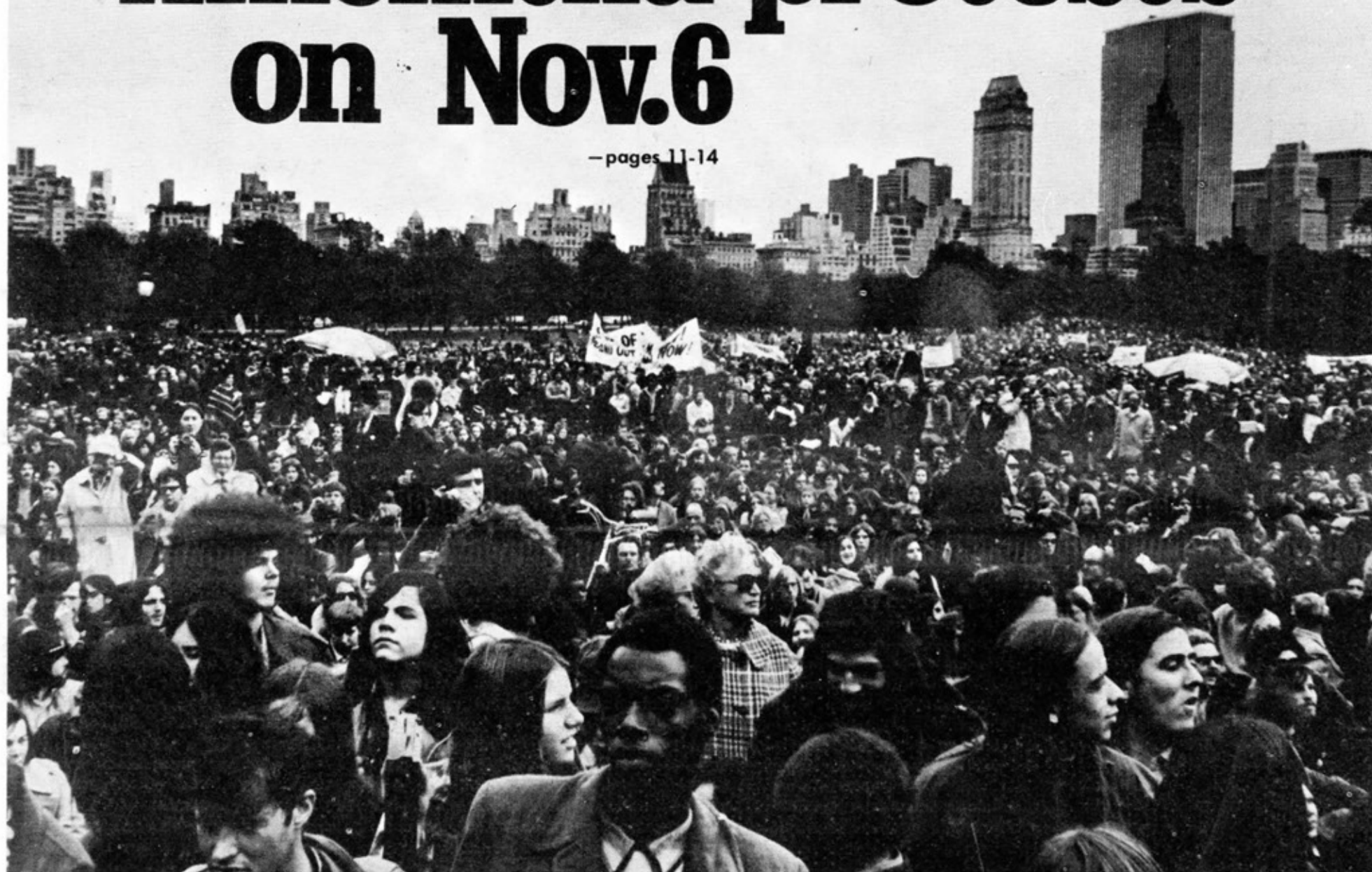


THE MILITANT

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

Int'l antiwar, Amchitka protests on Nov.6

—pages 11-14



A section of the crowd at the New York antiwar rally in Central Park Nov. 6

Photo by Ellen Lemisch

NIXON'S PAY BOARD ROBS WORKERS OF \$4-BILLION

—page 3

All out Nov.20 San Francisco & Washington! Repeal all anti-abortion laws!

—pages 4, 5

In Brief

THIS WEEK'S MILITANT

- 3 Pay Board robs workers of \$4-billion
Militant sales good Nov. 6
- 4 NOW, Women's Political Caucus, and Nov. 20
- 5 Building for Nov. 20
- 8 Striking W. Va. miners
- 9 1,000 sit down at Colo. prison
YSA convention
- 10 Longshore officials discuss united strategy
- 11 Antiwar protests fill streets Nov. 6
- 14 Amchitka protests sweep Canada
20,000 march in Paris Nov. 6
- 15 Why New Yorkers defeated transportation bond issue
- 16 Pulley visits prisons in L.A.
Jenness helps launch Mich. campaign
- 17 'We will march in 1972'
- 18 'Rouge' trial in France
Resistance to British in N. Ireland
- 19 Arab conference meets in Boston
Wohlforth, Lambert, Healy divide over Bolivia
- 21 Lessons of Evers' defeat
- 24 Raza Unida confronts Muskie in L.A.

- 2 In Brief
- 6 In Our Opinion Letters
- 7 Great Society
Insurgent Majority
- 10 National Picket Line
- 20 In Review
- 21 La Raza en Acción

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COURT RULES INMATES HAVE RIGHT TO ACCESS TO LAWBOOKS: In an unsigned, two-paragraph decision Nov. 8, the Supreme Court said California must do more than provide a list of lawbooks for prisoners preparing briefs on their own or other prisoners' behalf. They must also provide the same books that any criminal lawyer needs.

THE STAFF: The staff of the Los Angeles Free Press, including typesetters, editors, subscription and circulation workers, receptionists, staff artists and advertising personnel, has left the paper and begun putting out their own paper, **The Staff**. The address of the new publication is 6472 Santa Monica Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif. 90038.

PRETTY SCARY: William McGill, president of Columbia University, commenting on the request of Gay People, a campus gay liberation group, that the school officially declare a lounge used by homosexual students to be a gay lounge, made the following inane statement: "Our cloudy understanding of homosexuality suggests that many young people experience latent homosexual impulses. Accordingly, we do not think it proper to provide under University auspices a center that might have a profound effect on the sexual orientation of young people who are essentially innocent in this dispute."

CoDEL SUPPORTS FLORIDA SUIT: The Committee for Democratic Election Laws (CoDEL), a group that fights against restrictive ballot requirements, is supporting a suit filed in federal court by John Parker Jr., a New Party candidate for state representative in the Florida special election Nov. 30. Parker's suit argues that the requirement he provide petitions with signatures of 3 percent of the voters in the district by Nov. 5 is unfair because the special election was only announced in October, giving him only 30 days to gather 6,518 signatures. The suit does not challenge the unconstitutional basic requirement of petitions with signatures of 3 percent of the voters, but only the requirement of this amount in so short a period of time. The suit also doesn't challenge the fee of 10 cents per signature to have petitions verified by the state. CoDEL plans to seek challenges against the restrictions not attacked by the current suit.

NOVEMBER 6 VIGNETTE: A friend of ours reported overhearing the following conversation at Fifth Avenue and 47th Street in New York as marchers were assembling for the Nov. 6 antiwar march:

Well-dressed, middle-aged woman shopper (amazed at the sight of hundreds of cops, on foot, on horseback and in cars): "What's going on here, officer?"

Cop: "Demonstration."

Woman: "Good Heavens! I thought you were expecting a Mafia gun battle."

PASSPORT OATH: Secretary of State William P. Rogers ruled Nov. 3 that people who refuse to take an oath of loyalty to the U. S. Constitution will be denied passports. The practice since 1967 had been to issue passports whether applicants took the oath or not. However, since applicants were never informed that the oath was not mandatory, most assumed that it was, and Rogers' ruling doesn't change much.

RADICAL PROFESSOR FACES POSSIBLE DISMISSAL: Whether Bruce Franklin, a member of the Maoist Revolutionary Union, and one of the authors of the **Red Papers** submitted to the 1969 SDS convention at which the group split apart, will retain his teaching post at Stanford or be fired depends on what a board of his colleagues decides after it reviews 165 hours of testimony from 100 witnesses. The testimony was heard at hearings given to Franklin on the phony charge that he has "neglected" his "appropriate function" as an associate professor.

IRANIAN SPY TRIAL: Sharon La Bere, a woman from Oakland, Calif., who claims she went to Iran to visit the relatives of her fiancé, Akbar Vahedian, an Iranian student in the U.S., was put on trial as a spy in Tehran Nov. 9. The six-page indictment does not allege that La Bere is a government agent, but that she is guilty of "espionage" against the Shah's government. Part of the evidence presented with the indictment was a series of photographs showing her taking part in San Francisco demonstrations against the Shah's regime.

"A MASSIVE EROSION": The phrase is Warren Miller's; he is director of the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies and he was talking about public trust in the government. The Nov. 5 **New York Times**, in the article that quoted Miller, reported the following about the center's studies: "... among whites, those who said

they believed that the government was run for the benefit of all in 1958 totaled 73.7 percent. In 1964, the total was 63.2 percent; in 1966, it dropped to 51.4 percent; in 1968, it fell to 49.2 percent; in 1970, it dropped to 41.3 percent.

"... Blacks who said the government was run for the benefit of all totaled 77.9 percent in 1958. In 1964, the proportion dropped to 68.6 percent; by 1966, it had declined to 62.5 percent; by 1968, it rose to 63.1 percent; by 1970, it dropped to 34.1 percent."

SINN FEIN SPEAKER: Tomas MacGiolla, a representative of Sinn Fein (the political arm of the Irish Republican Army) will speak at 6 p.m. Nov. 13 at the New School in Manhattan, 66 West 12th St. His topic is "The Crisis in Ireland." A donation will be asked at the door.

JENNESS-PULLEY CAMPAIGN GETS INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION: The Nov. 1 issue of **The Press**, a daily in Christchurch, New Zealand, reprinted an article from the **Chicago Daily News** about Linda Jenness, the SWP candidate for president. The editors wrote an introduction for the story in which they said: "Linda Jenness is a woman, a Socialist and only 30 years old. She is also a candidate for president of the United States." Coverage of the SWP campaign has also appeared in the **International Herald Tribune** and the **Irish Times**.

ONE WAY TO STOP GRAFT—MAKE IT LEGAL: The Oct. 29 **New York Times** reported the recommendation of a Manhattan grand jury that police files be opened to employers who want to check the criminal records of prospective employees because the law barring this contributes to widespread "conspiracy, bribery and rewarding official misconduct." The jury recommended employers be charged an "appropriate fee" for the service, but we don't know whether that means a fee above or below the going rate.

FASCISTS FIGHT "COMMUNISM AND HOMOSEXUALITY": A Nov. 7 **New York Times** story datelined Madrid reports that a fascist gang called the "Anti-Marxist Commandos" broke into a gallery there Nov. 5 and destroyed a large number of Picasso engravings. They left behind leaflets accusing the 90-year-old artist of "financing Communism and homosexuality in Spain." According to the article, the "Commandos" are a split-off from the "Warriors of Christ the King," a group that has beaten liberal priests, broken up workers' meetings and held ceremonies honoring the memory of Hitler. The "Commandos," who split from the "Warriors" because of the latter's "inactivity," are linked with the attempted kidnapping of the French consul in San Sebastian last June—an attempted provocation-frame-up aimed at blaming Basque leftists for the fascist action.

SADISM AND REFORM IN VIRGINIA'S PRISONS: Philip Lassiter died in solitary confinement at Virginia's Goochland prison farm Aug. 31 of sickle-cell anemia. For 24 hours before his death, he screamed for help. Lassiter's case was one of 19 cited in the Oct. 30 decision by federal judge Robert Merhige, ordering reform in the state's prisons. Other cases included the stripping, chaining, beating and placing in solitary confinement of prisoners for reading a letter aloud, writing a complaint to the governor, refusing to take suppositories orally, objecting to the forcing of another prisoner to eat a raw sweet potato, etc. For these kinds of "offenses," the prisoners were also docked time off for good behavior. The Merhige ruling, which applies only to state institutions and not to Virginia's 96 county jails or 66 police lockups, basically just forbids the capricious use of barbaric punishments, such as bread-and-water diets, beatings, etc. In the case of other tortures, such as solitary confinement, the ruling only requires a minimal "due process" before the torture is imposed. The decision is a step forward, however, despite the fact that it is far from the "sweeping" change the media has tried to portray. An important aspect of the ruling is that it sets forth the inmates' right to legal counsel in cases involving "the loss of substantial rights."

"TECHNICAL ADULTERY": The U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service evidently believes it is called upon to enforce the norms adhered to by the Pilgrims on prospective immigrants today. The Oct. 30 **New York Times** reports that Sidney Pierre Lorant, a 30-year-old Hungarian, may not be allowed U. S. citizenship because he admitted in an interview that he had sexual intercourse with a woman he plans to marry before her divorce to her former husband had been completed. Although he was unaware that she was married, the Immigration Service says this is technically still "adultery" and the Immigration and Nationality Act defines people who are adulterers as not being "of good moral character."

— LEE SMITH

Pay Board robs workers of \$4-billion

By FRANK LOVELL

American workers were dealt another blow Nov. 8 when Nixon's Pay Board announced its decision to impose a 5.5 percent limit on wage increases and deny pay raises amounting to \$4-billion withheld during the 90-day wage freeze.

By this action, which was adopted by a 10-to-five vote with the labor representatives opposed, the five representatives of big business and five friends of big business have, in effect, ripped up union contracts. They have flaunted the demands of workers who are currently negotiating or will soon be negotiating for catch-up wage increases.

The policy statement adopted also provides for a review of all existing union contracts with pay raises in excess of 5.5 percent "when challenged by a party of interest or by five or more members of the board," and for the board to hear applications "for

an exception to the general pay standard and for . . . such matters as inequities and substandard conditions." It appears that fringe benefits such as vacation plans, hospitalization, etc. will also be included under the 5.5 percent standard.

Original policy drafts were offered separately by each of the three groups of representatives: "public," industry and labor. There was little difference between the plans submitted by the "public" and industry representatives, although it was reported that they worked independently of each other. The labor representatives submitted a slightly different plan, to pay all wages due under existing union contracts and to fix guidelines for future increases at about 8 percent. The entire Pay Board then went through the motions of voting on the separate proposals.

The first response of the labor representatives to the Pay Board decision

has been indignation. AFL-CIO President George Meany declared, "They have abrogated our contracts."

Floyd E. Smith, president of the International Association of Machinists, described the board ruling as "a very gross violation of existing agreements."

United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock criticized the ruling as a blow to labor's hopes for approval of retroactive wage increases.

Despite these strong words, the five labor representatives plan to attend the next session of the Pay Board Nov. 11. An AFL-CIO spokesman announced that a decision to remain on or to resign from the board would be made at the AFL-CIO convention which opens Nov. 18 in Bal Harbour, Fla.

However, there is growing pressure on these bureaucrats to withdraw from the board. One of the strongest state-

ments has come from the executive board of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL-CIO, which states that it will propose to the AFL-CIO convention to call a general strike protesting the 5.5 percent annual wage limit. In a resolution adopted Nov. 9, the Amalgamated board states: "We urge President Meany and his labor colleagues to withdraw from the Pay Board in view of the lopsided antilabor decision. As its first action, the Pay Board robs scores of thousands of our members of fairly negotiated and non-inflationary wage increases which were due to be paid on September in agreements worked out more than a year ago."

The 5.5 percent annual limit is considerably lower than the average wage increase workers have won in the past few years. According to the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics

Continued on page 22

Subscription scoreboard

Area	Quota	Subs	%
Claremont, Calif.	40	48	120.0
Geneseo, N.Y.	20	22	110.0
Paterson, N.J.	25	27	108.0
Erie, Pa.	5	5	100.0
San Antonio, Texas	40	38	95.0
Gainesville, Fla.	15	13	86.7
North Andover, Mass.	20	17	85.0
Boulder, Colo.	100	83	83.0
Travis A.F.B., Calif.	40	33	82.5
Nashville, Tenn.	45	36	80.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	779	77.9
Worcester, Mass.	200	152	76.0
San Diego, Calif.	200	146	73.0
Boston, Mass.	2,000	1,450	72.5
Pullman, Wash.	10	7	70.0
Oakland-Berkeley, Calif.	1,600	1,101	68.8
Austin, Texas	375	254	67.9
Twin Cities, Minn.	1,200	810	67.5
Denver, Colo.	700	464	66.3
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	25	16	64.0
Chicago, Ill.	2,000	1,270	63.5
Bloomington, Ind.	150	94	62.7
Phoenix, Ariz.	40	25	62.5
Washington, D.C.	600	366	61.0
Providence, R.I.	200	120	60.0
Madison, Wis.	300	177	59.0
Logan, Utah	100	56	56.0
Chapel Hill, N.C.	30	16	53.3
San Francisco, Calif.	1,300	688	52.9
Upper West Side, N.Y.	1,250	651	52.1
Binghamton, N.Y.	100	52	52.0
Lower Manhattan, N.Y.	1,250	634	50.7
Davenport, Iowa	10	5	50.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	20	10	50.0
Connecticut	200	99	49.5
Amherst, Mass.	100	49	49.0
Brooklyn, N.Y.	1,250	609	48.7
Seattle, Wash.	600	291	48.5
Detroit, Mich.	1,200	577	48.1
Cleveland, Ohio	1,000	472	47.2
Houston, Texas	600	281	46.8
Burlington, Vt.	25	11	44.0
Durham, N.H.	40	17	42.5
Atlanta, Ga.	750	316	42.1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	100	42	42.0
Portland, Ore.	400	162	40.5
Tucson, Ariz.	20	8	40.0
West Brattleboro, Vt.	20	8	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,550	601	38.8
Long Island, N.Y.	200	75	37.5
El Paso, Texas	50	18	36.0
Tallahassee, Fla.	200	72	36.0
Sonoma County, Calif.	15	5	33.3
Eugene, Ore.	40	12	30.0
Lubbock, Texas	25	7	28.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	150	42	28.0
Knoxville, Tenn.	100	27	27.0
State College, Pa.	20	5	25.0
Aliquippa, Pa.	20	4	20.0
Edinboro, Pa.	25	5	20.0

El Paso, Texas	5	1	20.0
Marietta, Ohio	10	2	20.0
Wichita, Kan.	20	4	20.0
San Jose, Calif.	60	10	16.7
Racine-Kenosha, Wis.	25	4	16.0
Kansas City, Mo.	200	30	15.0
Modesto, Calif.	30	4	13.3
DeKalb, Ill.	100	11	11.0
Oxford, Ohio	75	5	6.7
Tampa, Fla.	150	8	5.3
Baton Rouge, La.	10	0	0
Lawton, Okla.	5	0	0
Manchester, N.H.	15	0	0
Wichita Falls, Texas	10	0	0
National Teams	6,000	6,851	114.2
Mid-Atlantic	(2,079)		
Southern	(1,693)		
Southwest	(1,562)		
Western	(1,517)		
General	325	357	109.8
TOTAL TO DATE	20,767	69.2	
SHOULD BE	21,816	72.7	
GOAL	30,000	100.0	

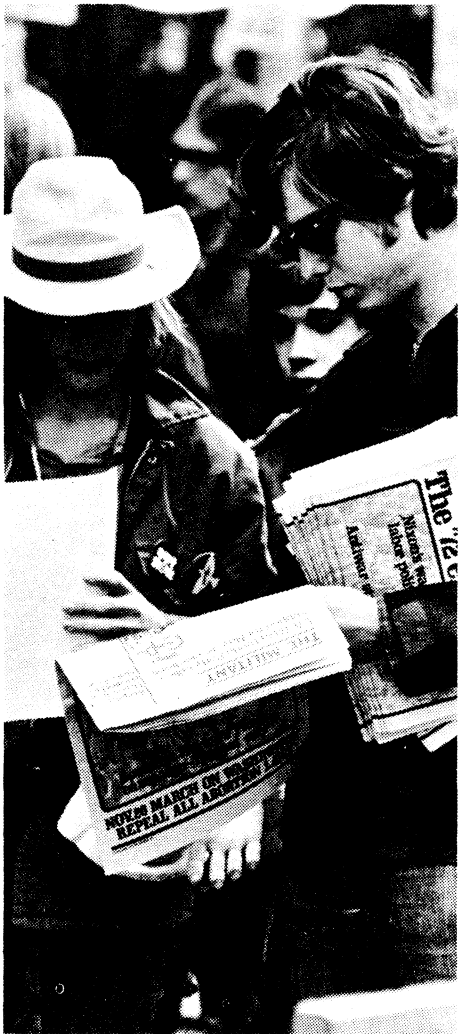


Photo by Mark Sattinoff

Militant sales, subs were good on Nov. 6

By SHARON CABANISS

NOV. 9—The largest *Militant* subscription drive in the history of the paper is now in the final weeks toward achieving a goal of 30,000 new readers by Dec. 1. This week the drive surpassed the 20,000 mark, with a total of 20,728 subs. However, we are still 1,088 behind where we should be to be on time.

The way to insure that your area makes its quota is to organize daily blitz teams out to every campus in the vicinity, along with daily night teams for people who work and full weekend mobilizations of as many participants as possible.

Looking to those areas which have led the way in the sub drive so far, we can take several good hints. Twin Cities, for example, has frequent day teams as well as large regional teams. The day after the Nov. 6 action, they sent five salespeople into the region to cover five different cities in South Dakota and Iowa. To finance their trip, they have raised over \$150 so far. They hope this team will substantially increase Twin Cities' lead among those areas with large quotas.

Chicago offers a good example of an area that was far behind at the beginning of the drive but has sent in 486 in the last two weeks and is now almost on schedule. One conscious policy the Chicago *Militant* supporters adopted was to combine the sub drive campaign with their efforts to build the Nov. 6 antiwar and the Nov. 20 national abortion law repeal demonstrations. Sub teams were dispatched every day for the last few weeks, with large teams spending the entire weekend on some campuses. They are now confident they will make their quota on time.

The *Militant* and *International Socialist Review* sales Nov. 6 again showed the wide response to and interest in both publications. Many areas reported high sales: New York City sold over 1,000 *Militants*, 163 *ISRs*, 149 *Militant* subs and 21 *ISR* subs; and Denver sold 425 *Militants*, 44 *ISRs*, 27 *Militant* subs and six *ISR* subs. Although complete figures are not in from other demonstrations, the Bay Area sold 700 *Militants*, Philadelphia 320 *Militants* and 80 *ISRs*, Twin Cities 247 *Militants* and 53 *ISRs* in 20-degree weather, and Houston sold at least 50 *Militant* subs. Brooklyn had top sub sales nationally with 94 *Militant* subs.

The national subscription teams continue to set the pace in the drive with 6,851 subs so far. The Mid-Atlantic team, which is ahead with 2,079, set

their own record this week by selling over 100 subs in one day in Lexington, Ky. This is a goal for other areas to emulate!

The salesman at Travis A.F.B. again raised his quota, this time from 15 to 40, and is still on time. He also ordered a weekly bundle of 10 *Militants*. He wrote, "The most amazing thing of all is how unbelievably easy it is to sell subs to people in the military. If I could go from door to door in the barracks selling subs, I could easily sell 100. Really!" Five new areas added their names to the scoreboard this week: Gainesville, Fla., Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Tucson, Ariz., Baton Rouge, La., and Lawton, Okla.

Many areas with large quotas are still far behind schedule and will need to carefully map out plans for daily blitzes and weekend mobilizations to ensure they make their quota on time. It is especially important to take advantage of all sales opportunities before schools close for Thanksgiving vacation.

ISR sub drive needs big push

The *ISR* is now up to 1,659 new subscriptions, which is still considerably behind the national goal of 5,000 by Dec. 1. Nov. 6 demonstration sales were a big spurt to the *ISR*—with good single issue and sub sales.

Brooklyn again set the pace with 11 *ISR* subs. Judy White reports that selling *ISR* subs was easy, especially to those she approached who already had a *Militant* sub. Usually they were so enthused about *The Militant*, they were eager to buy the companion magazine. Claire Moriarty, who concentrated on single-issue sales Nov. 6, explained that many people were interested in the Socialist Workers Party's program as outlined in the November issue of the *ISR*. She stressed the seriousness, national scope, and analytical qualities of the magazine to potential buyers.

The Southwest team reported they went to radical professors to sell subs, and "in less than two hours we had sold eight *ISR* subs and 11 *Militant* subs, plus we distributed many CODEL (Committee for Democratic Election Laws) brochures. We also spoke to a number of professors who were very interested in Pathfinder Press publications" for their classes.

The key thing for all sub sellers to keep in mind during these final three weeks of the drive is to always ask every *Militant* subscriber to spend only \$1 more for a full three months of the *ISR*.

NOW, Women's Political Caucus, & Nov. 20

By CAROLINE LUND

Since the massive marches for women's suffrage in the first decades of this century, there has never been a national march on Washington, D. C., around a women's liberation demand. The first one will be on Nov. 20.

The Nov. 20 march on Washington—and the parallel demonstration in San Francisco—will call for repeal of all antiabortion laws, no forced sterilization, and repeal of all anti-contraception laws. This demand for the right of women to control their own reproductive functions strikes right at the heart of the oppression of women. Female vulnerability to pregnancy provides one of the key justifications for the subjugation of women in virtually every sphere.

As Nov. 20 approaches, the broad support for the action has demonstrated how this issue deeply touches the lives of all women. Trade-union women, Black student unions, campus and high school women's liberation groups, welfare rights groups, gay women, Chicanas and Native-American women—women from widely varied organizations and sectors of society—have endorsed and are building this action in which women will for the first time make a national show of force and unity behind the demand for the right to abortion and contraception.

In this context, the question arises of why two of the most active women's organizations—the National Organization for Women and the National Women's Political Caucus—are divided on the question of support to the Nov. 20 demonstrations and the national abortion action campaign being coordinated by the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC).

Many NOW chapters and members are actively supporting the national abortion campaign, including chapters in Cleveland, Albuquerque, Nashville, Portland, San Francisco, Berkeley and the National Capital Area (Washington, D. C.). Akron, Ohio, NOW is planning to come to Washington on the 20th. Betty Friedan, one of the founders of NOW, has actively supported Nov. 20, and other

NOW leaders who have endorsed include Gloria Steinem; Sue Metzger, president of San Diego NOW; and Leota Karns, president of Durango, Colo. NOW.

One chapter of the Women's Political Caucus—the Southern California WPC—has endorsed Nov. 20, as well as Emily Mayer Staples, co-convenor of the Minneapolis WPC, and Maya Friedler, regional coordinator of the Illinois WPC.

More than 100 participants in the NOW national conference Sept. 4-6 endorsed WONAAC's goals, demonstrating that many rank-and-file members of NOW recognize the historic and fundamental nature of the struggle for repeal of antiabortion laws. However, a section of the NOW leadership is vehemently opposed to the national abortion demonstration. They succeeded in preventing the NOW conference from coming to a vote on support to Nov. 20—presumably because they feared that if the question came to a vote a majority would favor supporting this demonstration around demands which have long been positions of NOW itself.

But not only did opponents of Nov. 20 within NOW succeed in preventing the organization from lending its official support to the Nov. 20 action—they have gone so far as to attempt to hurt the demonstration by scheduling conflicting activities on that day. The national board of NOW has planned a meeting on Nov. 20 in Atlanta, and Atlanta NOW has scheduled a regional NOW meeting in Atlanta the same day. In addition, a chapter of NOW in New York City is co-sponsor with the N. Y. Women's Center of a conference on women and their bodies Nov. 18-20.

Similarly, the Women's Political Caucus has set conferences in Boston and Minneapolis for Nov. 20.

By scheduling its national board meeting for Nov. 20, the NOW leadership is implicitly telling the membership: We're not bothering to attend the Nov. 20 march on Washington for abortion law repeal, and we don't think it's important for you to attend either.

Although the NOW national conference did not take a position on Nov. 20, the NOW leadership will be undemocratically putting NOW on record as opposing the demonstration by holding its national board meeting on the day of the demonstration.

The NOW board and the Women's Political Caucus chapters which have set conferences for Nov. 20 are in effect forcing their members and supporters to *make a choice*—either to support the activities of NOW or the WPC, or support the first massive, national demonstration of women for abortion law repeal.

Why are sections of these two active women's organizations against a national demonstration for abortion law repeal?

One view which has been expressed by leaders of both NOW and the WPC is that the women's movement must move "beyond" struggles over women's liberation issues and into "politics." Cindy Cisler, a NOW member who has consistently opposed the WONAAC campaign, has contended that no great stress should be put on mobilizing masses of women in street demonstrations such as Nov. 20; that slow, behind-the-scenes lobbying and legislative action is the most effective method of organizing for abortion law repeal.

Action campaign

It is true that WONAAC's perspective is for an action campaign—a campaign to reach out to and involve large numbers of women in united, visible action. In addition to the Nov. 20 march on Washington, WONAAC affiliates around the country have sponsored large speak-outs, debates with antiabortion groups, local demonstrations, and class action suits which unite large numbers of women in court challenges to state abortion laws.

Women have been lobbying for a long time, but what has really put the women's movement on the map? What has made the women's movement a force that the Democratic and Republican party politicians have to reckon with? It has been actions like Aug. 26, 1970, and 1971, actions

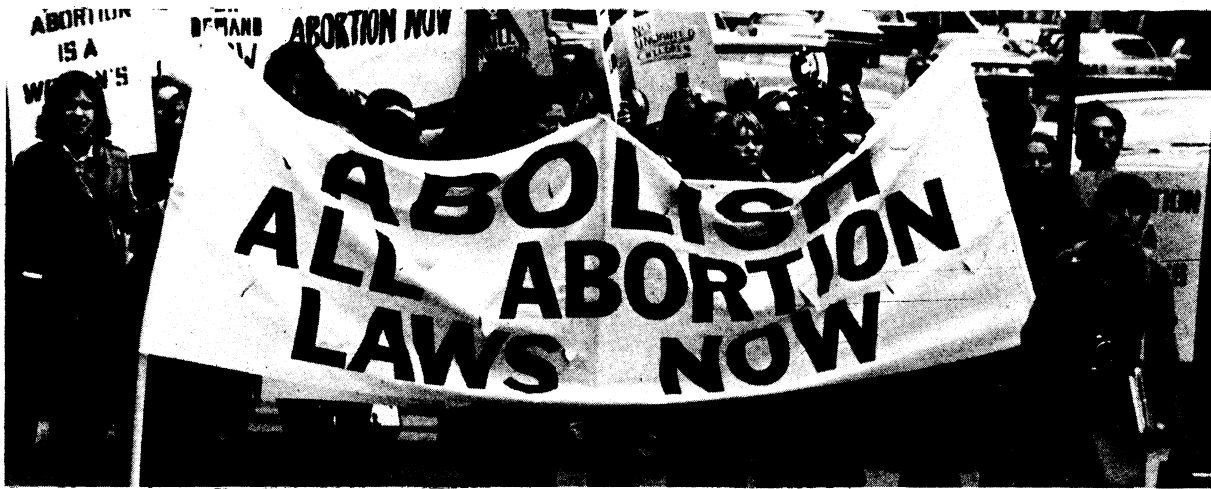
like the March 28, 1970, abortion demonstration in New York and the class action suits, actions which have demonstrated to the country that the women's movement speaks for masses of women, that we have a power behind us.

The standard advice from Democratic and Republican party politicians to all the movements for social change—the Black movement, the antiwar movement and the women's movement—has been, "Get off the streets and into responsible, practical politics like working for candidates, writing to your congressman, and visiting your congressmen."

But if the Women's Political Caucus and NOW take a position like this, of *counterposing* electoral activity to mass street demonstrations by women, it will mean they are turning their backs on the independent struggles of women. It would mean turning away from the task of reaching out and mobilizing masses of women in struggle for their own needs.

No matter what orientation women's groups have toward lobbying and toward the elections, we should all be able to unite to show our strength behind an issue like repeal of all abortion laws. The urgency of women uniting in support of Nov. 20 has become even greater with the announcement of the march by opponents of legal abortion set for Fifth Avenue in New York City on Nov. 20. If big sections of NOW and the Women's Political Caucus are not marching in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco on that day, it will divide the movement in the face of the challenge by these opponents of the right to abortion.

The many members of NOW and of the Women's Political Caucus who support WONAAC and Nov. 20 can tremendously help the women's movement as a whole by working to convince all sections of their organizations to support the national abortion campaign, to reschedule any conferences set for Nov. 20, and to oppose any attempts to counterpose electoral work to support for the continuing struggles of women around the basic issues that affect their lives.



By taking to the streets with its demands, the women's movement has built its power

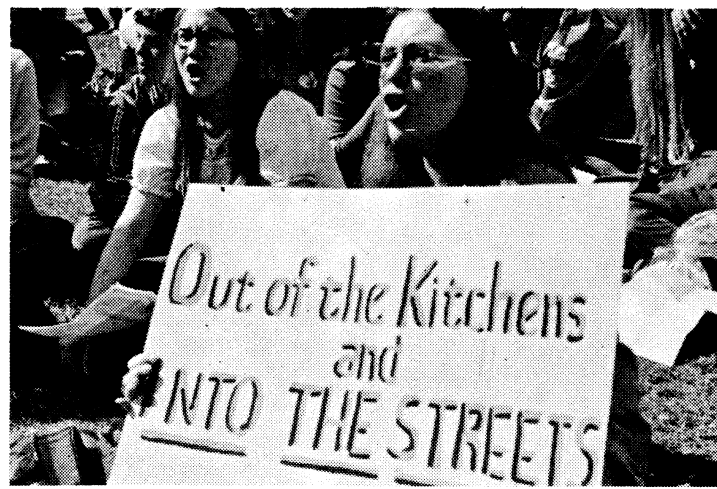


Photo by John Gray

Detroit tribunal condemns abortion laws

By GWYN VORHAUS

DETROIT—The Detroit Women's Abortion Action Coalition held an "Abortion Crimes Tribunal" at Wayne State University Nov. 2. Attended by about 200 people, the tribunal investigated Michigan laws that restrict or deny women the right to control their own bodies. Michigan law makes performance of an abortion a felony unless it is necessary to save the life of the woman.

A panel of high school women heard testimony about a law that prohibits conveying any advice or information on the subject of birth control. One woman described how she had become pregnant at 16 because she could not get contraceptives under Michigan law, and then could not get an abortion. She was forced to drop out of high school by administrators

who told her she threatened the morality of other women in school.

Another panel heard evidence regarding a sterilization law designed to "prevent the procreation and increase of feeble-minded and insane persons, idiots, imbeciles, moral degenerates and sexual perverts likely to become a menace to society or wards of the state." The case against forced sterilization was strongly argued by several Black women who testified to the pressure welfare mothers face when they become pregnant and are told to either sign a consent to sterilization or forego welfare. White women also described the problems they faced seeking voluntary sterilization if they had not produced their quota of children.

A program of evening speakers included attorney Florynce Kennedy and

Dr. Edgar Keemer, who has flaunted the Michigan laws by publicly admitting he has performed abortions. He said Black doctors are most favorable to abortion law repeal because they see most of the cases of nonprofessional abortion—women maimed and infected by quinine, corrosive tablets and unsterilized catheters. He said the 175 Black physicians of the Detroit Medical Society have been "down the line for abortion law repeal since 1968." He stated it was not the doctor but the state of Michigan who was the criminal: "The state of Michigan is guilty of womanslaughter."

Florynce Kennedy discussed the plans for the march on Washington on Nov. 20, urging everyone to go and pointing out the need to counteract the organizing being done by the "friends of the fetus."

Building for Nov. 20

Among the new endorsers for the Nov. 20 abortion law repeal demonstrations are tennis champion Billie Jean King and Kate Millett.

At its national conference in Washington, D. C., the weekend of Nov. 6, the National Council of Negro Women voted to endorse the Black Women's Task Force for the Nov. 20 demonstration. It passed a resolution that said: "Inasmuch as Black women have the highest yearly illegal abortion rate, and since Black women are the first victims of forced sterilization, the 35th National Council of the Negro Women's Conference endorses the Black Women's Task Force of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition. We also support Black women marching on Washington, D. C., and San Francisco on Nov. 20 for repeal of all abortion laws, and for legislation against forced sterilization and restrictive contraception laws."

The assembly points for the abortion law repeal marches on Nov. 20 are:

—In Washington, D. C.—At the Ellipse behind the White House between 10 and 12 a. m.

—In San Francisco—At the Embarcadero Plaza, 10:30 a. m.

Shirley Wheeler, who was convicted in Florida of manslaughter for having an abortion, has appealed her case to a higher state court. Pending the appeal, she requested a stay of her sentence, which was two years' probation under the condition that she either get married or go live with her family in North Carolina. The stay was granted, so Wheeler no longer faces the probation restrictions. She is currently free on \$2,500 bail.

WONAAC received a letter from Vice-President Agnew Nov. 8 granting the abortion coalition the west steps of the capitol for a rally site Nov. 20.

As of Nov. 8 there were between 75 and 80 cities outside of the metropolitan Washington, D. C., area, including 15 in the South, where women have indicated that they are organizing car pools or buses to Washington, D. C., for Nov. 20.

Supporters of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition participated in the antiwar demonstrations held in 17 cities Nov. 6, passing out leaflets and other literature urging demonstrators to attend the Nov. 20 march in Washington and San Francisco. WONAAC speakers also addressed a number of the Nov. 6 demonstrations.

Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm (D-N. Y.) has released a statement in support of the Black Task Force of WONAAC and of the Nov. 20 demonstration. She stated, in part: "Third World women are uniting in a determined campaign to repeal our nation's discriminatory and restrictive abortion laws. Welfare mothers and Black, Chicano and Asian-American women have much to offer the growing movement for abortion reform. I welcome their active involvement and support their efforts with wholehearted enthusiasm."

Another statement of support has come from Grace MacInnis, member of the Canadian Parliament from Vancouver-Kingsway, British Columbia: "Women all over the world are determined to rise to full stature as persons, with the right to choose motherhood, a career, service to the community or any combination of these. Many obstacles stand in the way, among them the cruel and archaic abortion laws which condemn women to bear unwanted children or face the suffering, mutilation and death which lurk in illegal abortions."

The Binghamton (N. Y.) Women's Abortion Coalition held a very successful Abortion Speak-Out on the campus of Harpur College Oct. 28. About 175 people attended—mostly students, but some from the community. In addition to scheduled speakers, the main part of the program was an open mike from which women spoke of their experiences with legal and illegal abortions in New York State.

Several speakers made the point that women, especially poor women, are still being hurt by the restrictions present in the liberal New York

abortion law and restrictions imposed by specific cities and hospitals.

A Nov. 5 news release from the Rhode Island Coalition to Repeal Abortion Laws reports that the coalition has brought suit for a pregnant Rhode Island woman, seeking a federal court order permitting her to have an abortion in the state. Rhode Island law prohibits all abortions that aren't necessary to save the life of the pregnant woman. The woman who desires the abortion states that having the baby would interrupt her education and impose a financial burden on her family. The suit argued by attorney Nancy Stearns before a three-judge panel, charges that the Rhode Island abortion law is unconstitutional.

The Rhode Island Coalition to Repeal Abortion Laws has also brought a class-action suit challenging the constitutionality of the Rhode Island abortion laws. This suit is due to be heard in U. S. district court in Providence some time next month.

A woman's conference of about 300 was held in Worcester, Mass., on Oct. 18, sponsored by Worcester Women's Liberation, Clark University Women's Liberation and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. According to correspondent Jo Della-Giustina, there was a great deal of interest in the abortion-manslaughter case of Shirley Wheeler.

On Nov. 1, about 200 women, including members of the Boston Women's Abortion Action Coalition, Boston Women's Legal Group, Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts and other groups working for abortion law repeal filed suit in federal district court challenging the constitutionality of the Massachusetts abortion law.

The suit claims that the current abortion statute invades women's rights of privacy and liberty in matters related to marriage, family and sex, and chills and deters women in their right of association and privacy.

Additional plaintiffs in the suit claim abridgment of their constitutional right of free speech. The editor of the Northeastern University News was forced to stop printing abortion referral ads at the demand of university officials who feared legal action by the state under the section of the abortion law which prohibits the free dissemination of information about abortion and birth control.

Anti-abortion march set

NEW YORK—A counterdemonstration to the Nov. 20 march on Washington, D. C., for repeal of anti-abortion laws has been called by a coalition of anti-abortion groups based in the suburbs of New York City. The so-called "March for Life" is slated to march down Fifth Avenue on Nov. 20 to protest the liberalization of the New York abortion law.

According to the Nov. 7 New York Daily News, coordinators of the march are Diane Arrigan of Women for the Unborn, Jane Gilroy of Committee for Human Life, Lucille Bufalino of the Celebrate Life Committee, Lillian Kaegler of Christians and Jews for Life, and another group called Life.

Child-care referendum wins in Cambridge

The following is from a press release from the Cambridge Child-Care Referendum Committee.

CAMBRIDGE—The child-care referendum was passed in the Nov. 2 Cambridge elections, receiving over 54 percent of the votes cast. It is now the policy of the City of Cambridge to make free, community-controlled child care available on

a 24-hour basis for all Cambridge residents who feel they have a need for this service.

For the referendum to win, yes votes were required from a majority of the voters, as well as from one-third of the number of registered voters. The official count is: of the 30,393 people in Cambridge who voted, 16,504 voted "yes," 10,851 voted "no," with 3,038 blanks.

Thus the referendum won by a significant margin, in spite of the rain, which probably kept many mothers of young children from getting to the polls to vote.

Marnette O'Brien, a coordinator of the Child-Care Referendum Committee, called the election victory a first step. She stated: "Now we must see that the will of the majority of Cambridge voters is implemented."

The Cambridge city solicitor stated publicly before the election that the referendum "is in the form of a resolution, which does not mean it is mandatory for the city to set up such centers if the referendum is passed." He went on to say that it would be necessary for the city to pass an ordinance, the city manager to appropriate funds, and the City Council to approve funds for the implementation of the child-care referendum.

The Cambridge Child-Care Referendum Committee is in the process of meeting with their lawyer concerning the legal implications raised by the city solicitor, since it has been the understanding of the referendum committee that the referendum takes the place of an ordinance.

Divergent views in Planned Parenthood

SAN FRANCISCO—Planned Parenthood-World Population held its annual national conference here in the last week of October.

The 700 delegates heard a blistering attack on Planned Parenthood by Black educator Andrew Billingsley, who is vice-president for academic affairs of Howard University. He called population-control programs "overt racism with overtones of genocide," and criticized Planned Parenthood for concentrating so much of its population-control efforts on the Black community, which is only 15 percent of the population.

Billingsley noted that although Blacks are only a small fraction of the population, "others have decided the Black population is getting out of control and must be curbed." He stated that Black leaders are boycotting population-control meetings because they feel most are part of an attempt to "legitimize vicious extermination" that evokes the "specter of genocide."

Ms. Charles Whitten, a Planned Parenthood national board member from Detroit, introduced Billingsley by saying that Planned Parenthood would have to incorporate divergent views to heal the "broadening schism" within the organization.

Supporters of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) attended the conference and talked with participants about the Nov. 20 demonstrations for repeal of all abortion laws, elimination of anticontraception laws and no forced sterilization. Whitten told WONAAC representatives that the WONAAC position of stressing a woman's right to choose rather than population control merits the support of Black women. WONAAC's aim is to bring decisions about child bearing under the control of the woman involved, rather than the state.

Whitten endorsed WONAAC's goals and the mass marches planned for Washington, D. C., and San Francisco Nov. 20.

Her endorsement seemed to echo Billingsley's statement that birth-control programs would have some benefit for Blacks if they were controlled by the Black community and included comprehensive health care.

Billingsley indicated that the key issue was whether such programs were intended to enhance freedom of choice, or designed for "stamping out Black children before they get on welfare."

Many delegates shared Billingsley's concern. Scores of individuals endorsed the WONAAC action, and the conference accorded Billingsley a standing ovation at the end of his speech.

The real Nov. 6

Coverage of the Nov. 6 antiwar demonstrations in the U.S. and internationally by the capitalist news media was scandalous. From one end of the country to the other, the reports were riddled with lies.

Coverage of the actions was relegated to page 81 of the *New York Times*, and didn't even mention the largest demonstration of 50,000 in San Francisco. The *Washington Post* said only 5,500 came out in New York City (see pages 11-14 for accurate accounts of all the demonstrations).

Prior to Nov. 6, the major daily papers refused to report on the buildup for the actions. Instead, in many areas there appeared speculative analyses of how the student movement and antiwar movement were supposedly dying because of sentiment that the war is more or less over.

The news media has always tried to downplay the significance of the massive street actions of the antiwar movement. But as the 1972 elections approach, they are waging a more systematic effort to dampen support for the mass antiwar movement.

They have no interest in truthfully reporting the broadening support for the antiwar movement, as reflected in the Nov. 6 actions, and thereby inspiring Americans to stand up and act on what they believe by joining in the street demonstrations. On the contrary, their interests lie in trying to make antiwar activists feel isolated, and in trying to convince them that the movement is dead. They want young people to feel that demonstrations are ineffective and that they should turn their energies to supporting capitalist "peace candidates" in the coming elections.

The truth, however—as reflected on Nov. 6—is that the antiwar movement is anything but dying; it is alive and thriving. In Denver and Houston, the Nov. 6 demonstrations were the largest antiwar actions ever held there. In a number of cities, Nov. 6 was among the two or three largest ever. In addition, there was significant international support.

Between Nov. 3 and 6, Canada was shaken by demonstrations involving more than 100,000 people in actions against the Amchitka blast and the Vietnam war. In addition, 20,000 took to the streets in Paris and other French cities in the first united-front-type antiwar demonstrations there since before May 1968.

Nov. 6 in the U.S. saw increased participation from diverse sectors of the population. This was indicated in several areas by the success of separate contingents—such as the Chicano contingent of 1,000 in Denver, significant labor contingents in several cities, and a gay contingent of 1,000 in San Francisco. In almost all areas high school students turned out in force. They were also the backbone of organizing and leafletting prior to Nov. 6 as well as of the marshaling of the demonstrations.

The speakers at the rallies across the country reflected broader forces than ever before. The governor of Minnesota, Wendell Anderson, spoke in St. Paul, for example, and speaking in Atlanta was John Wright, president of the Atlanta Labor Council. Almost every area reported some major new development in involving sections of the labor movement in Nov. 6.

Finally, the antiwar movement in this country has emerged from Nov. 6 stronger than ever—the National Peace Action Coalition has solidified and broadened its support, establishing real working coalitions in more cities. The Student Mobilization Committee has grown rapidly and involved thousands of new young activists in the antiwar struggle.

The demonstrations Nov. 6 helped give powerful voice to the unprecedented sentiment for withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia registered in the Nov. 8 Harris Poll (see page 14).

Exposés like the report of students at Cornell's Center for International Studies are bringing to public attention the fact that Nixon's reduction of ground combat in Southeast Asia has been accompanied by an intensification of bombing in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, including what is called "area-obliteration" bombing.

In addition to the increasing recognition that the war is by no means over, millions of Americans see their tax money going to pay for the war, while their real wages are rolled back. The Nov. 8 decision of Nixon's Pay Board to hold all wage increases to 5.5 percent will serve to deepen further the anger of working people against the Nixon administration.

These conditions, which are opening the eyes of Americans to the lies and crimes of this government, mean even greater opportunities for powerful mobilizations of the antiwar movement this spring. This means a major effort is necessary to turn out as many people as possible for the national conference of the National Peace Action Coalition in Cleveland Dec. 3 and 4, which will be discussing plans for the next phase of antiwar action.

Letters

GIs support Angela Davis

I have been reading your paper *The Militant*, and it's heavy, because it tells it like it is and this is how the brothers here in Germany want to hear it—like it is. And we would like to hear more about Sister Angela Davis. We heard that she was losing her sight in the jail. I know how she feels, because my eyes were getting like that while I was in the stockade. I wear sunglasses now.

Angela is from my home town, Birmingham, Ala., and I will be going back there to get my Black brothers and sisters together and help free this beautiful Black sister, because we all here love her and we believe in her cause and our cause as Blacks.

Like I said, your paper is right on. I hope I can get to meet you and Brother Andrew Pulley and rap awhile.

Pvt. J. L. D.

West Germany

Union's the enemy

Why does your newspaper insist on devoting so much of its space to articles concerned with the labor unions and their members? When will you finally realize that the overwhelming majority of the union leaders and members are devout capitalists who can't imagine any system being better than the present one? Don't you see that in reality they are the enemy too?

Perhaps if you consider the following thoughts, you will see that organized labor is actually against everything you claim to stand for.

1. Labor unions and labor leaders are racist and sexist.
2. White union members are usually racist and sexist; they hate "queers," and they think that newspapers such as yours are really printed in Moscow!
3. "Token" minority-group union members are often "Uncle Tom" types, frequently conservative; they love the capitalist system and would probably turn white if they could.
4. The whole idea of a closed shop, i.e., having to join an organization in order to work, is counterrevolutionary!
5. Unions, because of their constant demands for higher wages instead of demands for lower prices, must share part of the blame for the inflationary spiral which leads to the unfair wage and price freeze!

Maybe now you will see the light and keep the unions out of your paper. Yours for less government control and more individual responsibility,

Raoul "Chico" Melendez

Brockport, N. Y.

P. S. Anyone fascist enough to support labor unions is fascist enough not to print letters which disagree with them.

Honest Israeli

After receiving the first edition of *The Militant* after my subscription two weeks ago, I must admit that this paper is the best paper I have ever read in this country since I arrived in the U.S.

Your book review corner is excellent, but I wonder whether you have all the books published—books that analyze world political situations and conditions of revolutionary movements fighting colonialism and imperialism all over this world.

I would suggest a book that will be of value to awaken the American people and the world. The book is *The Unholy Land* by A. C. Forrest. It is about the six-day war and the atrocities that took place, the

usurped land, the demolished villages, the expropriated land, the expelling of people who owned the land, the jails and prisoners, the killing and napalm used to kill civilians, children and innocents.

Why don't you review this book sometime in your coming editions? I will be thankful if you would help the honest Israelis by letting the American people know what our government is doing to the innocent Palestinians in the 20th century. I must admit that everything published in that book is true. I came from Israel some time ago and I am very familiar with the Nazi atrocities of the government toward the Arabs in the occupied territories.

Help the honest Israelis to uncover their government, our government, to the blind American people, blinded by the Zionist dominated propaganda machine in this country.

Israeli

New York painters

The Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, which was set up earlier this year to review all contract settlements in the construction trades, has approved the New York Painters' Trade Agreement. The effective date was Aug. 1—15 days before Nixon's wage freeze. Terms of the contract provide a 50-cents-hourly increase the first six months, bringing base pay to \$6.10 per hour; 25 cents the next six months; 50 cents the second year; and 50 cents for the third and final year of the agreement.

It remains to be seen whether Nixon's Phase Two will affect the increases subsequent to the initial one. Painters' officials seem confident that all the increases will be forthcoming. However, this may be another of those gray areas which will be "clarified," undoubtedly according to the extent of union resistance.

H. Z.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Norfolk prison

Several months ago I discovered your Boston headquarters address printed in *The Phoenix* and I jotted it down. Last week I wrote to the headquarters and requested information and literature pertaining to your party and its platform. Surprisingly enough, there came in answer a speedily sent packet of literature which I have found to be utterly fantastic! I received it this last evening and I haven't been able to put this stuff down. I am still reading this material and rereading it and discussing it with some of the men up here, and I can tell you that the Socialist Workers Party is very much appreciated here at Norfolk prison.

Along with the material sent to me was a nice letter which informed me that there was another man here who was into the SWP. I most naturally looked this fellow up, and it turned out that he is the fellow who wrote you a letter requesting 300 copies of *The Militant*. He mentioned to me that he expected to be allowed to have the papers either tonight or tomorrow. They had been held out front for some weird reason.

It is the future which concerns me now, especially as I have brought five children into this capitalistic baby-starving system. I want a better system for these children, a real genuine humane system where they will be able to partake of real justice and live free of the vicious power structure and its super rip-off military industrial complex. I want

The Great Society

a world like the world envisioned by your party for my little ones.
T. V. L. F.
Correctional Institution
Norfolk, Mass.

La Passionaria

It was with a good deal of anger that I read the letter of P. C. of Chicago in the Oct. 29 issue of *The Militant*. This individual praises the role of the Spanish Stalinist and class traitor, Dolores Ibarruri, "La Passionaria," and even tells us that a women's center in Chicago has been named after this infamous person.

This generation of young radicals would be well advised to study the historical record on the subject of Ibarruri and the Spanish Civil War in particular and Stalinism in general, so as not to repeat the terrible mistakes and crimes of the past.

Dolores Ibarruri was one of the foremost architects of the defeats of the working men and women of the 1930s and helped to pave the way for the victory of Franco and prepare the groundwork for the Second World War. She actively promoted the political line of class collaboration and opposition to socialism in Spain. Her name will live in infamy along with her close associates of that period; Stalin, Thaelmann, Dimitrov, Browder and the rest of that sorry gang.

Ralph Levitt
Oakland, Calif.

Canadian abortion laws

On Oct. 1-2 the first Ontario Women's Abortion Action Conference was held in Toronto, organized by the Toronto Women's Caucus, a women's liberation group. One hundred eighty women from all major areas of Ontario attended. Similar conferences will be held during the next weeks in other provinces and there will most likely be a demonstration in the federal capital at Ottawa on Nov. 20.

The abortion situation in Canada is different from that in the U.S. Here abortion is a criminal offense under the *Federal Criminal Code*, so that to repeal the federal law would allow the ten individual provinces to pass antiabortion laws of varying kinds. Thus, some other law must be passed in Ottawa to prevent this.

Since a major Roman Catholic group has started a campaign to get 100,000 letters against repeal to Parliament, we ask Canadian sisters living in the U.S. to write to Premier Trudeau and to the MPs from their original home areas to support repeal.

People should note that: 1) one-third to one-half of Canada is Roman Catholic. 2) there is only one woman member of Parliament. 3) Canadian women in the abortion law repeal movement are doing their best to be an umbrella group, to ignore differences and emphasize likenesses as much as possible. 4) This is *not* a middle-class issue; on the contrary, since middle-class women can usually find and pay for good abortions here or in the States, it is the working class, the poor, the nonwhite, who will most benefit from repeal.

Windsor Women's Liberation
Windsor, Ontario, 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.

Priorities dep't—The quest for unpolluted water and air is all very nice, says Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, provided it doesn't interfere with the functioning of the economy.

"Socialism" a la Kremlin—This Reuters dispatch appeared in the Oct. 28 *Los Angeles Times*: "MOSCOW—Parade-like smartness reflects genuine male qualities while long hair and other 'extremes of fashion' are unnatural and unhealthy, according to the latest edition of the Soviet magazine *Health*. The magazine added that a man's inclination to a female style of dress has always been a sign of failure and inferiority."

Lukewarm turkey—Soviet Premier Kosygin's reformist approach to politics apparently obtains in personal matters as well. During his visit to France, the premier, a coffin-nail addict, confided that friends had designed a cigarette holder for him with a time lock on it so he could gradually space himself out of the habit. At last report, he was down to 17 a day.

The enforcers—The Federal Trade Commission cracked down on the Longine company for running a contest in which only two of 50 announced prizes were actually awarded. Since the company had not even bothered to set aside money for the prizes,

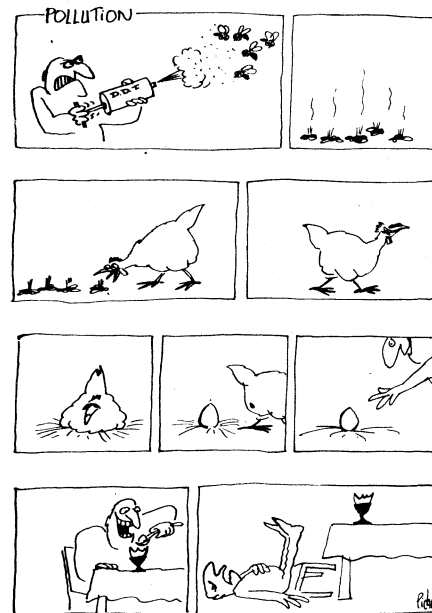
there was assumption of aforethought. The company signed a consent decree (an admission of guilt) and the government ruled, sternly, that in the future the company was not to run contests without prizes.

Note to enterprising entrepreneurs—Clearly the water bed boom offers new opportunities for the water softening industry. The question is, will someone come up with a specially hardened water for people with back problems?

Tip for apartment hunters—There's a brisk market in European castles, reports the *New York Times*. Why? Mainly because of "the reasonable price of most castles, low taxes and a readily available supply of servants." A modest-sized castle can be snapped up for as little as 65 Gs. Most fall in the \$100,000-\$300,000 category. Exterminator service extra.

Socialism for some—It costs an average of \$137,000 per year to support each of India's 17 state governors in the splendor to which they are accustomed. One Indian journal questioned if this was proper in a country where the average annual income is \$72. Meanwhile, India's president, V.V. Giri, ordered a new official car, a \$27,000 Mercedes Benz. The opposition, apparently denied

such fringe benefits, assailed this as "Mercedes socialism."



Are you running, Jesus?—Not all his disciples are other-worldly. An ad in the U of Texas *Daily Texan* offers "The Original and Only True Jesus Watch." Wear it and "Be With Jesus Every Minute of the Day." His likeness, "beautifully reproduced in crimson, earth brown, sky blue, sunshine yellow. . . ." Order the Jesus of your racial choice—white or Black (with natural). Either one, only \$19.95.

—HARRY RING

Women: The Insurgent Majority

JANE FONDA—In a long article in the Sunday *New York Times Arts and Leisure* section Oct. 31, Jane Fonda explains how she has come to identify with the women's liberation movement. She says she has long supported the women's movement but only three months ago began to feel it really touched her own life. Then, she said, "my whole thought and thinking changed. . . . I began to realize that this particular revolution is not only their revolution, it's my revolution, too. I mean, if I don't fight it, nobody else is going to."

She tells how her experiences as an actress brought her to this position: "You mouth dialogue written by a man, a man photographs you and a man directs you . . . you sit on the set and you look out at a sea of male faces." Now, she writes, "I want to work with women."

Regarding problems facing the women's movement, she says, "it's important that we overcome what the media has done to the women's movement. It's made us look like hysterical, angry, aggressive, frustrated women, bra-burning and all that kind of thing. All that has nothing to do with what the women's movement is about. The women's movement has to do with our needs, our daily needs in our lives."

Hopefully, this very message—that the women's movement has to do with the basic needs of women—will get across to hundreds of thousands of women who hear about the Nov. 20 march on Washington and San Francisco for abortion law repeal.

MORE ON "FLY ME"—Last week we reported on a demonstration organized by the Manhattan National Organization for Women (NOW) against the New York offices of National Airlines, protesting their ad picturing attractive stewardesses under the words "Fly me." On Oct. 27, Miami NOW filed suit against National's use of the ad, which NOW says implies passengers will get some sort of sexual pleasure from flying on National. Florida State Representative Gwendolyn Cherry filed the suit on behalf of NOW, reported the Oct. 28 *Los Angeles Times*.

NOW is also fighting the fact that National asks female employees to wear badges saying "Fly me." Some women employees have refused to wear the badges, says the Oct. 28 *New York Post*, because they feel the slogan tends to make them "the target of insults and obscene remarks."

The airline still refuses to drop the advertising campaign.

"HYGIENE" SPRAYS HURT WOMEN—"I wouldn't advise anyone to use that junk," Dr. Robert Butler, a gynecologist, told the Nov. 1 *Wall Street Journal* with respect to the so-called "feminine hygiene deodorants." Dr.

Bernard M. Kaye of Illinois had this reaction: "There's never been any proof that the sprays are effective to do anything except make money for the companies. There's no reason for the damn things."

Not only is there no reason to use them, but some of the sprays can be harmful. The Food and Drug Administration is investigating the sprays that contain hexachlorophene, which has been shown in laboratory experiments to pass through mucous membranes and into the bloodstream, causing brain damage.

The "feminine deodorant" industry is expected to make some \$53-million in sales this year, says the *Journal*. The lying and vicious advertising campaigns of these companies—attempting to play on the insecurities and fears of women—have persuaded an estimated 24 million women to use these useless products.

REAGAN AND ANTHONY—Governor Ronald Reagan of California has refused to support a bill in Congress that would reintroduce the \$2 bill with a portrait of Susan B. Anthony on it. His reason? Anthony attempted to vote in the 1872 presidential election. Although the penalties against "illegal voters" were as much as a \$500 fine and three years in prison, no charges were ever pressed against Anthony; her vote was simply not accepted.

Anthony's attempt to vote was one of many attempts by suffragists in the early stages of the suffrage movement to bring test cases before the courts to try to win the vote by judicial ruling, arguing that women's suffrage should flow from the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

After several failures in the courts, it became clear that the suffrage movement would have to take the longer, harder road of building up enough mass pressure of women to force congressional action assuring the right of women to vote.

Governor Reagan says he opposes putting Anthony's picture on currency because he is opposed to "social change through illegal acts." His position suggests that this leader of the Republican Party actually opposes any social change whatsoever, and would probably be happier if women had never achieved the right to vote.

CHAUVINIST QUOTE OF THE WEEK—While Sergei Bondarchuk, a Soviet film director, was being honored for his films at a San Francisco film festival, he was asked why there are no women film directors in the Soviet Union. According to the Oct. 15 *Los Angeles Times*, he answered: "It is not a proper profession for women. The work is hard and rude. Women should be conserved for beauty." His response met with a chorus of boos.

—CAROLINE LUND

Striking W. Virginia miners describe mood in coal mines

The following article is the first of two written by Militant reporter Calvin Goddard, from Morgantown, West Va., on the current coal miners' strike.

By CALVIN GODDARD

MORGANTOWN, W. Va. — When their three-year contract expired at the end of September, 80,000 bituminous coal miners, organized in the United Mine Workers of America (UMW), shut down coal production by walking off the job. A few weeks later this correspondent came to Morgantown to talk to miners here.

Morgantown's over 4,000 shaft miners work for four companies and are divided accordingly into four locals which are part of UMW District 31, covering northern West Virginia.

William Fox, 44, began working in the mines when he was 18. Elected president of UMW Local 4043 in 1969, he has been unable to work for the past 16 months due to an on-the-job back injury. He has had two operations and has been in the hospital seven times for treatment. He was recently certified as having the first stage of black lung, which is not sufficient for compensation. One must be judged totally unable to work.

Two years ago, Fox was managing Tony Boyle's election campaign in Morgantown. However, "At this point I'm pretty well fed up with Boyle. He made promise after promise. When Boyle was here before the last election, I asked him about autonomy. He said autonomy was all right with him if the districts wanted it. But now there's a big fight over it so somebody isn't telling the truth."

About 500 miners came to Washington last spring to demand action on a government suit filed seven years ago to force Boyle to give up his stranglehold over 19 of the UMW's 25 districts which are held in trusteeship by the international. This bars nearly 170,000 UMW members from voting for their district leaders and blocks them from participating in district affairs.

"I think we were used in that election," Fox told me. "I used to be very friendly with District 31. A lot of us feel now that we should fire everybody, kick them out of these offices, and start all over again. It's taken me 26 years to see through some of this stuff."

William Fox's son Keith, 24, has been working in the mines for five years. He described what happened when the union contract expired at the end of September. "We walked out one second after midnight with the young miners leading the way. The district officials tried to keep us working an extra day by saying that our contract expired at the end of Oct. 1 instead of at the beginning. Our contract plainly says Oct. 1 and that's when we went out."

Miners have a tradition of "No contract, no work," and they ignored pleas by the coal operators to renew the contract on a day-to-day basis. The operators argued that they might as well stay on the job since there would be no raise during the wage freeze.

"Another shuffle deal that came out of the district," Keith Fox went on, "was that we've been faced with our own UMW scabs" following the walk-out. These "shop men," he explained, were brought in to maintain mine equipment during the strike. They were recently organized into the UMW and were told they could receive a pension although they contribute nothing to the Welfare and Retirement

Fund. District officials claimed that they could work during the strike because they were under some sort of special contract with an expiration date different from that of the miners.

"Five of us went down to the mine and asked the men to stop working," Keith Fox said. "The district leaders came down and gave us a lot of double-talk. They remind you of those fast-talking carnival men. They said we were on private property and could be sued. I got so mad I almost hit him. The next day, 30 of us showed up and pulled the men out. The young men aren't afraid of anybody. They just do it. They called us names—hippies and everything else—but we made sure they shut it down." Under intense pressure from the district, however, the shop men returned to the mines.

William Fox quoted what a district official told a local miner: "The trouble with you miners who want to reform this union is that you're too fat. A good long strike will bring you back in line and make you appreciate Tony [Boyle]."



Coal miners in Pennsylvania carrying out body after one of frequent mine disasters.

Fox said angrily, "It's easy for these officials to say we're too fat while they're sitting around on a full salary drinking beer all day while our men are walking the streets and not getting a dime." He was referring to the fact that the miners have received no strike benefits because Boyle has used a technicality in the union constitution as an excuse to delay any payments until at least four weeks after he officially declared a strike on Oct. 11, almost two weeks after the walkout. Busloads of miners recently went to Washington to stage protests at the union headquarters and the union-owned National Bank of Washington.

"Hearsay has it that we have \$70-million in that strike fund," said Fox. "We sent registered letters to Washington asking for application forms for strike benefits. We'll have to wait and see whether we get anything or not."

This is the first strike the UMW has officially sanctioned, although belatedly, since 1950. Contrast this with the intense struggles of the late 1930s and 1940s, which saw more than 10 national UMW strikes and walkouts.

The great rank-and-file walkout of 1943, defying a wage freeze and a no-strike pledge, defeated all attempts of the government and the union bureaucrats to make the miners sacrifice for the war, and set the stage for the powerful labor upsurge in the months immediately following the war.

Regarding the miners' share in the wealth they produce, Keith Fox remarked, "The district and big union officials are screwing us all the way. Last time, back in '68, we got \$7 a day more over three years and three cakes of soap at pay day." That wage increase has since been completely wiped out by inflation.

He predicted a settlement including \$50 a day over three years (now a maximum of \$37), a 5-day sick leave (miners get no paid sick leave at present), and a couple more days vacation (now two weeks a year). "And even this will be chopped up by the district and the management by the fine print in the contract. If we all stick together, though, we could win."

Keith Fox said bitterly, "Whenever

we get a raise, everything goes up in the stores around here. The same thing will happen again, freeze or no freeze. Why not freeze food instead of wages? It seems to me that we've got a kind of dictatorship from Nixon on down."

The Morgantown miners were generally displeased with the coverage, or rather lack of it, which the strike is getting from the media. "We've got a monopoly in this town," said John Pringle, a shop steward in Local 4043. "There's a Republican paper and a Democrat paper and both are put out by the same people, the Griers, who own limestone mines, steel mills and almost everything else around here. There's been almost a total blackout on news about the strike in the papers, the radio and the TV."

Asked what the local miners were going to do during the strike, William Fox replied, "We're organizing a mass meeting of the four locals here to try and thrash out some of this stuff we've been talking about. We invited the district officials to attend. I've been told that if I step on any toes, I'm going to get my toes chopped off. And I've only just started."

Lesson in Communist Party hypocrisy

By HARRY RING

LOS ANGELES—A bit of insight into the role of the Communist Party in the unions was inadvertently provided by Sam Kushner, veteran staff writer for the *People's World*, the West Coast voice of the Communist Party.

In the Oct. 16 issue, Kushner takes a jab at Albert Fitzgerald and James Matles, president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the United Electrical Workers (UE). The UE was one of the unions expelled from the CIO in the scandalous inter-union witch-hunt during the initial cold war period in 1948.

Commenting on the convention of the UE held here this past September, Kushner discusses the contest that took place for the post of director of organization, the third top office in the union.

Jack Burch, a Black man who is secretary-treasurer of UE District 11, ran for the vacant post against staff organizer Hugh Harley, a white.

Harley had the backing of Matles and Fitzgerald and was elected by a two-to-one margin.

Expressing disappointment about this, Kushner writes:

"... it was a strange scene at the UE convention. No mention was made of Black representation in the union's top echelons. No mention was made that he was the first Black man to run for top office in the UE's history."

There is substance to Kushner's point. In my own report on the convention (*The Militant*, Sept. 24), I noted that even though the low-paying electrical industry employs many Black and Brown people, the largest single component of the convention delegation was "older white males" and that the convention had ducked the issue of making the leadership more representative of the membership.

But Kushner's criticism that only after 35 years of the UE's history did a Black person even get to run for top office constitutes a damning indictment of the Communist Party as well as of the present central UE leadership.

The reason, simply, is that from the time of the birth of the UE in the mid-1930s until the early 1950s, when a factional rift developed in the union leadership, the Communist Party exercised the decisive political and organizational influence within the UE.

There have been important occasions when the Communist Party refused to support the Black liberation struggle because it went counter to the reformist, class-collaborationist needs of the CP.

It's shameful opposition to the struggle against Jim Crow during World War II with the demagogic argument that such efforts impaired "unity" in the "struggle against fascism" was a prime example of this.

Kushner's admission that during the whole period when the CP had decisive influence in UE a Black person was never even able to run for top office is a true commentary on the worth of his party's professed dedication to the liberation struggles of oppressed peoples.

Kushner's attack on Matles and Fitzgerald might well be characterized as a case of the pot calling the kettle white.

1,000 in sit-down at Colo. state prison

DENVER, Nov. 8—Colorado State Penitentiary in Cañon City, Colo., is now in the grip of a sit-down work stoppage and hunger strike that began Nov. 2. The actions were taken by prisoners as a protest against the food, wages, parole policy, and lack of conjugal visits for the Cañon City prisoners.

More than 1,000 prisoners are involved in the strike, which began when about 700 inmates refused to go to meals or do work assignments. The prisoners had passed around petitions and had raised their demands with prison authorities earlier the same day.

By Nov. 3, word of the strike reached a medium-security section located more than nine miles away. About 300 prisoners gathered in the main yard of that prison as a solidarity move. The following morning, they were taken by guards to the main penitentiary building.

Fifty prisoners at the Pueblo branch of the prison also struck in sympathy with the prisoners in the main prison.

The Crusade for Justice, a Chicano community organization in Denver, held a new conference Nov. 4 at which Crusade chairman Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales read a letter from seven Black and Chicano inmates stating they were marked for death by prison administrators. Members of the Crusade have been picketing the prison with other Chicano and Black groups to show their solidarity. The prison is 30 percent Chicano and 20 percent Black.

Warden Wayne Patterson denied that there is any threat to any inmates.

Al Baldivia, coordinator of the Chicano Task Force of the Colorado Peace Action Coalition, said on Friday Nov. 5 that it was well known within the walls that these prisoners and many others were "on the list." He said, "We know the guards are out to get these individuals."

On Nov. 6, following the massive antiwar action held by the Colorado Peace Action Coalition, a rally was held in support of the Cañon City prisoners. Joe Johnson, a Denver antiwar activist and a leader of the Socialist Workers Party who was imprisoned for his political beliefs stated, "We live in a prison society, that's what it is. One thing they need and that we can give the prisoners is publicity. One thing the warden always wants to see is that no one gets information out of the prison. At Cañon City, they won't let the press or anyone else in."

Marcella Trujillo, a leading Denver Chicana, pointed out that the prisoners hadn't had hot food since the first day of the strike. Corky Gonzales explained that machine guns had been sent in to the guards and that they had threatened to move at any moment.

On Nov. 8, Joan Fuls, Colorado Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senate, issued a press statement urging actions in support of the Cañon City prisoners. She demanded that the prison guards be disarmed and that state police, National Guardsmen and other elements not be sent in. She pointed out the need for the prison to be open to public inspection as a guarantee against a bloodbath.

'State of emergency' declared in Trinidad

By TONY THOMAS

The November 1 issue of *Contrast*, a Canadian Black newspaper, reports a new wave of repression in Trinidad and Tobago, following Prime Minister Eric Williams's October 20 declaration of a state of emergency.

Last year a similar state of emergency was imposed from April 20 to November 19, to counter a rebellion led by Black-power activists and trade unionists.

According to *Contrast*, Williams issued the decree because of "industrial unrest." Foreign firms have replied to strike actions by shutting down their plants. One U.S. construction firm, facing a strike, announced closure of the plant "indefinitely," and flew its entire U.S. executive and administrative staff out of the country, leaving 1,600 Trinidadians jobless.

A week before the declaration of the state of emergency, hundreds of Trinidadian workers stormed the offices of Badger Pan American, which operates a desulfurization plant for Texaco in the southern part of the island.

Following the demonstration, in which Edward McGuire, an American manager for the company, was injured, the entire staff of the company moved into the Hilton Hotel in Port of Spain. (Williams and top officials of his government took refuge in the same hotel in April 1970 when Trinidadian workers, students, and farmers

nearly toppled his regime.) The staff of the Texaco subsidiary flew to Miami the next night.

More than 2,000 workers lost their jobs because of this shutdown.

Williams blamed Trinidadian workers rather than foreign imperialists for Trinidad's economic woes. "Strikes and go-slows [slowdowns]," he said, "are strangling our economy."

The real strangulation, of course, comes from U.S., Canadian, and British imperialist firms that dominate the Trinidadian economy.

Williams promised that the state of emergency would be "lighter" than the one he imposed in 1970. But his first action under the decree was to imprison a number of trade-union and Black-power leaders of the 1970 rebellion.

Among those "detained" were George Weekes, a leader of the Oil Workers Trade Union; Clive Nunez, a leader of the Transport Workers Union; Geddes Granger and Dave D'Arbeau, leaders of the National Joint Action Committee (the Black-power movement that played a leading role in the 1970 struggles); and a number of other trade-union and political activists.

Under the emergency decree, democratic rights such as freedom to strike, freedom of speech and organization, protection against police raids without warrants, and the assurance of a fair trial have been suspended.

YSA convention publicized in South

By LOUISE GOODMAN

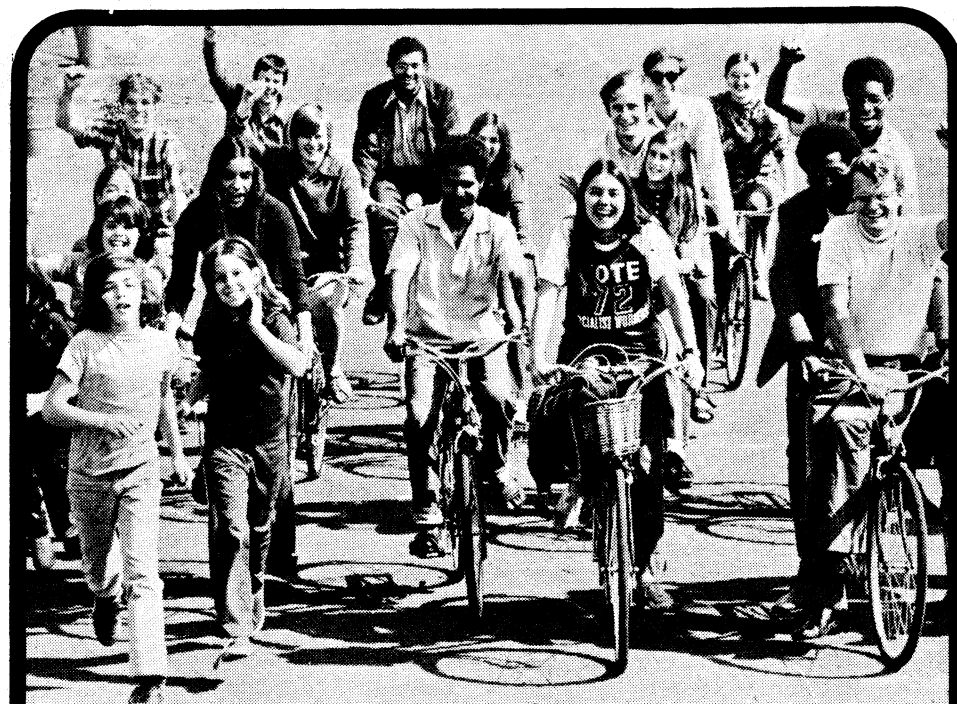
The building of the Eleventh National Convention of the Young Socialist Alliance in Houston Dec. 27 to Jan. 1 is already into high gear in the South. A full-time staff is working on arrangements and publicity in Houston and a number of travelers have been put on the road to publicize the convention. Over 7,000 posters and 190,000 leaflets in both Spanish and English are being distributed in the Texas region. Atlanta has made an initial order of 700 posters and 20,000 leaflets.

Jeannette Tracy, Houston convention coordinator, has just completed the first part of her tour throughout the Southwest. In the last two weeks, she has visited 10 campuses from Huntsville to Waco, Texas, with campaign literature and convention leaflets. One campus, Texas Women's University in Denton, Texas, was in the midst of a free speech fight when she arrived. The college has an extremely conservative administration, and in many aspects the university is as repressive as a high school. A group of women there organized an underground newspaper because the school paper was so heavily censored that students were unable to express their views. These women were threatened with expulsion for publishing the paper but decided to challenge the administration and distribute it anyway. The support for the right of these women to freedom of the press was so great that the administration

was unable to carry out its threats. Due to this victory, a campus that was previously barred from reading anything even the slightest bit controversial will now be receiving regular news of the upcoming National Young Socialist Convention.

Tracy had an unusual experience at Texas A and M University in College Station, Texas. This campus is known for its large ROTC, and many students walk around in uniforms. When Tracy started to set up a literature table with convention leaflets, Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley material, and a wide variety of revolutionary literature, several students came up to harass her and demanded that she take the table down. Before long a group had gathered, and some of the ROTC men, fully dressed in uniform, strongly defended her right to keep the table up. With the help of these students, Tracy was able to distribute hundreds of leaflets. Prospects look good for bringing a number of them to the convention this winter.

The convention headquarters in Houston and the YSA National Office have already started receiving inquiries from people who want to attend. Among other places, inquiries have come from Abilene, Texas; Hammond, Louisiana; and Jackson, Miss. Similar responses should begin coming in from around the country, as a result of the considerable leafleting that was done at the Nov. 6 antiwar actions.



Get there any way you can...but get there!

Come to the 11th Young Socialist National Convention in Houston

YSA, P. O. Box 471 Cooper Station
New York, N. Y. 10003

- ___ Send me more information on the Young Socialist convention.
- ___ I'm coming -- send me material to help build the convention.
- ___ I want to join the YSA.
- ___ Enclosed is \$1 for a copy of "Introducing the YSA."

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Longshore officials discuss united strategy

By ED HARRIS

SAN FRANCISCO—Longshoremen and ship clerks are back to work at all 24 West Coast ports after a series of lockouts over the "steady man" issue. (See Oct. 29 *Militant* for details and an explanation of this question.) Mass firings continue over secondary issues—alleged longshoremen "slow-downs" and "low productivity"—but at a reduced rate.

On Oct. 30, U. S. district court Judge W. T. Sweigert (the same judge who issued the Taft-Hartley injunction Oct. 6 against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) found both the ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association (PMA) guilty of violation of the Taft-Hartley injunction.

The court ordered work to be resumed, with the union to supply skilled steady men *through the union hiring hall*, and for the employers to accept such skilled men supplied by the union. The shipowners had tried to undermine the union's control of hiring by going around the hiring hall. The federal government had requested fines of \$250,000 a day against both parties for failure to bargain in good faith during the Taft-Hartley injunction. For the present, no fines have been levied.

In federal court the shipowners, represented by the Pacific Maritime Association, contended that the union was not complying with the contract reinstated by the Taft-Hartley injunction when it refused to supply them on a steady basis with the specific key skilled men needed to operate the giant heavy-lift cranes and similar equipment. And furthermore, they charged, when they sometimes did get the man they wanted, he would "quit" after seven days.

The ILWU attorneys answered that the PMA's position was designed to undermine the union's job-rotating hiring hall and had nothing to do with efficient operations; that there were hundreds of skilled men who wanted to share the work, not hog it. And that even if the union ordered

the men to work steadily for one employer, the men would probably not do so and could not be forced to. It is, stated the union, a question of "personal choice."

The court's decision was hardly a victory for the PMA. It still cannot bypass the union hiring hall, which is the PMA's main aim, and the tremendous rank-and-file pressure against any man "going steady with the employers" will probably keep union members in line up and down the coast.

As one former steady man replied when asked if he would resume his previous job, "Not me—there's just too much animosity. It ain't so bad when only a few red-hots are mad at you, but when practically everybody looks at you like you're a criminal, that's too much."

Among the union's ranks there is growing concern over the recognized strategy of the shipowners, backed by the federal government, to keep West Coast longshoremen and East Coast longshoremen—by means of selective injunctions—from getting together in a common effort.

At present, the West Coast is working under Taft-Hartley, and on the East Coast, the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA), on strike since Oct. 1, has been forced back to work in Philadelphia, New Orleans, Mobile, Ala., and Beaumont, Texas, by local injunctions. The court orders in the three latter cities were imposed on the basis of the National Labor Relations Board's contention that work stoppages in these cities were secondary boycotts, undertaken in sympathy with the international union rather than over any local issue.

As these injunctions expire, it is probable that new injunctions will be issued against ports currently strike-bound.

Philadelphia, Mobile, New Orleans and Beaumont are being used in the East as Vancouver, British Columbia, and Ensenada, Mexico were used in the 100-day ILWU strike—to keep

enough cargo moving so neither the shipowners nor the economy would be so grievously injured that they would be forced to accept the union's terms for peace. The strategy on the East Coast is to starve out the New York longshoremen.

ILWU President Harry Bridges and members of his Coast Strategy Committee here have met with the officials of the ILA to work out methods of cooperation. Specifically, the ILA has announced it will send workers to the West Coast to picket companies it is on strike against on the East Coast, such as the American President Lines, and the Sea-Train and Sea-Land Corporations. Sea-Land carries 54 percent of military cargo shipped to Vietnam. The ILWU will not only honor such picket lines, but it will welcome them.

Joint demands thus far agreed upon by the two unions are: 1) a common national agreement on the handling

of cargo containers; 2) a common expiration date on contracts being negotiated; 3) further plans to ensure that gains won in current bargaining sessions are not taken away in Phase Two of Nixon's wage freeze.

Such an alliance, if supplemented by rank-and-file communication and collaboration on a coast-to-coast and local-to-local level to ensure against backtracking, could win the strike on both coasts.

On the West Coast, at least, there is no lack of will to struggle. As one longshoreman put it: "I'd rather fight it out right now, even if it takes six months, than accept a lousy contract like the one we're working under. We've got to win now and keep the manning scales and the hiring halls. No steady men, no matter what Bridges says. If we don't win now, we'll be in a much worse position to fight the shipowners in 1973, when we'll probably be on strike again."



Photo by Ed Harris

Longshore pickets in San Francisco last July

The National Picket Line

ANYONE WHO HAD ANY ILLUSIONS about the impartiality of the five so-called "public" members on Nixon's Pay Board must have had a rude shock Nov. 3 when the board held its first full meeting.

The propositions presented by both the industry and "public" members were almost identical. This segment of the board, whose members make up two-thirds of the total, proposed setting a 5 percent ceiling on wage increases during Phase Two of the wage freeze. They were also united in opposition to the granting of retroactive (to Aug. 15) pay increases that had come due during the 90-day freeze.

The "public" members further suggested that no pay increases of any kind be allowed until two months after the Nov. 13 expiration of Phase One of the Nixon freeze edict.

Labor members of the board were reported to have insisted that all wage boosts in existing contracts be paid retroactive to Aug. 15.

The "public" members have chosen which side they are on very quickly. The five so-called labor "leaders" serving on the board, who are supposed to be speaking for the 80 million workers in this country, are now faced with a choice. They can retain their status as "labor statesmen" and meekly cast "no" votes in a board stacked two-to-one against them, or they can get off that phony board to which they have committed themselves.

MEANWHILE, CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS in several major industries remain stalemated. The coal strike, which began Oct. 1 when the United Mine Workers contract expired, is still on. More than 38,500 telephone repairmen and installers have now been out for four months against Ma Bell's New York State system.

Longshoremen on the West Coast are working under injunctions granted under the infamous Taft-Hartley Act, and many of the East and Gulf coasts are being forced back with local court orders.

New York transit workers are demanding a 30 percent increase in pay with a 32-hour, 4-day workweek, as well as added fringe benefits. Their contract expires Dec. 1.

The Glassworkers international union signed a contract with that industry late in October, but all wage benefits won have been frozen.

Restive steel and auto workers are building fires under their leaderships as second- and third-year

increases and cost-of-living bonuses remain in the bosses' pockets.

Nixonomics, a newly coined phrase to describe Nixon's economic policies, means only one thing—a lower living standard for the 80 million workers and their dependents, higher profits for the capitalist class.

A CANDIDATE for local union office who has the courage of his convictions—Walter Lippmann, a young member of the Social Service Workers Union Local 535 in Los Angeles—is running for second vice-president on the following program:

Withdraw all troops from Vietnam now!

War spending abroad, not wage and welfare increases at home, cause inflation.

Spend the war billions on welfare, education and housing at home. Only a cost-of-living escalator clause can protect workers and welfare recipients from inflation.

Community control of welfare in the Black and Chicano communities.

Break with the Democratic and Republican parties, which imposed the wage freeze and the welfare cuts. For a labor party based on the unions.

No more secret negotiations with the county. Mass action by welfare workers can stop demonstrations and layoffs.

Lower union dues.

In contrast to Lippmann's forthright stand on the social and political issues facing not only Los Angeles social workers and clients but all workers in this country, every other candidate for the local's election listed his or her qualifications to show what a good person they were (or would be if elected).

—MARVEL SCHOLL



Antiwar protests fill streets of 17 cities on Nov. 6



Part of crowd at Philadelphia rally Nov. 6

Photo by Elise Segal

San Francisco

By NELSON BLACKSTOCK

SAN FRANCISCO—Close to 50,000 people came out here Nov. 6 to voice their opposition to the war in Southeast Asia and to call for getting the troops out now.

At the head of the march was the GI and veterans contingent. Included among the active-duty GIs in the contingent were sailors from the USS *Coral Sea*. "Travis [Air Force Base] GIs and WAFs Against the War" carried their own banner, but most of the GIs remained anonymous.

Also in the first section of the march was a small contingent from the United Prisoners Union.

The Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley carried a banner saying "Out Now—Vote Socialist Workers in '72!"

Among the demonstrators who filed into the line of march were several organized contingents, including women, Blacks, Raza, Asian, as well as a so-called "Anti-Imperialist Contingent."

The largest single contingent was the gay contingent of 1,000.

The labor contingent held a pre-march rally at Rossi Playground. On Nov. 4, an ad calling for labor participation and signed by rank-and-file unionists and labor officials appeared in the *San Francisco Chronicle* and *Examiner*. The ad was paid for in large part by the small contributions of the signers. "Stop the war, stop inflation, stop the wage freeze

now!" was the slogan on the labor contingent banner.

Shortly before 1 p.m., Curtis McClain, president of Local 6 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, introduced the first speaker, Stephanie Coontz, a national coordinator of NPAC.

Coontz's speech, referred to by the San Francisco media as a "high point" of the day, was interrupted by applause several times and brought the crowd to its feet for a standing ovation.

The most dramatic moment of the action came at 2 p.m., the time of the nuclear explosion at Amchitka Island. Throughout the rally, a huge banner containing a mushroom cloud and the words "Stop Amchitka!" hung from the scaffolding above the platform.

The last speaker prior to the blast was Tadao Masuki, a survivor of Hiroshima and a representative of the Japan Congress Against A and H Bombs, who told of hospitalized victims of the 1945 blast crying with their fists clenched when they learned of the planned Amchitka test.

The chairwoman, Sister Claire Morris, head of the San Francisco Council on Religion and Peace, asked the demonstrators to observe a moment of silence at 2 p.m. The silence was broken by the scream of an air raid siren located beneath the platform, followed by the release of a score of white doves which flew over the crowd.

Other speakers at the rally included sailors from the *Coral Sea*; Andrew

Pulley, the Socialist Workers Party vice-presidential candidate; Franklin Alexander, chairman of the Angela Davis Defense Committee; Ray Heynes, president of the British Columbia Federation of Labor; John Ong, editor of the daily *Chinese Voice*; former Pvt. Ed Jurenas, an antiwar GI who had just received an honorable discharge; Lt. (jg.) Gordon Piland, an antiwar officer currently fighting a punitive transfer to the remote base at Adak, Alaska; and others.

With the exception of one speaker, former congressman Allard Lowenstein, and a few people from the "Anti-Imperialist Contingent," most demonstrators seemed to consider the action a tremendous success.

New York

By LEE SMITH

NEW YORK CITY—Organized in contingents as GIs, veterans, trade unionists, women, gays, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Asians, high school students and college students, over 30,000 antiwar demonstrators marched up Sixth Avenue in New York Nov. 6 from 36th St. to the Central Park Sheep Meadow. A Dominican Task Force organized a rally prior to the march of about 150 at 110th St. and Broadway.

The predominately young marchers, especially the hundreds of high school students, chanted slogans all along the 30-block route and maintained their enthusiasm as they listened throughout the afternoon to a score of speak-

ers. Although some of the speakers emphasized the need to elect better legislators, the overriding theme of the rally was the need to keep the antiwar movement in the streets and the demand for immediate withdrawal as the 1972 elections draw closer. A strong note of anger at the Amchitka bomb test was also registered.

When the rally concluded with a 45-minute concert by Stevie Wonder around 6 p.m., a few thousand people still remained.

A group of ultralefts, primarily from the Progressive Labor Party and the Youth Against War and Fascism, calling themselves the "Attica Brigade," was completely isolated by the sentiment of the bulk of the crowd. After a number of speakers denounced a display of hooliganism in which the disrupters heckled Representative Bella Abzug (D-N.Y.) and sent a shower of bottles and pieces of wood onto the stage during a speech by Senator Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), the ultralefts retreated.

Co-chairing the rally with entertainer Tony Randall were Jerry Gordon, national coordinator of the National Peace Action Coalition; David Livingston, president of District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO; and Beulah Saunders of the National Welfare Rights Organization.

Speakers in addition to Hartke and Abzug included Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate Linda Jenness; Communist Party vice-presidential candidate Jarvis Tyner; Kate Millett; Juan Mari Bras, secretary-general

of the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence (MPI); Benjamin Spock; Sidney Peck, People's Coalition for Peace and Justice; Sean Kenney of the Irish Republican Clubs; Victor Gotbaum, president of District Council 37, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO; Debby Bustin of the Student Mobilization Committee; Charlene Mitchell of the Angela Davis Defense Committee; representatives of the various contingents; and many others.

Cleveland

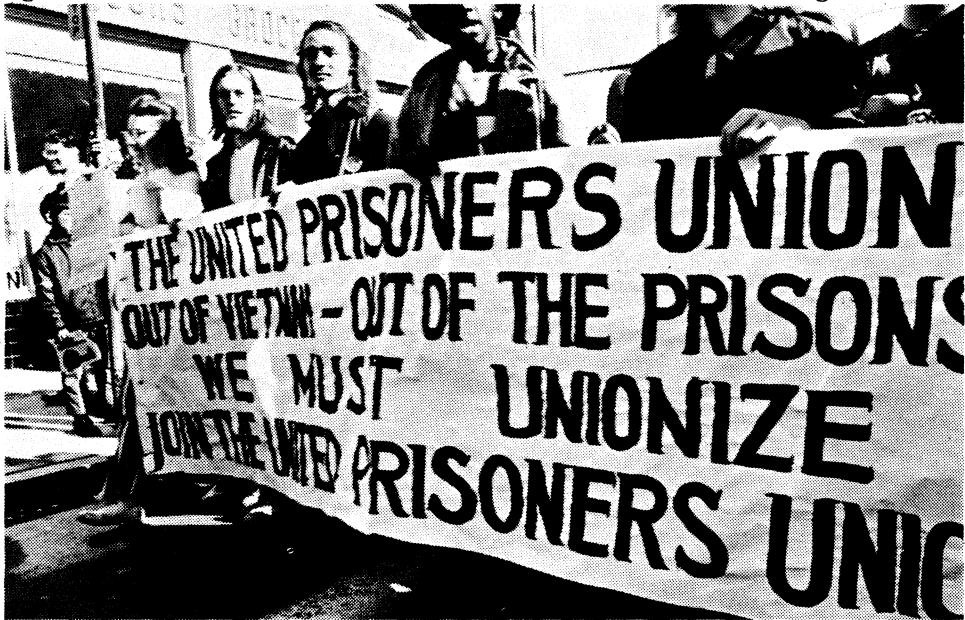
By ROBBIE SCHEER

CLEVELAND—Despite the cold rain and wind, about 2,000 antiwar demonstrators turned out in downtown Cleveland Nov. 6 to protest the war in Southeast Asia and the Amchitka bomb test.

Organized contingents of women, gays, Third World people and trade unionists marched under their own banners bearing slogans relating the war to the oppression of minority groups and working people in the U.S.

Especially significant was the participation by organized labor. Four local trade unions marched under their own banners. Speakers for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, United Auto Workers, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and United Electrical Workers all condemned Nixon's wage freeze as an attempt to make working people pay for the war.

Strong protest was also voiced against the Amchitka blast.



Prisoners Union, S. F.

Photo by Dove Warren

Other speakers at the rally included Katie Baird, chairwoman of the Cleveland Area Peace Action Coalition; Cecil Lampkin, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Congress from Ohio's 21st District; Jane Tillis from the Student Mobilization Committee; and representatives of the Angela Davis Defense Committee, the National Organization for Women, Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, and the McGovern for President Committee.

The marshals and the sentiment of the crowd isolated both right-wing and ultraleft would-be disrupters—members of the White Power Party wearing Nazi uniforms and members of the Ohio Anti-Imperialist Coalition.

Building activity for Nov. 6 around the student strike Nov. 3 included action at Barberton High School, where students were denied march and rally permits for Nov. 3. In protest of these denials, 2,000 students sat in the school's hallways and then marched downtown after school, where they passed out thousands of leaflets for Nov. 6.

Chicago

By DAVE SAPERSTAN

CHICAGO—Nov. 6 was bright and sunny in Chicago. The sunshine made the 40-degree weather with high winds bearable for the crowd of nearly 10,000 that assembled at State and Wacker.

It was an under-30 crowd with the majority being of high school and college age. A great variety of organizations was represented. Among these were the Chicago Peace Action Coalition (CPAC), the Student Mobilization Committee, the Chicago Peace Council, Vets for Peace, Youth Against War and Fascism, the Young Socialist Alliance, University of Illinois Graduate School of Social Work, trade unionists, the Black Task Force, Seminars Organized for Peace and Justice, Teachers Mobilization Committee, Rising Up Angry, the Workers League, Chicago Artists Against Genocide, DuPage Peace Community, the Socialist Workers Party and other groups.

The well-marshaled and high-spirited march proceeded to the Grant Park bandshell for a rally, chaired jointly by Pat Grogan of CPAC and Jack Spiegel of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice. The crowd heard about 20 speakers.

Although not the largest antiwar demonstration ever held in Chicago, the march and rally were among the best organized. The vast majority of participants left glad that they had been there and determined to organize further actions against the war.

Before the march began, 9,000 copies of the NPAC Dec. 3-5 convention call were distributed to the crowd.

Houston

By MIKE MAGGI

HOUSTON—About 5,000 people marched from City Hall to Hermann Park Nov. 6 in the largest antiwar

demonstration ever held in this city. Raza, Black, and United Women's contingents participated.

More than a score of speakers addressed the crowd, including Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Houston Debby Leonard; Cindy Jaquith, national coordinator of Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley; Tom Pauley, an independent candidate for mayor of Houston; Curtis Graves, a state assemblyman; Wes Westman of the Ft. Hood United Front; Pvt. Steve Wattenmaker from Ft. Sam Houston; and many others.

The Texas-Oklahoma-Louisiana Peace Action Coalition lost its court suit and was forced to pay a non-refundable insurance premium of \$800 in order to secure a parade permit. However, the coalition intends to appeal the court decision and ultimately get rid of the unconstitutional insurance requirement.

Phoenix

By JOHN KINCAID

PHOENIX—About 2,000 people turned out for the Nov. 6 antiwar action here organized by the Antiwar and Oppression Coalition (AWOC).

The main body of marchers moved from Encanto Park to the Municipal Building Plaza. A Chicano Moratorium Contingent of 500 marched from Berney Park and about 50 University of Arizona students bicycled in from

Tempe, Ariz.

The main speaker at the rally was Delia Alvarez, the national coordinator of POW-MIA Families Against the War, whose brother is the war's longest-held prisoner of war. There were also a number of local speakers.

Salt Lake City

By LARRY MONROE

SALT LAKE CITY—Over 500 people participated in a spirited march in Salt Lake City Nov. 6.

A Vietnam Veterans contingent led off the march with a Chicano contingent next, followed by women's, gay, Student Mobilization Committee, and workers contingents. In addition, two churches had contingents—the United Church of Christ and the Episcopalian Faith.

Protesters of the Amchitka blast also joined the march.

The demonstrators marched 16 blocks from the state capitol to Liberty Park. Motorists passing by frequently responded to the march by giving a peace sign or a clenched-fist salute.

The march started on the sidewalk because of the exorbitant fee the city wanted to charge the Wasatch Peace Action Coalition for police protection, but it soon spilled over into the street.

Faced with over 500 people, the cops gave Wasatch PAC the okay to march in the street without paying the fee.

Several speakers, including a high school woman, a minister, a Chicano representative, and an elderly woman, all of whom decried the war's terrible death toll and called for immediate withdrawal, were well received at the rally following the march.

Philadelphia

By JEAN SAVAGE

PHILADELPHIA—Four thousand people gathered at the Art Museum here Nov. 6 following a spirited march from Independence Mall.

The breadth of the demonstration could be seen by the many banners scattered throughout the crowd—High School Student Mobilization Committee, Educators for Peace, United Women's Contingent, Black Task Force, Temple Young Socialist Alliance, and many more.

The rally was one of the largest ever held in Philadelphia, representing a major victory for the city's antiwar movement.

High school students were the largest and most enthusiastic group present and were responsible for the organization, marshaling and building of the demonstration.

Speakers included Father James Groppi; Rev. Paul Washington; Kay Camp, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Anthony Miles, Barbed Wire Society (a prisoners group); Diana Tasciotti, NPAC; Natalie Bombaro, SMC; Juan Ramos, Young Lords; John Hawkins, Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley; David Neifield, president of Retail Clerks Local 415; and representatives from the Japanese antiwar organization Gensuiken, the Women's Political Caucus, Vietnam Veterans Against the War; and others.

Speakers directed their remarks to the atomic test at Amchitka, the connection between the war and Attica, the way in which the war affects Blacks, women and other oppressed groups, and the need to continue building larger and larger mass actions in the streets until all U.S. troops and materiel are brought home.

Los Angeles

By DELLA ROSSA

LOS ANGELES—About 2,500 protesters, mostly of student age, marched about three miles from MacArthur Park to Los Angeles City Hall steps Nov. 6.

Opposition to the Amchitka test, with

the countdown coming at 2 p.m. in the midst of the rally, and support for rebelling prisoners a block away from the rally site were much in the minds of the demonstrators.

Morris Starsky, Marxist philosophy professor, told the rally: "We are telling Nixon we are going to rewrite the death machine program. Join us in the streets for legal, mass protests. We are the country."

Raul Ruiz, La Raza Unida Party candidate for the 48th Assembly District, told the rally: "When the majority of people cannot influence the government, then it is time for a change. There has never been a more blatant, racist policy than that of excluding the two million Chicanos in Los Angeles County from local government."

Among the other speakers were an active-duty sailor who read a telegram from the antiwar crewmen of the USS *Coral Sea*; Irving Sarnoff of the L.A. Peace Action Council, an affiliate of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice; a UAW shop committeeman; Nat Holden, president of the California Democratic Council; Morris Kight of the L.A. Gay Liberation Front; and Ivy Bottini of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition.

Atlanta

By JOEL ABER

ATLANTA—Carrying two giant banners reading "Ft. Benning Active-Duty GIs" and "Ft. Gordon Active-Duty GIs," a contingent of about 100 antiwar soldiers led 3,000 marchers Nov. 6 in what was one of the most broadly representative antiwar actions ever held here.

The speakers, including prominent labor officials, figures from the Black community, and speakers from GI and women's organizations, reflected the breadth of the action.

The GI participation was spearheaded by a GI group calling itself the Savannah Peace Action Contingent, the first significant antiwar coalition

The National Peace Action Coalition has called for a convention of the entire antiwar movement Dec. 3-5 at Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland, Ohio. For more information on advance registration, housing, child care and other details, write to NPAC, 150 Fifth Avenue, Suite 911, New York, N.Y. 10011, or phone (212) 741-2018.

in that area. Larry Begley, an organizer of the Savannah Coalition and an active-duty GI at Ft. Stewart, received the largest ovation of any speaker.

Six sailors from the Albany, Ga., Naval Air Station gave up their national defense medals and urged soldiers to assert and exercise their rights in the armed forces.

Among the labor speakers were Abe Feinglass, an international vice-president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, AFL-CIO; John Wright, president of the Atlanta Labor Council, AFL-CIO; and Cleveland Robinson of the Distributive Workers.

Addressing himself to the wage freeze, Feinglass said, "We must beware not only of the Republicans, but we must beware of the Democrats—of any party that makes promises to the American workers but does not deliver."

Other speakers included Yolanda King, daughter of the late Dr. Martin Luther King; Ethel Mae Matthews of the National Welfare Rights Organization; Susan Christie of the Georgia Women's Abortion Coalition; Alice Conner, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senate; former Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin; Sid Finehirsh of the Student Mobilization Committee; and Brad Lyttle of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice.

Minneapolis

By DAVID RIEHLE

MINNEAPOLIS—Eight to ten thousand antiwar demonstrators braved bitter, sub-freezing temperatures and a 30-mph wind to march from the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis to the state capitol in St. Paul Nov. 6.

The Weather Bureau calculated the windchill (a combination of wind velocity and temperature) at 20 degrees below zero. March organizers estimated that a warm day would have drawn a crowd of 25,000 to 30,000 people. Nonetheless, the march nearly tripled in size as new contingents joined in along the route.

The demonstration was led by a contingent of Vietnam veterans. The march included numerous unions marching under their own banners, as well as a sizable women's contingent.

A group of 75 teachers joined the march at the Minnesota Federation of Teachers state headquarters along the University Avenue march route.

The rally at the state capitol was chaired by Norman Hammink, president of the St. Paul Typographical Union, one of 15 Minneapolis and St. Paul unions whose memberships voted to endorse the action.

Hammink opened the rally by pointing to the unprecedented labor support, and by stating that the war, not wages, is the major cause of inflation. He told the crowd: "We write Nixon letters, but he doesn't listen. Let's make him listen!" He then led the demonstrators in a sustained chant of "Out Now! Out Now!"

Speakers at the rally included Governor Wendell Anderson; Dan Flaherty, a Vietnam veteran; Joe Miller, field representative for the United Electrical Workers; Lt. Governor Rudy Perpich; Dennis Banks of the American Indian Movement; Congressman Donald Fraser (D-Minn.); Cheri Speeter of the Student Mobilization Committee; Bill Peterson, labor support organizer for the Minnesota Peace Action Coalition; Pam Mills from the University of Minnesota Women's Liberation group; Randy Furst from the Socialist Workers Party; and others.

Last-minute backing came from one interesting source. A telegram was delivered to the head marshals as the march was entering its second mile. The telegram read: "I am pleased to add my name to the list of endorsers for Peace Action Day. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey."

March organizers said the action was the third largest antiwar demonstration ever held in Minnesota and counted it a great success.

The Nov. 3 student strike in Minnesota saw actions at 26 high schools and 14 colleges and universities around the state.



Photo by Don Johnson

Vietnam veterans, Minneapolis

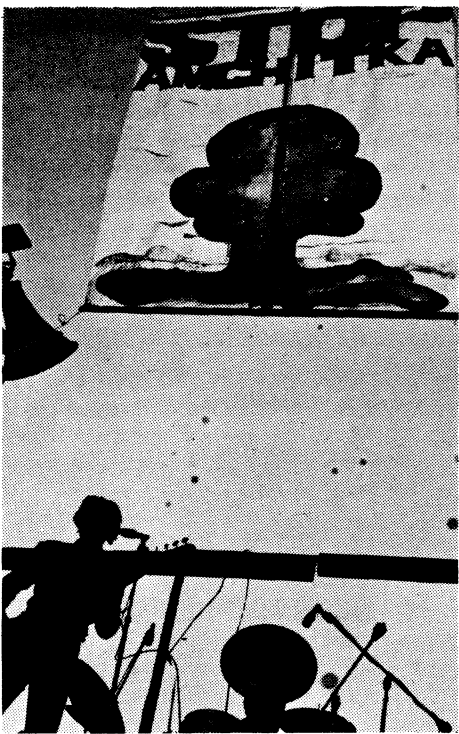


Photo by Dave Warren

Banner above platform, S. F.

Tampa

By MARK FLORMAN

TAMPA—Between 1,500 and 1,700 people marched from the library to the courthouse here Nov. 6.

The Gainesville, Fla., chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War carried out guerilla theater mock "search-and-destroy missions" along the three-quarter-mile route.

Speakers at the rally on the courthouse lawn stage included Ruth Gage-Colby, a national coordinator of the National Peace Action Coalition; Scott Camille, the Southeast regional coordinator of VVAW; and local speakers from the SMC and other groups.

Denver

By BILL PERDUE

DENVER—On Nov. 6, the largest and most impressive antiwar demonstration in Colorado history took place in Denver. Despite 30-degree weather, 15,000 people from the Rocky Mountain region including a contingent of 1,000 Chicanos participated in the action.

This massive action was called and led by the Colorado Peace Action Coalition. Contingents assembling before the march included the following: 150 active-duty GIs from Ft. Carson and Lowry Air Force Base, marching under a banner reading "Out Now!"; an estimated 400 Vietnam veterans organized by the Colorado regional VVAW; the Gay Task Force of Colorado PAC and the Colorado Alliance for Homosexual Equality; High School Student Mobilization Committee organizations from Denver and Boulder; SMC groups from several colleges; the labor contingent that began with 60 people marching under a banner that said "Freeze War Not Wages!"; a special contingent protesting the lunacy at Amchitka; a contingent of Socialist Workers Party campaign supporters; lawyers and law students; United Women's Contingent groups from Denver and Boulder; a group of Roman Catholic nuns called Sisters United Against the War; and a number of other people.

The march proceeded to the headquarters of the Denver-based Crusade for Justice where a Chicano Contingent of 1,000, organized by the Colorado PAC Chicano Task Force took up the lead position in the march to the capitol for the rally.

The Chicano marchers chanted "Raza si! Guerra no!" and other contingents chanted slogans as the spirited march wound through downtown Denver, picking up more people at each intersection.

Speakers at the rally included Al Baldivia, organizer of the Chicano Task Force, Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, head of the Crusade for Justice, and Rosalio Muñoz of the Chica-

no Moratorium Committee.

Some of the other speakers were Gloria Howard of the SMC; Robert Webb, an active-duty GI from Lowry AFB; Joe Johnson of Colorado PAC; Joan Fuls, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senate from Colorado; Nancy Berman, Boulder Women's Liberation; Herick Roth, state president of the AFL-CIO; Ann Blomberg of the Gay Liberation Front; Angela Wilson from the United Women's Contingent; and others.

Roth said he was speaking for the 73,000 men and women belonging to AFL-CIO unions in Colorado. "Our official position is unanimous and we are proud of it," Roth said. "We are for getting out now!"

Detroit

By ERNIE HARSCH

DETROIT—On Nov. 6, 2,500 antiwar demonstrators braved 20-mph winds and freezing rain to march from Wayne State University to Kennedy Square in downtown Detroit.

The march route went past the Wayne County Jail to show solidarity with the inmates inside.

A Black contingent and a contingent from the Michigan Federation of Teachers took part in the march, which lasted about an hour.

The brief rally downtown centered around the slogan: "Stop Amchitka! Stop the war!"

Speakers included representatives of the Student Mobilization Committee, the Black Moratorium Committee, the People's Peace Treaty, the National Peace Action Coalition, the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, and the Canadian antiwar movement.

After the rally, about 1,000 of the demonstrators marched three miles to the Ambassador Bridge, which links Detroit to Windsor, Ontario.

The second rally had received extensive news coverage for two days, billing it as an international antiwar and anti-bomb demonstration. When the marchers arrived at the bridge, the cops refused them access. However, the crowd closed the bridge for about two hours, and a small delegation was allowed to cross and greet the 2,700 Canadian marchers on the other side.

After the bomb was detonated, the demonstrators observed a moment of silence.

Seattle

By DAVID JEROME

SEATTLE—Over 2,500 people marched here Nov. 6 in combined protest of the war in Southeast Asia and the nuclear blast at Amchitka. The two were united under the slogan of "Vietnam and Atom Bombs—Stop Them Both!"

Amchitka was a special concern in the Northwest because of the relative proximity to the blast site. Earlier in the week, mass demonstrations had swept Vancouver, British Columbia.

After the crowd had assembled for a rally at Volunteer Park following the march, the Rev. David Colwell led the crowd in observing a moment of silence to protest the Amchitka test.

Other speakers included a South Vietnamese student; Rose Chernin of the Angela Davis Defense Committee; Sarah Welch of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee; Del Rosario of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War; Larry Bizzell of the Black Student Union at the University of Washington; and Joel Jordan, president of the Oakland Federation of Teachers; and Gary Johnson, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for City Council and a representative of Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley.

John T. Williams, National Peace Action Coalition national coordinator and Teamster organizer for IBT Local 598 in Los Angeles, was the rally's featured speaker. Williams stressed the importance of building on the labor endorsements gathered

for Nov. 6, saying the war was directly responsible for the hardships imposed on working people by Nixon's economic policies.

Boston

By JON FLANDERS

BOSTON—More than 10,000 people gathered on the Boston Common Nov. 6 to protest the war in Southeast Asia and the Amchitka nuclear test. The march came down Massachusetts Avenue 6,000 strong from Cambridge, picking up new forces at Boston University and Northeastern along the way.

Activists were present from every state in New England.

Rallies of the United Women's Contingent, the Third World Task Force, a labor contingent, and a gay contingent were held at sites along the route before the contingents joined the march.

At the Common, former Alaska Senator Gruening condemned the court decisions allowing the Amchitka blast and Nixon and the Congress for continuing the war.

Daniel Ellsberg told the demonstrators, "When you face candidates asking for 18, 19, and 20-year-old votes, don't let them off the platform until they tell you precisely what they will do to end the war. . . ."

Carol Evans, coordinator of the Boston United Women's Contingent, declared: "Women, young and old, gay and straight, Third World and white, married and single, are angry—angry that the war continues and that we must sacrifice our rights, equal jobs, pay, child care, abortion and welfare programs so that the war can continue. . . . When women decide this war should end, this war will end."

Jerry Friewirth of the SMC; Leo Fenster of the United Auto Workers; Myrna Lamb; Paul Boutelle, representing the 1972 Socialist Workers Party election campaign; and others also spoke.



Photo by Sally Feingold

Part of N. Y. labor contingent

Wash., D.C.

By CALVIN GODDARD

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A spirited group of about 5,000 demonstrated under a banner demanding "Stop the bombing, stop the wage freeze, stop the war—Out Now!" at the Ellipse behind the White House on Nov. 6.

The demonstrators assembled at the Capitol and Arlington National Cemetery, and began simultaneous marches at noon, meeting at the Ellipse for a five-hour rally.

About 5 p.m., the time of the H-blast in Amchitka, the crowd observed a minute of silence. Speakers denounced the test as an example of U.S. imperialism's callous disregard for humanity.

The rally emphasized that Nixon, instead of "winding down the war" as he claims he has done, has in reality expanded it throughout Indochina by means of increasingly savage bombings.

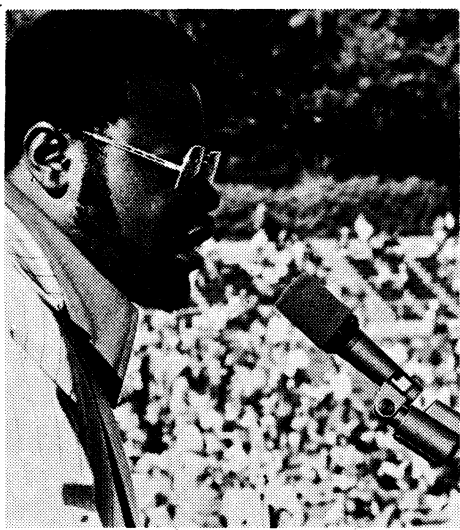


Photo by Ron Payne

Andrew Pulley, San Francisco.

Fred Branfman, director of Project Air War, said a "secret and savage war" is being waged in Laos and Cambodia, where U.S. reporters are forbidden to accompany the bombing missions.

Other speakers included George Smith, a former POW and author of the forthcoming *Two Years with the Viet Cong*; Hitoshi Kube, a representative of Gensuiken, the Japanese anti-war, anti-A-and-H-bomb group; Pvt. Harry Maker, an active-duty GI and Vietnam vet; I. F. Stone; Sanford Gottlieb of SANE; David Liebhenthal of Federal Employees for Peace; Holly Russell of the High School Student Mobilization Committee; Rod Kane of Vietnam Veterans Against the War; Marvin Rogoff of Washington Labor for Peace; James Harris of the Black Moratorium Committee; Barbara Chis of the Washington Area Peace Action Coalition; Norman Oliver, a representative of the Socialist Workers Party 1972 presidential election campaign; Jackie Metzner of the Angela Davis Defense Committee; John O'Conner of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice; and Dan Churchill of the Concerned Officers Movement.

Amchitka protests sweep Canada

The following is excerpted from the *Young Socialist*, a revolutionary monthly published in Canada.

By CARL FLEMING

TORONTO, Nov. 7—"They are going out into the streets to claim their world," said the *Toronto Star* in an editorial Nov. 5, commenting on the mass demonstrations that swept Canada from Nov. 3 to Nov. 6. Well over 100,000 people took part in the mass actions against the Amchitka test.

At least 10,000 students demonstrated at three border points in Ontario. Another 10,000 marched on the prairies. Eight thousand people filled the streets of Toronto. Six thousand stood in the driving Vancouver rain.

There were dozens of smaller protests—at U.S. consulates, border points, in high schools and on university campuses across Canada. One hundred seventy-seven thousand people signed a telegram to Nixon one week prior to the blast.

According to Canadian press estimates, the demonstrators were supported by 50,000 to 60,000 unionists in British Columbia, who downed tools for one-half hour in response to a call from the B.C. Federation of Labor. Twelve hundred delegates to the annual convention of the Ontario Federation of Labor set aside their debates and marched on the U.S. Consulate in Toronto.

The Indochina war was a prominent issue in the protests. Speakers at the mass rallies challenged Prime Minister Trudeau to give substance to his government's token protests of Amchitka by breaking from the nuclear alliances NATO and NORAD, under whose auspices the test was made, and by ending Canada's complicity in the Indochina war.

The bulk of the demonstrators came from the high schools. Almost every city saw high school walkouts, some of them with official approval from the boards of education. The Ontario Teachers Federation, representing 105,000 high school and elementary school teachers, supported the student action. For many students on the West Coast, Nov. 3 was the third time they had walked out to protest Amchitka in the past two months.

The universities were the center of new action. The University of British Columbia became the main organizing center for the Nov. 3 protest in Vancouver. York University Student Council sent bundles of Nov. 3 leaflets to campuses across the country.

Placards, banners and leaflets were provided by the universities for high school and college students. Students took the initiative in using the facilities of the universities to build the protest actions. York University President David Slater provided administration funds to pay for buses to transport students to the Toronto Consulate demonstration.

The revolutionary socialists of the Young Socialists/Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes and the League for Socialist Action/Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière played a key role in building and leading the demonstrations. Young Socialist Joan Campana, ombuds-woman at the University of British Columbia, was coordinator of the Vancouver Nov. 3 action and chaired the mass rally.

Linda Meissenheimer, president of Simon Fraser University Student Council and a member of the Young Socialists, told the Nov. 3 Vancouver rally: "We are challenging them! We will build the movement that will allow us to decide on questions like Amchitka and on questions like the war in Indochina. We will win! We want to say 'Stop the Bomb!' and force the North American governments to stop it. We want to say 'Stop the War!' and force them to stop it. We want to show the tremendous power we have when we come out into the streets like this. Just think . . . the people of Canada could close down the entire country if we wanted to. We could close down the schools, the factories, the industries, the businesses, the whole life of Canada if we acted together to change something. And we want Amchitka stopped and we want all Amchitkas stopped."

The next time Nixon tries to escalate the Indochina war or detonate a bomb test, he will have this movement to confront him—only larger and with a better understanding of the tasks ahead of it—because of the experience of the Nov. 3-6 actions.

20,000 march in Paris Nov. 6

By DAVE FRANKEL

PARIS—Twenty thousand people participated today in the anti-Vietnam-war demonstration in Paris called by the Indochinese Solidarity Front. Called in response to the international appeal

issued by the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) for actions in solidarity with the Nov. 6 demonstrations in the U.S., the Paris action was marked by spirited songs and chants and an overwhelmingly youthful composition.

Among the slogans were: "Long live the U.S. antiwar movement"; "Thieu is a puppet—the Saigon elections are a fake"; "Nixon, murderer—Pompidou, accomplice," and "Washington, Paris—everyone into the streets with

viet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The demonstration Nov. 6 was seen as a big success, particularly since it was the first major united-front demonstration against the war in Indochina since before May 1968, and since it approached the size of antiwar demonstrations organized by the PCF.

One point made clear by the demonstration was the continued decline of the various ultraleft currents. All of the Maoist, anarchist and spontaneist

Majority favors withdrawal

A Harris Poll released Nov. 8 reports that Americans favor by a three-to-one majority "getting completely out" of Vietnam by next May. One question was: "If it meant keeping the Communists from taking over Vietnam, would you favor or oppose leaving 50,000 noncombat U.S. troops there," and 55 percent answered "no." Seventy percent opposed continuing to send \$1-billion a year in military aid to the South Vietnamese government, even if that would mean "the Communists taking over."

This poll showed for the first time that a 53 percent majority feels the present pace of troop withdrawal is too slow.

The poll found that the greatest pressure for ending the war comes from women, people under 30, and Black people. Harris concludes: "The clue to public thinking on the Vietnam issue is that the people are no longer willing to tolerate a 'winding down' of the war, with gradual U.S. withdrawal from the conflict. The dominant public mood is to 'get out' and to do it as soon as possible."

the Indochinese Solidarity Front."

The demonstrators marched through Paris a distance of over two miles. A brief rally following the march heard one of France's most famous actors, Michel Piccoli, hail the Indochinese people. Piccoli explained that the Indochinese revolution has not only been an inspiration to the struggles of oppressed people all over the world but has also given rise to the antiwar movement in the U.S.

Piccoli went on to say that "Only the masses of people can put an end to this war and bring peace to Indochina and the world. We call upon the people to take to the streets and oppose this war."

The fact that Piccoli addressed the demonstration was an important indication of the potential for building a united antiwar movement in France. Piccoli was a speaker at the last demonstration organized by the French Communist Party against the war in Vietnam. That demonstration, which took place last summer, drew about 30,000. The Communist Party, however, refused to participate in the Nov. 6 demonstration.

It is clear that if the French Communist Party (PCF) were to participate in a real united front against the war in Indochina, this question would rapidly become a major issue in French politics. The PCF is the largest single political party in France. Moreover, its participation would place great pressure on the Socialist Party to also participate in mass street actions against the war. However, up to now the PCF has remained adamant in its refusal to join in united actions with groups to its left.

The FSI, formed only this October, already has chapters in 18 French cities outside of Paris. It is a united-front type of organization, composed of various left-wing groups, some humanitarian and religious groups, and a number of prominent intellectuals.

The most important of the groups supporting the FSI are the Communist League, French section of the Fourth International; the United Socialist Party, a left-social-democratic party, and Workers Struggle, an independent party claiming to be Trotskyist. Also supporting the FSI is a group of dissident members and ex-members of the PCF which identifies to some extent with Roger Garaudy and Charles Tillon, two prominent PCF members who were expelled because of their opposition to the So-

groups combined numbered only between two and three thousand, and the sectarian AJS (Alliance of Youth for Socialism) and OCI (International Communist Organization), which claim to be Trotskyist, did not even come to the demonstration.

The perspective of the FSI is to continue its campaign around Indochina throughout France. Preliminary reports indicate that demonstrations of about 500 occurred in Rennes and Perpignan, 800 in Lyon, and over 1,200 in Rouen, on Nov. 6.

An indoor meeting at the Mutualité meeting hall in Paris is planned for Nov. 10. Among the speakers at this meeting will be Jerry Gordon of NPAC and representatives of the Indochinese liberation movements.



New York

Photo by John Lauritsen



Photo by Mark Reynolds

Dominican feeder march, N.Y.

Why New Yorkers defeated the transportation bond issue

By JON BRITTON

The \$2.5-billion transportation bond issue on the New York ballot Nov. 2 was to provide \$1.35-billion for mass transit and \$1.15-billion for highways. It was backed by the state's two most powerful capitalist politicians, Governor Nelson Rockefeller and New York City Mayor John Lindsay, and both the Democratic and Republican parties. It had the support of the labor bureaucracy. The powerful highway lobby was behind the measure. The New York City cops endorsed it. Mayor Lindsay stated that passage of the bond issue was essential if New York City's 30-cent subway and bus fare was to be saved from going to 45 or 50 cents. Finally, the "Save the Fare" campaign had the benefit of a lavishly financed Madison Avenue promotional blitz. Yet "Proposition Number One" went down to a resounding defeat in Tuesday's vote, 2,470,704 to 1,597,862.

How could a measure with such powerful support be so decisively rejected at the polls? What produced this "popular revolt of significant dimensions," in the words of the *New York Times*? These are questions Lindsay and Rockefeller must be worriedly asking themselves now. Here are some of the answers:

- New York voters are fed up with soaring taxes that hit working people the hardest, especially when there is a freeze on wages. The bond issue would have eventually cost New Yorkers \$4.2-billion in higher taxes—\$2.5-billion plus \$1.7-billion interest, as estimated by State Controller Arthur Levitt—while providing a bonanza for the highway builders, real estate speculators, banks, insurance companies, and the rich in general (the interest on state bonds is totally tax free).

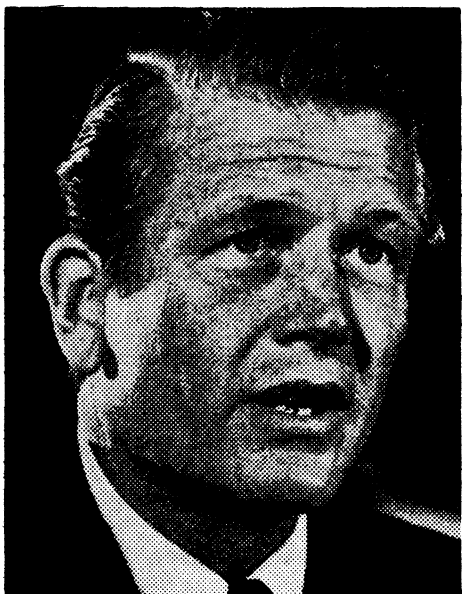
- New York voters are fed up with the massive defacing of the countryside and urban areas and the air pollution that has resulted from the mad pace of highway construction in recent years.

- New York City voters were skeptical about Lindsay's "save the fare" plan. Lindsay claimed that if the fare were to be kept at 30 cents over the next two years, \$490-million of new money had to be raised to meet the anticipated operating deficit of the New York Transit Authority over that period. Of this amount, only \$170-million was to come from the bond issue. Most of the rest was to be raised from a \$100-million loan to the Transit Authority from New York City, to be repaid from the city's general tax revenues over the next five years; a federal grant or a \$100-million state loan also to be paid off with city tax revenues; and increased tolls on bridges and tunnels leading into the city.

In plain language, Lindsay's plan for temporarily saving the fare meant higher state and city taxes on top of the higher taxes required by the bond issue itself.

- New York City voters were also dubious that the subways would benefit in any way from the bond issue. In 1967, a similar bond issue was put to the voters, with Rockefeller and Lindsay claiming that it would, if approved, pump \$1-billion into mass transit in addition to \$1.5-billion for highways and airports. The bond issue passed by a narrow margin. Since then, the entire \$1.25-billion allocated to highway construction has been spent, but only 16 percent of the mass transit money was spent.

Meanwhile, the subways have continued going downhill: filthy, noisy



Lindsay

trains and subway stations, increasingly frequent breakdowns and accidents due to cutbacks in maintenance, passengers packed in like sardines during rush hour. It's true that a few hundred new passenger cars have been purchased, some of which are even air conditioned. However, these were financed not by the 1967 bond issue but by \$89.2-million worth of tax free bonds sold to banks, insurance companies and wealthy individuals by the New York Transit Authority and which are being paid off from New York City tax revenues.

- The demagogic, dishonest and huckstering tactics utilized by Rockefeller and Lindsay and the highway lobby in their attempt to stampede New Yorkers into voting for the bond issue backfired. Voters viewing the election-eve TV news were treated to the spectacle of the mayor and governor on the subway straphanging amidst photographers, expounding the benefits of the bond issue to a few hapless passengers. One astute politician told the *New York Times* that this "patently phony" publicity stunt "probably cost the bond issue thousands of votes."

Voters were also displeased when they found out that the Transit Authority had granted free advertising space for pro-bond-issue propaganda and offered none to the opposition. They were infuriated when they saw on TV shortly before the Nov. 2 vote several people who had been peacefully picketing against the bond issue inside a subway station being arrested.

The financing of the pro-bond-issue campaign aroused suspicions too. Theodore Kheel, a prominent state labor mediator, estimated the expenditures at around \$3-million. Backers of the bond issue have refused to disclose the actual figures, and the main committee established to organize and finance the campaign—called "Yes" for Transportation in New York State—was set up as a nonprofit corporation rather than an association so as to evade the legal requirements for such disclosure. This committee, though already dissolved, is now being sued for release of its budget figures.

- To add insult to injury, Rockefeller, who always runs for office on a platform of "fiscal responsibility," brazenly announced that he had "programmed" \$300-million in anticipated revenues from the bond issue into the current year's state budget. In other words, after exhausting the \$1.25-billion allocated to highway construction from the 1967 bond issue, rather than stopping construction pending approval of the new bond issue, he kept the



Rockefeller

construction program going by borrowing the money from state operating funds. He blithely informed the voters that if the bond issue was not passed, these expenditures would have to be made up out of cutbacks in state aid to schools and local governments (about 25 percent of New York City's budget comes from state aid).

In light of all these crooked machinations, it is not surprising that more than two million New Yorkers expressed their utter disgust by going to the polls and voting a resounding "No!" to the bond issue.

In the aftermath of the bond issue's defeat, political maneuvering, buck passing, and drafting of new plans for subsidizing the transit deficit have been intensified. The plans have many variations. But they all have one thing in common: higher taxes for the working people of New York. Lindsay, for example, has endorsed a proposal for a 10 percent surcharge on the state income tax plus a five-cent increase in the bus and subway fare.

A city or state government that represented the interests of working people, which the Lindsay and Rockefeller administrations do not, would have no trouble at all devising a plan for maintaining the 30-cent fare, and even for eliminating the fare altogether. Such a plan would be based on the concept that mass transit is a vital social service for New Yorkers, that the buses and subway cars and stations should be efficient, clean, safe, attractive and comfortable.

The state income tax presently ranges from 2 percent on an annual income of \$1,000 to 4 percent on an income of \$6,000 to a maximum of 14 percent on incomes over \$23,000. Rather than adding a flat 10 percent surcharge on this tax, as Lindsay proposes, the tax on incomes under \$10,000 should be abolished and the tax on incomes over \$23,000 should be increased to a maximum of 100 percent to provide adequate mass transit facilities and other vital social services. Additional tax revenue can be raised by increasing the tax on corporate and bank profits. War profits and profits of polluters should be taxed at a rate of 100 percent.

Such a tax program would not only raise sufficient revenues to eliminate the subway fare, it would provide financial resources for a large-scale program of renovating and expanding New York's mass transit systems. This would in turn provide jobs for thousands of unemployed New Yorkers and make possible the eventual elimination of millions of air polluting automobiles from city streets and expressways.

Welfare cutbacks protested in Chicago

By PETER MANTI

CHICAGO—On Oct. 5, Governor Richard Ogilvie announced cuts in state funds amounting to more than 60 percent in general assistance welfare payments to Cook County. These cuts were to have gone into effect Nov. 1 in Cook County, and in the rest of the state by Jan. 1.

In response to a suit by five general assistance recipients, a restraining order against the cuts was issued Oct. 30. Ogilvie said he would fight the ruling and ordered his staff lawyers to prepare a counterattack. A demonstration against the threatened cuts and Ogilvie's latest moves drew approximately 400 people here Nov. 1.

The march and rally were comprised largely of Black women and Latinas and their children, but also included a significant number of trade unionists and social workers.

The gathering heard speakers from the various sponsoring groups, including Southern Christian Leadership Conference-Operation Breadbasket, National Welfare Rights Organization, and other welfare and community groups. Many of the speakers stressed the relation between the inflation caused by the war in Vietnam on the one hand, and the wage freeze, unemployment, and Ogilvie's welfare cutbacks on the other.

The welfare cutbacks are aimed at two different groups of recipients. The first group consists of all those currently unemployed but considered "employable" by the state. This group includes all recipients of aid who are single or without children, and those "marginally" ill. It also includes fully employed heads of families whose income is "insufficient," but not low enough to qualify them for federal aid. Welfare payments to this group are scheduled to be cut 60 percent; their medical assistance is to be dropped entirely.

The second group affected consists of those termed "expendable"—the old and infirm—who in most cases receive only a small social security check (federal money). This group is being denied all medications, glasses, false teeth, house calls from doctors, and out-patient treatment. In short, everything except hospitalization. For those who suffer an illness that requires constant care and medication—such as diabetes or heart disease—this is a death warrant, pure and simple.

But, Ogilvie assures, the state will continue to pay burial costs!

The initial verbal reaction against Ogilvie, a Republican, by various Cook County officials—Democrats who owe their posts to the Daley machine—can only be seen as the hypocrisy of capitalist politics. Their "resistance" to the welfare cuts will evaporate once they have milked the issue for all its vote-catching value.

The loudest cheers at the rally were for the most militant speakers, who urged the demonstrators to participate in the Nov. 6 antiwar march in Chicago under their own banners.

Jenness helps launch Michigan SWP slate during week-long tour

By PAULA REIMERS

DETROIT—Linda Jenness, 1972 Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate, completed a week-long tour of Michigan with appearances at two student strike rallies Nov. 3 in Detroit. Jenness' tour was marked by speaking engagements at college campuses and high schools throughout the state, press conferences, newspaper interviews and radio talk-show appearances.

The highlight of Jenness' stay in Michigan was a banquet held in Detroit on Oct. 30 and attended by over 150 campaign supporters. The banquet launched the 1972 Michigan Socialist Workers campaign, and introduced the Michigan SWP candidates for 1972. They are Linda Nordquist for U.S. Senate against incumbent Robert Griffin; Maceo Dixon for U.S. representative (1st C.D.), where John Conyers is the incumbent; Nanci Kimmer for U.S. representative (13th C.D.), the seat presently held by Charles Diggs; and Christy Wallace for U.S. representative (17th C.D.). In addition, the SWP will run Craig Gannon for City Council, and Steve Williams and Dave Blake for the Board of Governors of Wayne State University.

Jenness gave the keynote address at the banquet. A letter from James Lafferty, a prominent Detroit attorney and a coordinator of the National Peace Action Coalition, was read at the banquet. "My liberal friends who support McGovern or Muskie will tell me I am wasting my vote when I support the candidates of the Socialist Workers Party," Lafferty said. "My liberal friends will have to apologize for their candidates, while I will be able to point with pride to mine." Janet Wingo, a member of the National Welfare Rights Organization, also indicated support for the SWP campaign.

Fred Halstead, 1968 presidential candidate of the SWP, gave a fund appeal at the banquet, and more than \$1,600 was donated to the campaign.

Jenness spoke on eight different campuses and three high schools in the Michigan region, drawing crowds of from 50 to 250 students. More than 25 students signed up to support the Jenness-Pulley campaign.

Jenness held a brief, impromptu ral-

ly at one of the auto factories in the Detroit area and also at the Welfare Department, where she spoke with Black welfare women.

She held three news conferences during her stay in Michigan, including a special luncheon with editors of campus newspapers. In the following days, articles on the SWP campaign appeared in both major Detroit newspapers, the Ann Arbor paper, and nine campus papers throughout the state. Jenness was also interviewed by *Womankind*, a women's liberation newspaper, and by four area radio stations.

One of the best meetings of the Michigan tour occurred Nov. 3 at Schoolcraft College, where over 150 students gathered to hear speeches on the war. After Jenness' talk, the students' questions turned the discussion to socialism and what a socialist society would be like. As a result, the student body president and a student senator endorsed the campaign, and an active group of Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley was initiated.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8—Jenness made a short tour stop in the Philadelphia area where she spoke at Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania, and held a successful brunch interview with the major campus and underground papers in the area.

Over 100 students heard Jenness at a meeting at East Stroudsburg State College in the Pocono mountains. She also spoke to students at Moravian College in Allentown and taped interviews on three radio shows in the area.

One of the Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley, who had arranged the meetings and radio interviews, had been arrested the week before when distributing SWP campaign literature in downtown Allentown. While in Lehigh County Prison, the young campaign supporter lost no time, and wrote an article on the Jenness campaign for the *Justice Journal*, the underground newspaper of the Lehigh County Prison.

Jenness went on to Washington, D.C., but will return to the Philadelphia region during the second week in December.

Pulley visits prisons in Los Angeles tour

By MARIANA HERNANDEZ and TONY DUTROW

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8—A visit to Terminal Island Correctional Institution concluded a heavy week of campaign activity in the Los Angeles area for Andrew Pulley, Socialist Workers Party 1972 vice-presidential candidate.

The warden responded favorably to requests by the Los Angeles Socialist Workers Party headquarters for Pulley to tour the facilities, reportedly the "finest" in California. However, when Pulley arrived with an organizer of the United Prisoners Union and a news team from KNBC, the authorities chose to allow only Pulley and the Los Angeles campaign manager to enter the prison.

Once inside, guards were careful to steer Pulley clear from contact with the prison inmates. He did, however, get a chance to discuss racist treatment and low wages (14-49 cents per hour) with several Black inmates in the lunchroom.

The guards at Terminal Island told Pulley the prison was a "paradise," as they showed him the small, crowded cells.

Pulley also visited Lompoc Federal Prison. "It's similar to military installations," he stated after going through it. Pulley criticized the prison officials for not allowing the Los Angeles campaign manager and the local coordinator of Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley into the prison, both of whom were women. "What hypocrisy," Pulley exclaimed. "You are concerned about 'embarrassing these women,' but yet you think it is all right to murder my brothers in Attica. There is no equal application of laws in our society. George Jackson was sentenced

to 10 years in jail for a \$70 theft, while a white Chicago stockbroker was sentenced to only one year for embezzling \$4-million."

Pulley concluded his public speaking engagements in Los Angeles with an enthusiastic campaign rally Nov. 5, held at the SWP campaign headquarters. During Pulley's address, the audience interrupted several times with applause.

Among the campaign supporters who also spoke at the rally were Eugene Hernández of the Los Angeles City College MECHA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan—Chicano Student Movement of Aztlan) and La Raza Unida Party, and Rita Cash, a Black woman and editor of the Los Angeles City College *Collegian*.

Cash threw her support behind Jenness and Pulley, stating, "The Democratic and Republican parties try to get people out of the streets and into their campaign headquarters, while Pulley and Jenness try to get people out of the campaign headquarters and into the streets. They represent a party of mass action, and I urge you to support their campaign."

Campaign supporters donated over \$300 toward the campaign at the rally.

Pulley spoke to 85 Beverly Hills High School students and later to students at San Marino High School during his Los Angeles stop. On Nov. 3, he addressed a strike rally of 300 at Los Angeles City College.

Later that week, Pulley spoke at meetings sponsored by Black Student Unions at Los Angeles Valley College and Compton College. More than 50 Black, Chicano and Asian students attended each of these meetings.

Hundreds back SWP campaign in Southwest

By JANICE LYNN

Cindy Jaquith, national coordinator of Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley, has been touring the Rocky Mountain region and the Southwest during the past two weeks, meeting with groups of Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley and gathering names of hundreds of endorsers of the Socialist Workers Party 1972 election campaign.

In Logan, Utah, Jaquith spoke to five classes at Logan High School. In Colorado, she spoke before meetings at the University of Colorado, Denver Center; Metropolitan State College; East High School in Denver; the University of Colorado at Boulder; and the Denver Militant Labor Forum. Fifty endorsers of the campaign were signed up during Jaquith's Colorado tour.

Following close on the heels of SWP vice-presidential candidate Andrew Pulley, Jaquith gathered more support for the SWP campaign throughout Texas. She spoke to high school and college students in Austin and San Antonio, and held a press conference at the capitol building in Austin that resulted in several newspaper articles and TV spots.

On Nov. 3, Jaquith spoke to 1,500 people in Austin at the University of

Texas strike rally. That same day she also spoke at the first antiwar rally ever at Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos, Lyndon Baines Johnson's alma mater. More than 2,000 students were present at the rally.

Jaquith and several Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley visited the Bergstrom Air Force Base in Austin. They passed out leaflets and talked to the GIs there, and received a favorable response from every GI they met, most of whom were Black and against the war in Vietnam. They were making such an impact that after about 20 minutes, Jaquith and the other campaign supporters were picked up by the Military Police and interrogated for two hours. They were then given letters warning them not to return to the base.

Jaquith was one of the speakers at the Houston Nov. 6 antiwar rally, which was attended by more than 5,000. She also spoke at the headquarters of the Houston Socialist Workers Party and appeared on two radio shows.

Houston campaign supporters have already signed up more than 150 endorsers of the Jenness-Pulley ticket. The national goal is to obtain at least 5,000 endorsers by Christmas.



Photo by Bill Gretter

Linda Jenness distributing campaign leaflets in Detroit welfare office.

'We are going to march in 1972'

The following speech was given by Linda Jenness, Socialist Workers Party candidate for president, at the Nov. 6 antiwar rally in New York.

President Nixon's decision to explode the nuclear bomb at Amchitka today demonstrates his total contempt for the struggles of the American and Canadian people for a peaceful and a safe world. It's the same contempt which drives him to pursue a military victory in Southeast Asia.

Four years ago, Nixon had a "secret plan" for ending the war. So, many Americans, sick and tired of too many years of war, gave him a chance to put that plan into practice. But what did the secret plan turn out to be? Not a secret plan to end the war, but a plan to win the war, a plan to beat the Vietnamese into submission.

Since Nixon took office, two and one-half million tons of bombs have been dropped on the people of Southeast Asia and there are still nearly 200,000 U.S. troops there. That's what the rule of Richard Nixon, the man who had a secret plan to end the war, has meant for the people of Southeast Asia!

But it's been hard for Nixon to carry out his plan, and we're going to make it so hard for him that he's

going to lose the war. The Vietnamese people are going to win. The people of the whole world are repudiating Nixon and his lies.

Nixon gave us the invasion of Cambodia, and we gave him the massive May 1970 student strikes.

He gave us My Lais, and we gave him antiwar demonstrations all over the country.

He invaded Laos, and we marched nearly one million strong last April 24.

Nixon is finding out that a lot of people are beginning to think that there's something better for the U.S. government to do than to run all over the world promoting counterrevolutions. And they're beginning to understand that the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marines are not there to protect us. They are there to protect private profit and U.S. business interests around the world. And that is one hell of a poor reason for Americans to die and be maimed for life!

Nixon says he's got to protect national security, so he blows up a nuclear bomb under Amchitka. I don't know about you, but it certainly doesn't make me feel any more secure. And it doesn't add to our security one bit to have that man in the White House with his finger on the nuclear trigger. In fact I think the whole world would feel more secure if the U.S. government stopped trying to run the world and started doing something to solve the problems we face here.

Now, some people are trying to tell us that America is cooling down, that the era of protest is over. That is a lie! It's like the lie they tell us when they say the war is over. And that lie is repeated because the rulers think

that if they say it often enough, and loud enough, people will believe it.

But the prisoners at Attica and all of the brothers and sisters behind prison walls don't believe it.

The GIs in Vietnam, in Germany, and in the Pacific fleet don't believe it.

Working people who have had their wages frozen don't believe it!

Blacks, Chicanos and Puerto Ricans don't believe it, because they know that their demands will not be met unless they organize to fight for their rights.

And there is one thing for sure, women don't believe it!

And together we're telling Richard Nixon, and we're serving notice to all politicians, Democrat and Republican alike, that nobody but nobody is going to stop our movement until we win the total and unconditional withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia. We have marched from 1965 to 1971 and we are going to march in 1972! Bring all the troops home now!

Committee members will actively campaign for the SWP's presidential ticket of Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley, supplementing the national tours being made by the two candidates.

The chairman of the committee is Peter Camejo, former SWP candidate for U.S. Senate from Massachusetts and author of the pamphlet *How to Make a Revolution in the U.S.* George Novack will be serving as treasurer of the SWP 1972 National Campaign Committee. Novack is a noted Marxist scholar and author of many books and pamphlets, among them, *Empiricism and its Evolution: A Marxist View*, and *An Introduction to the Logic of Marxism*. He is also the editor of *Existentialism versus Marxism*.

Other committee members include Evelyn Reed, Marxist anthropologist and author of *Problems of Women's Liberation*; Peter Buch, author of the pamphlet *Burning Issues of the Mid-east Crisis* and SWP candidate for U.S. Congress from Brooklyn; Olga Rodriguez, Los Angeles Chicana activist; and Paul Boutelle, 1968 vice-presidential candidate and activist in the Black liberation movement.

Also, Fred Halstead, 1968 SWP presidential candidate and chief marshal of the April 24 mass march in Washington, D.C.; Mirta Vidal, member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance; Dan Styron, Los Angeles Socialist Workers Party organizer and candidate for governor of Texas in 1970; and Clifton DeBerry, 1964 SWP candidate for president.

All appearances by members of the SWP 1972 National Campaign Committee will be coordinated through the national campaign office at 706 Broadway, Eighth Floor, New York, N.Y. 10003; phone: (212) 260-4150.

National campaign committee formed

NEW YORK — On Nov. 8, the Socialist Workers Party announced the formation of its 1972 National Campaign Committee. This committee will serve as a pool of speakers and organizers who will be available to fill engagements throughout the country.

You can't be in 17 cities at one time. But The Militant can.

There were 17 national demonstrations Nov. 6, and The Militant had its own reporters at every one of them. We have firsthand coverage of the Canadian demonstrations against the Amchitka test.

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THREE PAMPHLETS ON THE CHICANO STRUGGLE: "Chicano Liberation and Revolutionary Youth" by Mirta Vidal; "La Raza! Why a Chicano Party? Why Chicano Studies?" by Roger Alvarado, Antonio Camejo, Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, Isabel Hernandez, and others; and "La Raza Unida Party in Texas" by Mario Compean and Jose Angel Gutierrez.

BLACK VOICES FROM PRISON by Etheridge Knight and fellow inmates of Indiana State Prison. Knight wrote, "I died in 1960 from a prison sentence and poetry brought me back to life."

GIs SPEAK OUT AGAINST THE WAR by Fred Halstead. The fight of American soldiers to secure their basic rights, including their right to express their opposition to the war in Vietnam.

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Firsthand report on resistance to British in Northern Ireland

The following are major excerpts from an article that appeared in *Intercontinental Press* Nov. 15.

By GERRY FOLEY

DUBLIN—On the front page of the Oct. 25 *Irish Times* a picture appeared of a plain but pleasant-looking woman who seemed far older than the 31 years the caption credited her with. She was described as "Mrs. Mary Ellen Meehan, mother of four."

Meehan and her 19-year-old sister, Dorothy Maguire, were gunned down at 4:30 in the morning of Oct. 23 while they were being driven through the streets of the lower Falls Road Catholic ghetto of Belfast to warn the people of the threat of military raids.

The soldiers opened fire with heavy weapons. "The front and back windows were completely shattered and there was a large dent in the front," the Oct. 25 *Irish Times* reported. "The back seat was covered in blood and there was human brain lying on the front seat."

Only a few hours after the two women were killed, I left the house in the lower Falls area where I had been staying for the past three days. But I did not learn about the shooting until I had left Northern Ireland. There were no vigilantes on the street as I walked out of the area at 8 a.m.

In her picture, Meehan looked very much like one of the women vigilantes I had talked to in the dawn hours of the previous day. She resembled many of the lively and courageous women who have assumed a major burden in defending their neighborhoods against attacks by the British troops and murderous ultraright Protestant fanatics.

On Oct. 22, I went out into the streets of the Falls at about 5:30 in the morning to see the vigilantes on their rounds. No man or boy dares go out much earlier than that in the nationalist neighborhoods of Belfast without risking arrest, torture, and perhaps shooting at the hands of the British troops who patrol the area—heavily armed, in full battle regalia, and with their faces blackened in commando style.

I had only managed to walk about half a block down Leeson street when I noticed a group of women standing at the corner of a side street. They turned a battery-powered searchlight on me. One woman came over to ask me who I was. I started to take out my press card. But when she heard my American accent, she laughed good-humoredly and said that they weren't going to go so far as to demand formal identification.

The woman began to explain to me what her group was doing. The vigilantes work two shifts—the first from midnight to 3 a.m. and the second from 3 to 6. It is in this time, when all the street lights are turned off, that the British troops raid homes in the area, dragging men out of their beds for beatings and indefinite imprisonment in the Crumlin Road jail and the Long Kesh concentration camp.

She herself, the woman told me, had 11 children; the one over there had four, the one there, six; the one there was expecting a baby in a few months. She pointed to many elderly women in their sixties who came out on vig-

ilante duty along with their younger neighbors.

"If you hadn't identified yourself, you wouldn't have got any further," the leader said seriously. I believed her. The army had raided near the house where I was staying the night before, and I had heard the din the women raised with their garbage-can lids and their whistles. "You know it's a terrible thing for a man to have a crowd of women around him screaming and banging bin lids and blowing whistles," a woman told me with a grin.

In the lower Falls, which is a stronghold of the official Republican movement, the women vigilantes seemed to be very effectively organized. Many people in the area told me stories about the way the women had outmaneuvered and outwitted the troops. For example, on one occasion when the soldiers were arresting two boys, the women moved in around the group of men. One asked to speak to an officer, giving the others a chance to wedge in between the troops and the boys. The young fellows made a quick getaway.

It has required considerable courage, coolness, and organization to carry out these tactics. The lower Falls is a very compact neighborhood easily surrounded and dominated by the troops, who have shown little squeamishness in using brutality and intimidation against women.

The overwhelming military forces stationed in and around the Falls have been trying to frighten the women into staying indoors during the raids. When the soldiers come into a street, they point their guns at the houses and shout threats like "shut the door or we'll shoot your fucking head off." The women who come out in spite of these threats risk being beaten with heavy boots and rifle butts.

Sometimes the soldiers even threaten to rape the women. But more than once, I was told, the quick tongues of the Irish women have soured the super-masculine bravado of the heavily armed young soldiers. For example, when one overgrown youth called out this threat to a woman, she shouted back: "All yez ever give us is promises." The soldier reverted to infantile rage, threatening to shoot her.

A nationalist leader from the Falls, whom I met in Dublin, told me that he thought the reason the British army was using so much brutality in his neighborhood was that this area was the "hub of republicanism" in Belfast and the British high command knew that it would have to break the Falls in order to crush the Catholic population. I asked him how long he thought any neighborhood could hold out against the kind of systematic terror I saw in Belfast. "They'll never break the Falls, never," he told me. "This sort of thing has become a normal way of life for us."

Still I thought he might be a little too optimistic until I remembered a conversation I had with a young boy in the house where I stayed in the Falls. "They want to shackle us," the boy said about the British army. "But they can't even control a wee place like Ireland. That's a point against them, isn't it, well, isn't it?"

Witnesses in 'Rouge' trial use courtroom to indict French cops

The following is compiled from a story by Jon Rothschild in the Nov. 8 *Intercontinental Press*.

On Oct. 19, the trial of Charles Michaloux, executive editor of *Rouge*, the weekly newspaper of the Communist League, French Section of the Fourth International, re-opened in Paris. Minister of the Interior Raymond Marcellin intended the proceedings to be a test of his latest tactic of repression. This consists of charging *Rouge* with defaming the police, hoping to cripple the paper financially with heavy court costs and fines, rather than suppressing it by decree.

But the testimony of defense witnesses transformed the courtroom into a tribunal for indicting the police and the regime they serve.

Testimony opened with a statement by Michaloux on behalf of himself and Patrick Rotman, author of two of the five indicted articles. Reaffirming his and Rotman's responsibility for the articles, Michaloux said that Marcellin was well aware of their truth and therefore dared not challenge their content, but only their form—the vigorous language used to describe police behavior.

Michaloux detailed the repressive activities of the police and charged that when efforts at intimidation fail, armed groups of ultraright thugs are used against the left and against the workers.

After Michaloux's declaration to the court, defense witnesses began their testimony.

The court tried to prevent Denis Langlois, member of the League for the Defense of Human Rights and author of *The Black Dossier of the French Police*, from testifying. Langlois himself faces three indictments because of his exposés of police practices, and the presiding justice, Simone Rozès, did not want to allow him to speak of the incidents relating to his indictment, on the grounds that a secret preliminary investigation is being conducted.

After *Rouge* attorney Yves Jouffa sarcastically observed that Marcellin could indict all journalists and then prevent them from speaking about anything in order to "protect the secret investigation," Langlois was permitted to take the stand. He called the *Rouge* articles "prudent and objective," and detailed his view of the Thévenin affair. (Thévenin was a young worker who died while in police custody. One of the counts against *Rouge* was that it expressed doubts about the police claim that Thévenin had killed himself.)

Professor Laurent Schwartz, a well-known mathematician, supported *Rouge's* account of the handing over of Spanish refugees to Franco's police. Citing the specific case of Angel Campillo Fernandez, who was turned over to Franco in 1969 and then tortured and thrown into prison for 10 years, he asked, "When *Rouge* speaks of complicity, can this be an exaggeration?"

Actor Michel Piccoli and journalist Claude Angeli both testified that they had witnessed an assault on anti-fascist demonstrators at a March 19 meeting of the neofascist *Ordre Nouveau* (New Order). They confirmed the truth of the charge made by *Rouge* that the cops had cooperated with the fascists in the attack.

Expressions of solidarity with *Rouge* came from Pierre-Edouard Weill, attorney for the CFDT (French Democratic Confederation of Labor); Jean-Pierre Chevènement, speaking for François Mitterand of the Socialist Party; Daniel Gentot, secretary general of the National Organization of Journalists' Unions; Armand Capocci, secretary of Force Ouvrière (a trade-union federation); and Louis Astre, secretary of the 500,000-member National Educational Federation (FEN). A message of solidarity was read from Michel Rocard of the United Socialist Party (PSU). Written messages were received from actress Delphine Seyrig and from Yves Boisset, producer of the movie "Un Condé." (The film, severely critical of the police, had been censored by the government. One of the articles for which *Rouge* was indicted was a favorable review of the film which printed some of the forbidden dialogue.)

Prosecutor Galiber d'Auque was apparently disturbed by the fact that the Communist League had successfully used the trial as a forum to denounce the regime's repression.

Attacking *Rouge* for not understanding the "democratic principle" that "freedom is not a privilege, it is a test," he added: "The police have the right to be regarded, if not with love, then at least with respect—indeed with admiration."

Jouffa took two hours to deliver his summation. He picked apart the prosecution's case piece by piece, noting, for instance, that *Rouge* was under indictment for using the word "flic" (cop), but the prosecutor used the word in his own summation; that *Rouge* had been charged with calling the cops "thieves," but de Gaulle had first used the epithet against the workers and students during May 1968; that *Rouge* was indicted for defaming the police, but René Tomasini, secretary general of the Gaullist Union for the Defense of the Republic (UDR), had defamed the judges and was never indicted.

The verdict is scheduled to be announced Nov. 9. Despite the fact that the government's case was exposed as a fraud, the Communist League is preparing itself in case the court levies a heavy fine against *Rouge*. A subscription and fund-raising drive has neared its goal of 10,000,000 old francs (close to \$20,000). In addition, a broad front in defense of civil liberties has been forged, with the Communist Party and the CGT, the trade union it dominates, being virtually the only political force on the left to abstain from the defense.

Arab conference meets in Boston

By TONY THOMAS

BOSTON—The fourth annual convention of the Association of Arab-American University Graduates (AAAUG) was held here at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel Oct. 29-31. The gathering was attended by over 400 Arabs, Arab-Americans, and supporters of the Arab struggle.

The AAAUG was founded shortly after the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war for the purpose of getting out the facts about the Arab national liberation struggle, especially the Palestinian resistance.

The convention opened Oct. 29 with an address by Dr. Naseer Aruri, president of the AAAUG. He reaffirmed the AAAUG's position of getting out the truth about the Middle East in the U.S. He scored U.S. public officials who hypocritically talk of a commitment to a "secular political order based on the 'equal protection of the law' while they support Zionism, a racist doctrine which ranks human beings in accordance with their religious beliefs and ethnic origins." Aruri was followed by the Algerian Arab intellectual Jacques Berque.

One of the highlights of the conference was a panel on "Forces of Social Change" held Oct. 30. The most exciting speaker was Randa Al-Fattal, editor of *Arab World*, who spoke on Arab women. Fattal pointed out that nowhere was the struggle for the liberation of women from their oppression more relevant than in the Arab world. She stated that examples of Arab women who gained prominent roles in the professions and politics overlooked the fate of millions of Arab women who work in the fields or do domestic work. These, she said, are "doubly exploited by their masters and by the fathers, brothers and husbands."

Fattal called for a feminist revolution within the Arab revolution if the tremendous power of Arab women is going to be utilized in the revolutionary struggle. She coupled the call for women's liberation with overall social revolution in the Arab world, stating that "justice cannot be gained in the midst of injustice."

A panel on the American left and the Arab struggle included Courtland Cox, formerly of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, a representative of the Boston-based Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP), and Paul Boutelle of the Socialist Workers Party.

Boutelle drew applause when he countered Cox's charges that the antiwar movement was racist and irrelevant to the struggle for Arab liberation. Boutelle pointed out that the U.S. ability to easily intervene militarily in other countries had been damaged by the antiwar activity in the Army and by the mass antiwar movement.

A panel, entitled "The Captives," on the Arab Palestinians inside Israeli-occupied areas included Palestinian poet Rashid Hussein and Palestinian intellectual Sabry Jiryis. Both were forced to leave Israeli-occupied Palestine because of their refusal to cease resistance to the Israeli occupiers. They described how job discrimination is so great that in many Israeli cities Arabs are attempting to



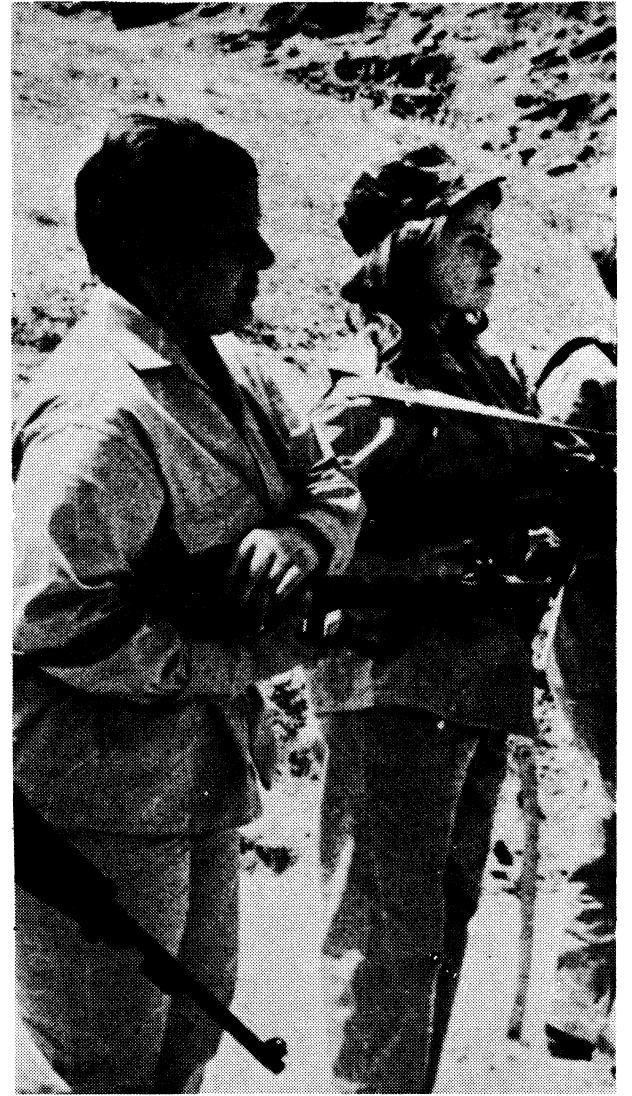
Arab student demonstration in Los Angeles, May 1970.

change their names and identity to Jewish ones in order to obtain slum apartments and even menial jobs such as dishwashing in restaurants.

According to John K. Cooley, *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent in the Middle East, between 15,000 and 20,000 homes of Palestinians have been destroyed since 1967 as "retribution" for resistance activities. Jiryis and Hussein outlined the fact that the Palestinian movement was allowed to operate only on an underground basis in Israel, where such "retribution," imprisonment of entire families, and death are punishments for resistance.

The struggle in the Arabian Gulf was the subject of an interesting panel which included Fawwaz Trabulsi, an editor of *al-Hurriyya*, a Beirut left-wing publication, Sami al-Banna, an Iraqi living in New York, and Eric Rouleau, Middle East Correspondent of the Paris daily *Le Monde*.

Al-Banna explained that the political life of the Arabian Gulf is dominated by a conflict over the oil resources. On the one side is the U.S. repre-



Women fedayeen. Speaker at conference described a feminist revolution within the Arab revolution.

sented by Iran and Saudi Arabia, and on the other, Great Britain represented by Iraq and the Gulf states. Al-Banna felt that revolution spreading from the Dhofar, a region of Oman, could solve the problems of the area.

Trabulsi gave a vivid history of the development of the Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Areas of the Arabian Gulf (PFLOAAG). Repression and backwardness in the Dhofar were so great that even before the PFLOAAG was formed, radios and bicycles were outlawed by the Sheik of Oman as examples of the twentieth century. He claimed guerrillas now have control over 50 percent of the territory of the Dhofar.

Eric Rouleau supported this claim, stating that bodyguards of the Sheik were afraid to go into parts of the Dhofar which were nominally under government control. He also pointed out that British troops and air force units were being used by the Sheik.

Wohlforth, Healy, Lambert divided over Bolivia

By CAROLINE LUND

Those who have participated for a time in the antiwar movement and student movement in this country will probably have come across a small group called the Workers League. Its main leader is Tim Wohlforth, and it publishes a weekly paper called *The Bulletin*.

The Aug. 30 issue of *The Bulletin* carried an article by Wohlforth on the Aug. 19-22 right-wing coup against the Torres regime in Bolivia. Most of the article consisted of a broad denunciation of a prominent figure on the Bolivian left named Guillermo Lora. Lora is the leader of a group that split from the POR (Partido Obrero Revolucionario—Revolutionary Workers Party), the Bolivian section of the Fourth International. Lora's split-away group also uses the name POR.

Wohlforth labels Lora's role in the events leading to the coup as "treacherous," and says Lora "must share a responsibility in the recent rightist coup."

What makes Wohlforth's article interesting is that Lora's group has for some time been part of the same international grouping that Wohlforth's Workers League identifies with: the so-called International Committee for the Reconstruction of the Fourth International. The International Committee is a grouping that refused to join the Fourth International when it reunified in 1963, healing a split that lasted almost 10 years.

The main adherents of the International Committee are the Socialist Labour League led by Gerry Healy in England, the American Workers League, and the French OCI (Organisation Com-

muniste Internationaliste—Internationalist Communist Organization) led by Pierre Lambert. These groups are extremely sectarian and spend much of their energies attacking the leaders of the Fourth International and the Socialist Workers Party, which is in political solidarity with the Fourth International.

One of the main points on which they attack the Fourth International is its support for the Cuban Revolution. Healy, Lambert and Wohlforth believe the Cuban revolution did not abolish capitalist property relations but gave rise to what they term a "state capitalist" regime similar to Egypt's. They call for the overthrow of the Castro regime.

The attack by Wohlforth on Lora is just one round in a series of recent attacks and counter-attacks by various supporters of the International Committee against one another concerning the Bolivian events.

The French OCI, for instance, has taken quite a different attitude to the Lora group in Bolivia than Wohlforth does. On July 30, 1970, the OCI published an article in its newspaper calling the Lora group the only organization in Bolivia with "real roots in the working class and the masses of its country," and asserting that Lora's POR was "destined to be the organization around which the process of reconstruction of the Fourth International in that part of the world will take place."

On Aug. 24, 1971—only three days after the coup took place in Bolivia—Healy's newspaper *Workers Press* carried a veiled attack on the Lora group. Healy lay the blame for the coup on "Castroism and Stalinism," but the representative of

"Castroism" chosen for attack is *Granma's* Bolivian correspondent Filemon Escobar, who is also a leading member of the SLL's supposedly fraternal organization, the Lora POR.

In response to Healy's and Wohlforth's attacks on Lora, the French OCI then responded with a leaflet distributed by the thousands on the streets of Paris, attacking Healy's Socialist Labour League and Wohlforth's Workers League for condemning the Lora group without even waiting to take the time to consider the analysis of the Lora group leadership, which is presently underground.

The attacks upon Lora would seem to indicate that the "International Committee" is not very serious about programmatic ideas, and that Lora's affiliation with it did not occur on the basis of agreement with a political program.

This supposition is supported by the fact that the first indication that the IC had any interest in the Lora group occurred in November 1969. At that time, Lora issued a statement condemning a defense campaign being waged by the Fourth International to aid members of the POR, Bolivian section of the F. I., who had been victimized by the Bolivian regime.

Thus it seems probable that the IC's initial support for the Lora group was based only on the factional consideration that Lora was attacking the Fourth International.

For those interested, further details on these divisions within the International Committee are available in articles in the Sept. 27 and Nov. 1 issues of *Intercontinental Press*, Box 116, Village Station, New York, N. Y. 10014. Fifty cents per issue.

In Review

Books 'Labor's Untold Story' leaves story untold

Labor's Untold Story by Richard O. Boyer and Herbert M. Morais. Published by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. New York, 1971. 402 pp. \$2.50 paper.

This book, originally published in the mid-1950s, appears in the present edition as an offering of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in 1949 for being "Communist controlled." The book purports to be a history of the union movement in America from the Civil War to the time of publication.

Those parts that deal with the period prior to the 1930s are not distinguished for any new discoveries. This material, important as it is, has already been covered by many writers. The interesting parts of the book deal with the modern labor movement, which dates from the time of the important events that led to the birth of the CIO in 1935.

The authors include as important stages prior to the CIO the general strike in San Francisco in 1934 and the work done by the Trade Union Unity League (TUUL) in the early 1930s. However, they chose to omit two other events that rank at least on an equal basis with those they describe: The 1934 strikes of the Minneapolis Teamsters and the Toledo Auto-Lite workers.

The Minneapolis strikes, led by Trotskyists and militants in the coal yards, began the conversion of that city from an open-shop employer's paradise to the best organized union area in the country, as well as the growth of the Teamsters union itself into unprecedented size. In carrying out these strikes, the leadership introduced innovations into union struggles that were soon widely adopted in many parts of the country.

The Toledo strike, led by persons politically identified with the American Workers Party, which later merged with the Trotskyist Communist League of America to form the Workers Party, was also very militant. It was fought against the combined resources of the employers, government agencies, courts and armed troops, and led to the first important victory in the auto industry.

Together with the San Francisco strike, the Minneapolis and Toledo strikes showed that with proper leadership and militancy it was possible to win against the bosses, who were desperately trying to stop the wave of organizing going on in the early 1930s. After these three widely publicized victories, followed by the formation of the CIO, victories became more common than defeats.

The authors of this book, while omitting the role played by these strikes in setting examples of how to build unions, are only too anxious to make the Communist Party look good even if it means lying and exaggerating in the most shameful manner.

For example, the treatment of the TUUL does not inform the reader that this outfit was formed in 1929 as an independent union body outside of and against the American Federation of Labor (AFL), then the only major national union organization. The authors are silent about the fact that the TUUL was born when the Communist International went over to its idiotic "Third Period" policy of ultraleft sectarianism. This policy required all Stalinist unionists to leave already existing unions and organize competing unions that they could control. Though the TUUL never amounted to much, this suicidal policy succeeded in separating CP workers from others wherever it was carried out.

The victory at the polls by Franklin Roosevelt in his first bid for the presidency in 1932 is described by the authors as having "brought forth a democratic leader." But the Communist Party had a different designation for Roosevelt in that

election. They called him a fascist. This was in line with the requirements of the "Third Period," which taught that any and all opponents of the Communist Party were fascists of one kind or another. A few years later, when CP policy changed to people's frontism—an alliance with capitalist parties that only yesterday were considered fascist—the attitude toward Roosevelt changed 180 degrees.

The authors obviously like this period better; they inform us that labor "reached its greatest heights . . . in the triumph that was the New Deal." The truth is, however, that through the New Deal, Roosevelt became the savior of capitalism. The triumphs of labor were made in opposition to Roosevelt and his New Deal.

In describing the historic 1937 sit-down strikes in General Motors' Flint, Mich., plants, which were critical for the future of the United Auto Workers as well as for the CIO, the book fails to mention Kermit Johnson, chairman of the strike committee, consisting of 200 elected delegates from various GM locals. Nor does it mention Genora Johnson (now Dollinger), leader of the important women's auxiliary. (These strike leaders both became Trotskyists.) Such omissions, as well as numerous distortions, not only mar the book but make it a dishonest account of union history.

In describing the UE and other unions expelled from the CIO during the cold-war witch-hunt mounted by the right-wing Phillip Murray-Walter

of this is reported by these forgetful authors.

They also say nothing about other wartime policies of the Communist Party in the unions, thereby raising the suspicion that they are trying to sweep these crimes under the rug. The CP put on an unrestrained jingoistic campaign that included advocating the wage freeze, speedup, piece work and job freeze—all of which Roosevelt demanded but most workers opposed. The CP was against the coal miners in their series of strikes for higher wages and other improvements in the middle of the war. CP organizers were given extra gasoline rations and sent into mining areas to convince strikers to return to work. The miners, to their credit, refused to scab and eventually won the strike. It was policies such as these that lost the CP whatever standing it once had among workers and made it an easy target for persecution and expulsion from the CIO.

The book tells us that in 1944, "The heart of FDR's campaign for a fourth term was victory in the war and peace in the postwar world through continuing the alliance between the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China." He was reelected with the help of the CIO's Political Action Committee (PAC), in which CP members played a major role. "In addition," the authors say, "PAC was an important factor in electing 120 representatives to Congress, 17 senators and six governors." Not mentioned is the fact that



These authors leave out of their story the historic 1934 Minneapolis strikes, led by Trotskyists. Above, Minneapolis strikers advance on guards in city marketplace.

Reuther machine, the authors call the expelled unions "pace setters for the whole trade-union movement by reason of wage scales and conditions won, by virtue of rank-and-file democratic control. . . ." This is extravagant lying, especially with regard to UE, which lagged behind coal, auto, steel and rubber workers in the CIO in wage rates and everything else. As far as democratic rights are concerned, they were nowhere to be found in unions controlled by Communist Party elements and their allies. On the contrary, these unions were outstanding examples of bureaucratism.

The authors frequently mention that the CP-influenced unions did more than others for Black workers. The opposite is the case. For example, UE did not have a single Black member on its executive board despite the fact that there were many Black members in the union.

The authors mention approvingly Roosevelt's formation of a Fair Employment Practices Committee. But they omit the fact that he was compelled to make such a move by the emergence of a huge movement of Blacks planning a march on Washington in 1941 to call attention to job discrimination. This movement, led by A. Philip Randolph, a prominent Black unionist, was energetically opposed by the Communist Party. None

Sidney Hillman (president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and political confidant of Roosevelt), the CP and others formed the PAC as a device to funnel workers' votes into the Democratic Party while giving the impression of independent political action.

Roosevelt's program for "victory in the war and peace in the postwar world" may have been effective election propaganda, but his real program was different. It was to make America the sole ruler of the whole world after the war. This is not mentioned only because the authors of this lamentable book did not understand why the U. S. entered the war in the first place. By supporting Democratic politicians, the CP was only preparing their own victimization in the ensuing cold-war period. But they still have not learned: they are still hustling votes for the Democrats and occasionally for Republicans.

Labor's Untold Story is not told in these pages; only a fraudulent version is given. The truth is available in *Labor's Giant Step* by Art Preis. This 20-year history of the CIO, the only complete one written up to now, can be obtained for \$7.50 from Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, N. Y. 10014.

—MILTON ALVIN

Lessons of Evers' Mississippi defeat

By DERRICK MORRISON

Despite talk whipped up in the news media of a "new day" and a "clean campaign," and descriptions of Mississippi's new governor, William L. Waller, as a "racial moderate," the polls in Mississippi Nov. 2 were the scene of all sorts of white racist violence and intimidation.

Poll watchers for Charles Evers, the independent candidate for governor, were beaten, arrested for "obstructing the ballot," and threatened by armed whites in various counties around the state. Some of the poll watchers were just barred outright from the polling stations. And in not a few cases, watchers had to be rescued at the end of the day by armed Blacks.

There were also the more insidious threats of economic reprisals by white landowners against Black sharecroppers and tenant farmers if they didn't vote right, i.e., white.

These incidents make a mockery and a farce out of what white state officials call an "honest election."

Evers and the more than 280 local Black candidates say they will not accept the verdict. "We are now going to challenge the election and we will also ask for federal troops to supervise the next one. Our troops go to Vietnam to insure free elections (sic). Why should they not come to Mississippi for the same purpose?" Evers was quoted as saying in the Nov. 4 *New York Times*.

The significance of the Mississippi election lay in the fact that Blacks mounted the biggest bid for public office since the Reconstruction era of the 1860s and 1870s. At that time, Blacks held elected positions up to and including the lieutenant governor's seat, and represented Mississippi in the U. S. Senate.

In the 1971 elections, Blacks combined local campaigns with a challenge to the governorship. What fueled the bid was the recent acquisition by Blacks of the right to vote. Whereas ten years ago the Black vote was less than 28,000, today, after a series of militant struggles, it hovers around 300,000. This is almost two-thirds of a possible Black registration of 448,000.

Those Blacks now registered make up a little less than a third of the total voters in the state. Mississippi, according to official figures, is 37 percent Black.

This surge in the number of Black voters enabled Evers to become the elected mayor of Fayette, Miss., in 1969—the first post-Reconstruction Black mayor in the state. Seventy percent of the more than 1,700 residents of Fayette are Black.

However, this limited exercise of the franchise by Blacks remains channeled and bottled-up in the Democratic Party.

Evers is the head of a faction in the Mississippi Democratic Party called the Loyalists. This faction, as opposed to the regular Democratic Party, was seated at the party's 1968 national convention. Four years before that, Evers was one of the

leaders of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, which was rebuffed at the convention in favor of the regulars.

At the 1968 affair, however, the Loyalists were not only seated, but Evers became a member of the National Committee and the National Executive Committee of the Democratic Party. He is the first Black to be seated on the NEC, making him no ordinary, run-of-the-mill Democrat.

Despite this, the regulars still control the state. And when Evers was nominated as the candidate of the Loyalist Democratic Party, he was ruled off the ballot on the basis that no two parties could possess the same name in their title—in this case, Democratic. Thus Evers and most of the local Black candidates decided to run as independents.

Evers modeled his electoral strategy on that pursued by the National Democratic Party of Alabama (NDPA) in the 1970 elections. The NDPA, cut out of the same mold as the Loyalists but not as prominent or influential, ran its leader, John Cashin, for governor, along with 162 Blacks for local offices. Cashin had no illusion about defeating George Wallace, but intended to use his campaign to give statewide cohesiveness and direction to the local efforts.

On the day after the election, despite high expectations, only 12 Blacks gained office. This was just three more than the number of Blacks elected through the regular Democratic Party.

In the Mississippi campaign, expectations ran much higher. Evers not only thought Blacks would elect majorities to the boards of supervisors in five counties—Blacks are the actual voting majority in six counties and have the potential in 18 others—but he even entertained the notion of winning the governor's seat. He figured on a coalition of Blacks and moderate and liberal whites.

To achieve the coalition, he asked Black voters to back Jimmy Swan, a very crude and unvarnished white racist, in the Aug. 3 Democratic Party primary. Swan, according to Evers' faulty logic, would drive the moderates and liberals into his camp.

But as it went down, Swan lost, and Waller, a sophisticate who describes himself as a "red-neck," went on to win a runoff and defeat Evers Nov. 2.

According to official figures, Evers received only 158,000 votes, losing by 544,000. On the local level, only 10 or 12 (the exact number is not yet known) Blacks were elected, all to offices wielding little power. This brings the total of Blacks in office to over 100, which is probably still less than 1 percent of the office-holders in the state.

According to the Nov. 15 *Newsweek*, fewer than two-thirds of the Blacks registered voted.

These results demonstrate the futility of trying to win Black representation through the Democratic Party. While Evers was hobnobbing around



Charles Evers

the state with New York Mayor John Lindsay and wading in thousands of dollars —(very little of which got down to the local campaigns)—donated by Senators George McGovern and Edmund Muskie and other Democratic Party bigwigs, he had no organized base among the more than 800,000 Blacks in the state. He had no organization to ward off white racist threats of violence and economic reprisals.

Laying the basis for any effective participation by Blacks in the electoral arena would have involved organizing armed self-defense units in Black communities; initiating a campaign to organize Black sharecroppers and tenant farmers into powerful leagues or unions; organizing Black students, faculty, and parents to control the schools in the Black community, setting up committees to mobilize Black people against the war in Southeast Asia, a major drain on the energies of Black youth and much needed money and resources; calling conferences and actions of Black workers to fight the wage freeze and racial discrimination on the job; and organizing committees of Black women to lead the fight for repeal of abortion laws, to establish child-care facilities, and for equal wages.

Evers is not using his position in Fayette, nor did he use his campaign for governor, to wage any of these struggles. That's because he is depending on crumbs thrown his way by the national hierarchy of the Democratic Party. But to mount and further these struggles for the whole loaf and not just crumbs, Blacks will have to break with the Democratic Party. In its place, they will have to build their own vehicle, a Black political party, a party capable of organizing and leading a struggle for power. With this type of instrument, the Black vote can become meaningful and effective.

Continued on page 22

¡La Raza en Acción!



FRIJOL O MACARRON? Richard Alatorre, Democratic candidate for the California State Assembly, 48th District, apparently can't decide whether he's Mexican-American or Italian. While campaigning in the Chicano community, Alatorre claims he is Chicano. While campaigning among Anglos, he says he's Italian.

A campaign leaflet put out by the Raza Unida Party, which is running Raul Ruiz for the same post, states that Alatorre "Can't speak Spanish and says he doesn't like frijoles (not to mention chili). He says he's from Rome and only eats macaroni. We ask the *señor* or *signorino* Richard Alatorre to answer our question in Spanish or Italian: What are you, Frijol or Macaroni?"

Apparently another *politico*, this time in Texas, has been pulling the same trick with a little more success. Democratic representative Abraham Kazen Jr. from Laredo, Texas, has been campaigning for a number of years as a "Mexican-American." It came as a great surprise to many when Representative Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.) revealed that Kazen had not been invited to the recent "National Spanish Speaking Coalition" conference because he was Lebanese, not Chicano. With the power of the Chicano vote becoming more evident every day, we can expect increasing numbers of Democratic and Republican politicians "discovering" that "My grandfather was a *meskin* . . . or was it my great-grandfather . . . ?"

HE REALLY SERVES THE PEOPLE: "The peo-

ple in the community are tired of the same two parties using them over and over again." Thus spoke Mario Cantú, owner of Mario's Restaurant in San Antonio, Texas, at the recent statewide convention of La Raza Unida Party. Pointing out the numerous killings of Chicanos by police, Cantú urged the gathering to take action. He explained that the Raza Unida Party must not only participate in elections but also be involved in the day-to-day struggles of La Raza. "If we are going to wait until it's time to go in and vote, the horrible reality of the thing is that the people are going to still be apathetic and say, 'Well to hell, it's just another party. It's just like the Democrats and the Republicans.'"

Besides being active in the Chicano movement, Mario's kitchen produces one hell of a good *chile verde* sauce.

THOUSANDS OF DOMINICANS FIRED: The Oct. 20 *El Sol* (The Sun), published in the Dominican Republic, reports that thousands of Dominican workers have been fired from jobs in New York in anticipation of federal legislation that would make it illegal for employers to knowingly hire alien nonresidents. The law now being considered in Congress would fine employers found guilty \$1,000 and sentence them to one year in jail.

This incredible action by employers of enforcing a law before it is passed has resulted in tremendous hardship and insecurity among the estimated

200,000 Dominicans in the New York area. New York's large concentration of Dominicans is second only to Santo Domingo. About half are thought to be without resident papers. According to the article in *El Sol*, many workers are attempting to migrate westward in the hopes of finding work. The Immigration Service, however, stated that it would tighten up on apprehending illegal residents.

This is one more action in an increasing campaign to force Raza workers, whether they are Chicano, Puerto Rican, Dominican or other Latinos, to take the brunt of rising unemployment and thus prevent increased opposition by United States workers to government economic policies. These workers are victims of a vicious system that colonizes Latin American countries, exploits the natural resources, including the people, forcing many of them into exile in the hope of a better life in the United States. The capitalist enterprises then superexploit these workers, discarding them when convenient and urging those Raza workers fortunate enough to have "papers" to view the others without them as "aliens."

Passage of this reactionary bill threatens every Chicano, Latino or Puerto Rican whether or not they are legal residents. Employers will demand to see all kinds of documentation (costly to obtain) and use the law as a pretext for laying off our people, refusing to hire them in the first place, and even deporting them.

— ANTONIO CAMEJO

Calendar

LOS ANGELES

L.A. WOMEN'S ABORTION ACTION COMMITTEE MEETING. Wed., Nov. 17, 8 p.m., at 2836 W. 8th St., Third Floor. All women welcome. Join the abortion law repeal campaign: class-suit, National Commission of Inquiry, Nov. 20 demonstration in San Francisco to repeal all abortion laws, end forced sterilization, and repeal all restrictive contraception laws. For tickets to S.F. or further information, call 487-7696.

NEW YORK: UPPER WEST SIDE THE STRUGGLE FOR PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE. Speakers: Carlos Feliciano, Puerto Rican nationalist, currently under New York City frame-up charges of bombing and conspiracy to bomb; and a representative of the Carlos Feliciano Defense Committee. Fri., Nov. 19, 8 p.m., at 2744 Broadway (105th St.), Second Floor. Donation: \$1, h.s. students 50c. Aup. Militant Labor Forum.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LAST AREA MEETING BEFORE NOV. 20 ABORTION LAW REPEAL ACTION: Mon., Nov. 15, 8 p.m., at All Souls Church, 16th and Columbia N.W. All women invited. Donations needed. Mail to WONAAC-WAA, 917 15th St. N.W., Suite 502. Washington, D.C. 20005.

MARSHAL TRAINING SESSIONS for Nov. 20 action will be held every day beginning Sat., Nov. 13, 1-4 p.m., at George Washington University Student Center, 21st St. between H and I Sts. N.W. For more information, call (202) 347-0946. All women invited.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

MARXIST RADIO COMMENTARY. Listen to Theodore Edwards, spokesman for the Socialist Workers Party, on his weekly 15-minute radio program, 11:30 a.m. every Monday, KPFK-FM, 90.7.

...Evers

Continued from page 21

If Reconstruction has any lesson applicable to today, it is that Blacks can neither rely on the Democrats and Republicans, nor on moderate whites or liberal whites, but only on themselves and instruments they create and control for their liberation.

...board

Continued from page 3

tistics in a Nov. 2 report, yearly pay increases averaged 8.1 percent in the year ending Sept. 30. In the previous year, the average was 9.9 percent.

Yet these wage increases, on the average, were not able to keep up with the accelerating cost of living. Contrary to Nixon's demagogery that wage increases cause inflation, a myth printed as gospel truth by the capitalist press, wage increases have always lagged behind price rises and workers

have continually had to fight to try to catch up.

On the day following the Pay Board decision the *New York Times* carried an article entitled "Pressure grows for price rises," which reports that many corporations are planning major price increases when the freeze ends Nov. 14. And as every worker and housewife knows, prices have continued to rise despite the so-called price freeze for the past 90 days. Thus the Pay Board ruling proposes to widen the gap between what workers are paid and how much their wages can actually buy.

The only way the unions can help to solve the problem of inflation in accordance with the needs of the working class is by demanding that all wages be geared to prices. If, for example, the actual cost of living goes up 5 percent in the next three months, an immediate 5 percent wage increase across-the-board should be granted. This principle in one form or another has been written into some union contracts and it is one of the central targets of Nixon's pro-business Pay Board.

Instead of a routine AFL-CIO convention of labor officials in Florida's resort area later this month, the AFL-CIO leaders should call a national emergency congress of labor with representatives democratically elected by the rank-and-file of all unions to map out a program of action against the Pay Board's ruling. Such a conference could project a national campaign of mass action to fight for cost-of-living wage increases.

N.Y. forum panelists duck discussion

By LOUISE ARMSTRONG

NEW YORK—The Oct. 29 Lower Manhattan Militant Labor Forum opened with a standing-room-only crowd of over 150 people. The topic under discussion was "The Padilla Affair: Artistic Freedom in Cuba," dealing with the arrest and subsequent self-criticism of Cuban poet Heberto Padilla. This incident evoked protest from leading left-wing intellectuals and supporters of the Cuban revolution around the world.

Featured guest speakers were Sandra Levinson, editor of *Vencemos Brigade*; Irwin Silber, staff writer for the *Guardian*; and David Thorstad, staff writer for *The Militant*. Promising a heated debate of divergent radical views on artistic freedom and the course of socialist democracy in Cuba, the forum was sidetracked by Silber and Levinson into an attack on the organizers of the Militant Labor Forum. The evening's events received front-page coverage in the liberal New York weekly, the *Village Voice*, in Mary Breasted's Nov. 4 article "Discipline of a Wayward Writer."

Levinson and Silber initiated the discussion with 10 minutes each of what they called a "joint presentation." Levinson devoted her preliminary comments to objecting to the "manner" in which she had been brought to the forum. She stated that she was particularly disturbed by the title, which "suggests that artistic freedom does not exist in Cuba." Silber added that "exploitation of the event [the Padilla case] is out of proportion to its real importance," and that his first reaction when asked to speak was that he had "no stomach . . . it would serve no purpose." He said that he had agreed to speak only because Susan Sontag was to be one of the speakers and because the meeting would be publicized in the *Village Voice*, the *Guardian*, and *The Militant*.

In a later interview, an organizer of the Militant Labor Forum, Steve Chainey, explained that there had been an unfortunate misunderstanding concerning Susan Sontag's participation in the debate. When invited to take part, Sontag had expressed a genuine interest in participating in a panel discussion. When she was called back to confirm the date, however, she declined, stating that she felt someone else would better represent the Padilla case. She suggested a substitute speaker, Juan Goytisolo. Unfortunately, by that time, ads with Sontag's name had been printed in *The Militant* and the *Guardian*. Goytisolo, too, later declined to speak, deciding that his unfamiliarity with English would hamper a debate.

Chainey said he was taken aback when Silber and Levinson used this misunderstanding to avoid discussion of the issues at hand. As Breasted pointed out in the *Voice*, "They kept reiterating their disgust with the organizers of the meeting until the most sympathetic outsider might have begun to suspect they did not want to discuss the real issues of the Padilla affair."

Even more surprising than Silber's and Levinson's unserious handling of the debate was the appearance of Susan Sontag. Sontag, one of many American and European intellectuals who signed two letters to Castro protesting the Padilla "confession," emerged from the audience, explaining that she had "gone through changes" since signing the letters, and that she strongly repented her action. She stated that she had called Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir in an attempt to organize a repudiation of the letters, but they had hung up on her. She repeated that she supported the Cuban revolution, and her "innocent and naive trust" in political friends had led her into the letter signing.

Quoting from Castro's 1962 speech "Revolution Must Be a School of Unfettered Thought," David Thorstad outlined the contradiction between the struggle for artistic and intellectual freedom in Cuba and the treatment of Padilla. He indicated that Silber's coverage in the *Guardian*, while blasting articles that have appeared in *The Militant* as "distasteful and the work of SWP Talmudists," did not deal seriously with the questions of artistic freedom and the course of socialist democracy in Cuba.

Despite repeated heckling and jeers from Levinson, Thorstad summarized some of the dangers inherent in the Cuban government's failure to set up organs of workers democracy such as factory councils. He discussed the tremendous economic pressures exerted on the Cuban leaders by the U.S. blockade, the Soviet Union and the bureaucratic influence of the old Stalinist party in Cuba. He pointed to the recent declaration of the First National Congress on Education and Culture, outlining antihomosexual strictures and fashion guidelines, as dangerous and unnecessary restrictiveness.

Reaffirming SWP support to the Cuban revolution, Thorstad asserted that the role of revolutionary socialists who support the Cuban revolution must be one of serious analysis and criticism of errors as well as support for successes.

Levinson and Silber, who had moved out into the audience during Thorstad's presentation, concluded their dramatic evasion of debate by walking out during discussion by the audience. About 40 to 50 others, including Susan Sontag, trailed after them. The remaining 100 completed a lively hour of questions and comments despite the disruptive theatrics of Silber and Levinson.

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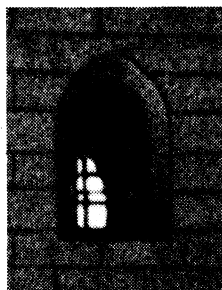
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THE MILITANT

Raza Unida confronts Muskie in L.A. barrio

By OLGA RODRIGUEZ

LOS ANGELES—Supporters of Raul Ruiz, La Raza Unida Party candidate for the California 48th Assembly District, confronted presidential hopeful Senator Edmund Muskie (D-Maine) Nov. 7. Muskie was in the Los Angeles area campaigning not only for the presidency but also for Richard Alatorre, the Democratic Party candidate for the 48th Assembly seat.

Since Ruiz' initial victory in the Oct. 19 primary (he received enough votes to be placed on the ballot for the Nov. 16 runoff election) the Raza Unida Party has stepped up its attack on the Democratic Party and Alatorre. Although there are two other candidates on the ballot for Nov. 16—John Blaine of the Peace and Freedom Party and Bill Brophy of the Republican

ard Alatorre's campaign in the 48th Assembly District to the point where he is about to receive outside help. This Sunday, Alatorre, a so-called Chicano who claims to be Italian, will be paraded through the barrio by one of his multimillionaire *patrones*, Senator Muskie."

Although Muskie refused to comment on the confrontation with Ruiz campaign supporters, he canceled a third engagement that was to have taken place at Eastmont Elementary School.

Ruiz supporters have turned the editorial offices of *La Raza* magazine into an organizing center for the Raza Unida campaign. There are two other headquarters for La Raza Unida Party in Los Angeles. One is in the Echo Park district and the other is in Lin-



Los Angeles, Jan. 31, 1971

Photo by John Gray

Party—the Raza Unida Party campaign has focused its attack on the Democratic candidate Alatorre.

One piece of campaign literature reads, "Don't vote for the puppet. Time is running out for those who claim to represent you when in fact they only speak for those who pull the strings. Cut the ties and burn the myths that hold us back—the Democratic Party. Vote La Raza Unida Party."

On Nov. 7, about 25 Ruiz campaign supporters confronted Muskie and Alatorre and their supporters at Our Lady of Guadalupe Church in El Sereno, and at Morris' Steak House in Alhambra. The supporters, mostly young Chicanos, carried signs denouncing Muskie's visit to the barrios on Alatorre's behalf as an attempt to undercut the development of *el Partido de La Raza Unida* in Los Angeles. The signs read, "Muskie is a carpetbagger," "Democrats No, Raza Unida Si!" "Alatorre is a *Vendido* [sell-out]," "*Chale con Muskie*" (To hell with Muskie), and "Gringo Go Home."

Ruiz supporters at both the church and the steak house passed out leaflets denouncing Muskie, Alatorre and the Democratic Party.

Although the pickets attempted no physical violence on either occasion, police swarmed the steak house and Jaime Ugarte, 21, was arrested and booked for "disturbing the peace."

The plans to confront Muskie, Alatorre and the Democratic Party were announced in a leaflet put out beforehand by the Raza Unida Party. The leaflet, along with other campaign material, was passed out at supermarkets, campuses and in the barrio. It read in part, "*El Partido de La Raza Unida* has frightened the Democratic Party and is posing a threat to Rich-

coln Heights. The main campaign office is located at 3571 City Terrace in East Los Angeles. It has become the center of political activity for Chicano youth and many people from the community. In addition to giant campaign posters and leaflets, the walls of the central campaign headquarters are decorated with life-size photographs of the Aug. 29, 1970, National Chicano Moratorium, the largest antiwar demonstration in Los Angeles history.

Since the Oct. 19 primary, the level of activity has greatly increased in the City Terrace headquarters. On entering the campaign office one is struck by the constant ringing of phones and the rhythm of mimeograph machines cranking out tens of thousands of leaflets and other campaign materials. Supporters, mostly young, are busy making leaflets, calling people into the office to distribute them, and looking up phone numbers of possible campaign supporters.

Chicano students from Cal State L.A., which is only a couple of blocks away from the City Terrace office, come in to work between classes and bring friends whom they want to involve in the campaign. Students from all over Los Angeles are continuously coming in to get information for term papers they are writing on the Raza Unida Party and the Chicano movement in general.

One of the big events coming up will be a rally in Elysian Park Nov. 14 at 1:30 p.m. Ruiz and other campaign supporters will be speaking. Funds and volunteers are urgently needed in the remaining days of the campaign to help turn out a big vote for La Raza Unida Party. Checks should be made payable to the Raul Ruiz Campaign Committee, 3571 City Terrace, Los Angeles, Calif. 90063.

Jury being selected for Soledad trial

By NORTON SANDLER

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9—Jury selection in the trial of Soledad Brothers John Cluchette and Fleeta Drumgo continued here today in a bizarre Hall of Justice courtroom.

Cluchette and Drumgo, accused of murdering a white prison guard at Soledad state prison in January 1970, are being tried in a courtroom resembling an electronic maze.

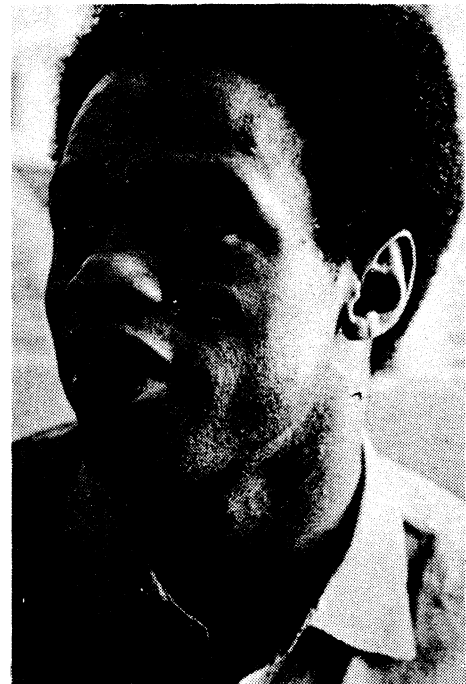
Once past the club-wielding San Francisco Tactical Squad members, each spectator is photographed while holding an assigned-seat card and then frisked thoroughly by a sheriff's deputy. After walking through a metal-detecting machine, the spectator is escorted to an assigned seat. People who come to the trial together are separated by the seating arrangement.

Since spectators are separated from Cluchette and Drumgo by a bullet-proof ceiling-high glass shield, microphones are used to make the proceedings audible.

The defense table is provided only a single microphone, which forces defense attorneys Floyd Silliman and Richard Silver to shuttle it from one end of the lengthy table to the other. This causes great difficulty and delay when the defense attorneys seek to object to Judge Spiro Vavuris' bungling of the trial.

Vavuris began the trial after dispensing with defense motions that claim the jury-selection process in San Francisco is racist. The defense argued that potential Black voters fail to register because they have a feeling of disenfranchisement. They bolstered their motions by providing a census tract for an area of San Francisco that contains 40,000 people, 70 percent of whom are Black, yet has no representation on the 120-member Soledad jury panel.

When prospective jurors honestly state that the enormous pretrial publicity makes it impossible to give the defendants a fair and impartial verdict, Vavuris tries to badger them into changing their minds. One woman



Fleeta Drumgo

LNS photo

was forced into tears before Vavuris would dismiss her from the jury.

On the other hand, the defense faces immense difficulty in trying to determine biased attitudes on the part of a prospective juror. When Silliman asked one juror if she would object to her daughter marrying a Black, Vavuris refused to allow this question, stating that the defense was "opening Pandora's box 15 different ways." Vavuris added, "Even the experts cannot understand why groups always marry their own kind."

After heated objection, Silliman attempted to show Vavuris the transcript of a trial, the *People vs. Newton* (Huey Newton of the Black Panther Party), in which a similar line of questioning had been used. Vavuris screamed, "I don't want to see that thing!" Then Prosecutor William Curtis rose to tell the judge, "Your Honor has already ruled on the matter and you don't have to answer any further questions from these people." Curtis added, "The time is rapidly approaching when the judge should be the sole selector of the jury."

Nixon banquet speech picketed in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Nixon arrived in New York last night to speak at one of his campaign fund-raising dinners. The antiwar movement was there to meet him with a militant picket line of well over 300 people. The demonstrators assembled across from the Americana Hotel, site of the \$500-a-plate dinner. Picket signs calling for "Out Now!" and "End the Freeze" dominated the march, along with the chant "Stop the Freeze, Stop the War, Out Now!"

The picket line consisted of both young and old, with the largest and loudest section being high school students from the Student Mobilization Committee.

A short, spirited rally took place in the midst of midtown evening traffic. Ricky Eisenberg, one of the organizers of the demonstration and a United Auto Workers member, started off the rally. Other speakers included

Samuel Barninger of the National Maritime Union and Trade-Union Action for Democracy, Jarvis Tyner of the Young Workers Liberation League, and Sam Manuel of the Student Mobilization Committee Black Task Force.

Manuel, along with several other speakers, made clear the link between the wage freeze and the war, and spoke of the importance for the antiwar movement "to follow the warmakers wherever they go." "There will be no peace for Nixon," he said.

Groups represented at the rally included the Young Socialist Alliance, People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, New York National Welfare Rights Organization, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Student Mobilization Committee, and Young Workers Liberation League. A number of rank-and-file trade unionists were also present at the rally.