Party campaign.

Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley are supporting the campaign through a variety of activities. You can join us by:

- Building the fall antiwar offensive—the October 13 moratorium, November 3 student strike, and November 6 mass demonstrations—through the Student Mobilization Committee, local antiwar coalitions, United Women's Contingent, and Black and Raza Moratorium Committees and Task Forces.

- Building the campaign to repeal all anti-abortion laws and the mass demonstrations called by the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition for November 20 in Washington D.C. and San Francisco.

- Selling *The Militant*. *The Militant* is the only newspaper that tells the truth about the wage freeze and has a program for fighting it. Selling *The Militant* to students and workers is the best way to inform and involve them not only in the SWP campaign but also in the antiwar and anti-abortion law repeal drives.

You can get a regular weekly bundle of *Militants* to sell by writing to *The Militant* Business Office, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014. Also, *The Militant* is in the midst of the biggest drive for new subscribers in its history—the goal is to get 30,000 new readers by Dec. 1. *The Militant* Business Office will also send you, on request, a sub-selling kit with sub blanks, sample copies of *The Militant*, and suggestions on sub-selling techniques.

- Distributing campaign literature: buttons, posters, leaflets, brochures, statements, etc.

- Organizing meetings or other speaking engagements for the candidates.

- Organizing Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley on your campus or in your high school.

The passage of the 18-year-old vote means that millions of men and women who have been the most involved in the real politics of this country—the independent mass movements for social change—will now be able to voice their opposition to war, racism, sexism, poverty, oppression, and exploitation through the votes they cast. Show where you stand!

MAKE YOUR FIRST VOTE COUNT—VOTE SOCIALIST WORKERS IN '72!

YOUNG SOCIALISTS for Jenness and Pulley

—I want free literature on SWP '72 election campaign.

—I want to help set up a YSJP group in my area.

—I want to set up a meeting for one of the candidates or YSJP coordinators.

—Enclosed is a contribution for the SWP campaign.

NAME _____

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Clip and mail to YSJP, 706 Broadway, 8th Floor, N.Y., N.Y. 10003, (212) 260-4150.

Red-baiting of MPAC boomerangs in Mpls.

By DAVID RIEHLE

MINNEAPOLIS—After the City Council here adopted a resolution endorsing the Nov. 6 antiwar demonstration and declaring Nov. 6 to be "Peace Action Day" in the city, Mayor Charles Stenvig tried to veto the measure. The resolution, introduced by Louis DeMars, alderman from the student and blue-collar Fifth Ward, was passed by a vote of 11 to two on Sept. 10.

At the council meeting, Twelfth Ward Alderman Vern Anderson opposed the resolution and made the red-baiting charge that the Minnesota Peace Action Coalition was "dominated" by the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance. DeMars answered that he was happy to work in a single-issue organization with socialists on an issue over which there was agreement.

Mayor Stenvig repeated Anderson's charges in his veto message Sept. 20. The MPAC office released a statement to the press saying that anyone who looked at the list of endorsers for the Nov. 6 action would see that the mayor's charges were ridiculous. This statement and a subsequent statement by national NPAC coordinator Jerry Gordon were given prominent coverage in the Minneapolis and St. Paul papers.

On Sept. 22, the *Minneapolis Star* ran an editorial titled "Unnecessary veto," advising Stenvig that his veto wasn't very bright.

The broad endorsement of Nov. 6 in Minnesota made it pretty difficult

to red-bait. The same day the mayor announced his veto, the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners, which includes all of St. Paul, unanimously passed a similar resolution. Within the next few days, MPAC received endorsements from Governor Wendell Anderson and the state's senior senator, Walter Mondale.

The lieutenant governor and the two congressional representatives from the Twin Cities had previously endorsed the Nov. 6 demonstration.

Alderman DeMars was determined to press ahead with an effort to override the veto, which would have required a two-thirds' vote—nine out of 13 or less support than had already been demonstrated in the 11-to-two vote Sept. 10.

However, DeMars learned from the city clerk that the veto had been delivered too late to be valid. DeMars announced to the press that the resolution stood as it had been passed and challenged Stenvig to debate him on the best way to end the war. In his veto message, the mayor had said that he too thought the war was "tragic," implying he thought it should be ended.

Stenvig has not responded to the challenge, even though it has been widely publicized in the newspapers.

On Sept. 28, the Minneapolis School Board passed the same Peace Action Day resolution, and MPAC plans to seek consideration by other official bodies in the near future.

SMC meetings large as campus opens

By DAVE FRANKEL

On Sept. 25, the National Steering Committee meeting of the Student Mobilization Committee met at Wayne State University in Detroit to map out plans for building the fall antiwar offensive. Eighty-five people were present, representing 40 schools from 14 different states. Most significant were the 15 high school SMC chapters that were able to send representatives.

National coordinator Debby Bustin reported on plans for building massive regional demonstrations Nov. 6 in 16 cities throughout the country, as well as the Nov. 3 student strike and the Oct. 13 Moratorium. She explained the importance of SMC chapters getting out the 100,000 copies of the *Student Mobilizer*, which focuses on Nixon's wage freeze and the Vietnam war.

The meeting indicated that plans for the Nov. 3 student strike are now getting under way across the country. Momentum in support of the strike has already begun with initial endorsements from student government presidents at San Francisco State, Mills College, University of San Francisco, University of Chicago, University of Illinois Circle Campus, and Roosevelt University, to mention only a few. Other significant endorsements come from Erleane Peny, president of the Mills College Black Student Union; Victor Acosta, Berkeley Unified School District and Casa de La Raza; and the entire University of

California chapter of Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan (MECHA).

Regional SMC offices report that endorsements from campus editors, and in some cases entire student governments, were easily obtained. Campus and high school SMC chapters are contacting all campus organizations and student editors as part of a national campaign for endorsement of the Nov. 3 strike.

Many SMCs are now in the process of involving all campus groups in the planning and building of on-campus Nov. 3 strike activities to kick off three days of organized outreach to the surrounding community in efforts to build the Nov. 6 demonstrations. To help with this work, a special strike issue of the *Student Mobilizer* will be out soon.

As schools open, the first SMC meetings promise that antiwar activity will be at a high pitch throughout the fall offensive. SMCers at the University of Wisconsin report a spirited first meeting of 125 people. A similar report from the Columbia University SMC boasts an initial meeting of over 100. The largest so far was the first New York city-wide meeting Sept. 26 of approximately 185 people from 21 high schools and 15 campuses. Reports indicate that a massive publicity campaign involving thousands of leaflets, posters, and ads in campus papers was an important factor in the successful turnouts.

November 6 Countdown

Student Mobilization Committee National Coordinator Debby Bustin, currently on a national speaking tour, ran into some trouble Sept. 24 when she was denied permission to speak at Haddon Heights High School in Haddon Heights, N.J. An article about the incident in the *Camden Courier* quotes Haddon Heights Vice-Principal James Lupinetti as saying that when he told Bustin the school could not allow "just anybody off the street" to address classes, "she became pushy, saying she wasn't 'just anybody' but a national officer of a group with 30,000 members, half of whom are high school students." Bustin denied being "pushy" but told the *Courier* she had been "firm." She said she thought the students should have been able to vote on whether they wanted to hear her speak. She was allowed to speak to students at a high school in Morristown, N.J., the same day, where students were enthusiastic about the SMC and Nov. 6.

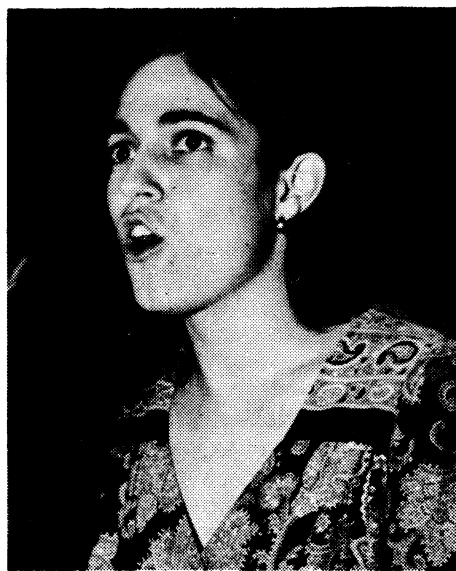


Photo by Ed Weaver

Debby Bustin—"pushy?"

St. Paul Local P-4 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen took out a full-page advertisement in the *St. Paul Dispatch* attacking Nixon's wage freeze and linking it to the war.

More than 300 delegates at the four-day convention of the Colorado Labor Council, AFL-CIO, in Colorado Springs Sept. 16-19 unanimously passed a resolution calling for immediate withdrawal from Indochina and an amendment calling for "massive labor participation in the National Peace Action Coalition fall calendar of antiwar actions." Speaking in support of the amendment on the floor, a delegate from International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 68 said, "I want to urge every local to send a representative to the regional antiwar conference in Boulder next weekend (Sept. 25.) I am going from my local."

The Minnesota State AFL-CIO Convention passed an antiwar resolution by overwhelming voice vote Sept. 12. The Sept. 23 Minneapolis Labor Review says the following about the resolution: "In a distinct policy shift, the delegates okayed a resolution that not only asked a quick end to Vietnam involvement but put the Minnesota AFL-CIO on record as opposing the 'presence of the United States and allied land, sea and air forces and all other military involvement in Indochina.'"

On Sept. 26, Minneapolis Typographical Union Local 42 unanimously passed a resolution supporting the Nov. 6 demonstrations and Oct. 13 buildup moratoriums. Calling the war the main reason for the wage freeze, Robert Koloski, president of Local

42, said there would be "a sizable contingent of printers in the streets of Minneapolis Nov. 6 demanding Out Now!" Ed Donahur, president of the Minneapolis Lithographers union, who has endorsed Nov. 6, plans to introduce a similar resolution to his union at the next membership meeting.

A number of regional antiwar conferences in addition to the one in Boulder were held Sept. 25 and more are scheduled in the next couple of weeks. Chicago held a regional conference Sept. 25, attended by 125 people from five states. Keynote speakers were Fred Halstead and Stephanie Coontz. Halstead has been chief marshal at a number of national antiwar actions, and Coontz is on the national NPAC staff. The largest workshops at the conference were a Vietnam veterans workshop which discussed an Oct. 25 GI and vets action in Chicago, and a Black workshop attended by representatives from St. Louis as well as Chicago. The conference established a regional framework for mobilizing people to attend the Chicago Nov. 6 action.

Houston's regional conference Sept. 25 was attended by 150 people, including a large number of GIs from Ft. Hood and Ft. Sam Houston, as well as a number of trade unionists. Representatives of groups throughout Texas and in Louisiana and Oklahoma attended. After a keynote address by Stephanie Coontz, the conference affirmed the goal of mobilizing people from all over the Southwest to march in Houston Nov. 6.

Tampa and Washington, D. C., also held regional conferences on Sept. 25, each attended by about 85 people, and Cleveland held a planning meeting attended by 100.

The National Committee of the Irish Republican Clubs has written to NPAC saying, "We support absolutely the peaceful and legal demonstrations on Nov. 6 and the local moratoriums Oct. 13," pledging that their membership will participate.

At its semiannual meeting Sept. 18, the State Executive Council of the California Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, reaffirmed its antiwar position, passing a resolution closely resembling that passed last spring by the state convention endorsing April 24. The resolution reaffirms the call for immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces; endorses the Nov. 6 action and buildup activities, including Oct. 13; designates a representative to the NPAC Steering Committee; calls for the union to distribute NPAC literature to its locals; calls on the union to solicit funds from its members to support the fall antiwar actions; and calls on the union to publicize the actions in its paper *California Teacher*.

A poll by Business Executives Move for Peace, reported in the *Chicago Daily News* Sept. 15, showed 81.6 percent of voters in Chicago's Fifth Congressional District—"a Democratic working-class stronghold," according to the paper—are "fed up with the war."

Among the many new trade union endorsers of Nov. 6 are the Cleveland Federation of Labor and the National Council of OEO Locals of the American Federation of Government Employees. In addition, the District of Columbia Central Labor Council on Sept. 20 unanimously adopted a resolution calling for immediate withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

Andrew Pulley meets Irish nationalists, speaks to Black GIs in Germany

Joe Miles is an ex-GI who was a founder of GIs United Against the War at Ft. Jackson and Ft. Bragg in 1969. After several punitive transfers for his antiwar activities, he was sent to Ft. Richardson, Alaska, an isolated outpost, to finish his tour of duty and was honorably discharged from the U.S. Army in August 1970. He is currently the Socialist Workers Party candidate for the Cambridge, Mass., City Council.

By JOE MILES

FRANKFURT, W. Germany — Andrew Pulley, Socialist Workers Party vice-presidential candidate, addressed 250 Black GIs from bases all over Germany at a meeting held here on Sept. 18 in memory of slain Soledad Brother George Jackson. Pulley was in West Germany for the third and final leg of his European fact-finding tour. Previous tour stops had included Ireland and Paris.

Pulley's remarks to the packed memorial meeting focused on the recent massacre of 32 prisoners at Attica Prison, drawing parallels between those murders and the murder of Jackson only one month earlier.

"The murders of the Attica prisoners, the gunning down of George Jackson, and the illegal detention of Angela Davis," Pulley told the crowd, "are all blatant attacks by the U.S. ruling class on the entire Black community. Our response to this racist slaughter must be to mobilize the Black community in massive protest actions in defense of our interests. We must wrench control of our communities and institutions away from the rulers in order to prevent further Atticas and further San Quentins. . . ."

While in West Germany, Pulley also spoke to a meeting of almost 300 people at the University of Heidelberg. The audience, comprised mostly of German students and civilians, included a sizable contingent of Black GIs from the Black Disciples, formerly called the Unsatisfied Black Soldiers (UBS), which has carried out antiwar and defense actions involving hundreds of Black GIs. The meeting, sponsored by Revolutionary Communist Youth (RKJ), a West German revolutionary-socialist youth group, was called to hear Pulley speak about the political situation in the United States and the SWP '72 Campaign. Pulley received loud applause when he blasted U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia.

"The one-man elections to be held in Saigon give us a pretty clear picture of the deceitful dictatorship that the U.S. is sponsoring in Saigon. The

anger at these elections and at what the Pentagon papers revealed is building up in the American people and in people around the world. This anger is going to be vented Oct. 13 and Nov. 6 in massive antiwar actions throughout the United States. And demonstrations in Europe on the same day will reinforce the power of this display of the antiwar will of the majority of people in the U.S. and in the world. . . ."

Antiwar actions are planned for Nov. 6 and Nov. 12 in Germany.

Pulley and I also spoke to antiwar GIs at U.S. Army bases in Kaiserslautern, Darmstadt and Heidelberg. Wherever we went, we met militant GIs who are involved in activities

within the Army. All three GIs were acquitted, however, when two white enlisted men, the only witnesses for the prosecution, refused to testify against them.

The two said they "couldn't remember" any of the acts the GIs were accused of committing. One of the witnesses told the court that even though the accused Black GIs were not guilty of anything, they had been confined in the stockade for two months prior to the trial. "They've already been punished enough," he said.

We found this situation typical throughout West Germany. More and more frequently, the Army brass is having to back down in its attempts to victimize militant Black GIs as the

Irish nationalist party Sinn Fein, and Cal Golden, chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army. We also toured the Catholic ghettos of Northern Ireland, including the Falls Road ghetto in Belfast, which has been the center of the Irish freedom struggle, and we spoke with Irish freedom fighters there.

After interviewing Pulley, the Irish Times, the Irish Republic's leading daily paper, had this to say:

"Two unusual visitors dropped into this office yesterday from the United States. One of them is a senior member of the Socialist Workers Party, which he describes as a multi-national . . . revolutionary Marxist party,



Andrew Pulley interviews GIs in Kaiserslautern, W. Germany.

Photo by Joe Miles

against the war and racial oppression in the Army. At Darmstadt, we had a meeting with over 25 GIs who are part of the Darmstadt 52, Black GIs who face charges of refusing to obey an order to disperse. The false charges stem from a July protest over the imprisonment of another Black GI, Sp/4 Larry Dixon, on equally false charges of inciting to riot, after Dixon and two other Brothers were brutally attacked by an armed group of white GIs.

When the 52 Darmstadt Brothers went to complain about the incident to the captain, they were summarily rounded up, confined in an open-air detention camp overnight, and later charged, despite the fact that the protest was entirely peaceful and no order to disperse had actually been given. The first six of the 52 Brothers come to trial Oct. 4.

We also attended the court-martial of three Black GIs in Kaiserslautern who were accused of destroying government property and of other charges for their Black liberation activities

GIs become better organized and the movement gains support. GIs we met all over Germany expressed great interest in the SWP '72 election campaign, as is evidenced by the large quantities of campaign literature which we were able to distribute. We also distributed scores of copies of the book *GIs Speak Out Against the War* by Fred Halstead, which chronicles the events surrounding the Ft. Jackson 8 case and features interviews with Andrew Pulley and the other GIs involved. (This book is available from Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, N.Y. 10014, for \$1 plus 25 cents postage. It contains interviews with Pulley and other GIs involved in the case of the Ft. Jackson 8. — Ed.)

Before returning to the U.S., Pulley was interviewed by the German Marxist publication *Was Tun?*, and by *Rouge*, the weekly newspaper of the Communist League of France.

Earlier in the tour, Pulley and I visited Dublin, where we met with Tomas Mac Gilla, a leader of the

and who plans to contest the vice-presidency of the United States in the next presidential elections. . . .

"One of Mr. Pulley's reasons for coming here, he says, is to spread a more detailed version of the 'murderous assault' which terminated the rebellion in the Attica Prison the other day. . . .

"He and a fellow-worker from the U.S.A., Joe Miles, hope to visit Belfast and Derry as well, to express their solidarity with the civil rights movement, and to gather enough information to publish in their own newspapers at home in an attempt to counteract what they describe as over-simplified reportage of events in the North. They plan to visit Protestant as well as Catholic areas, before going on to visit U.S. servicemen stationed in Germany.

"I wish them well. The ghettos of New York are probably as good a training-ground for an excursion into the Falls and Shankill as any other. . . ."

Socialist campaign speakers tour country

By LAURA MILLER

SEPT. 28 — Linda Jenness, Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate, began a three-month national speaking tour in Minneapolis with a Sept. 28 news conference, which was covered by a wide representation of the Twin Cities' press corps, including WCCO-TV, WTCN-TV, KMSP-TV, KSTP radio, WLOL radio and the *Minnesota Daily*, newspaper of the University of Minnesota.

On the same day, she was interviewed on both WWTC and KUOM radio stations and by the *Minneapolis Star* and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

Jenness is scheduled to speak at a number of forums and meetings during the coming week, including engagements at Mankato State College, Augsburg College, and the University of Minnesota. She will be the featured speaker Oct. 1 at the Militant Labor Forum in Minneapolis.

Upcoming press interviews during Jenness' stay in Minneapolis include a live half-hour television interview on KMSP-TV and appearances on

KDWB, WMIN, WPBC, WLOL and WWTC radio stations. Jenness leaves the Twin Cities for a meeting at the University of Wisconsin at Madison Oct. 2. Following that meeting, she will speak in Milwaukee, the Chicago area, and in cities throughout Indiana and Illinois.

Meanwhile, Cindy Jaquith, national coordinator of Young Socialist for Jenness and Pulley, began a fall tour of the Western states in Seattle. Her first tour day, Sept. 27, included interviews on KRAB radio and on the "Good Morning with Al Cummings" show on KISW radio. Future meetings in Seattle include one at Skagit Community College, sponsored by the Associated Student Body; a meeting at the University of Washington, sponsored by the Committee on Public Lectures and Concerts; and a meeting sponsored by the Seattle Community College Young Socialist for Jenness and Pulley.

Later this week, Jaquith plans to address an organizing meeting of the Young Socialists for Gary Johnson, campaign supporters of an 18-year-

old YSA member who ran for Seattle City Council on the SWP ticket and received 5.6 percent of the total votes cast in the Sept. 21 nonpartisan primary. The high school group is expected to endorse the Jenness-Pulley campaign. From Seattle, Jaquith will be going to Portland and Eugene, Ore.

Andrew Pulley, SWP vice-presidential candidate, begins his national tour in Atlanta later this week. Speaking engagements planned for him include: Sept. 30, Morris Brown College; Oct. 1, a two-hour interview on Atlanta radio station WAOK; Oct. 4, Grady High School in Atlanta and WQXI-TV at 9 p.m.; Oct. 6, Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn.; Oct. 7, University of Georgia in Athens; and Oct. 8, Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Ga. After he leaves the Southeast, Pulley will be in Texas for about 10 days.

For more information on the SWP '72 Campaign and the candidates' tours, write: Socialist Workers '72 Campaign Committee, 706 Broadway, 8th floor, New York, N.Y. 10003; or call (212) 260-4150.

BACOM to host meeting in Oct.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Bay Area Concerned Military (BACOM) is sponsoring the First International Military Rights and Antiwar Convention here Oct. 23, the first such gathering ever held.

The purpose of the convention is to "further the rights of military personnel by the free exchange of ideas among servicemen and servicemen's groups, to provide a springboard for activities and intensified action by the concerned military community, and to demonstrate to the public that the Department of Defense, by its policy statements, does not speak for the entire military. Instead, support for an immediate end to the war is active and working among military personnel."

The convention will feature films on the GI antiwar movement and speeches by prominent servicemen, antiwar ex-GIs, and persons closely associated with the GI antiwar and other servicemen's movements. Initial workshops are planned on such topics as servicemen's legal rights, racism in the military, conscientious objection, women in the military, newspapers and organizations, GI participation in the Nov. 6 antiwar actions and others.

The workshops will report and make proposals to a plenary session at the end of the day. The proceedings will be followed by a program with well-known entertainers in the evening.

The convention will be at the Unitarian Center, 1187 Franklin Street, San Francisco. It is open to all supporters of the GI movement, and everyone who registers will have a voice in the discussions. Only active-duty military personnel will have a vote. Registration will cost GIs 50 cents and others \$2. For more information or to preregister, interested persons can write BACOM, P.O. Box 15187 Station A, San Francisco, Calif. 94115.

Air Force gives GI surprise discharge

By MELISSA SINGLER

AUSTIN, Texas—"Through your publication of the *Bergstrom Bennies* you have undermined the authority of all military superiors and advocated insubordination. Your substandard personal behavior has been detrimental to the preservation of morale, good order, and discipline at Bergstrom Air Force Base. . . ."

That was the official reason given by the brass for the Sept. 9 honorable discharge of ex-Sgt. Greg Cole, an antiwar GI at Bergstrom AFB near here. The real reason was the failure of the brass to stop Cole and some fellow airmen from organizing support to the antiwar movement by any other means.

Bergstrom Bennies, the GIs' antiwar newspaper, had reached most units on the base with news about the fall antiwar actions Oct. 13 and Nov. 6, despite the attempts of the brass to suppress it.

Cole, a sergeant in the U.S. Air Force, had been against the war for a long time when he began actively

organizing to oppose it by building the April 24 demonstrations for immediate withdrawal in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco. Cole also worked to organize GIs for the April 18 antiwar action in Austin leading up to April 24.

At the April 18 Austin action, Cole and several hundred other GIs from Bergstrom, Ft. Hood, Ft. Sam Houston and Lackland AFB marched with thousands of civilians under banners demanding that the U.S. get out of Southeast Asia now.

Cole spoke at the rally April 18, urging GIs to go to Washington April 24, and two days later the brass slapped him with a phony dope charge. The sergeant refused an Article 15 on what were obvious frame-up charges directed at his antiwar activity. He demanded a court-martial, and, after he returned from the April 24 action in the national capital, he went to trial, backed up by the Sgt. Greg Cole Defense Committee.

The court-martial found Cole guilty of two out of four counts, sentencing him to be stripped of rank and restricted to base for three months. However, perhaps because of his continued antiwar activity and because of the support organized by the defense committee and the Student Mobilization Committee, Cole was offered an immediate, honorable discharge.

Three days after his separation from the armed forces, Cole appeared on a TV talk show in Austin where he discussed the upcoming fall antiwar actions. He is currently working with the Austin SMC to reach out to GIs and urge their participation in the Oct. 13 moratorium and the Nov. 6 mass march for immediate withdrawal in Houston.

Socialist candidate cheered in Phila.

By CAROL LISKER

PHILADELPHIA—On Sept. 15, WUHY radio held a "Free Speech" speak-out in Rittenhouse Square here which lasted more than three hours. All mayoral candidates were invited to speak to the radio audience, as well as anyone else who wished to speak.

The mayoral candidates who spoke were Jean Savage from the Socialist Workers Party, George Taylor from the Socialist Labor Party, and Joseph Frieri from the Constitutional Party. Neither Democratic candidate Frank Rizzo nor Republican candidate Thatcher Longstreth appeared, although a representative from Longstreth's campaign spoke.

Of all the mayoral speeches, Savage's received the most applause. One young person who spoke, aged about nine or 10, surprised the audience when he decided to abandon his speech for Thatcher Longstreth and instead spoke in favor of Savage's campaign. Representatives also spoke from the



Jean Savage

Photo by Howard Petrick

National Peace Action Coalition, Student Mobilization Committee, Veterans for Peace, Women United for Abortion Rights, and the Young Socialist Alliance.

In another development, two victories were scored this week for students attending college in Pennsylvania. On Sept. 10, State Attorney General J. Shane Creamer announced that students in Pennsylvania would be able to register and vote from their campus addresses. Then, on Sept. 13, the voter registration deadline was extended one week. This latter decision came after much pressure from the student population, many of whom had complained of undue red tape and delay at the hands of registration officials.

Texas Chicanos march Sept. 16

By MIKE ALEWITZ

AUSTIN—On September 16, 1810, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a priest in Dolores, Mexico, called the townspeople together and along with other patriots rang the bell which proclaimed Mexico's independence from Spain.

Every year since then has seen celebrations of *El Grito de Dolores* with large-scale celebrations in honor of Mexican Independence, not only in Mexico but also in Aztlan.

San Antonio, Texas, witnessed a week-long celebration full of cultural events such as theater, music and art shows, showing the work of prominent Chicano artists in honor of this day. The whole week was kicked off by a rally Sept. 11. Despite rain, 300 people showed up to hear José Angel Gutierrez speak on the advances of the Chicano struggle, particularly in Crystal City, Texas.

On Sept. 16, a one-day strike and a rally for "Chicano Day" were held

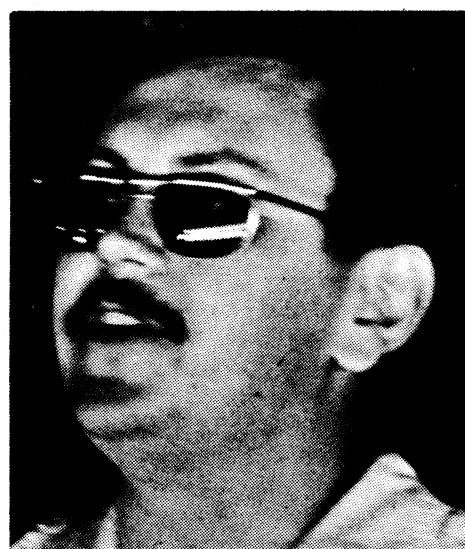


Photo by Howard Petrick

Jose Angel Gutierrez

at the University of Texas in Austin. Throughout the day hundreds of Chicanos and supporters of the Chicano struggle boycotted classes and attended seminars and activities about La Raza. The main event of the day was a noon rally. The featured speaker there was Carlos Guerra, National Chairman of MAYO (Mexican-American Youth Organization).

Guerra denounced the Democratic and Republican parties for having done nothing for La Raza. "They take everything and give nothing in return." He attacked the capitalist politicians, including the so-called liberals. He also called upon all Chicanos to build La Raza Unida Party and other Chicano institutions.

The strike centered around the fact that the university administration had failed to respond in any meaningful way to proposals made by MAYO last spring. MAYO had issued a series of proposals basically aimed at recruiting more Chicano students to the Uni-

versity of Texas in Austin, and providing tutorial services for those already enrolled. Despite the fact that Mexican-Americans in Texas comprise approximately 18 percent of the state's population, fewer than 1,000 Chicanos attend the University of Texas. Also at the rally were *El Teatro Chicano de Austin* and *Los Mascarones*, a guerrilla theater group from Mexico City.

15,000 Chicanos march in Denver

By AL BALDIVIA

DENVER—Cold skies failed to deter a Mexican Independence Day action here Sept. 16 as 15,000 Chicanos marched in 40-degree weather. The militancy and pride of the demonstrators was apparent from the constant shouts of "Chicano Power!" and "Viva la Raza!"

The floats in the march were also a reflection of the militancy of the marchers. The Latin American Development Society (LADS), a Chicano inmate group at the Colorado State Penitentiary, sponsored an Attica memorial float. Among the other organizations participating with floats were: Fort Lupton Students, the Platte Valley Action Center, the Denver-based Crusade for Justice, the Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA), the Congress of Hispanic Educators (CHE), La Raza National Student Association, the Colorado Migrant Council, and students from *Tlatelolco*, a school operated by the Crusade for Justice. In all, more than 50 floats participated.

Leading the march was a 35-foot banner from the Platte Valley Action Center, scene of recent police attacks on the Chicano community, which read: "It is better to die on your feet than to keep living on your knees," a quote from Emiliano Zapata. A large group of students from Fort Lupton marched out of their school and came to Denver in protest of the school's refusal to provide transportation to the demonstration.

Keynote speaker at the rally following the march through downtown Denver was Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, chairman of the Crusade for Justice. Gonzales said that direct actions must be organized to expose "the corrupt group of people who control Colorado." Gonzales also called for banning the 1976 Winter Olympics scheduled to be held in Denver unless Chicanos get to use abandoned buildings in the barrio for community needs.

Another speaker, Rev. Peter Garcia, stated that "there is no justice or freedom" in Denver for Chicanos who suffer the most from police brutality. Garcia also described the demonstration as "marching toward real freedom, justice and equality."

Other speakers included Salvador Carpio, former Raza Unida candidate for University of Colorado Board of Regents; Ernesto Vigil, antiwar activist and editor of *El Gallo*; and Anna DeLeon, chairwoman of the Denver Welfare Rights Organization. All the speakers hit upon the common theme of Chicano nationalism and particularly of the need to control the schools, the police and every other institution in our communities.

The action on *el 16 de septiembre* was of great significance. Although built largely by word of mouth, some 20 percent of the city's Chicanos participated in the march. It was clearly an indication of the deepening radicalization within the barrios of Denver and of the determination of La Raza to fight back against our daily oppression.

By LEE SMITH

John Singleterry is a private in the U.S. Army who faces an attempt by the brass to discharge him for his antiwar and socialist views.

In theory, Pvt. Singleterry has been stationed at Ft. Sill, Okla., ever since he completed his Advanced Infantry Training (AIT) there in May 1970. But, in reality, from Sept. 1970 until late Aug. 1971, the antiwar GI was assigned to a series of temporary-duty (T-DY) stations at which there were few other GIs for him to talk to. For example, from Sept. 1970 to March of this year, Pvt. Singleterry was assigned to the Black Mesa missile site in Utah. From Dec. 1970 until he left in March, the number of military personnel assigned to the Black Mesa site, counting him, varied between six and 10.

Last month, Singleterry was in New York on leave to consult with his civilian attorney. In an interview with *The Militant*, he said he believes the T-DY assignments he received were part of a deliberate move by the Army to keep him from talking to other GIs about the war and about their rights.

The latest indication that the Army pays special attention to Pvt. Singleterry is the attempt to discharge him by branding the Young Socialist Alliance—of which he is a member on leave of absence—an "illegal organization."

Singleterry first learned about this attempt on Aug. 25. That day, a captain showed up at Ft. Chaffee, Ark., where Pvt. Singleterry then had a T-DY assignment as part of a caretaking crew at the nearly abandoned base. The captain delivered to Singleterry a stack of official papers that had originated in the Pentagon and were dated July 29.

"Most of this stack of papers related to procedure," Singleterry told *The Militant*, "but the relevant contents were a report showing I had been a member of the YSA from early 1968 until the time of my induction in Oct. 1969." The Army wanted to give him a discharge, the GI said, "supposedly on the sole basis that I had belonged to the YSA prior to my induction." The report contained no mention of any activity since his induction.

The Army documents charged that the YSA was "controlled by" the Socialist Workers Party and that the YSA and SWP have "illegal ends." Since both of these charges are false, Singleterry refused to sign a statement agreeing to the accuracy of the report. He requested a hearing before an administrative board of inquiry.

"That really shook them up," Pvt. Singleterry said. "They sent me right back to Ft. Sill in a special plane, and everyone wanted to know 'Why do you want a hearing?' Some of these officers sure seemed dumb, if their questions were honest—they asked me if I planned to reenlist."

"You see," Singleterry explained, "they were verbally promising me that if I signed the statement, I would be out with an honorable discharge in a few days—so when I wouldn't sign, they thought I wanted to stay in the Army, or at least that's what they seemed to think." The GI said that a captain who is the deputy executive officer from the base inspector general's office approached him while he was on duty one afternoon and attempted to get him to talk about his reasons for wanting a hearing. "From the way he talked," Singleterry said, "it seemed that it hadn't occurred to him that I just didn't want to declare myself 'illegal,' but he might have just been putting on an act."

Singleterry arranged through the GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee to retain distinguished civil liberties attorney Leonard Boudin as his civilian counsel to represent him at the hearing. (The hearing has a quasi-judicial character even though it is formally an administrative procedure.) "After I mentioned that I had Leonard Boudin as my civilian lawyer," Singleterry said, "the officers stopped saying very much to me about the case or about why I wouldn't sign."

Singleterry's scheduled date for discharge from active duty is Oct. 22, and, according to him, it now appears that the Army is going to wait until after he is discharged to hold the hearing. "They'll hold it on the question of discharging me from the Army Reserve after I'm out," the GI said. "At least," he said, "that's the way it looks now. Before they knew I had Boudin as my lawyer, they kept giving me all kinds of stories about how my ETS [discharge date] would have to be moved back because—as they put it—'you insist on your day in court.'"

The Army's apparent decision not to press the case for now is a partial victory, although the



Pvt. John Singleterry

Photo by Mark Satinoff

Private John Singleterry versus the Army brass

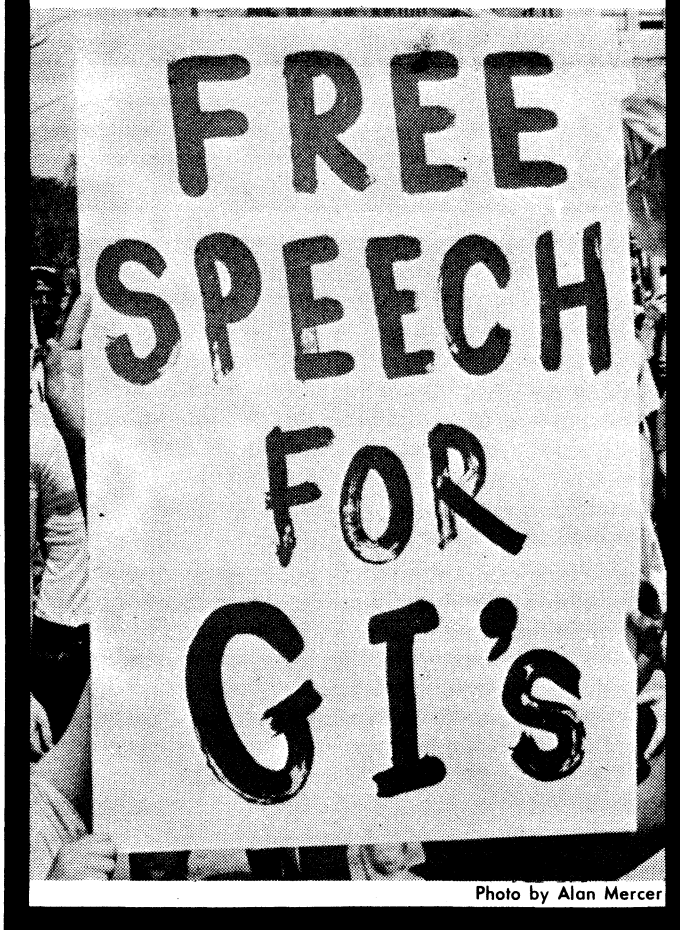


Photo by Alan Mercer

case remains an important one until the Army is forced to stop asserting that either the YSA or SWP has "illegal aims."

A brief review of Pvt. Singleterry's activity in the GI antiwar movement helps to explain why the Army chose to attempt his discharge in the first place.

"Actually, it should not have been news to the brass that I had been in the YSA before my induction," Singleterry told *The Militant*. "I informed them in writing of my membership before I was inducted."

In the letter informing the brass of his YSA membership, Singleterry had also indicated his intention to exercise his constitutional rights while in the armed forces and requested a written guarantee that those rights would not be abridged.

His friends and supporters held a demonstration outside the Chicago induction center when Singleterry was inducted Oct. 23, 1969. He spoke to the demonstrators before going inside, and his speech was broadcast on the TV news.

He recalled the words of his platoon sergeant during basic training at Ft. Jackson, S.C.: "You think I don't know who you are, don't you? Well, I know all about you. I know about your friends in Chicago and your TV program!"

There was strong antiwar feeling among the GIs with whom he went through basic, Singleterry said. "A field sergeant asked me 'What's this?' when he checked my locker one day near the end of basic and found a copy of *The Militant* and some Student Mobilization Committee leaflets from Atlanta. He didn't do anything though. Remember, this was Ft. Jackson in late 1969 and the Ft. Jackson Eight case was real fresh in everyone's mind." (Charges against Andrew Pulley, the 1972 SWP vice-presidential candidate, and the other seven members of GIs United Against the War framed up at Ft. Jackson had been dropped in May 1969.)

Pamphlets on base

During his stay at Ft. Sill, Pvt. Singleterry developed a leg infection and had to spend 22 days in the base hospital. "While I was in the hospital, the brass decided they really didn't like me," Singleterry said. "I had met a lot of guys who were antiwar before I got this infection, and they were receptive to antiwar literature. They wanted to get hold of it, so I had ordered a whole batch of pamphlets on the Ft. Jackson Eight case," Singleterry said. The pamphlets arrived while he was in the hospital. "Well, it was torn open when the mail clerks brought it to me," he said, "and they asked me, 'What's in this package?'" He explained the Ft. Jackson case briefly and the clerks said, "Why don't you give us a few?"

The pamphlets he didn't give to the mail clerks were put in storage with the rest of his gear. "Well, the supply sergeant showed it to the first sergeant and then they both showed it to the captain and the captain went out of his tree." The captain shouted, "This stuff is all over the base!" and set to work building a case against Singleterry. "He had to give up, though," Singleterry said. "You see, he wanted guys who had these pamphlets to say I had solicited them to take it, but they all told him they asked for it."

"He confiscated the pamphlets that were left, though," Singleterry said, "but he gave me a proper receipt, and most of them were all over the base, like he said, anyhow."

For the next half a year, Singleterry distributed various GI antiwar papers and other material, some of which he exchanged with GIs from other bases whom he met when he would get into Norman, Okla., on passes. But in Sept. 1970, he was shipped to Black Mesa, where he spent seven months in virtual isolation. "This place was hundreds of miles from anything," Singleterry said. "The temperature would get down to 15 below zero, and there wasn't much to do except read."

From September until December, Singleterry and a couple other men put out a few issues of a paper they called the *Black Mesa Blowout*. "We would give it out to the guys who came through to fire their rockets," Singleterry said, "but in December, the other GIs who worked on the paper were transferred to Green River, Ariz., and nobody was left and nobody came through. I was the only person there interested at all in politics."

In March of this year, the Black Mesa site was completely closed down, and Singleterry was transferred to the Green River post. There were 140 men at Green River, but for Singleterry, it was a welcome change: "That was 14 times as many people as there had been at Black Mesa. Besides, there was a lot of antiwar sentiment, a lot of interest in *The Militant*, and we got some real good discussions going."

Singleterry and nine other GIs from Green River traveled to Salt Lake City to march in the May 15 antiwar demonstration there, and Singleterry spoke at the rally. "I got on TV again, and I guess someone at Ft. Sill must have seen it because a month later I got shipped out to Ft. Chaffee [Ark.] where there was even less happening than at Black Mesa."

Even though there were scarcely any other GIs at Ft. Chaffee, Pvt. Singleterry had contacted an antiwar veterans group in Fayetteville. "I was going to help them mobilize people from around Fayetteville to go to Atlanta Nov. 6," the GI said, "but then this discharge thing came up before we got anything going."

Union calls for congress of labor

CLEVELAND—The regular business meeting of Typographical Union No. 53 unanimously adopted a resolution Sept. 19 initiating a call for a national emergency "Congress of Labor." The purpose of such a congress is to bring all sectors of the union movement together to draft a plan to defeat the government wage freeze.

The following is the full text of the resolution as adopted. "Cleveland Typographical Union No. 53 records itself as unalterably opposed to the wage freeze and the rest of President Nixon's so-called economic stabilization program as a means of dealing with the problem of inflation since: 1) it is an unfair attack on the standard of living and the rights of wage workers, combined with tax credit bonanzas for Big Business, no restrictions on profits, dividends and interest, and unenforceable token controls on prices; 2) it proposes restrictions on collective bargaining after the 90-day wage freeze which would destroy the power of labor unions to advance the interests of their members and maintain themselves as democratic institutions; 3) it is based on the false assumption that wages and prices are the cause of inflation, instead of government fiscal policies.

"Local Union No. 53 therefore: 1) expresses solidarity with all other local unions in the Cleveland area which condemn the so-called wage-price freeze; 2) calls on the Cleveland AFL-CIO Council to organize a public meeting for all working men and women who want to protest the wage freeze, to be held on Oct. 13; calls on the Executive Council of the ITU to rise to the occasion, as our union has in other critical periods in the history of American labor, by initiating a call for a national emergency Congress of Labor to be held on Nov. 6, to deal with proposals for united labor action against any concessions to this latest attack on the working people of this country and their unions; 4) instructs our Local officers to send copies of this motion to the Cleveland AFL-CIO, to the ITU Executive Council, and to the news media."

Jean Y. Tussey, a prominent member of the Cleveland ITU, told *The Militant* she is confident that "when a congress of labor meets to fight the wage freeze and draft labor's own plans to solve the economic crisis, one of the first things it will have to deal with is the Vietnam war and the \$80-billion annual military budget, which should be used to rebuild our country instead of destroying this and other countries as is now the case."

Ceylon asks Egypt for scabs

From Intercontinental Press

The first strike in direct defiance of Ceylon's Essential Services Order began August 31, when operators at the Sapugaskande oil refinery walked out, completely shutting down the plant.

The strikers are members of the Operations Staff Union, whose secretary, K. Tiruchelvam, was fired July

9 for expressing opposition to anti-strike legislation.

In the wake of the job action, nearly all the technicians, clerks, and laborers, who are members of unions whose leadership supports the government coalition, resigned from their unions and requested membership in the Ceylon Mercantile Union (CMU), which has opposed the State of Emergency as well as the witch-hunt unleashed by the Bandaranaike regime in April.

The workers took this step in order to avoid being used as strikebreakers by their old leaderships.

With the refinery out of operation, Ceylonese press reports indicated that Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike had requested strikebreaking as-



Sirimavo Bandaranaike



Anwar Sadat

sistance from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Four Egyptian technicians traveled to Ceylon to investigate the situation, with the aim of determining whether Egypt could provide a sufficient number of scabs to get the factory running again.

On September 10 Bala Tampoe, general secretary of the CMU, sent a letter to T. B. Subasinghe, minister of industries and scientific affairs, protesting both the firing of Tiruchelvam and the regime's plans to break the strike. That letter, a copy of which was also sent to the president of the Arab Petroleum Workers Federation in Cairo, said in part:

"The Executive Committee of our Union considers that the strike should be settled immediately by negotiation with the Operations Staff Union, and that any effort to break the strike, by importing refined oil, or by seeking to utilise the services of operators from abroad to work as blacklegs at the refinery, would be completely unjustified and would be directly adverse to the interests of the working class and to the rest of our people, who will have to pay for the costs of such strike-breaking efforts."

Women workers defy wage freeze

Following are excerpts from an article in the September issue of *The Southern Patriot*, newspaper of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

The four-month old strike by women members of International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) Local 174 against Alliance Manufacturing, a subsidiary of North American Philips, aims at winning a contract including wage raises, seniority rights, and a grievance procedure.

SHENANDOAH, Va.—Three hundred women who have been on strike here since June 2 received a telegram from President Nixon recently, asking them to go back to work in support of his wage freeze.

"I hope every worker in the country goes on strike against the wage freeze," was the response. "Can you imagine what that would be like—if everybody went on strike?" . . .

Like so many people in Appalachia, (the women) used to think that industry would solve the problems of chronic unemployment and poverty in their community. So, 10 years ago, local people raised \$57,000 in door-to-door donations, to encourage the company to locate here. . . .

Now one man, who donated \$100, says he only hopes that someone will blow the Alliance company off the face of the earth. . . .

Alliance made a policy of hiring mostly women, since they could get away with paying them half as much as men. The wage scales reflect this policy. The starting wage here is \$1.60 an hour and the top wage, \$1.76. At Alliance's other plant, in Ohio, the average wage is \$3.10. . . .

"We didn't want this strike, but we had no other choice. We didn't have any choice because they didn't give us any. . . . You either take what we offer or leave it." . . .

The company lawyer, George Gardner, drove by the picket line the first day "with the window rolled down and a big smile on his face, and he gets an egg in his face. And he rolls that window up real fast, you know, and his car is plastered with eggs and rotten tomatoes. . . .

"That evening there were at least 25 state troopers for about 80 girls. They was afraid. They know we're a bunch of women, but they better watch us. We believe in what we're doing and we're going to fight for it." . . .

The company quickly got an injunction limiting the number of pickets to three. . . . More than 25 (strikers) in all have been arrested. . . .

The women have made gate collections at plants up and down the Shenandoah Valley. Members of UE locals in nearby Waynesboro and Staunton contributed to the IUE local's strike fund. . . .

And when the women put up a picket line outside Alliance's Ohio plant, more than 85 percent of the workers honored it and closed the plant down. . . .

Students and workers from other plants, and the University of Virginia, have joined the picket lines. . . .

The only drop in support has been from the strikers' own union. . . . The IUE undercut the strike by coming to an agreement with the company that the women would no longer picket and shut down the parent plant in Ohio. . . .

But the strike has picked up momentum in the last few weeks, as the women resumed mass picketing outside the plant. . . . "We feel that the

next few weeks will make or break the strike," said local treasurer Mable Breedon.

Congress repeals detention camp law

By LEE SMITH

On Sept. 16, the U.S. Senate approved by voice vote legislation that had passed by a vote of 356 to 49 in the House two days earlier, authorizing the repeal of the notorious Emergency Detention Act of 1950, the "concentration camp law."

In addition to repealing the 1950 law, the language of the repeal act, drafted by Senator Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Representative Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii), specifically prohibits action such as that taken by Franklin D. Roosevelt in putting 112,000 Japanese-Americans in concentration camps in 1942.

Both Inouye and Matsunaga are Japanese-Americans who served in the U.S. armed forces during World War II while their relatives were detained in camps in the Southwest of the U.S.

The internment of Japanese-Americans was ordered by Roosevelt in an exercise of special wartime presidential powers. The 1950 law repealed by Congress last month was passed at the onset of the McCarthyite witch-hunting that marked American politics in the following decade.

The repealed law was actually Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950—the "McCarran Act." The Emergency Detention Act, or Title II, provided for the declaration of an "internal security emergency" by the president, acting unilaterally. In the terms of the law, having declared such an emergency, the president would be empowered to order the detention by the Justice Department of *anyone* about whom there was "reasonable ground to believe . . . probably will engage in, or probably will conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or sabotage." The law provided for this detention without charges or due process of any kind or recourse for the victim through the right of habeas corpus.

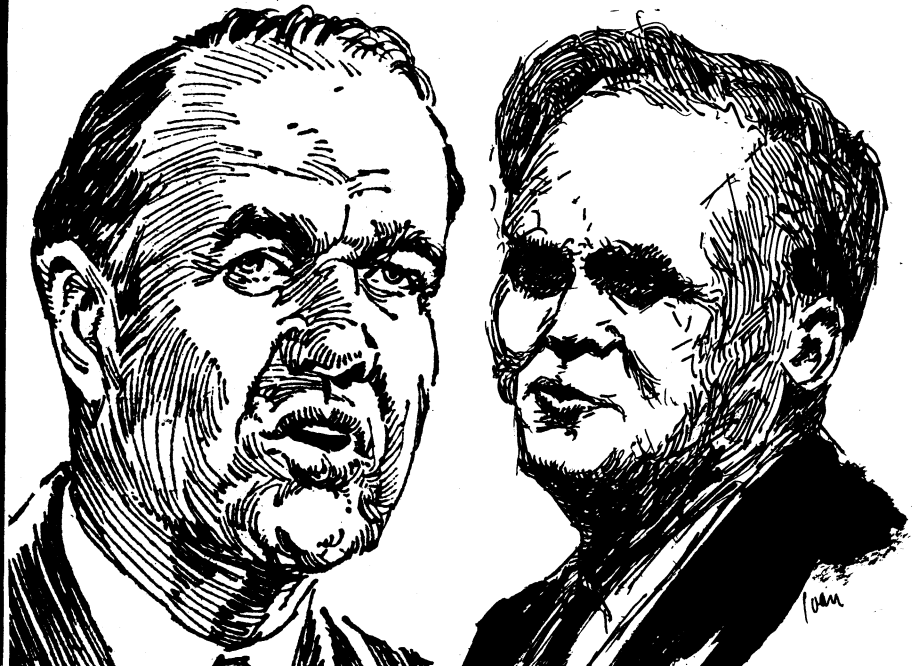
The move to repeal enjoyed the same kind of overwhelming support that the original measure enjoyed in Congress in 1950—including some of the very same individuals.

Hubert Humphrey, for example, was an original sponsor of the bill that became Title II of the McCarran Act. He was also a sponsor of the Inouye bill to repeal Title II.

In the legislative debate leading to the passage of the 1950 "security" package, the liberals had favored the concentration camp laws that gave the president special emergency powers and the conservatives had favored creation of a board to identify and register communists and members of "communist fronts." The debate was resolved by including both measures plus others in a single bill with several titles.

Repeal of the law, of course, does not mean that the capitalist government is not as ready as ever to suspend civil liberties in the event of a crisis seriously threatening the power and privilege of the ruling class. But what it does mean is that the members of Congress and the administration, which backed the repeal, understand that fewer and fewer people are willing to see the justification for such acts written into law today.

Marx, McLuhan, McGovern & Gus Hall



George McGovern

Gus Hall

By HARRY RING

LOS ANGELES—The other night I dropped in at a downtown L.A. bar for a quick beer and there, to my surprise, were two old-time Communist Party people I hadn't seen since I left New York. They used to hold lengthy discussions in an East Side bar where I stopped by occasionally.

So I drank my beer and listened to the discussion. It was about the CP nominating Gus Hall for president and Jarvis Tyner for vice-president.

"It might be pretty good," Max said with a certain note of caution in his voice. "This'll be no year for hustling votes for the Democrats."

"Maybe," Stanley replied, also cautiously.

"But," he added, brightening, "at least we'll be in there pitching against those Trotskyite candidates."

"Yeah," Max said. "Did you read that piece in *The Militant* about Gus' campaign. They said it would only be a token campaign—that we'd really be out there working for some Democrat."

"Yeah."

"They said we've been doing that ever since 1936 when we ran Browder but got everyone except the sectarians to vote for Roosevelt."

"Yes, I read it."

"Well, look, Stanley. Have we really done so good supporting all those Democrats?"

"Max, can't you ever get it through your head? Politics is a complex business. You have to look at it dialectically."

"You mean like back in '52 when we endorsed Hallinan on the Progressive Party ticket, but actually had our unionists out ringing doorbells for Stevenson?"

"Those are the kind of contradictions you have to deal with, Max. Besides, would you have wanted to see Ike get in?"

"He did."

"I guess so. That's why we went for Stevenson in '56."

"What was so great about him?"

"The broader forces were for him, Max. A very cultured man."

"But remember how he got up in the UN during the Cuban invasion and said the Cubans had bombed themselves?"

"He really did get caught flat-footed on that one didn't he. But then, it was Kennedy's invasion, not his."

"Tell me, Stanley, didn't that show we were wrong in supporting Kennedy?"

"Wrong? You don't remember how JFK went after Nixon during that campaign for all his bellicose talk about Cuba?"

"I really do remember that. That's why I was kind of surprised when four months later there was an invasion."

"Max, don't be a petty bourgeois idealist. What could the man do? The plans for the invasion were all mapped by the previous administration. By Eisenhower."

"Probably. But what about JFK sending those 'advisors' to Vietnam?"

"At least it was better than bombing hell out of them like that bum, Johnson."

"Aha! So explain to me, were we also right in supporting Johnson?"

"Max, the Party is always right. Besides Johnson only did what Goldwater came right out and said he was in favor of doing."

"Stanley, maybe I'm being sectarian. But you have to admit, everyone of the people we back turns out to be a real bum."

"Don't come at me with that bourgeois pragmatism. Besides, all you're doing is absorbing the petty bourgeois approach—the 'good man' theory. We're not concerned with individuals. It's the mass movement we relate to."

"So tell me, Stanley. Where's the mass movement behind McGovern?"

"Who in hell is talking about McGovern?"

"We're starting to."

"Yeah?"

"Yeah. I have it right here in last week's *People's World*. The Sept. 11 issue."

"It's quite a good paper, isn't it Max. A bit more direct in laying out

the mainstream approach than the *Daily World*. But did it really come out for McGovern?"

"Not quite. But it's 'positive' toward him."

"Where was this, Max? I read the issue."

"In that column they call 'From the Staff.'"

"I read that, Max. That shows how you read into things. The very point to that column was how *both* major parties were for the wage freeze. Why, it went so far as to point out that the six front-runners for the Democratic nomination favored some kind of wage freeze all along. It shows the Party doesn't try to gloss over the limitations of bourgeois politicians."

"I admit it, Stanley, I was surprised when the paper came right out and said, 'The guilt for the freeze is bipartisan.'"

"Right."

"But then comes the 'buts.' Like right after saying both parties are guilty it adds real quick:

"'But saying that isn't enough, nor does it warrant a statement like, It wouldn't matter whether Nixon or McGovern were president—they would both do the same thing.'"

"That's a good quote. It's clearly the fact, isn't it?"

"I'm not sure. McGovern not only favors a freeze, but he voted for the bill that gave Nixon the power to put it in."

"Right, Max. That's why the column points out:

"'But McGovern has equated voting for the legislation that enabled the freeze to his vote for the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution.'"

"You mean it's okay what these guys do as long as later they say they're sorry?"

"Don't be cynical, Max. It does show the man's not insensitive to mass sentiment. Besides, as a Marxist, you should understand there are material reasons why a man like McGovern makes the mistake of supporting a wage freeze. The paper carefully notes that men like him are in a party 'that still represents the interests of the ruling class.'"

"You mean the Trotskyites are right—these people do these things because they belong to a capitalist party whose interests are opposed to those of the workers?"

"Max, the Trotskyites take something with a kernel of truth and blow it up into a big principle. Besides you interrupted at the key political point. These people make such mistakes not only because they belong to a ruling-class party but also, and I quote, because 'also they don't know what the workers need.'"

"Ha. So why doesn't someone explain to them?"

"Precisely, Max. That's the very point of the article. It explains that people like McGovern listen to people like George Meany and Meany doesn't know what the workers true interests are either."

"So what do we do?"

"The paper explains that very well. It says we need a rank-and-file organization 'to tell politicians what working people's needs and interests are.' Until that's done, the staff explains, even pro-labor candidates won't have 'the faintest idea of what their constituencies really want.'"

"You mean it's a communications problem?"

"Exactly. In fact, I would go so far as to say, Max, that there is a veritable communications gap. I'm certainly not suggesting that McLuhan has replaced Marx. But there is point to what he says."

"You mean, like the medium's the message?"

"Something like that."

"So then the whole trick is if we can get old Gus in a spot where he can begin to massage a guy like McGovern, then he'll begin to get the message?"

"Max, I realize that may be tongue in cheek. But I do think you're beginning to get the message."

New York socialists assess gains, plan offensive

By GEORGE JOHNSON

BROOKLYN—The New York City Local of the Socialist Workers Party held its city-wide convention here Sept. 10-11, mapping out and deciding the party's perspectives in the city for the coming months. The city convention was the first since the SWP's expansion in May into three New York branches.

The political report to the convention, given by New York Election Campaign Director Wendy Reissner, focused on the New York Local's growth since May and on party-building opportunities this fall through participation in mass movements, through the SWP's 1972 election campaign, and through the subscription drive for 30,000 new *Militant* and 5,000 new *International Socialist Review* subscriptions.

Reissner reported that sales of the revolutionary-socialist press had expanded over the summer and also that the Local's finances were on a sound footing. The N.Y. SWP has been winning new members in increasing numbers, she said.

No less important, Reissner said, was the development of a new layer of local leadership since the expansion into three branches. Also important was the progress the party has made toward establishing roots in the political life of the city, through sales of its press, its weekly forums, its election campaigns, and being the best builders of the mass antiwar and women's liberation movements.

"Through our 1972 election campaign, we want to give New Yorkers a real vision of how we would reorganize this city, with its abundance of wealth, to meet their needs," she said.

The convention also selected some of the candidates for the party's 1972 local slate (see Oct. 1 *Militant*). Discussion of the report included observations that this will be the SWP's biggest election campaign in the city to date.

Derrick Morrison, commenting on the prospects for independent anticapitalist political action by oppressed national minorities, reported that there are greater opportunities than ever to help dispel the illusions that exist about reforming the Democratic Party as a means to liberation.

Perspectives adopted by the convention, in addition to the political report, included antiwar and women's liberation reports. The antiwar report projected full participation in the fall antiwar offensive around the rallies and mass demonstrations planned for Oct. 13 and Nov. 6, as well as the Nov. 3 student strike, potentially the largest actions yet for immediate withdrawal from Indochina. The women's liberation report stressed the importance of the Washington, D.C., Nov. 20 demonstration for repeal of all abortion laws, no forced sterilization, and repeal of contraceptive laws.

"What we have done at this city convention," remarked one delegate, "is to launch the 1972 SWP campaign in New York City, with the aim of hegemony over radical politics in the city."

In Review

Film

KLUTE

Klute. Produced and directed by Alan J. Pakula. Starring Jane Fonda and Donald Sutherland. Warner Brothers.

As a not too successful actress or model, and with age creeping up on her, Bree Daniel (Jane Fonda) has turned to prostitution as a highly paid call girl. She finds herself excited by this life.

Bree had been living on Park Avenue until she was arrested two years earlier by the police in their effort to trace a friend of Klute (Donald Sutherland) missing from Tuscarora, Pa. After a sojourn in jail, and the degradation and humiliation that she experienced there, she has moved to an apartment in Greenwich Village and is afraid. She lives in fear of another arrest because, as a prostitute, it is she who is held legally responsible; she finds herself caught between the john (customer—usually "respectable"), the pimp, and the police—those who reap the profits.

Bree tells her psychiatrist (whose numerous sessions with her serve as a somewhat clumsy cinematic device for revealing the inner workings of her mind) that she can't stop herself from turning tricks. When asked why, she replies that as a prostitute, she feels she can determine her own life because she can do the work well and she can control the scene. Bree may believe this, but in reality her control is minimal. Not all johns are handsome and benevolent as they appear to be in this film's somewhat romanticized portrait of a call girl's life.

Bree feels nothing with her men, but she deceives them into thinking that they are getting love and sympathy, when what they are getting is an act, an illusion. It is for this illusion that she gets paid.

Bree begins to have a relationship with Klute, who has come to New York in search of his missing friend. She begins to feel, and allows herself to enjoy sex with him. But she recoils at the prospect of marrying Klute and settling down. For to be a housewife in Tuscarora will be grim indeed.

When she runs back to Frank, her pimp, in a last-ditch effort to discourage Klute, and Klute pursues her, she comes after him with a pair of scissors. Though she is unnerved by this expression of her own violence, her anger is logical in that she has tried all her life to escape control by men. Yet she can only blindly ricochet between the male-dominated worlds of the theater, modeling, prostitution and marriage. Perhaps she makes the most revealing statement when she tells her psychiatrist that what she wants most is to be "faceless, bodiless, and to be left alone." After all, it is for her face and her body that she has always been wanted as actress-model-prostitute.

Jane Fonda expertly captures in her frightened, fierce, tired face with puffy eyes, enhanced by heavy makeup, a woman bewildered and crumbling. As the camera pans slowly away, we see her face wide-eyed with fear as she sits alone on her bed listening to the telephone ringing after one more obscene phone call; we see her befuddled face in the meat-rack line-up of lovelies waiting to be selected for their eyes, hands, bosoms, etc.; her despairing face confronted in confusing dialogue with a theater director as she gets a garbled concept of what New York acting is all about; and her wondering, knowing face as she watches her girl friend, now a scarecrow addict, bathe the face of her addict boyfriend as they wait for a hit; and finally, Fonda's face in repose as she watches Klute select fruit from a sidewalk stand.

Klute ends with Bree giving up any struggle for independence and going back to Tuscarora with Klute. Yet it avoids a hackneyed Hollywood "love-conquers-all" ending—that romantic love is the solution to all problems—by having Bree make clear that she cannot tolerate domesticity and that she will probably be back next week. That she accepts the control of a husband does not mean that she is becoming "normal" but that she seeks what appears to her to be a more benevolent form of protection than that offered by her pimp. The very nature of the choice only illustrates the paucity of her alternatives and the lack of control she has over her life.

— LUCILLE IVERSON



Jane Fonda as Bree: "Though she is unnerved by her own violence, her anger is logical . . . she has tried to escape control by men. Yet she can only ricochet between male-dominated worlds."

Books

Camp Concentration

Camp Concentration by Thomas M. Disch. Avon. New York, 1971. 175 pp. 75c. *Tower of Glass* by Robert Silverberg. Bantam Books. New York, 1971. 184 pp. 75c.

Science-fiction writers frequently engage in examining the present by projecting its realities into the future. Such is the case with these two excellent novels.

Camp Concentration follows the journal of a poet jailed for conscientious objection to a much expanded war in Asia. The government has come to believe that there is an unfortunate divergence between educating people and getting them to use their education for the government's objectives. The poet, Louie Sacchetti, becomes the involuntary subject of a dangerous experiment with a drug derived from the syphilis virus. The experiment is being conducted in a government project investigating the causes of nonconformity in intellectuals.

Soon after he is brought into the experiment, its purpose is explained to him. Capitalist society is faced with the dilemma of either socializing an individual to conform to its aim or educating a person, but not both:

"But to understand just why you've been brought here, you must first understand the purpose of the experiment. It is an investigation of learning processes. I need not explain to you the fundamental importance of education with respect to the national defense effort. Ultimately it is intelligence that is a nation's most vital resource, and education can be seen as the process of maximizing intelligence. However, as such it is almost invariably a failure, since this primary purpose is sacrificed to the purpose of socialization."

Tower of Glass

Tower of Glass transposes our present class society into a future situation where class and race divisions are made to appear much more obvious so as to examine the problems of repression, religion, reformism and revolution in vivid relief.

The working class has been replaced by manufactured artificial human beings, the androids. The creator of the android-making process is a man obsessed with his place in history and is building a giant glass tower with android labor to house a projector which will be able to contact the first extraterrestrial intelligent species known to humanity, acting much in the manner of the ancient Pharaohs who used thousands of slaves to establish magnificent monuments to their own egos.

The androids, however, don't like being slaves. They have formed religious and political organizations to express their desire for liberation. Silverberg has succeeded in making their socio-political oppression and liberation struggle entirely credible—in contrast to the way many science-fiction and other authors normally deal with this type of theme (a result as much of ignorance and mechanical thinking as lack of talent and writing ability).

Silverberg and Disch are two of the finest contemporary science-fiction writers. And *Tower of Glass* and *Camp Concentration* are two of their best books.

— ARTHUR MAGLIN

Nixon warns dock strikers

By ED HARRIS

SAN FRANCISCO—President Nixon, obviously tiffed because his administration's wage freeze did not end the West Coast longshore strike, has now personally intervened in the role of strikebreaker. As the strike entered its thirteenth week, the key issues still unresolved are: a guaranteed weekly wage for all workers in the industry, equitable rotation of all work through the union hiring hall, a \$1 per hour wage increase, and container work jurisdiction.

On Sept. 26 in Portland, Ore., President Nixon met with Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), and Ed Flynn, chief negotiator of the Pacific Maritime Association (PMA). Nixon demanded that the ILWU strike be ended now. If the East Coast longshoremen, International Longshoremen's Association (ILA), go on strike at the end of their contract Sept. 30, he warned, he would "automatically" invoke the Taft-Hartley Act to send all longshoremen and shipclerks back to work for an 80-day "cooling off" period. This would require congressional sanction.

According to the newspapers—and all the ILWU membership knows about this meeting is from the newspapers—Nixon said that Bridges and Flynn set a goal of reaching a settlement by Oct. 3. This would mean 95 days on the picket line. True, the victorious 1948 strike ended in 95 days, but not this one. The PMA is not in a giving mood, and if it won't give, the strike won't end.

According to Bridges' "On the Beam" column of Sept. 24 in the ILWU *Dispatcher*, "What the PMA has offered so far has fallen far short of what the union demands. On wages, the offer is even less than the PMA proposal of June 30."

The truth of the matter is that the PMA is hanging tough, feeling that it has all the cards and that it can make a deal with Bridges, who will sell it to the membership. But dissatisfaction with Bridges among the membership is growing daily.

Several weeks ago, the Coast Negotiating Committee closed its meetings to the ILWU membership, including elected local officials, but not of course

to rank-and-file shipowners. Such secret negotiations are an abrogation of the policies established in the 1934 strike and reaffirmed in 1948 that all meetings involving the ILWU are open to the membership.

Bridges claimed rank-and-file disruption of the meetings. "Perhaps there was a bit of muttering and a few groans because we didn't like what we saw but no disruption," said one rank-and-file observer. "It's just that they don't want us present, it's embarrassing. Flynn's favorite word is no. He treats our negotiators with contempt. Why is the PMA so arrogant after a three month strike? I believe it is because the strike is only 60 percent effective."

Military cargo carried on PMA bottoms is being worked by the ILWU as are all passenger ships. Commercial cargo being diverted to Canada and Mexico is being worked by ILWU longshoremen in line with Coast strike strategy committee instructions. The Hawaiian ILWU continues to work all PMA ships although Local 142 is part of the Pacific Coast agreement that ended July 1.

On Sept. 20, the Local 10 (San Francisco) ILWU strike bulletin began to publish some statistical results in its strike column.

1) Inbound tonnage in the port of Vancouver, British Columbia, in July, the first month of the strike, showed an increase of 75 percent over the average of prestrike months—an increase of 169,928 tons or about 20 average shiploads. Manhours worked in July increased 80 percent over June.

2) Two of the major lines in the Pacific are the American President Lines (APL) and the States Lines (SL). APL has 29 bulk and container vessels. Of these, four are in the shipyards, 23 are still sailing, 16 are carrying diverted commercial cargo. Only two APL vessels are actually strikebound. SL has 13 vessels. Of these, only three are strikebound and 10 are sailing. Matson steam ships are also carrying military cargo to Hawaii, where ILWU longshoremen in the case of the SS Californian reloaded it with bulk sugar which was subsequently discharged in Vancouver, B. C., and sent by rail to the

C and H refinery in Crockett, Calif.

In regard to Ensenada, Mexico, no statistics are available yet. But it is known that thousands of tons are being diverted there. For instance, the APL President Tyler discharged cargo from Japan in Ensenada and then came to the Oakland, Calif., Army base where it was loaded with military cargo for Asia by ILWU members.

Most of the ships now strikebound are either foreign ships or bottoms belonging to smaller companies. The big ones are getting away.

Unusual amounts of "military cargo" are entering and leaving the Bay Area. Army manpower requirements have increased in some cases by as much as 100 percent.

The Local 10 *Bulletin* reports that the membership meeting passed a resolution that Vancouver, B. C., and Ensenada, Mexico, not handle diverted cargo. Local 10 also declared the SS Californian to be a "hot" ship, and unilaterally sent telegrams to Canadian longshoremen asking that they not work it. The Local 10 *Bulletin* ends with the statement, "This strike must be tightened up."

Military cargo

The Ship clerks Local 34 (San Francisco) passed a series of similar resolutions addressed to the Coast Strategy Committee headed by Bridges.

As more facts become known, there is increasing discussion in local strike committees and membership meetings regarding strike policy, and it is not excluded that more locals will take the course of Local 10 and effect a change of policy. Local 10 has defied Bridges on several issues and sent delegations up and down the coast to win support.

The picket lines remain solid. A Taft-Hartley injunction would only postpone two showdowns: one with the shipowners, for it is certain that after 80 days the strike would continue if the strike demands were not satisfied; and the other with the Bridges leadership.

On Sept. 27, the San Francisco newspapers carried a quarter-page spread advertising an election rally for Democratic Mayor Alioto. Along with sponsors like millionaire attorney Jake Erlich, who specializes in defending cops who murder Black people, appears the name of Harry Bridges. Of course, in the ad Bridges is called Harry R. Bridges, San Francisco Port Commissioner. He rubs shoulders with such as Cyril Magnin of the Magnin clothing stores and diverse other millionaires including Mayor Alioto, who appointed him. For someone, like Bridges, who before 1934 carried a longshoremen's hook, this is quite a rise in the world.

Small wonder that Bridges in his "On the Beam" column in the Sept. 24 *Dispatcher*, defends the present strike policy against his critics, arguing that extending the strike—that is, tightening the strike—will increase the danger of the U.S. government intervening and imposing a forced settlement against the union.

The government has been told, Bridges said, "that we felt the freeze should not apply to Pacific Coast longshoremen because of our long record of peaceful negotiations, plus two five-year contracts and agreements of the union to allow far-reaching technological changes in the industry."

In effect, Bridges is saying, "We've been good boys. We've played the game according to the rules laid down by the government and the Pacific Maritime Association. We have made the shipowners rich. We're not even interfering with your war in Vietnam. Why can't you give us a little something?"

It is excluded that such begging will produce any gains for the ILWU.

CoDEL speaker talks to Cleveland meeting

By JUDY UHL

"What a Candidate Must Do To Qualify for the Ballot" was the topic of discussion at the City Club of Cleveland Sept. 27. Speakers at the forum included the secretary of the Committee for Democratic Election Laws (CoDEL), a national voting rights organization seeking to overturn restrictive state election laws in the courts, and three Cleveland candidates who have been barred from the ballot by the Cuyahoga County Election Board. John Hawkins, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor, whose petitions containing 16,000 signatures were not accepted by the Election Board because he had failed to file the original copy of his petition, was one of the candidates represented. Saul Stillman, a member of the Cuyahoga County Election Board, also spoke.

Judy Baumann, CoDEL secretary, outlined the history of requirements for candidates seeking ballot status. She pointed out that it is most often members of minority groups who are affected by restrictive election laws and narrow interpretations of the statutes. "Of the three candidates barred from the ballot in Cuyahoga County, one is Black and a socialist, one a Black woman, and one a youth of 19," she noted. Election Board official Stillman disagreed that there was any intent to discriminate against minorities but agreed that this was often the result of restrictive election laws.

Baumann informed the group that until 1948 an Ohio candidate for city office needed only 50 signatures in order to qualify. The figure is more than 8,000 today. Stillman conceded that requirements were too high and also criticized the existing double standard wherein the requirements for Democrats and Republicans are less burdensome than the requirements for other parties and independent candidates.

Hawkins blasted the composition of the Election Board. Two members of the board are Democrats and two are Republicans. Stillman, who is vice-chairman of the Cuyahoga County Republican Party, denied that he and the other board officials are influenced by partisan politics in their Election Board rulings.

One board member is actually the brother of a Democratic candidate in the present mayoral race, and the impartiality of his decisions was also questioned.

Both the candidates and the audience responded favorably to CoDEL's plans to knock down various restrictive state election laws in 21 states. The meeting was attended by two TV stations and reporters from both Cleveland papers.

Nixon's 'price freeze' is a fraud

The Consumer Price Index jumped 0.4 percent in August, on a seasonally adjusted basis, up from a 0.3 percent increase in July. The "price freeze" went into effect Aug. 15.

The Sept. 26 New York Times, citing the Cost of Living Council, reported that in the week ending Sept. 21 a total of 2,606 complaints of violations of the "price freeze" had been made. As of Sept. 28, the government has taken legal action against a grand total of two violators of the "price freeze," the Atlanta Falcons football team and a landlord in San Antonio, Texas.

The government claims there has been "remarkable compliance" with the "price freeze" and that practically all violators that are contacted by the Internal Revenue Service agree to roll back their prices. The Sept. 17 New York Times reports, however, that "even casual investigation by this newspaper . . . uncovered several examples of what appeared to be violations of the freeze. For example, a restaurant in New York City was found to have maintained higher menu prices . . . after it had promised to roll back its prices."

District Council 37 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees charged Sept. 15 that 98 of 102 Manhattan supermarkets it surveyed were violating the "price freeze" because they did not have available for public inspection a list of top prices charged for each item in the month before the freeze began, as required by Nixon's order.

One way manufacturers can get around the "price freeze" is to come out with new, "improved" models. On this basis, American Motors recently announced price increases on most models ranging up to \$72, with the approval of the government.

"The Reynolds Metals Company said late yesterday that it had gone ahead with plans for raising actual selling prices on aluminum ingot and fabricated products as of last Sept. 1. The company indicated that its pricing action was permissible under a loophole in the Nixon administration's price freeze."—Sept. 22 New York Times.

Calendar

ATLANTA

THE GREAT DEBATE IN THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT: OUT NOW! vs. SET THE DATE! Speakers: Sid Finehurst, Student Mobilization Committee; Tom Houck, People's Coalition for Peace and Justice; Wayne Scott, Mayday. Fri., Oct. 8, 8 p.m. at the Militant Bookstore, 68 Peachtree St. (at Poplar St.). Donation: \$1, h.s. students 50c. Aisp. Militant Bookstore Forum.

BOSTON

THE ALTERNATIVES IN THE 1972 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. Speaker: John Hawkins, a national coordinator of Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley, 1971 SWP candidate for mayor of Cleveland. Fri., Oct. 8, 8 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave., Room 307. Donation: \$1, h.s. students 50c. Aisp. Militant Labor Forum.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

NIXON'S TRIP TO CHINA. Speaker: Stephanie Coontz, national staff of the National Peace Action Coalition. Fri., Oct. 8, 8:30 p.m. at 136 Lawrence St. (corner of Willoughby). Donation: \$1, h.s. students 50c. Aisp. Brooklyn Militant Forum.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND RAISING SMORGASBOARD. Featured speakers: Peter Camejo, 1970 SWP candidate for U.S. Senate against Edward Kennedy, presently a member of the SWP '72 National Presidential Campaign Committee; John E. Powers, Jr., recent candidate for mayor of Boston; Jeanne Lafferty, women's liberationist and Cambridge City Council candidate; Matilde Zimmerman, '72 SWP presidential campaign organizer. Sat., Oct. 9, 5 p.m. Refreshments, 7 p.m. Smorgasboard. Entertainment and speakers to follow. Old Cambridge Baptist Church, 1151 Mass. Ave., Donation: \$2, students \$1.50. For further information, call 354-1138.

CHICAGO

LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY: THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION. Speaker: Mike Garza, consultant to the Chicano Studies Department at the University of Minnesota. Fri., Oct. 8, 8 p.m. 180 N. Wacker (in the Loop), Room 310. Aisp. Militant Labor Forum.

NEW YORK

UNITED WOMEN'S CONTINGENT PLANNING MEETING FOR NOV. 6 NEW YORK CITY ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATION. Wed., Oct. 6, 7:30 p.m. 1113 Loeb Student Center, New York University. (Sisters only). For more information, call Anita at (212) 741-2018.

NEW YORK: LOWER MANHATTAN

THE STRUGGLE FOR IRISH FREEDOM. Speaker: Sean Kenney, official representative of Sinn Fein to the United States and Canada. Fri., Oct. 8, 8 p.m. at 706 Broadway (4th St.), Eighth Floor. Donation: \$1, h.s. students 50c. Inexpensive pre-forum dinner at 6:30 p.m. Aisp. Militant Labor Forum.

FALL SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SERIES. "The place and function of the Transitional Program," the first of two lectures on the Transitional Program by noted Marxist author and scholar George Novack. Sun., Oct. 10, 1 p.m. 706 Broadway (4th St.), Eighth Floor. Admission: 50 cents. Aisp. Socialist Workers Party. For more information, call 260-0976.

NEW YORK: UPPER WEST SIDE

WILHELM REICH'S CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL THEORY. Speaker: Barry Sheppard, former editor of The Militant. Fri., Oct. 8, 8:30 p.m. 2744 Broadway (106th St.). Donation: \$1, h.s. students 50c. Aisp. Militant Labor Forum.

TWIN CITIES
GAY LIBERATION AND THE NEW RADICALIZATION:
A SYMPOSIUM. Fri., Oct. 8, 8 p.m. 1 University N.E. (at E. Hennepin), Second Floor. Donation: \$1, h.s. students 50c. Aisp. Militant Labor Forum.

...Jackson

Continued from page 24

pen to everybody who happens to be unlucky enough to be locked up.

These prisons—you'd have to be directly involved and going there for so long to really know what goes on. I mean you can't go there, take a visit for 20 minutes. Because when you go in, they clean it up. Everything is nice when reporters or some organization goes in for a visit. It's very nice. And once a year they even have a chamber of commerce affair at the prison. This way they fool the public. They don't want the public to really know what goes on. . . .

You should talk to somebody who's brave enough to tell you what really goes on inside the prison. Because when you go there, most of the inmates are afraid to say anything. Because for eight or nine years, George was afraid to even tell us everything that went on. . . .

I don't care what anybody says, my son was not a mad dog. He wasn't a mad dog killer, and that's what they couldn't stand. They couldn't stand that they had kept him there for 10 years and still hadn't made him what they wanted him to be, a lackey, a broken man, somebody that they could control—either that or a stool pigeon or an informer. That's all they tried to make out of him. . . .

They started out with one lie, and just continued on down to try to change the lies. You see, after we got George's body from Marin County, we found out that the first lie wasn't true, so they had to start changing the lies, to make it fit in with what we saw.

I think they expected me to go and sit in with the coroner and cry, and not really look at George. But I did. I looked at him. I saw everything that happened to him. He was shot more than once. In fact, his body was mutilated.

George was a fine looking man, but you wouldn't have been able to recognize him after they got through with him. It seemed as if they just did things to him for vengeance. And then when I talked to them on the phone about it at San Quentin, they said everybody was glad he was dead. And you could tell that they were glad from what they did to his body. He didn't have one spot on his body that didn't have something done to it.

18-yr-old socialist stirs up Seattle

SEATTLE—Gary Johnson, an 18-year-old socialist high school candidate for Position Three on the Seattle City Council, succeeded in polling 2,717 votes (5.6 percent of the total) in a "nonpartisan" primary election here Sept. 21. Johnson was endorsed by the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance for the election.

Two other 18-year-olds, William Lynch and Walter Sobol—one a conservative and one a liberal—won in the primary and will appear on the ballot for City Council in November.

An article in the Sept. 17th *Seattle Times*, entitled "Council candidates clash over war," illustrated the impact of the campaign of Gary Johnson. The article read in part: "Vigorous debate of the Vietnam war—and the city's monetary stake in ending it—broke out last night at a Ravenna District forum for City Council candidates. . . . The exchange over Vietnam came during presentations for Position Three, after Gary Johnson, 18, challenged four others running for that position.

"Johnson, responding to a question about feeding Seattle's hungry, had said the war should be ended and money spent on it should be reallocated to the cities.

"Ross (Tex) Roddam, Seattle policeman and a Position Three candidate, responded, 'We have a job to do' in Vietnam.

"The 'job,' Johnson retorted, 'has been to protect democracy . . . but now they (South Vietnam) are having an election and only one man is running.

Another Position Three candidate, George E. Benson, didn't take a stand on the war but expressed hope antiwar marches planned for the fall would be peaceful.

"Johnson retorted: 'If you're concerned about violence, Mr. Benson, you'd be concerned about ending the war.' . . .

"Johnson supported Black control of city police and school facilities in Black neighborhoods.

"Roddam said demands for such

control 'just make more trouble,' . . .

"Johnson again created a stir when he proposed that agricultural subsidies be cut to provide money to feed the poor. He also said Boeing's 'war profits' should be taxed 100 percent to provide money to feed hungry Seattle residents. . . ."

Cleveland candidate debates opponents

By WALTER JACKSON

CLEVELAND—Speaking along with the other candidates for mayor of this city before the League of Women Voters Sept. 27, John Hawkins, the Socialist Workers Party candidate, addressed himself to the key issues of the war in Indochina and the wage freeze.

Asked by the audience how he would solve Cleveland's economic problems, Hawkins put the central responsibility for the budget crisis on the war in Southeast Asia and the priorities of the capitalist system. "These problems can't be solved by 'attracting industry to the city' as most of my opponents seem to think. Working people bear the brunt of these economic problems, and we must act to end them."

Hawkins said that if elected, he would use his influence as mayor to help convene a congress of the labor movement on both a local and a national scale, which could decide on a course of action to combat Nixon's wage freeze.

On Sept. 24, Hawkins spoke on a panel at the Debs Hall Forum about the Attica massacre. Also on the panel were civil rights attorney Stanley Toliver and Eugene Bayer of the American Civil Liberties Union.

On Sept. 25, Hawkins spoke along with other mayoral candidates to the Southeast Community Forum, a predominately Black community group. Arnold Pinkney, a leader of a Black Democratic formation—the 21st Congressional District Caucus—who is running as an independent candidate with the endorsement of Mayor Carl Stokes, also spoke. Pinkney echoed Hawkins' criticism of the Democratic and Republican parties, but failed to explain why he remains a Democrat.

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THE MILITANT

Georgia Jackson tells of callous treatment

The following are excerpts from a news conference held by Georgia B. Jackson Sept. 21 in New York City. The purpose of the conference was to announce a petition campaign to convince the United Nations to investigate the San Quentin prison murder of her son George L. Jackson.

She was also in the city to accept an award for Jackson's book, *Soledad Brothers: The Prison Letters of George Jackson*, from the Black Academy of Arts and Letters. The award carried a cash grant of \$500. The academy, a two-year-old group of Black scholars and artists, chose the book two weeks before Jackson's murder.

Information on the petition campaign can be obtained by writing: Georgia Jackson, P.O. Box 68, Berkeley, Calif. 94701, or National Conference of Black Lawyers, 112 W. 120 St., New York, N.Y. 10027, tel.: (212) 663-1301.

I first heard about George's death on the radio. That was Saturday afternoon about five minutes after five. (Prison authorities say Jackson was killed around 3 p.m. Aug. 21.) And at first I didn't think it was George because it said George Johnson, so I went on with my sewing. And then about three or four minutes later, it said it was George Jackson, one of the so-called Soledad Brothers.

And nobody ever bothered to call me and tell me that he was dead.

For about the past 10 or 11 years I've expected to hear that he was dead anyway. So although the shock was there from the radio, I still expected to hear it some day, but not from the radio.

I took the plane and went to Oakland to try to find out what happened to my son. I called the prison, and I was told that nobody wanted to talk to me. I tried to get a hold of Warden Parks and I was told again that nobody wanted to talk with me. The only way I got to talk to Warden Parks was when I pretended I was a reporter from the *Sun Reporter*, and he came to the phone.

And when I asked him what hap-

pened to my son, how did he get killed, what's wrong, can I come out and talk with you—he said no, I don't want to talk to you and I don't want to see you. So I kept calling, and I told him I'd be out the next morning at nine o'clock, and I wanted somebody to tell me what happened to my son.

I went to the prison the next morning and they wouldn't let me in—but they let reporters in.

So all I know about what happened to my son is what I read in the papers. Nobody has bothered to tell me anything—not even to notify me that he was dead.

Even the coroner refused to give us a report on what happened to George. . . .

Other people are notified when their people are killed. They don't have to read about it in the newspaper or hear it on the radio. And at least he could have talked to me and told me that he died. Even if it was a lie, he could have told it to me.

I think this is wrong to be treated like this. And when I went to get his possessions, they wouldn't even give them to me, they gave them to someone else. It was a little envelope about six by eight. It had three or four 1960 check stubs in it, his 1960 drivers license, and a little chain he used to wear around his neck and an old watch. But nothing from 1960 to the present time.

He had many photographs and books and letters from people in his cell. And none of these things they gave to me. They gave no excuse except "it's evidence." And I don't see how his books, pictures of us and other friends could be evidence. But these things still are refused to us.

I think since I can't get any consideration from them, somebody has to say something. And that's the reason why we are trying to get a petition together to try to go to the UN.

This petition, we feel, will not only help George, but it will help a lot of other people too. Because these things didn't only happen to him, they hap-

Continued on page 22

A work stoppage by prisoners in Norfolk

NORFOLK, Mass., Sept. 29—A work stoppage broke out Monday, Sept. 27 in the Massachusetts Correctional Institute at Norfolk, Mass. (Last week's *Militant* [Oct. 1] carried an interview with Anthony Loftis, a Black inmate at Norfolk.)

Demonstrations by the Norfolk prisoners Sept. 26 calling for solidarity with actions by prisoners at Walpole and Concord prisons expanded into a strike by the prisoners the following morning. Norfolk Superintendent Rispaino and State Prison Commissioner Fitzpatrick have already claimed that amnesty would be granted to the Norfolk prisoners.

A mass meeting of the prisoners drafted a series of demands calling for improving prison conditions, parole, food, rights to political organizing, recognition of religious freedom, and for an end to death row and the death penalty at Walpole and other Massachusetts prisons (there is no death row at Norfolk).

The prisoners have shut down all production at Norfolk except the food service, laundry and the hospital, which are operated by volunteers with the permission of the prisoners. Nine prisoner councils have been set up to negotiate with prison authorities over each demand. Prisoners were able to get some of the prison books open and a prisoner who is a certified public accountant has revealed many cases of fraud of prison and prisoners' funds.

While prisoners are demanding the right of the press to come into the prison, correspondents from *The Militant* and John Powers, SWP candidate for mayor of Boston, were barred from entering the prison. When Powers was finally able to visit inmate Anthony Loftis under usual visitation procedures, he was denied the right to take in a tape recorder to record an interview as he had done on Sept. 14.



Photo by Tom Vernier

Rally Sept. 23 at Highland Park Community College protesting slaying of George Jackson and Attica prisoners.

5,000 Black youth protest Attica killings

By ERNIE HARSCH

DETROIT, Sept. 23—Thousands of young Blacks turned out here today to protest the massacre at Attica Prison, the murder of Soledad Brother George Jackson, and the killing of two young Blacks in Detroit by a racist police officer.

At Highland Park Community College, 200 students rallied in the Student Union to commemorate George Jackson and to express their solidarity with the Attica rebellion. The rally was sponsored by the Black Moratorium Committee, the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, the Young Socialist Alliance, and Black Women United for Abortion Law Repeal.

A number of speakers related the killings of George Jackson and the prisoners at Attica to the oppression Black people suffer every day of their lives in their own communities.

The second rally drew 5,000 demonstrators, most of whom were young Blacks. It was called to protest the slaying of Black people by STRESS (a Detroit police unit calling itself: Stop the Robberies—Enjoy Safe Streets) and the slaying of the prisoners at Attica. The rally was called by a newly formed ad-hoc organization called the State of Emergency Committee, which is comprised of over 400 Black groups and organizations, including, among others, the NAACP; the Republic of New Africa; the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); the *Michigan Chronicle*, a Black newspaper; the Guardians of Michigan, a Black policemen's organization; and the Black Panthers.

About 1,700 protesters gathered at Cass Park and marched to the Wayne County Jail, numbering 4,000 by the time they got there. As the head of the march reached the jail, a roaring cheer went up from the inmates inside and was answered by the marchers. About a thousand more demonstrators

were already at the Kennedy Square rally site when the marchers got there.

Well marshaled and disciplined, the demonstrators filled the square to listen to the various speakers. Often, when a speaker said something particularly appropriate, a loud cheer would ring throughout downtown Detroit and thousands of clenched fists would go up in the square.

Ken Cockrel, a well-known militant Black attorney, said that the State of Emergency Committee was determined to have STRESS abolished and to have Black communities policed by Blacks. "We're going to show them discipline the man never knew existed in the Black community."

Lonnie Peeks, a former student leader, said, "The State of Emergency Committee is a united front that includes a wide spectrum of organizations and individuals who are committed to fighting repression. The principle of the State of Emergency Committee is a union of forces in Black and other oppressed communities to combat repression in whatever form it takes, with whatever necessary programs, despite differences in organizational philosophies."

A letter from a group of Wayne County Jail inmates was read. It complained of extremely bad conditions and accused Sheriff William Lucas of "genocide and harassing and dehumanizing Black people who have not even been found guilty of crimes."

Jim Ingram, a columnist for the *Michigan Chronicle* and one of the mediators during the Attica rebellion, said that "All the prisoners were showing the same level of unity as you're showing here today. Unity and emotion are necessary but they are inadequate. Tears for our dead brothers are fine, but they will not wash away the flood tide of oppression. They have to be translated into positive action."