

THE MILITANT

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Set aid drive for Mexican prisoners

NEW YORK—The U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners has initiated a nationwide campaign on behalf of the hundreds of political prisoners jailed in Mexico following the bloody government attacks on student demonstrators.

The committee, whose cochairmen are Dave Dellinger, editor of *Liberation*, and Paul Sweezy, coeditor of *Monthly Review*, has slated a series of newspaper ads to publicize the plight of the Mexican prisoners. The ads urge messages be sent to Mexican President Diaz Ordaz demanding amnesty for the prisoners, calls for U.S. demonstrations in solidarity with the embattled Mexican students and appeals for funds so that the committee can help provide legal and personal aid to the prisoners.

So far the advertisement has been scheduled to appear in the *New York Times*, the *Village Voice*, the *Guardian* and *The Militant*.

The committee is also publishing a pamphlet, *Mexico 1968—The Mexican Students Speak Out!* It will include documents of the Mexican student movement previously unpublished outside of Mexico; the political program of the student strike committee; poems by battleline students; and an account of the background and development of the Mexican student movement by Prof. Timothy Harding, an authority on Latin America.

Copies of the pamphlet, at \$1 each, may be ordered from the USLA Justice Committee.

The committee played a key role in organizing the solidarity demonstration with Mexican students held at the Mexican Consulate in New York (See story page 12), which was sponsored by a wide range of groups.

In addition to Dellinger and Sweezy, other officers of the committee are Felix McGowan, former Maryknoll priest in Latin America; John Gerassi, Latin American specialist; Richard Garza of the Socialist Workers Party; and Nell Salm of *Monthly Review*.

The address of the USLA Justice Committee is Post Office Box 2303, New York, N. Y. 10001.

SWP wins round in ballot fight

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The five-judge appellate division of the state supreme court today upheld last week's lower court decision ruling the Socialist Workers presidential ticket on the New York ballot. But Secretary of State John P. Lomenzo, who appealed the lower court decision, has not given up his harassment campaign. He is now seeking permission to appeal to the court of appeals, the highest state court. An appeals-court hearing is slated for October 16.

The appellate court also upheld the lower court rulings in favor of ballot status for the Freedom and Peace Party presidential and senatorial candidates and against the Peace and Freedom Party ticket of Eldridge Cleaver and Judith Mage.

The appellate court reversed a lower court ruling denying ballot status to the Coalition of Independent Candidates. This group is seeking to put a slate of pro-McCarthy presidential electors along with Democratic Party "peace candidate" Paul O'Dwyer on a separate ballot line. The issue involved here is whether McCarthy's name can appear on the ballot without his permission, which he has refused to give. This decision is also being appealed by Lomenzo.

George Wallace's game

—See page 4—



MEXICO, 1968. Student clutches his stomach after being struck by riot police Sept. 20. Army was sent to attack peaceful demonstration on night of Oct. 2, which resulted in horrible slaughter of civilians. (See story, page 8.)

Seattle police harassing Black Panther candidates

BULLETIN—As we go to press we have just gotten word that a member of the Seattle Black Panther Party has been shot and killed by a cop. The full story will appear in next week's issue.

By Debbie Leonard

SEATTLE, Oct. 5—Under the pretext of defending "law and order," the city administration here is moving hard and fast against black militants, aiming its biggest guns at the Black Panther Party. One of their targets is Panther Party candidate and co-captain Curtis Harris. By the use of constant harassment, arrest and attempts to intimidate Harris, they are seeking to discredit Harris' election campaign and weaken the leadership of the Black Panther Party.

A few days before the Black Panther Party's Sept. 17 convention to get on the Washington ballot, for example, as Harris was making appearances throughout the black community to rouse support for the convention, he learned that there was a warrant out for his arrest. The charge: trying to run over two firemen with his car.

On Sept. 18, the day after Harris' formal nomination as candidate for the state legislature by the Black Panther Party, Harris was arrested and charged with "threatening to kill a police officer." Although he was inside a courtroom at the time, the 10 cops who made the arrest jumped him, gouged his eyes, kicked and choked him, and sprayed Mace in his face. (See *The Militant* Sept. 27.)

However, the black community is organizing in self-defense. Largely in response to the campaign of harassment and police brutality, a United Black Front has recently been formed here. In response to the attack on Harris, a delegation from the United Black Front called on Prosecutor Charles O. Carroll to demand that he investigate the "criminal activities of the Police Department."

Six days later, Prosecutor Carroll announced that there was no evidence to justify filing charges against the cops who arrested Harris. "There was no indication," Carroll stated, "that the force used was in excess of that required by the situation." The only mistake was that "the police should have effected the arrest outside the courtroom."

The next day, representatives of the United Black Front, including Mike Ross, vice-president of the group and acting chairman of CORE, again visited Prosecutor Carroll to protest Carroll's refusal to file charges against the cops who arrested Harris. When Ross reported for work the following Monday, he was notified that he had been fired from his job as assistant to Mayor Braman's youth coordinator for the Model City Program. It was announced that he was fired because of allegedly threatening remarks he made to Prosecutor Carroll.

Harris is facing trial on Oct. 8 on the phony "threat to kill" charge. In addition, he is also scheduled to be tried on an earlier charge of carrying a "concealed weapon"

and a "dangerous weapon." The two weapons consisted of a small pocket knife about 2-1/2 inches long and a short piece of rubber hose belonging to Curtis' young son, both of which were uncovered by cops who stopped and searched his car last July.

In addition to Harris, a number of other Panthers are facing trial this month on similar frame-up charges. Panther Captain Aaron Dixon goes to court on Oct. 22 to appeal a conviction and six-month sentence for "unlawful assembly" stemming from a sit-in at Franklin High School last March. Also this month, preliminary motions will be filed in the case charging him with "grand larceny by possession" for being the head of an organization in whose headquarters an allegedly stolen typewriter was found.

Panthers Chester Northington, Tony Buford, Willie Brazier and Richard Brown are also facing trial later this month on trumped-up charges of arson. Meanwhile the arrests and the harassment continue and, according to Panther Captain Aaron Dixon, scarcely a day goes by without some cop harassing or arresting Panther members.

16,000 Boston demonstrators greet Wallace

BOSTON, Oct. 8—Antiwar demonstrators, responding to a call by the November Ninth Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, turned the final rally of George Wallace's Boston campaign tour into an antiwar, anti-Wallace demonstration.

Of the estimated 20,000 people who turned out for the rally on the Boston Common yesterday, some 16,000 were protestors. Wallace's speech was constantly interrupted by cries of "Fascist pig!" "Go home!" and "Sieg Heil!" Demonstrators chanted "Peace Now" over and over again during

the meeting.

After the somewhat shaken Wallace finished his speech, many of the demonstrators were reluctant to leave the Common and approximately 5,000 attended a hastily organized antiwar rally on a near-by hill. The spirit of the demonstrators was exuberant.

Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle were present in force at the rally, where they distributed leaflets exposing Wallace's antilabor, antiblack record and explaining the importance of supporting the socialist campaign of Halstead and Boutelle.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

(Signed)
Beverly Scott,
Business Manager

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LET US ALL BE NAMECALLERS



It is imperative that we in the radical movement know exactly who our oppressors are. That means, among other things, calling names—especially the names of those key money-powers and their servants who attempt to remain invisible behind the screen of their power apparatus. One such figure, brought recently to the attention of the *Guardian*, is the man above: Dr. John S. Foster, Director of Defense Research and Engineering for the Defense Department. His job? To hand out more than \$60 million per year for scientific research on behalf of U.S. imperialism. One of his interests, indeed, is the "motivations" of the Columbia rebels. In a future issue of the *Guardian* therefore, you will learn more about him, including his address.

Among other of our recent and regular features: a two-page diagram of the power structure that dominates Columbia University a detailed breakdown of U.S. military arms manufacturers regular dispatches from Southeast Asia and Paris by Wilfred Burchett former SNCC-member Julius Lester's popular column new left analysis by Carl Davidson book, film and record reviews much more in 20 to 24 pages tabloid

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The answer to Wallace demagogy

Support the SWP

New Hyde Park, N.Y.
George C. Wallace says, "When I am President, if some anarchist lies down in front of my car, it will be the last car they will ever want to lie down in front of. I promise you that."

Wallace, that up-and-coming American Hitler, means that he will run down any and all demonstrators — anarchist or not—that get in the way of his car. And if there are enough demonstrators, he'll most probably use an armored car.

Or, if you should be so unfortunate as to slip and fall in front of his car, you're a dead duck.

These methods will be a cue for the police. An easy method to eliminate active demonstrators: just run them over, man or woman, and call them anarchists. If President Wallace can do it, why not his storm troopers, the police?

Wallace is using the same demagogy that Adolph Hitler did in Germany in 1933. And Wallace's methods will be the same, storm troops and all.

The best answer to Wallace is to support the Socialist Workers Party, both with money and active support. The Socialist Workers Party is the only party and organization acting in the interest of the working people.

O. T.

Oregon attack on anti-Agnew students

Portland, Ore.
Reed College students were attacked here Oct. 3 outside an Agnew meeting they had just walked out of. The students were in the driveway of Douglas High School, speaking to high-school students who had attended the meeting, when the junior-varsity football team, in full uniform of the high school, attacked the Reed students. When the students tried to run away, the team blocked their exit, surrounded the group, and charged again.

The members of the team spoken to by the press said a teacher had ordered the attack. The principal denied this, saying the students were "a bit excited."

T. P.

Revolutionary ISC?

Los Angeles, Calif.
In your Sept. 13 discussion of New York's Freedom and Peace and Peace and Freedom parties you say that P&F is under the influence of the Independent Socialist Clubs, "a social democratic formation."

What kind of sectarian garbage is this? The SWP (but not all *Militant* readers) knows perfectly well that this is nonsense. Any reading of ISC literature or gauging of ISC political action clearly shows that ISC (descended from the SWP minority in the 1940 split, in case you've forgotten) is a revolutionary Marxist organization.

Our work in P&F has always been toward the objective of building revolutionary consciousness—not in forming another tweedledum capitalist party. The P&F is a building block, not an end in itself. While the SWP is continuing in its purist, ultra-sectarian groove by refusing to dirty its hands with nonrevolutionary people, P&F is making strides towards forming a broad-based radical alternative to the Democratic Party trap. The Cleaver campaign proves this.

Jerry Halbush
Los Angeles ISC

In 1940, a minority in the Socialist Workers Party split from the SWP in a rightward direction, refusing to defend the Soviet Union against the then impending imperialist attack. This grouping

immediately began to decompose.

One tendency, led by Max Shachtman and such people as present ISC leader Hal Draper, maintained an organization but continued to evolve in a rightward direction. This group, including the Draperites, finally reached the point where they decided to dissolve themselves into Norman Thomas' Socialist Party in the mid-1950s. Shachtman is now on the extreme right of the SP, while the Draperites have split with Shachtman and are again independent, in the ISC.

We consider the ISC grouping to be social democratic, or left social democratic, because of its political positions. We do not use the term as a mere epithet. Here are a few of the positions held by the ISC that lead us to this conclusion:

1) The ISC does not stand for the defense of the Soviet Union, China and the other workers states (however bureaucratically deformed or degenerated or misled they may be) from imperialist attack.

2) The ISC does not defend the Cuban revolution.

3) The ISC opposes the National Liberation Front in Vietnam because it is "led by Communists."

4) While paying lip service to the idea of the necessity of the creation of a labor party, of the working class breaking with the capitalist parties through the formation of an independent, working-class political party, the ISC in practice is engaged in building an amorphous, middle-class, reformist capitalist (in program), third electoral ticket, the Peace and Freedom Party.

Editor

Wants education

Yorktown Heights, N.Y.
I intend to vote for Halstead and Boutelle, despite the fact that I have several disagreements with your platform.

I honestly doubt that demonstrations do much to stop the

R. H.

Meet Socialists in Your Area

(If you are interested in the ideas of socialism, you can meet socialists in your city at the following addresses.)

CALIFORNIA: Atascadero: YSA, Bill Blau, P.O. Box 1061, Atascadero.

Berkeley-Oakland: Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), 2519A Telegraph Ave., Berkeley 94704. (415) 849-1032.

Los Angeles: SWP and YSA, 1702 East Fourth St., L.A. 90033. (213) AN 9-4953.

Sacramento: Sacramento State College YSA, John Montgomery, West Bridge, #192, 1025 University Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95825.

San Diego: San Diego Labor Forum, P.O. Box 2221, San Diego 92112.

San Francisco: Militant Labor Forum and Pioneer Books, 2338 Market St., S. F. 94114. (415) 552-1266.

Santa Rosa: Young Socialist Alliance, Stefan Bosworth, 808 Spencer.

GEORGIA: YSA, P.O. Box 6262, Atlanta, Ga. 30308. (404) 873-1368.

ILLINOIS: Carbondale: YSA, Bill Moffet, 406 S. Washington.

Champaign-Urbana: YSA, P.O. Box 2099, Station A, Champaign, Ill. 61820.

Chicago: SWP, YSA and bookstore, 302 S. Canal St., Rm. 204, Chicago 60606. (312) 939-5044.

INDIANA: Bloomington: YSA, Russel Block, 207 East 2nd St., Bloomington 47401. 339-4640.

Evansville: YSA, Ronald Hicks, 1619 Franklin St., Evansville.

Indianapolis: Halstead-Boutelle Campaign, P.O. Box 654, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46206.

MARYLAND: Baltimore: YSA, Toby Rice, 2402 Calvert St., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston: Militant Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307. (617) 876-5930.

MICHIGAN: Detroit: Eugene V. Debs Hall,

3737 Woodward Ave., Detroit 48201. (313) TE 1-6135.

East Lansing: YSA, Mike Maniscalco, 614 Michigan, Apt. 2. 351-0970.

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis-St. Paul: SWP, YSA and Labor Bookstore, 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240, Mpls. 55403. (612) FE 2-7781.

MISSOURI: St. Louis: Phone EV 9-2895, ask for Dick Clarke.

NEW JERSEY: Newark: Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark 07101.

NEW YORK: Albany: YSA, Carol French, 194 Jay Street, Albany 11210.

New York City: Militant Labor Forum, 873 Broadway (near 18th St.), N.Y. 10003. (212) 982-6051.

OHIO: Cleveland: Eugene V. Debs Hall, 2nd floor west, 9801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44106. (216) 791-1669.

Kent: YSA, Roy S. Inglee, 123 Water St. N., Kent 44240. 673-7032.

Yellow Springs: Antioch YSA, Michael Schreiber, Antioch Union, Yellow Springs 45387. 767-5511.

OREGON: Portland: c/o Tonie Porter, 5203 S.W. Pamona, Portland, 97219.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia: SWP and YSA, 686 N. Broad St., Phila. 19130. (215) CE 6-6998.

TEXAS: Austin: YSA, Charles Cairns, 1803 Enfield Ave., Austin.

Houston: YSA, David Shroyer, 1116 Columbus St., Houston 78703. (713) JA 9-2236.

UTAH: Salt Lake City: Shem Richards, 957 E. First Ave., Salt Lake 84103. (801) 355-3537.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: YSA, 3 Thomas Circle, N.W., 2nd floor, Washington, D.C., 20005. (202) 332-4635.

WASHINGTON: Seattle: SWP and YSA, 5257 University Way N.E., Seattle 98105. (206) 523-2555.

WISCONSIN: Madison: YSA, 202 Marion St. (608) 256-0857.

Black auto unionists wage militant union election campaign

By Frank Lovell

DETROIT, Oct. 3—Dodge United Automobile Workers Local 3 in Hamtramck got a new trustee today in a hotly contested run-off election for that minor post on the union's executive board. The contest was between Ron March, representing the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement (DRUM) and Joe Elliot, representing the UAW bureaucratic apparatus. Elliot was declared the winner with 2,091 votes to 1,386 for Ron March.

The vote occurred along a straight black-white division. Ron March is a black militant. Elliot is described as a "white Appalachian." Some campaign literature appeared which said, "We're not going to let these niggers take over our union." Elliot supporters denied knowledge of this or its source.

There are an estimated 7,100 hourly rated employees at Dodge, 70 percent of whom are black, according to DRUM estimates. (Others say 60 percent.)

The election of a new trustee was to replace the vacancy left by the death of Leo Baciorowski and was therefore a "special election," with no other posts and, seemingly on the surface, no "issue" involved. It was the first time DRUM, since its formation as an all-black union defense group last May, has participated in a UAW election.

The vote—3,000 of approximately 7,000 eligible in-plant voters—was high compared to the usual turn-out for union elections, meetings, and other functions. Over the past several years apathy among UAW members has become widespread as a result of the general do-nothing policy of the Reuther leadership and the close collaboration between union and management at the shop level, where worker grievances are ignored, or shuffled into the cumbersome grievance machinery and finally denied.

This was the real issue—the failure of the UAW leadership to defend the interests and redress the grievances of rank-and-file workers in the plant—which DRUM raised in this election for the minor union post.

A comprehensive election statement, supporting "Ron March, DRUM's candidate," explained in detail the reasons for the organization of DRUM and what it hopes to accomplish. "The Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement began the first week of May of this year; at the time of its formation the workers at Dodge were out on a

wildcat strike, one of five such strikes.

"The wildcat strike was specifically caused by a speedup in production which included an increase of eight extra units per hour without any change in workload or the addition of new personnel. DRUM wanted to close the communication gap among black workers at Dodge Main—thereby being able to organize the black brothers around issues which they all faced. In addition DRUM realized that the middleman in the relationship with black workers and the white racist management had to be eliminated."

Further, in the election statement, DRUM submitted a run-down of the past five years' development at Dodge: "Historically, Dodge Main has been run by the Polish aristocracy of Hamtramck; until the beginning of the so-called 'boom' era, 1963, Poles constituted a majority of the working force. However, within a five-year period the work force has changed to 70 percent black—the majority of these are young, black, militant workers, whereas the remaining 30 percent of the working force is white.

"Management is 99 percent Polish and the UAW remains in control of racists, whites and shuffling Uncle Toms.

"Blacks are constantly harassed by the racist management and forever neglected by the white racist union officials. Conditions are so bad that wildcat strikes are the only means black workers have of getting their grievances heard."

Clearly this particular objective of DRUM, to fight speed-up in the plant and to replace the present UAW leadership with more militant spokesmen, will benefit white workers as well as black. However, the present leaders, who support the Reuther policy of close collaboration between union and management, seek to unite the white workers behind themselves by denouncing DRUM as "racist" and "Jim Crow in reverse." This appeal will succeed only until a more militant leadership develops among the white workers, which will then be able to speak to DRUM in the common fraternal language of worker opposition to the employers.

Much has changed since the appearance of DRUM at the Chrysler Hamtramck plant. One of the big changes was obvious in this election campaign and in the way each side conducted it. DRUM supporters were out in force with big signs and posters for their candidate. They mobilized in front



AUTO WORKERS. Percentage of black workers in Detroit auto plants has risen sharply. Here are members of Ford Local 600 of the UAW as they came off work at the Ford River Rouge plant in last year's auto strike.

of the main plant gate, distributed their literature, and ran a car service between the plant and the union hall to make sure their supporters got to the voting booths. They were young, energetic, and appeared to be enjoying their first try at winning a union election.

In contrast to this, the union officials had called out the Dodge "flying squadron" which now consists of older workers—some looked as if they might already be retirees—and these were stationed at the union hall wearing the UAW arm bands and the caps traditional for flying-squadron members, with nothing much to do except talk among themselves about the good old days. Among them were some black members of the older generation, militants from earlier days.

The established practice of the entrenched leadership of bringing down retirees to vote against the in-plant workers was used. Four hundred retiree votes were cast to help swing the election against DRUM. While in itself this block vote was not decisive in this particular election, it serves to make

it appear that the incumbents have greater support among the workers than really exists.

DRUM supporters are encouraged by the fact that they succeeded in getting out far over a thousand votes for their candidate, and in the face of a campaign of harassment by plant management and Hamtramck police.

In their campaign literature they made clear that they understand the worth of such campaigns. "DRUM members are not so narrow minded," they wrote, "as to place all their efforts on winning this particular election. DRUM's concern is the liberation of the people. Anything else falls short of the goal. Nothing will be gained, in actuality, by winning the trustee position; your conditions will remain the same. The most important thing that can come out of an election like this is that DRUM will show the power of black workers and can gain more members who will continue to lead the struggle."

The election showed that DRUM is likely to be around for a long time.

Cops invade union hall

The following are excerpts from an editorial in the Sept. 30 issue of *South End*, the student newspaper at Wayne State University in Detroit, which describes the police harassment and attacks on DRUM supporters. The election referred to was the first round in the election for trustee. The subsequent runoff election is described in the accompanying article.

The election was held last Thursday, Sept. 26. DRUM supporters showed up in force with a well organized campaign designed to get out voters. Volunteers passed out literature, bussed workers to the poll stations and encouraged apathetic workers to vote. The turnout was good. But the Hamtramck police were also present, and DRUM had its first experience with "democracy" American style.

DRUM supporters were harassed by the pigs all day.

At 5 a.m. in the morning when the trucks and cars with DRUM candidate Ron March posters on them arrived to carry workers to and from the union hall, the cops immediately began to give out tickets . . .

The polls closed at 5:30 p.m. and at 6 p.m. the final tallies came in with Brother Ron March out in front despite all of the harassment and intimidation. . . The pigs of the Hamtramck

police dept. jumped into their cars and rode to the back of the bars on Jos Campau and Clay to wantonly beat up black brothers with ax handles and spray them with deadly Mace. The pigs had lost at the polls and therefore chose to win with brute force. They stormed through George's Bar beating and dragging our black brothers out of the bar, arresting them on trumped-up charges. At this point a group of about 50 black workers moved to the Hamtramck police dept. to demand an explanation of the attack and clamored for the release of the brothers who were arrested. The Hamtramck gestapo squad forced the group of black workers back away from police headquarters. Our black brothers then retreated to the union hall to further discuss the matter.

Once in the union hall to their surprise in walked the Mayor of Hamtramck and the police commissioner of Hamtramck. These pigs entered under the pretext of explaining, as though black workers were naive enough to listen. Once inside the union hall, the set up was operative. The mayor and police commissioner, supposedly in the union hall unprotected with 50 enraged and angered black workers. A union official ran outside and led a police charge into the union hall. The pigs entered the union hall spraying Mace and swinging ax handles.

The Great Society

ANTIDISECRATION WEEK—In a splendid defense of law and order, three of Mayor Lindsay's finest swooped down on the New Yorker Bookstore and seized a 16-year-old clerk on charges of violating a state law against displaying a representation of Old Glory that has been changed or altered. In the window was a Resistance poster stating: "Because We Care." Underneath was a flag with the peace symbol replacing the field of stars.

EMANCIPATED AMERICA—According to researchers, the average American housewife puts in a 99.6-hour week as nursemaid, cook and housecleaner.

WEDDING OF SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY—Two priests were granted a patent for a confessional with built-in telephonic equipment for hard-of-hearing penitents. Sounds like a good idea, provided there are assurances the line isn't bugged.

COMEBACK—Cartier's, the jeweler's, announces that it's bringing back the diamond link bracelet, which it says was a swinging item in the 20s. The current item is available for \$15,550. Matching earrings, \$6,250.

NEWS OF THE WEEK—On the basis of a carefully structured, scientific survey, Louis Harris, the pollster, determined that racism is helping the campaign of George Wallace.

BASIC CARE—A team of social work-

ers gave special, intensive service for 31 months to a group of welfare clients with acute problems. Another group of clients with similar problems received routine welfare treatment. Both groups were on the same welfare budget. At the end of the 31 months, the ones who got the special service were found to be in no better shape than the others. The researchers concluded it would help to give them all an adequate financial budget.

OUR CREATIVE SOCIETY—Leaders of the boys' clothing industry anticipate that style consciousness will boost this year's business past the \$3.5 billion mark. Said one boys' outfitter: "We are riding the crest of a style-obsolence trend rather than a use-obsolence trend."

ABSENTEE VOTERS—Leaders of the House of Representatives are trying to determine the means whereby congressmen are able to have themselves recorded as present and even, occasionally, cast a vote while actually in their offices or back home. The deception, we imagine, is fairly easy to carry off, since they all look and sound so much alike.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK—"This hardly seems like a foreign assignment. Americans are more like South Africans than any people I've met."—Vere Stock, Union of South Africa consul general in the U. S.

— Harry Ring

What is the meaning of Wallace's campaign?

By Doug Jenness

There has been a furor raised during the past few months in the liberal and radical press about the "great danger" posed by the election campaign of Alabama's former governor, George Wallace. This concern has been heightened by recent polls that show Wallace enjoying the support of 15 to 20 percent of the voters, including sections of the white workers. Some, for example the Socialist Party, have taken the cue from George Meany and point to the "Wallace danger" as an excuse to back Humphrey.

A sober estimate of the nature of the Wallace campaign is needed.

Most of Wallace's political career has been in the Democratic Party. In 1960 he supported John F. Kennedy for President. In 1962 he ran and was elected governor of Alabama on the Democratic ticket, and in 1964 he ran in several Democratic Party presidential primaries.

Why has Wallace bolted the Democratic Party to wage an independent campaign? Why, in fact, are the Democratic Party machines in Mississippi and Louisiana, as well as numerous other Southern Democratic politicians, backing Wallace?

The answer is to be found in the split between the Northern, liberal wing of the Democratic Party and the Dixiecrats. In the 1930s Franklin Roosevelt welded together the coalition of labor bureaucrats, moderate Afro-American leaders, liberal politicians, and Dixiecrats, which for over 30 years provided the Democratic Party's electoral base.

With the rise of the Afro-American struggle a considerable strain has been placed on this coalition. In trying to accommodate to the very important black vote, the Northern liberals have been forced to grant a few concessions against segregation and discrimination in voting, housing, employment and education, and they have been forced on several occasions to send federal troops and marshals to the South.

These token concessions, which in actuality do not begin to meet the needs and aspirations of black people, and which have come only after major struggles by black people, have inflamed the Dixiecrats. The once powerful Dixiecrat hold on the coalition has been ebbing as the Northern liberals find it necessary to deal with the stronger pressure of the black revolt.

This was highlighted at the Democratic Party convention in Chicago when the Dixiecrat delegation from Mississippi was refused seats in favor of the liberal, integrated delegation, and when accommodations were made to Georgia's liberal delegates, led by Julian Bond.

Some Dixiecrats have gone over to the Republican Party following the lead of Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. This trend was seen in Goldwater's victory in traditionally Democratic Southern states in 1964, and by the fact that in 1968, Republican Nixon and not Democratic Humphrey is Wallace's most serious challenger in the South.

Wallace and many other Dixiecrats, however, do not feel that a coalition with the Republican Party will win them a greater political voice nationally or lead to the stronger police methods they feel are necessary to crush the black revolt.

Wallace is running outside both the Democratic and Republican parties this year, primarily as a maneuver to put maximum political pressure on these parties. By taking votes away from both the Democrats and Republicans and raising the spectre of neither party being able to win a majority of the 538 electoral votes, Wallace is engaging in a form of political blackmail.

"If none of the three parties gets a majority of the electoral vote," Wallace explained in a *U.S. News and World Report* (Sept. 30, 1968) interview, "then whoever becomes President, in my judgement, is going to be a better President, because he is going to recognize that there are other viewpoints in this nation that must be recognized in the organization of the Government."

This strategy has *already* had the effect of forcing both Humphrey and Nixon to shift further to the right and to make "law and order" one of the principal issues of their campaigns. As Wallace triumphantly tells his audiences: "I've been saying for a long time that there's not a dime's worth of difference between the major parties. Now, on some issues, there's not a dime's worth of difference between what they're saying and what we're saying."

Wallace is not counting only on the deep South, where his support is strongest and where he has the greatest chance of carrying some states, but he is taking his campaign to every state in the country. Rather than playing the "mistreated Southerner" role, his ploy is to show that the viewpoint of the Dixiecrats is held by many people nationwide.

He has particularly pitched his campaign to the racist prejudices of small businessmen and skilled workers who feel their privileges being threatened by open-housing laws, school busing, and employment of Afro-Americans in jobs traditionally held by whites.

A young apprentice in the steamfitter's trade in Milwaukee, interviewed by the *Wall Street Journal* (Sept. 27, 1968) gave a typical answer to what Wallace means to many white workers. "He's the workingman's friend. The minority groups in my union are being pushed ahead. They're getting the same amount of money for sweeping floors—they don't have the intelligence to do more—that I'm getting as a second-year man. That's wrong. I think Wallace is the only man who will stop it."

Although racism is the key to Wallace's support among many white workers, he also appeals demagogically to their alienation from the Democratic and Republican parties and to their frustrations about high taxes and inflation.

On most issues there is no significant



"Well there's the choice—which one would you prefer to have hitting you over the head, Alvin?" — Mahood in the Times, London.

difference between Wallace, Nixon and Humphrey. In a speech on foreign policy before the National Press Club on Oct. 7, Wallace took stands on foreign aid, trade, NATO, the Middle East, Latin America, the United Nations, and the Vietnam war which are virtually indistinguishable from those of Nixon or Humphrey.

Like Senator Eugene McCarthy's campaign, which represented a tactical difference within the capitalist class on how to deal with the Vietnam war, Wallace's campaign represents a tactical difference on how to deal with the black liberation struggle. Unlike McCarthy, who conducted his campaign within the Democratic Party, Wallace is running on a separate ticket, which has served to maximize the amount of pressure he has been able to exert on the two major parties.

Wallace's campaign is a symptom of the political polarization that is developing in the country and the general rightward shift of capitalist politics.

The capitalist rulers face a growing social crisis at home, both in dealing with the domestic repercussions of the Vietnam war and with the black liberation struggle and they are driven to harsher and harsher measures in attempting to resolve these problems to their advantage. When the crisis facing the capitalist class becomes so acute and the mass movements so threatening that it is impossible to maintain capitalist rule within the confines of parliamentary democracy, the capitalist rulers will attempt to totally smash the black liberation and labor movements.

The United States hasn't reached that point yet. When it does, the liberals like Humphrey will certainly fail to be the slightest barrier to this outcome. The power of great anticapitalist social forces, the working class and black people, will have to be independently organized in a showdown battle with these forces.

The liberal capitalist politicians cannot be counted on in the present stage, either, to resist the drift to the right. In fact, it has been the liberals in the Democratic Party who have presided over the wars, racism and other evils of the capitalist system for the past 35 years, with the exception of the Eisenhower years.

The liberals, labor bureaucrats, and moderate Afro-American leaders are waging a vigorous campaign to expose Wallace's racist, antilabor record. Everything they say is true, and then some, but what do they offer as an alternative? They urge that we get out and hustle votes for Hubert Humphrey. But what kind of buffer is he against Wallace and the even worse scum to come in the future? This is the same Humphrey who "struggled" against Joseph McCarthy by sponsoring the Communist Control Act of 1954 outlawing the Communist Party, in order to prove that he was anticommunist. This summer, "liberal" Humphrey was nominated at a convention where his most ardent supporter, Mayor Daley, maintained "law and order" with the nightstick and Mace.

Liberals like Humphrey are no alternative to Wallace because they support the same brutal capitalist system that spawned him and are committed to defend it by any means necessary when it is threatened. This is reflected in Humphrey's and Nixon's own "law and order" campaigns.

The "main danger" in the 1968 elections is the certain outcome that Humphrey or Nixon will win the election and inflict another reign of capitalist misrule on the American people.

The class collaborationist policies of the labor bureaucrats and moderate Afro-American leaders put only a feather's pressure on Humphrey from the left, providing him with ample elbow room to make concessions on the right. Rather than combating Wallace, their policies lead to a shift towards Wallace by Humphrey.

The racist policies of the union bureaucrats inside the unions and their failure to fight racism in the union movement (even in their attacks on Wallace) have facilitated not only the Wallace campaign but also the general move to the right in capitalist politics.

What is needed is a clean break by the black community and the labor movement from capitalist politics through the formation of an independent black party and a labor party to fight for their own interests. This would be an important step in the fight to abolish the capitalist system itself.

Just as in the labor movement, the black community's independent mass actions have resulted in more gains for black people than all the votes to capitalist politicians ever have or ever will. The same is true of the antiwar movement—its mass actions have made a big impact on the political life of the country, while support to capitalist "peace" candidates has only weakened and disoriented the movement. The deepening of these actions by the black and antiwar movements not only is the way to fight for black liberation and against the war, it is also part of the struggle against the racist and war policies of Wallace, Nixon and Humphrey.

In spite of the growth of the antiwar, student, and black-power movements, these movements faced the 1968 elections without any mass anticapitalist political formation that could express their interests in the elections. But there is an alternative to the capitalist candidates and the system which has spawned Wallaceism—the campaign of the Socialist Workers Party.

Within the context of the elections, the best way to fight against war, racism and the rightward road down which the capitalist politicians are attempting to lead the country, is to campaign for the SWP ticket and its call for the formation of an independent black political party and a labor party, and its posing of the socialist alternative to the capitalist system.

GI'S BACK HALSTEAD AND BOUTELLE

"There is a group here at Laredo A.F.B. which is interested in the SWP and would like information on the SWP in our home states. The states are Connecticut, Florida, and California. We would like to know if the SWP is on the ballot in these states, and if not, how to enter it on our absentee ballots."—A Soldier.

Help the Socialist Workers campaign reach more GIs.

\$10 will pay for 1,000 Halstead's "Letter to GIs."

Enclosed is . . . \$100, . . . \$50, . . . \$25, . . . \$10, . . . \$5.

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873 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10003

CALENDAR

CHICAGO

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN RALLY: Speaker: Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, just returned from world political tour including talks with antiwar GIs in Saigon and meetings with revolutionaries in Asia, Africa and Europe. **Sat., Oct. 19, 8 p.m.,** Ramada Inn, Regency Ballroom, 506 W. Harrison, corner Canal St. Party to follow rally, live band, refreshments. Contrib. \$1. A usp. Socialist Workers Campaign Committee.

LOS ANGELES

MEETING FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUEY P. NEWTON AND ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. Protest the frame-up of these class-war victims. **Fri., Oct. 18, 8:00 p.m.** The First Unitarian Church, 2936 W. 8th St., Los Angeles.

NEW YORK

THE STRUGGLE FOR COMMUNITY CONTROL OF SCHOOLS. Speakers to be announced. **Fri., Oct. 18, 8:30 p.m.** 873 Broadway, near 18th St. Contrib. \$1. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

Community control fight pressed in N.Y. schools

By Alex Harte

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The crisis at the Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district remains unsettled as the board of education moves to implement last week's agreement with the United Federation of Teachers. The agreement provided for the return of the 83 transferred teachers to their assignments at schools in the district.

Widespread community reaction to the settlement, which failed to include the Ocean Hill governing board as a party, made it necessary for the city to flood the district with police as well as observers from the board of education and the UFT in order to insure the entry of the teachers into the schools.

Responding to the strong sentiment in the largely black community against the return of the unwanted teachers, the governing board refused to admit the teachers to the district. The board of education replied by suspending the governing board for 30 days and finally, when this failed, they removed the principals and the unit administrator, Rhody McCoy, from their posts and reassigned them to the central board of education.

McCoy and the principals announced that they would be at their jobs the next day despite the city's action. When they appeared at their schools, the principals were prevented from entering by hundreds of policemen who had surrounded all of the schools in the district.

It has now become clear that the only way the unwanted teachers can be returned to their assignments against the will of the black community is by massive police intervention both inside and outside the schools.

The UFT leadership has asserted that the only issue at stake was "due process" for teachers. Yet it is a fact that the UFT leadership has consistently failed to fight for due process against the board of education in the past. Each year thousands of teachers are transferred, excessed or otherwise subjected to arbitrary action by the central board, and the UFT officials have never said a word in defense of these teachers. Even the settlement which the UFT accepted last week included the provision that the

unquestioned right of transfer remains in the hands of the superintendent of schools.

When the Ocean Hill-Brownsville governing board requested the transfer of the 19 teachers last term, it was merely following the established procedure accepted by the union for years. Yet in that instance, Bernard Donovan, school superintendent, under heavy pressure from the UFT leadership, refused to grant the transfers. The black community legitimately asked why they had been denied the same rights which were commonly exercised by other school districts. The UFT bureaucrats responded with the flat lie that the teachers had been fired and not transferred.

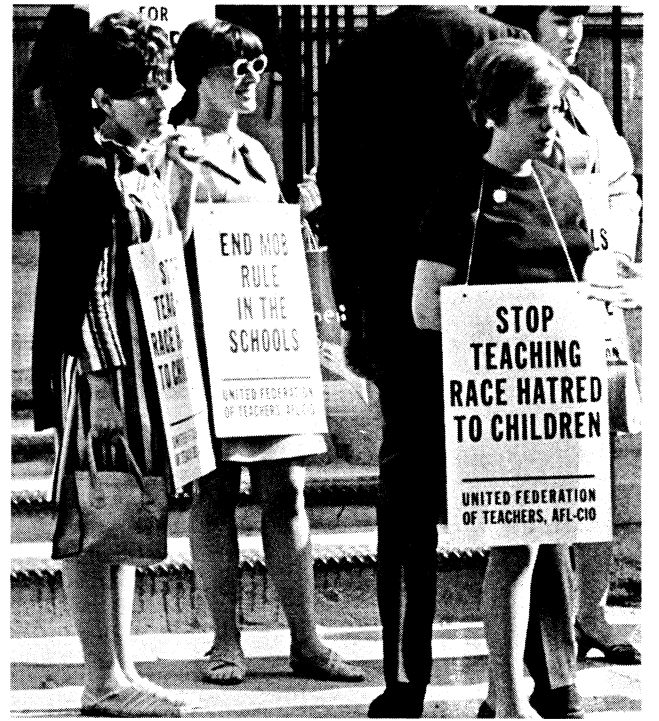
Racist stand

The real issue behind the strike is the UFT leadership's racist opposition to community control of schools—or, more precisely, black and Puerto Rican control of their schools.

Albert Shanker and his bureaucratic coterie prefer to negotiate with the enemy of the union and of better education, the board of education, rather than the victims of the school system, the black and Puerto Rican community.

UFT leaflets graphically proclaim the reactionary nature of Shanker's policy when they call for an end to "mob rule in the schools" and "Stop Teaching Race Hatred to Children." The black people become the "mob" and the "racists" and the UFT officials the defenders of the faith. The entirely progressive efforts of millions of minority people to control their schools are characterized as "racist," "vigilante" and by other such epithets.

However, Shanker's attempts to destroy the first experiment in community control at Ocean Hill-Brownsville have produced the opposite effect. Black and Puerto Rican communities throughout the city have moved to control their schools. Massive rallies are held almost daily in support of Ocean Hill and community control. Several communities have established their own boards of education in opposition to the previously existing appointed boards in each district. In District 6, militant Harlem



REACTIONARY STRIKE. UFT picket signs refer to black and Puerto Rican parents as "mob" and to teaching of black history, black pride, etc. as "race hatred."

parents set up their own temporary local board and are preparing for an election of a permanent board of education representative of the needs of the people of Harlem.

A massive demonstration is being planned for Monday, Oct. 14, in support of the governing board at Ocean Hill. Parents and teachers from every area in the city are expected to attend.

Meanwhile, the union itself has been severely shaken by the events of the past several weeks. The executive-board vote in favor of another strike was 26-10, indicating that even the UFT tops are beginning to question the wisdom of the UFT's actions. On Oct. 7, the executive board terminated the full-time position of John O'Neil, UFT vice-president for the junior-high schools.

Opposed Shanker

Although Shanker claimed that the move was made for administrative reasons, it was public knowledge that O'Neil was opposed to the strike. Last week at a meeting of the union's chapter chairmen, O'Neil denounced the leadership's policy as an attempt to destroy the Ocean Hill governing board and community control of schools. After consultation with the Ocean Hill board, O'Neil had presented a proposal to the chapter chairmen's meeting which included the following:

- The immediate withdrawal of all police from the area.

- The acceptance by the governing board of the 83 teachers, while "doing all in its power to discourage intimidation and harassment, and returning them to professional duties."

- Immediate withdrawal of all observers from the schools, including those from the UFT and the board of education.

- The establishment of a human-relations committee "to set up a long-range harmonious relationship between the parties."

This very moderate proposal was rejected by the union, and the following day it was announced that O'Neil had lost his job. There was no mention if he had received the benefit of "due process."

As the events unfold, the opposition party within the UFT, the New Coalition, has increased in strength. The New Coalition has called for immediate negotiations directly with the governing board and an immediate end to the shutdown. At a city-wide conference on community control sponsored by the New Coalition last week, black representatives from New York City trade unions denounced the UFT strike and declared their support for community control of schools and the Ocean Hill board. Among the speakers was Leslie Roberts, a member of the executive board of District 65, RWDSU.

Battle for Puerto Rican principal

By Ethel Bloch

NEW YORK—During the three weeks of the strike of the United Federation of Teachers, the predominantly Puerto Rican and black community of Manhattan's Lower East Side was organized to a degree never witnessed before in this area. The Puerto Rican and black people almost to a man saw this strike as an attempt by the Shanker leadership of the UFT to prevent them from gaining control over their schools.

Superintendent issue

The local school board here, and the city board of education all agreed that this district needed a Puerto Rican superintendent to replace the ousted white middle-class superintendent. The president of the local school board stated, "We will comb the entire country to find a Spanish speaking person qualified for the job." Well it wasn't necessary to go that far, because across the river in Ocean Hill-Brownsville there is the only Puerto Rican principal in the city, Luis Fuentes, with 15 years teaching experience and three years as a principal. He was available and the community was overjoyed.

But the local school board, bowing to pressure from the well-to-do white minority, began to hedge. It seemed Fuentes didn't have a superintendent's license. But given his excellent qualifications, it seemed to the community that a test could be given and a license issued. The local school board was asked to make him temporary superintendent, but it seemed that the board of education had set guidelines which required him to be a principal in this district in order to be temporary superintendent.

The community was furious. I was part of a delegation which met with the board

of education. We asked the board to use its influence to appoint Fuentes, or that the board change its guidelines so that he could be temporarily appointed and the neighborhood settle down to opening its schools and solving some of its problems.

Except for the Reverend Galamison and two new Puerto Rican board members the overwhelming majority are representatives of the big bourgeoisie, the latest member coming from IT&T. They gave us 10 minutes to present our case. Whenever a black or Puerto Rican gave his occupation as teacher, they looked genuinely surprised and would ask, "Are you a regular teacher? How long have you been teaching? Do you teach at night?"

Community Meeting

On Thursday, Sept. 19, the local school board in complete disregard of the strong feelings in the community, called a closed meeting of select PTA officers. In a number of schools, as in my school (Public School 63), splits had occurred in the PTA over the strike issue and opposing Parent Associations had been formed. But the invitations had gone out in the main to the white-dominated PTAs.

On that same night permission was granted for a community meeting to be held in the auditorium of Public School 20 to discuss the nomination of Luis Fuentes. Both meetings were to be held in the same building.

When I arrived I found that the doors to the school had been locked. The police were guarding the doors shoulder to shoulder while a crowd of several hundred were clamoring to get in. I quickly learned that permission for the community meeting had been canceled, that no one was permitted in except those on a special list, and to add insult to injury, members of the

local school board would periodically come to the glass doors and appear to laugh at the crowd milling about outside.

The crowd was furious. A loudspeaker was set up and person after person stepped up and denounced the local board for hiding behind the police and demanding that the community be allowed to have its meeting in the auditorium. A group of black and Puerto Rican parents, PTA officers, left the board meeting in protest after being insulted. They explained over the loudspeaker how they had requested that six people from the street be permitted to enter the board meeting in order to explain what the crowd outside wanted. They were refused and were accused of having brought this "mob" with them in order to frighten the board.

The frustrated crowd decided to block the traffic on Essex Street, a main thoroughfare through the Lower East Side. The crowd cheered as buses and cars had to turn back. Over and over again the crowd would cheer Luis Fuentes and demand that the local school board appoint him. A few bottles and eggs were thrown at the cops.

Suddenly after hours of milling around, the people on the street rushed the cops at the door and after a very brief scuffle gained access to the building. The board meeting was just breaking up when the crowd surrounded the board members. Considering the insults the people had withstood, they were restrained. They surrounded the panic stricken board members and shouted at them, "Open the schools! Open the schools!" and, "We want Fuentes, we want Fuentes!" Frances O'Brien, chairman of the local board, was permitted to speak. With police flanking her, she explained how she too was for opening the

schools, but she couldn't explain why, when the schools were supposedly legally open, this school board had appointed a temporary superintendent who not only refused to open the schools but had closed some that had been open and functioning.

The community meeting then settled down to discuss tactics for the next day and it was decided that a picket line should be formed at P.S. 20 which would then go and try to open neighboring schools.

When I left the meeting I discovered that the building was surrounded by the hated, helmeted tactical police force. I asked the captain why they were there since a very orderly community meeting was now going on inside as had been originally promised to the community. He pointed to a tiny broken window in the school and said, "We can't let that happen."

New stage

Since then many actions have taken place in District 1. Schools have been opened by teachers, parents and children, only to find them closed the next day. The teachers and children have conducted classes in the middle of the street with chairs and tables being borrowed from stores and neighbors. Where schools have been kept open every day more children return and teachers trickle back.

The struggle for community control of the schools is entering a new stage. It began with a citywide mass rally which packed Manhattan Center Sept. 25 and is continuing with almost daily citywide meetings held in the self-governing schools. These meetings bring together the activists, both parents and teachers, from all over the city who exchange experiences and discuss various tactics. Out of this experience there is developing the first real unity of the black and Puerto Rican community.

Czechoslovakia: first balance sheet, first lessons

"Far from being fatal for socialism, the crime the Kremlin has just committed, which marks a particular low point in the abyss of ignominy and infamy into which the bureaucracy has sunk, can be the origin of a powerful renewal of the communist movement. The highly revolutionary conditions in today's world are very favorable for this. Military force—as has just been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt—cannot triumph over a powerful mass movement with a firm and audacious leadership. What has happened in Prague does not mark the hour of despair and retreat but the moment to take the offensive."

This is the conclusion of an editorial entitled "Czechoslovakia — First Balance Sheet, First Lessons" to appear in the forthcoming issue of *Quatrième Internationale*, the official magazine of the International Executive Committee of the Fourth International. (An English translation of the full article was published in the Oct. 7 issue of *Intercontinental Press*, P. O. Box 635, Madison Square Station, N. Y., N. Y. 10010, 50 cents per copy, \$7.50 for 26 issues.)

The editorial begins with an analysis of the events inside Czechoslovakia that led to the Russian action. The domination of the most advanced economy of all the workers states by the most reactionary, stultifying bureaucracy led to economic stagnation, falling mass living standards and growing isolation of the Communist Party. Sections of the party apparatus and of the state economic apparatus recognized that changes were required if the system was to remain viable. They moved into opposition to the Novotny regime.

This split in the bureaucracy encouraged more open discussion and the revival of political life in the nation as a whole, especially among students and intellectuals. The anti-Novotny bureaucrats in turn found support in this revived public dissent.

As a result of these developments, Novotny was replaced by Dubcek, the representative of the "liberalizers." The Soviet Union accepted the shift. Dubcek clearly had no intention of leaving the Warsaw Pact or forming any kind of alliance with West Germany. And the Soviet leaders had no objection to the economic reforms nor to closer economic ties with the capitalist

countries, however much they might later invoke these in justification of aggression.

And this rightist policy was in fact not one aimed at restoring capitalism. A workers state cannot gradually be transformed into a capitalist one. Restoration would require the emergence of a new capitalist class that would violently overthrow the workers state. And even where "reforms" similar to the Czech ones have been carried much further than there, as in Yugoslavia, nothing of the sort has occurred.

In Czechoslovakia, no procapitalist social layer appeared, and the peasantry is a very small minority of the population. On the other hand, as the working class, which had originally been skeptical of the whole reform movement, began to participate in the renewal of political life in the country, events began to move rapidly toward the establishment of socialist democracy.

It was at this point that the Soviet leaders became alarmed. They were reacting not to any danger of capitalist restoration, but to the threat to bureaucratic rule posed by the rapidly developing democratic socialist character of the events in Czechoslovakia, a process which was viewed with great interest and sympathy by the Soviet people and by the masses of the other workers states.

As Russian pressure intensified, the Czechoslovak masses rallied increasingly around Dubcek, who was resisting the Russian pressure while responding more and more to the demands of the Czechoslovak masses for socialist, democratic reforms.

Under these circumstances, the Russian rulers decided that direct military occupation was required to stem the tide. But the occupation did not intimidate and demoralize the masses. Opposition intensified, in the form of strikes, sabotage, establishment of an underground press and radio and fraternization with the occupying troops. The Communist Party continued to respond to mass pressure, and the 14th party congress, whose delegates had been elected before the invasion but under the new rank-and-file pressure, held its sessions underground in a Prague factory, under the protection of the workers.

"We saw the unprecedented phenomenon," the editorial states, "of a Communist Party



CONFRONTATION. Czechoslovak youths surrounded Soviet tank in Prague on Aug. 21 during invasion. Some young people sat down in front of tank. Powerful mass resistance to Soviet aggression created political fiasco for Kremlin bureaucrats.



FRATERNIZATION. Czechoslovak student chats with Soviet soldier in Prague Aug. 29. appeals to Soviet occupying troops, as one form of opposition to attempt by Kremlin bur socialist democracy.

in power going underground and receiving the sort of mass support it had never received before, because its members were in the forefront of the struggle."

The invasion failed politically. The Kremlin bureaucrats could not find a single figure of any stature whatever to head a puppet government. "Even worse," the editorial comments, "before their eyes was the example of a workers state emerging free of the bureaucratic grip, functioning democratically through the action of the masses in the very presence of Soviet tanks."

The Kremlin had to yield. It reestablished Dubcek, whom it had just condemned as a "leader of a minority clique" and had arrested and abducted to Moscow. An agreement was signed which claimed to be based "on the principles of mutual respect, of equality, territorial integrity, independence, and socialist solidarity" but was in reality a diktat imposed by the military might of the Soviet Union. The agreement provided for the withdrawal of troops—sworn not to "intervene in the affairs of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia"—as soon as the "situation has returned to normal." But, as the editorial points out, "what makes the situation abnormal is the presence of foreign troops and Soviet functionaries, from the special services in particular, in the Czechoslovak ministries, especially the Ministry of the Interior."

The Russian military intervention confirmed compellingly the thesis of the Fourth International that bureaucratic self-reform in the workers states is an impossibility, that a political revolution is necessary to end the tyranny of bureaucratic domination. "De-Stalinization" was never intended to liquidate the bureaucracy but to defend and stabilize it, and whenever this process unleashes forces tending to undermine the established powers, they will respond with all the violence and repression they can command.

"There is no other way," the editorial insists, "to establish a system of socialist democracy in the Soviet Union and the other workers states than to drive out these infamous bureaucrats by a revolution—the political revolution which Trotsky was the first to advocate. The 'Czechoslovak spring' showed for the first time the power of this revolution and what it can achieve."

The Soviet action also reveals the deceptiveness of all talk about "national roads" to socialism. Just as the Vietnam war demonstrates the international character of the socialist struggle in the colonial world—since the battle is primarily not against a national bourgeoisie, but against American imperial-

ism—so too does the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia demonstrate the necessarily international character of the struggle for socialist democracy. For without the internationalization of the battle, into the Soviet Union itself, no workers state can carry through its socialist-democratic development immune from pressure and the threat of military intervention by the Kremlin.

Remarking that "the democratic right to independence and self-determination of nations, above all the small and weak nations, is one of the basic demands of the workers movement," the editorial comments that "this right can only be assured by the international actions of the working class."

The editorial points out that despite the resistance demonstrated by the Czechoslovak masses in the face of Warsaw Pact guns, they are today politically demobilized. The chief responsibility for this temporary recession of the movement for national freedom and socialist democracy rests with the Dubcek leadership.

The editorial emphasizes that the courage and personal honesty of these men is not in question; what is involved is a political problem. "The Dubcek leadership were not intransigent Bolsheviks with a political firmness equal to any test, but men with an essentially bureaucratic training, long steeped in the system which had turned against them. They had developed to the point of opposing the rigidity of Novotny's policy, but they did not understand the real essence of the Soviet bureaucracy." Where uncompromising resistance to the Warsaw Pact aggression was required to sustain the mass mobilization, the Dubcek group agreed to negotiate with the Russians. The invaders have thereby placed the Dubcek regime in a position in which "more will be demanded from them each day until they finally lose all the authority and prestige won through their previous resistance."

As for the *immediate* impact of the Czech events on the world political situation, the editorial draws the conclusion that the invasion "is generally favorable to all the reactionary tendencies, whether in the capitalist camp or the workers' movement."

But the long-run effect will be different. For the entire world is now in a phase of revolutionary upsurge. This is most clearly evident in the momentum of the Vietnamese revolution, which reached a preliminary climax this year in the Tet offensive and has precipitated a crisis of leadership in the United States; in France where this spring student actions gave rise to a genuine revolutionary crisis; in the development toward political revolution within Czechoslovakia itself; and now



FRATERNIZATION. Czechoslovak student chats with Soviet soldier in Prague Aug. 29. Czechoslovak masses made direct appeals to Soviet occupying troops, as one form of opposition to attempt by Kremlin bureaucrats to quash movement toward socialist democracy.



Prague Aug. 29. Czechoslovak masses made direct contact by Kremlin bureaucrats to quash movement toward

in the mass actions unfolding in Latin America.

Under these circumstances, "even when a struggle does not succeed, it does not fail to encourage new struggles in other countries and to start up again after a certain time. We are not in a phase of exhaustion but of the maturation and extension of a revolutionary wave such as the world has never before seen."

At the same time, the revolutionary struggles of this year, including the Czechoslovak, have once again, and with greater clarity than ever before, demonstrated the need for appropriate leadership. "They showed that to achieve victory, mass movements require a revolutionary leadership armed with a clear program and an international view of the battlefield, organized as a politically cohesive party linked to the masses, and audacious in action."

This fact defines the most urgent, general task flowing from the Czechoslovak events: the building of revolutionary Marxist mass parties that can answer to this need.

The immediate task flowing from the Czechoslovak events centers on the defense of the Czechoslovak revolution. The movement for a political revolution in Czechoslovakia will be resumed on a higher programmatic level. A new revolutionary leadership will emerge from among the militants involved in struggle against the invasion, and it will begin from the most advanced demands put forward in August, the demands for genuine socialist democracy based on democratically elected workers councils.

Under these circumstances defense of the Czech movement is an urgent necessity. The editorial calls on all socialists to reject the Moscow diktat and to demand the immediate and complete withdrawal of Warsaw Pact forces from Czechoslovakia. There must be demonstrations to raise these demands. There must be the strongest possible action "to stay the hand of the Soviet police who are preparing to hit at the so-called '40,000 hoodlums'—in fact the Communist militants, the journalists, the students, the intellectuals, the factory cadres, who were the leaders of the resistance in the first week of the occupation."

But the action must be generalized. The revolutionary tendencies in all the workers states must be given the broadest possible international support. "The workers, the youth, and the intellectuals of the Soviet Union must be assured that no one in the workers' movement is taken in any longer by the lies of their leaders and the lackeys in the pay of these leaders; and that any action they undertake to remove these leaders from power will be received with enthusiastic solidarity by the workers of the entire world."

The story behind the headlines about Urbana black student 'riot'

URBANA, Ill. — When school opened this fall, newspapers around the country carried stories of alleged violence and "mob action" by black students at the University of Illinois in Urbana.

A story in the Sept. 15 *New York Times*, for example, spoke of "the first destructive demonstration in the history of the century-old college" and a "sit-in" which turned into the nation's first riotous student protest of the new college year."

"Chandeliers and furniture were damaged," the *Times* said, and "pictures of presidents of the university dating back to 1868 were destroyed. 'Black Power' was scrawled across the forehead of David D. Henry, the present president, in an oil portrait."

The so-called "riotous protest" occurred on Sept. 10 and resulted from the grievances of black students in "Project 500," a program initiated after the murder of Martin Luther King which was intended to increase the number of black students at the U of I by 500.

"Project 500" took shape after negotiations were held between the Black Students Association, the university, and leaders of the black community, in which it was agreed that: 1) 500 "disadvantaged" students would be admitted for the fall semester, 2) adequate financial assistance would be provided for all who needed it, with no student being asked to incur a loan of over \$470 and 3) none of the 500 program students would be required to work as a condition for obtaining financial aid, since they would need extra study time to overcome the handicap of inferior secondary-school preparation.

There was an enthusiastic response to "Project 500" and over 1,000 students applied — but, from the beginning, the university did not keep its promises to the students.

Many of those who were accepted found after they arrived on campus that much of the money promised for scholarships was not available. Some were asked to take loans as large as \$800 to \$1,200, and

others were told they would have to work.

On top of all this, many of the students were assigned to inadequate housing. Among these were 19 women who occupied new rooms during orientation week, but who were later asked to move out of them into inferior housing to make room for returning white students.

By the end of the week, a substantial number of the students were so disillusioned they were ready to pack up and leave. On Sept. 9, the night of the so-called riot, they attempted to do something about the situation.

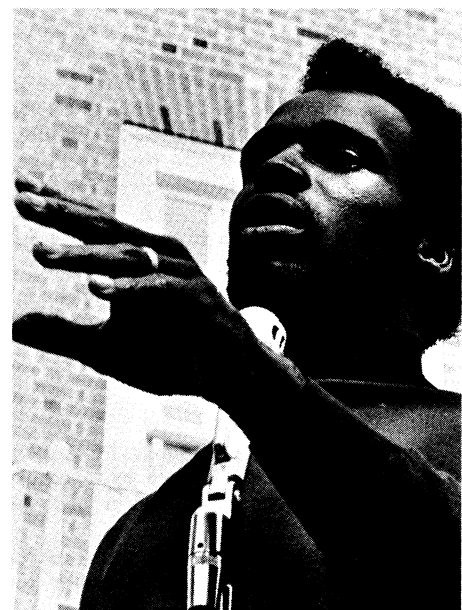
The protest began at 7 p.m., when the executive board of the Black Students Association was meeting in its offices at the student union. Reports came in of the grievances of the 500 students, and the executive board left the union to meet with the students. Outside of the union they ran into a crowd of 200 of them, who were on their way to the BSA office. Discussion of the situation began on the spot, and when it started to rain, the group moved inside.

A meeting was then held, during which a number of assistants to the chancellor, two deans, and some housing officials met with the students. Attempts were made to solve the housing problem, but nothing was done about the main grievance—the broken promises on financial aid. Repeated demands for the chancellor to speak with the students were turned down.

The talks dragged on until almost 1 a.m., when a handful of students (student-union officials who were present report it was only four or five) expressed their frustration by damaging some chairs, light fixtures, and pictures in the lounges.

The students were at no time asked to leave the building, and the dean even told the women that they would not be penalized for being out after closing hours for freshmen girls.

At about 2:30 a.m., 130 cops armed with riot helmets, truncheons, and gas masks arrived. When the police came into the union,



David Addison

the students decided the women should leave, and as they lined up near the door preparing to do so, the police came in and blocked the entrances. Then the women were told the police would take them to their dorms, but when they marched out, they found that they were being taken to jail. The cops then moved in and arrested the men, making 244 arrests in all on charges of "mob action."

Without hearing any evidence, or even allowing the students to present their side of the story, the Faculty Senate Committee on Student Discipline (which is comprised of the deans on campus plus two students) announced that virtually all the students who were present in the union are guilty of disrupting the university. Penalties have been prescribed, including expulsion not only for those who took part in the destruction of property, but for the black student leadership as well.

A black student leader's views

By Edmund A. Jurenas

The following is an interview with David Addison, the president of the Black Students Association at the University of Illinois, at present one of the largest black organizations on any campus in the U. S. Addison is a second year law student and a former member of SNCC.

Question: What do you think are the main problems confronting black university students in this country?

Answer: The main problem is that most black students are on some type of financial support. This makes them reluctant to take action to relieve their oppression.

There are two types of black students on campus. One type wants to pursue his education as it is presented. The other wants to add to this. Those of the second type demand that courses in black history be taught, for example. They want to make their courses relevant to life in the black community. In short, the university is a survival mechanism; it is an institution which must be adaptable.

Q: How does the University of Illinois fit into this picture?

A: The University of Illinois is in for more of a severe crisis than any other university in the country. This is so because of the admission of an additional 500 black students this year. When the recruiters went out, they looked for a particular type of student. As a result, the university will not be able to divide and conquer. It will be confronted by 700 united black students. The university has failed to respond to BSA. The chancellor will listen to black students, but like all white America, doesn't react until it's too late.

I might also say that we in this institution are in a peculiar political situation. The finances for this university come from people who are out of touch with reality — farmers and the like. Thus the university will react to outside political forces. The black students are not at fault. It's the university administration which is botching up the job.

Q: What demands is the Black Students Association making?

A: Right now the recent incident is the most important thing. All charges must be dropped. Black students shouldn't be made to work. This was an agreement of last June 6. No student loans should have to be over \$470. This was also in the agreement. Presently, the black students have to take loans ranging from \$800 to \$1,250. The university must go on record that it has erred.

The administration must increase the student enrollment from the local black community. Local black people must also be allowed to use the other facilities of this institution besides the Student Union. For example, they should be able to use the university health service. Unless this is done, the university will face a crisis from the community.

Q: What are the future plans of your organization?

A: Julius Lester of SNCC will be here on Oct. 28, Julian Bond will be speaking on Oct. 28, and we have a tentative commitment from Muhammad Ali. Sometime in the future we would like to have the national conference of black student associations here. At the end of the school year, in the spring, we will have a black arts festival.

The BSA wants to increase the number

Demonstration hits arrests

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, Ill., Sept. 25 — About 450 people turned out today for a rally called by the Committee on Racism of the Peace and Freedom Party to protest the arrests of 256 black students and people from the community during and since the Sept. 10 sit-in at the student union.

Meanwhile, the President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence has established a special task force to investigate the sit-in.

David Addison, president of the Black Students Association commented that the investigation was "unnecessary and premature."

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Mexico student deaths played down by press

(INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS) — In order to minimize the possible effect on attendance at the Olympic Games, scheduled to begin Oct. 12, the press is doing its best to play down the massacre in Mexico City on the night of Oct. 2-3. The blood spilled by the Diaz Ordaz regime in hope of repressing the student movement by a massive "whiff of grapeshot" is being pictured as just another in a series of battles between the students and the armed forces, in which the students provoked the action by sniping at the federal troops from apartment windows.

The Mexican press is especially tendentious, confining itself largely to repeating the official government version of what happened.

It is possible, however, to put together sufficient admissions to reconstruct the truth.

Some "10,000 persons" had gathered at the Plaza de las Tres Culturas, according to the Oct. 3 issue of the Mexico City daily *La Prensa*. They were listening peacefully to speakers of the students' National Strike Committee, who had projected a march to the Santo Tomas Vocational School about one mile away.

According to Paul L. Montgomery, reporting in the Oct. 3 *New York Times*, a member of the National Strike Committee told the crowd that the march would not take place.

"There are 22 truckloads of troops, 14 jeeps with machine guns and many tanks at the campus," the speaker said. "The committee does not believe in sterile bloodshed. We ask you to go home when this meeting is over."

"The crowd hooted and hissed mildly but appeared to be in a good humor. There were many women and children, in addition to parents, in the plaza, which is a paved area about 100 yards square. Twelve-story apartment buildings rise on two sides. The Aztec ruins are on the third side, and the vocational school on the other."

Various sources state that the army began shooting at 6:10 p.m. John Rodda of the *Manchester Guardian*, who was trapped by the gunfire for three hours, said that the shooting began after four green signal flares had been shot into the air.

Felix Fuentes, reporting in *La Prensa*, said that the flares were sent up by a helicopter and that then "some five thousand soldiers fired their arms in order to provoke panic in the crowd."

Fuentes said that the National Strike Committee leader speaking to the crowd at the moment demanded desperately that no one should start running.

"This was impossible," Fuentes continued. "The hail of fire from machine guns, bazookas and rifles had set off panic, a nightmare."

"Secret agents from various police agencies were ready to down the strike leaders, but some of them had also fled."

"On the fourth floor of a building, from which the speakers had harangued the crowd against the government, flames were seen. Apparently they had been lighted by agents of the Federal Department of Security and the District Judicial Police."

"People tried to flee out of the east side of the Plaza de las Tres Culturas and many succeeded, but hundreds of persons ran into columns of soldiers who met them bayonets fixed and shooting in all directions."

"In face of this, the frightened people began to try to hide in the buildings, but most of them ran through the narrow streets to get to the Paseo de la Reforma, near the monument of Cuiclahuac."

"The writer was carried by the crowd close to the building of the Secretary of Foreign Relations. Nearby a woman fell; I don't know whether from a bullet or because she fainted. Some youths tried to help her, but the soldiers prevented them."

"For 20 minutes, the firing was heavy and the bursts of machine-gun fire caused terror. The military also fired against the buildings for some unknown reason."

"It soon became impossible to count the number of wounded and dead, because of the encircling military operation."

"Many soldiers must have wounded each other, since, as the circle closed, their missiles were flying in all directions."

"The whine of the bullets caused as much terror as the shooting, and desperate women clutched their children to get out of the area without realizing that this exposed them to still worse danger."

"Hundreds of women, students and adults



FREE THE PRISONERS! Mexican demonstrations protesting jailing of political dissidents have been murderously crushed by Diaz Ordaz regime.

found refuge in the thousands of apartments in Tlatelolco, but many people, screaming, sought to hide on the stairs.

"People who had nothing to do with the strike movement, but who were infuriated by the military action, hauled out their pistols and fired from their windows at the Army."

"The cries, the sobbing and the desperate commotion was so great in this stretch of 30 minutes that it seemed like 30 centuries."

"In the midst of the chaos, youths stood up against the Army, but they were met with the butts of guns."

"A fellow journalist shouted that he was a reporter and a soldier answered him: 'Glad to meet you!' Then he threw him against a wall, arms spread out."

"A photographer was bayoneted to make him let go of his camera."

"Our photographer Raul Hernandez was thrown to the ground by soldiers who insulted him in the vilest way; and while empty cartridges ejected by the automatic arms fell around him, he heard the whine of bullets coming from soldiers facing opposite them. . . ."

"During the 30 minutes the shooting lasted, the ambulances of the Red Cross and the Green Cross were prevented from entering the Plaza de las Tres Culturas. A Green Cross ambulance driver told *La Prensa* that he was stopped by warning shots."

"At 6:30, light tanks and other armored vehicles surrounded the Plaza de las Tres Culturas."

"Shots continued to be heard after 6:40, but they were already sporadic. . . ."

"Around 7 p.m. ambulances were permitted to enter. . . ."

"The Army had moved in when the meeting was already ending and when a leader had told the crowd that it was 'advisable to suspend the demonstration that was planned at Casco de Santo Tomas.'"

The account in the Oct. 3 *El Universal*, written by the editor, Jorge Auiles R., hewed much closer to the official version about the first shots having been fired by "snipers" against the advancing troops. Nevertheless Auiles reported some revealing details.

"Within minutes, the plaza was an inferno. The noise from the shooting was deafening. The windows of apartments flew to pieces. Inside, families, mad with fear, tried to protect their youngest children."

"There were staggering scenes like the following one witnessed by this reporter when he stopped at the third floor of one of the buildings: A man cried out, 'My baby is in her playpen.' He ran inside the apartment. We saw him when he fell, shot in the chest, right after he had rescued his baby. We gave her to the mother who appeared like someone walking in her sleep, suffering from tremendous shock."

"The flames in the Chihuahua apartment building spread to such an extent that by 7 p.m. a big part of the edifice was ablaze."

"The fire lasted a long time. The flames reached the 10th and 13th floors, and many families had to flee, in the midst of intense gunfire, carrying their children and risking being wounded. Thus, we saw many more fall from the bullets."

According to an Oct. 3 Associated Press dispatch, "Gen. Marcelino Garcia Barragan, the defense secretary, said he had orders to crush the student uprising at any cost."

It was not reported who gave the general these orders. Undoubtedly the orders came

from President Diaz Ordaz himself.

As to the casualties, Paul L. Montgomery wired the *New York Times* that "it was virtually certain that at least 49 persons had been killed and 500 wounded." These figures include women and children.

Montgomery put the number in jail at 1,500. The Associated Press said, "Thousands of persons were believed under arrest at military posts."

Montgomery also reported: "Students said today that six members of the National Strike Committee. . . were among the dead. Most of those taken prisoner last night were students."

In the days immediately following the bloodletting, the populace of Mexico City appeared to be stunned as they sought to assess what had happened and what it portended.

The students continued sporadic gestures, such as painting signs in public areas, but appeared to be studying the lessons of the government assault. "We have not given up," one of the members of the strike committee told Montgomery. "I was in that massacre last night, and after that I would never give up. But we need time to organize before we can go into the streets again."

The government was doing its best to put over the propaganda that the students were to blame for the bloodshed and that behind them was a "foreign conspiracy." Few were buying this version.

Massive arrests hit Mexico City student forces

Massive arrests have occurred in Mexico City. In most instances, they are completely arbitrary. Thus, when the troops occupied the University of Mexico, the police seized even building maintenance employees and people who happened to be on the campus to do research work in the library.

The government has now begun to indict many of those arrested. The indictments are as arbitrary as the arrests, one of the main grounds on which the police are proceeding being association, past or present, with any of the known militant, radical tendencies.

Infractions of the law are charged on various counts so that, if proved, the victim would be subject to a long prison term. Because of the severity of the possible sentence, the defendant is then denied bail.

However, no time is set for trial. The defendant may sit in prison for years without being given his day in court. This is the situation with most of the political prisoners and is one of the reasons for the insistent demand of the students that all of them be freed at once.

A typical case is the one involving Carlos Sevilla Gonzalez. A member of the staff of the National Polytechnical Institute and the Popular Preparatory School, he was seized along with hundreds of others when the troops invaded the campus.

According to a report we have received from Mexico, he has been accused of a formidable list of charges that cannot possibly stand up in court. The real reason why he is indicted appears to be merely that he is well known in university circles as a leading Trotskyist.

From Mexican political prisoners

The letter below, dated September 25, was signed by 17 political prisoners held in Lecumberri Prison in Mexico City.

From the Lecumberri Prison in Mexico City, we the undersigned, who are among the political prisoners of various tendencies confined here, wish to send you our fraternal greetings. We salute your solidarity with the struggles of the Mexican students and the Mexican people.

The government of President Diaz Ordaz has systematically violated the democratic rights of the people.

During the past few weeks, there have been huge peaceful demonstrations of as many as 700,000 persons in front of the Presidential Palace.

The Mexican government's answer to these demonstrations has been violent repression. The jails and military camps of Mexico are crowded with political prisoners.

Under these circumstances, the people of Mexico are defending themselves by all means necessary. This struggle promotes the development of a revolutionary vanguard of our people.

In this context, international solidarity is of great importance for our struggle, which is an integral part of the Latin American revolution.

Long live the international solidarity of the working people!

Down with Yankee imperialism!

Long live the unbreakable unity of the peoples of the U.S.A. and Mexico!

Miguel Cruz Ruiz
Daniel Camejo Guanche
Jesus Guerra Flores
Jessai Diaz Cabrera
Adrian Campos Diaz
Mario Rechi Montiel
Alejandro Perez
Pablo Alvarado Barrera
Miguel Angel Flores

Carlos Sevilla Gonzalez
Roberto Minon Corro
Isaias Rojas Delgado
Cesar Catalan
Alfredo Sanchez Figuerora
Raul Ugalde
Raul Contreras Alcantara
Gilberto Balam Pereira

Halstead tour pushes antiwar work with GIs

Fred Halstead, presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, began his fall speaking tour with larger campus meetings than ever before.

He first spoke to over 200 students at Boston University where, according to the *Boston Globe*, he "struck a responsive student chord with his anti-establishment message."

Halstead also spoke at a meeting sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society at Dartmouth College. Dartmouth is near the New Hampshire-Vermont border, both states where the SWP ticket will be on the ballot this fall. Winding up this four-day New England tour, Halstead spoke Sept. 30 to 150 students at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island.

In his campus talks, Halstead discussed the concept of the "red university" currently developing in the French and Japanese student movements. On his recent world tour, Halstead found that students in these countries were demanding the right for students to participate in revolutionary activities as part of their academic life, and to be able to use university facilities for such revolutionary organizing. Halstead's largely student audiences in New England were very interested in the ideas and tactics for the student movement which he raised.

As a result of Halstead's speech at Brown, a group of students, several from a nearby high school, decided they wanted to form a chapter of the Young Socialist Alliance.

Fort Dix, New Jersey, was Halstead's next stop. He attended the court-martial of Sp/4 Allen Myers as part of a demonstration in support of the right of GIs to free speech. (See Oct. 11 *Militant* for story on Halstead at Ft. Dix.) Military police at the base prevented the socialist candidate from speaking with his GI constituents there and warned him to stay away from the base or face prosecution.

Halstead then went to the State University of New York at Albany, where he

addressed a packed hall of 300 students, with 50 filling an overflow room. This meeting was sponsored by the Albany Young Socialist Alliance. A small group from the right-wing Young Americans for Freedom picketed Halstead's speech, but they got no support from the large crowd who came to hear him.

Following his Albany stop, Halstead flew to the San Francisco-Berkeley area to speak at a California Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle conference. While in the Bay Area, Halstead discussed his experiences at Fort Dix with his supporters in California, who were trying to reach GIs in their area with information on Halstead's campaign and on the Oct. 12 GI March for Peace.

Halstead wrote to the national campaign committee that young socialists and antiwar militants have been passing out leaflets to GIs on a half-dozen or so bases in the area. "Sometimes," Halstead wrote, "they are stopped and thrown off the base with a warning like the one I got at Fort Dix. Then different students return to the base. Sometimes they distribute leaflets in such a way as not to attract the attention of the base authorities, in which case they are not thrown off."

"They do this by entering the base as visitors, going to the library, leaving a leaflet in each periodical, etc. They also go to the laundry, PX, recreation rooms, pool rooms, etc. to leave leaflets on magazine tables and give them individually to GIs. Often the GIs will ask for more; then they take the GI to their car and give him a bundle, which he distributes individually."

Wherever he has had a chance, Halstead has tried to participate in the effort to reach American GIs with information on the Vietnam war, and through his tour he is trying to pass along ideas which have been tried in different areas of the country on the most effective ways to reach GIs.

SWP runs Illinois antiwar activist for governor

CHICAGO—Carl Finamore, a student antiwar leader at the University of Illinois, has been named the 1968 Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of Illinois. In announcing his candidacy here Sept. 25, Finamore challenged his Democratic and Republican opponents to debate the issues involved in the Chicago police riot during the Democratic national convention in August.

Richard Ogilvie and Sam Shapiro, the Democratic and Republican candidates, have raised the demagogic "law and order" issue. Ogilvie has referred to antiwar demonstrators as "barbarians."

In an open letter to the Democratic contender reiterating his challenge, Finamore defined the real issues of the campaign as "the war, the draft and the right of black people to control their own communities."

Finamore will take his campaign to colleges and high schools in Chicago and throughout the state. In issuing his challenge to debate the issues, Finamore stated that his capitalist-party opponents "will receive my fullest cooperation in setting up a debate if they really are interested in the free exchange of ideas on campus. But if they refuse to debate, they had better be prepared for demonstrations by students who will make them face up to the issues that I'm raising."

Finamore's platform calls for the immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops from Vietnam, black control of the black community, support to Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party, an end to police repression of demonstrations and an intensification of mass demonstrations in the streets and on the campuses by the antiwar movement.

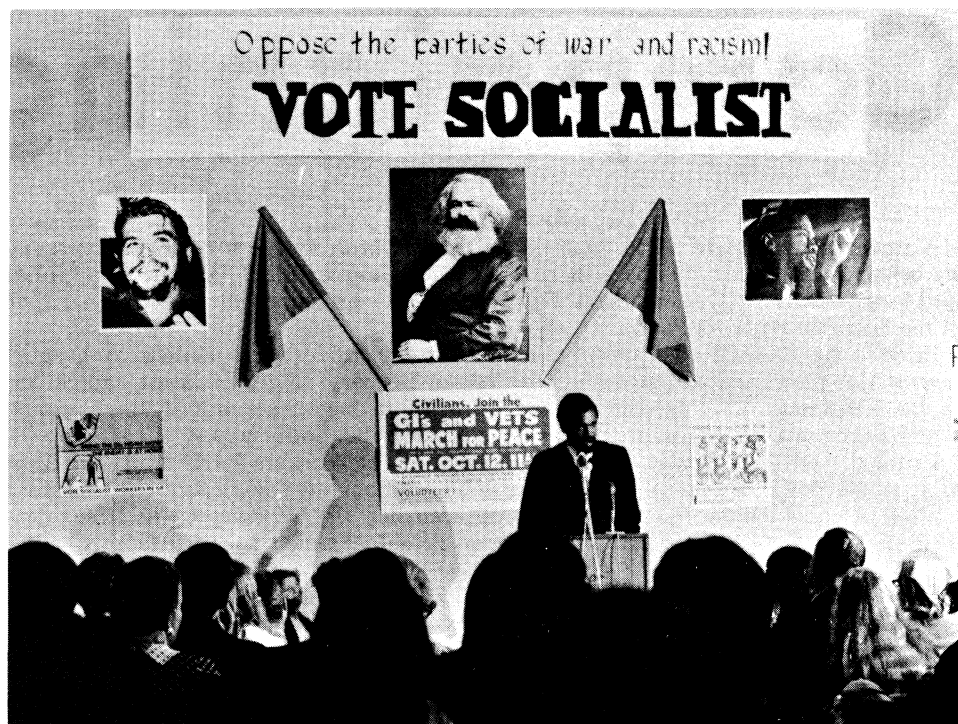


Photo by David Warren

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE. Paul Boutelle, SWP vice-presidential candidate, addresses Oct. 4-6 Berkeley Conference on Revolutionary Socialist Politics. Ernest Mandel, Belgian Marxist economist, keynoted conference before audience of 450. Other speakers included Fred Halstead, SWP presidential candidate; Peter Camejo, SWP senatorial candidate in California; and Guy Montcorbier, former member of French Revolutionary Communist Youth.

Thousands hear Boutelle in Los Angeles area

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1—The Halstead and Boutelle campaign in Los Angeles went into high gear last week with the visit of vice-presidential candidate Paul Boutelle to the Los Angeles area.

Boutelle spoke to thousands of people during appearances on various radio shows, meetings in the black community, and on college campuses. He also spoke at the Militant Labor Forum and went to a campaign barbecue in his honor.

On Sept. 29 Boutelle spoke at a sit-in at the board of education by Mexican-Americans who were demanding the rehiring of Sal Castro, a militant Mexican-American school teacher. Before the demonstration, Boutelle met with members of Chicanos for Halstead and Boutelle.

Boutelle spoke at a packed meeting of Black Panther members at the Black Panther Party headquarters in Los Angeles on Sept. 26. On Sept. 28 he met with members of the Black Youth Alliance, a group of black high-school students belonging to

black student unions. He also addressed a gathering sponsored by the Malcolm X Foundation.

At Santa Monica City College, about 200 faculty and students jammed into a hall to hear Boutelle at a meeting sponsored by the student government there. Before the meeting Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle set up literature tables in different parts of the campus.

Another several hundred people heard Boutelle at a meeting at UCLA (University of California at Los Angeles) later that day.

The school newspaper at California State College in Fullerton did a front-page spread on Boutelle's meeting there, which attracted 250 people.

During the tour, campaign supporters distributed over 5,000 leaflets and much campaign material. New supporters joined the campaign, and a number of written letters of support and inquiries have come in as a result of the radio shows.

Conner is SWP candidate for senator from Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga. — Cliff Conner, a prominent Atlanta antiwar activist, is the 1968 Socialist Workers Party candidate for U. S. senator from Georgia. Announcing his candidacy Sept. 21, Conner stated, "I am running in order to give the people of Georgia an alternative to the politics of war and racism. I want to give them a chance to express their dissatisfaction with the barely distinguishable Republicans, Democrats and Wallaceites." Conner is running against incumbent Herman Talmadge, an old-line white supremacist.

Conner, who is 27 years old, grew up in Nashville, Tenn., and has lived here for the past five years. A graduate of Georgia Tech with a B. S. degree in applied psychology, Conner worked for two years on development of the C-5 military transport as a human factors engineer for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. He left military industry, he explains, after he "became aware of the genocidal character of the war in Vietnam."

While working for Lockheed, Conner spent 10 months in London. He says he had his first exposure to the antiwar movement while in England in 1966-67, and this began his radicalization.

Conner is presently teaching in an all-black school here and is studying for a master's degree in education at the University of Georgia. He is a leader of the Atlanta Alliance for Peace and a contributor to Atlanta's underground newspaper, *The Great Speckled Bird*.

Because of undemocratic election laws, neither Conner nor the SWP Halstead-Boutelle presidential slate will have a place

on the Georgia ballot. But Conner is conducting a vigorous write-in campaign. He is stressing the demands for black control of the black community and for the immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops from Vietnam, and is explaining the need for progressive forces to make a complete break with capitalist politics and to support the socialist campaign this year.

The Atlanta Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle have laid the groundwork for the Conner campaign through intense activity. During the recent Atlanta sanitation workers' strike, for example, YSHBers leafleted and sold *The Militant* on the picket lines.

Conner arrested at Nixon rally

ATLANTA, Ga. — Cliff Conner, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U. S. senator from Georgia, was arrested here Oct. 3 while participating in an anti-Nixon demonstration. During Nixon's visit here, a small group of anti-Nixon demonstrators had gathered in the large crowd of Nixon supporters. One of the anti-Nixon protestors was arrested and charged with assault and battery. Conner walked up to a policeman and offered himself as a witness, whereupon the cop arrested him too. He was later charged with "interfering with an officer." The police took several statements from pro-Nixon witnesses, and none of them was arrested.



Photo by L. Goodman

FRED HALSTEAD. SWP presidential candidate speaks to packed audience at Militant Labor Forum in Boston Sept. 27 on first leg of national campaign tour.

Campaigning for Socialism

By Harry Ring

A noteworthy feature of the history of *The Militant*, whose fortieth anniversary we celebrate this year, has been its role as a campaigner for socialism in national and local elections. Over the years, *The Militant* has served as the campaign paper of the Socialist Workers Party.

Prior to the 1930s it was unthinkable for even the mildest of socialists to support any major-party, capitalist politician. Yet at the very height of labor radicalism in the '30s, the Communist and Socialist parties both began promoting the ruinous, anti-Marxist notion of supporting "lesser evil" capitalist politicians.

From the outset this was opposed by the Socialist Workers Party and *The Militant*, which continued the fight for independent labor and socialist political action.

While it ran in numerous local campaigns earlier, the SWP fielded its first presidential ticket in 1948—Farrell Dobbs for President and Grace Carlson for Vice President.

By 1948 the cold war and witch-hunt were well under way. At the same time the Progressive Party was launched, giving every indication of becoming a major force in American politics. It nominated former Vice President Henry Wallace as a "peace crusader" opposed to the cold war and witch-hunt.

To many radicals, the decision of the SWP and *The Militant* to oppose Wallace as well as the Democrats and Republicans seemed the height of dogmatic sectarianism. But the SWP and *The Militant* stubbornly maintained their Marxist principles—principles that were vindicated when the Wallace movement, despite its seeming initial strength, very quickly proved a political disaster. (How Marxists anticipated this is indicated by the brief extract from a 1948 article by SWP chairman James P. Cannon on this page.)

The central feature of the 1952 socialist campaign, with Dobbs for President and Myra Tanner Weiss for Vice President, was opposition to the Korean war. While that was a very unpopular war, the prevailing McCarthyism blocked any mass expression of opposition. Utilizing the television and radio time wrested under the "equal time" law, the socialist ticket was able to articulate the demand to bring the GIs home.

May 10, 1948 **MILITANT**

How a Marxist sized-up one 'peace' campaign

By James P. Cannon

Many workers support the Wallace party, believing that it represents the hope of something different and better than capitalist enslavement. Even some more advanced workers, who ought to know better, delude themselves with the idea that the bourgeois Wallace party in some mysterious way will or can be transformed into an anticapitalist force. But Wallace himself, and others who speak for the party with authority, are doing all they can to correct this mistaken assumption . . .

Nevertheless there are people, and they number millions, who believe in miracles, who nourish the hope, better to say the

illusion, that these consequences may be in some way avoided, that peace may be maintained and war avoided, without destroying the social system which breeds it. This mass illusion is the great driving force behind the Wallace movement.

The real struggle against war, which is inseparable from the struggle against capitalism, requires a merciless exposure of this illusion and those who cultivate it. Far from being a serious antiwar movement, as demagogues proclaim, and millions believe, the Wallace party is in fact a part of the mechanism for preparing the people for war. By seizing hold of the mass sentiment against war, and diverting it from the struggle against the basic cause of war, the Wallace party sterilizes the antiwar movement and prepares it for collapse when the first shot is fired or the first bomb is dropped. . . .

Experience teaches us that a bourgeois pacifist opposition to government policy in time of peace, regardless of subjective intentions, is just as much a means of mobilizing the people for support of the war as the agitation of the most rabid jingos. It is even more dangerous for it deceives and disarms the people.

What is involved between jingos and the pacifists is not a fundamental conflict, but a division of labor. The specific task of bourgeois pacifism has always been to corral the antiwar sentiment of the masses by shouting against war in time of peace only in order to paralyze the movement and deliver it to the warmakers the moment war breaks out . . .

Those who mistakenly support the Wallace movement under a contrary impression will contribute, whatever their intentions may be, to the deception and betrayal of the people.



Farrell Dobbs

Oct. 26, 1964 **MILITANT**

VOTE SOCIALIST WORKERS

As the Nov. 3 election draws near it is clearer than ever that those concerned with social progress in this country should vote for the Socialist Workers Party ticket of Clifton DeBerry for President and Edward Shaw for Vice President.

On every key issue in this campaign the Republican Goldwater and the Democrat Johnson have proven, despite their verbal exchanges, to have a bi-partisan approach. Johnson out-Goldwatered Goldwater on the Vietnam war when he ordered the bombing of North Vietnam following the Gulf of Tonkin "incidents." Goldwater supported, and egged Johnson on, in this dangerous adventure. . . .

Johnson accuses Goldwater of being more reckless than the Democrats on the question of nuclear-weapons control, but neither big-

business candidate will even consider the idea of scrapping the program of producing more and more nuclear overkill.

When it comes down to cases on civil rights—as it did during this campaign when white-supremacist violence against civil-rights workers in the South flared to new heights and when the social dynamite in the black ghettos of the North exploded—Johnson and Goldwater display their basic similarity. Both agree the problem of the Northern ghettos should be met by repression. And both pledge full support to "local police officials" in the South. . . .

Both Johnson and Goldwater are dedicated to the anti-communist crusade which causes the paranoiac hysteria on which the ultra-right grows. Both candidates are dedicated to the cold war. Johnson has ordered,

1956 was an historic year for the black struggle, with the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott the first contemporary Southern mass movement against racism. Dobbs and Weiss, again the SWP nominees, went to Montgomery to aid the boycotters and then used their radio and TV time and other campaign appearances to publicize the movement and rally support for it.

In 1960, as the get-Cuba drive mounted, Dobbs visited Cuba and, on his return, made defense of the revolution a central feature of his campaign.

The 1964 campaign was focused on two issues—support to the early movement for an independent black political party and combatting the widely promoted illusion that Lyndon Johnson offered a meaningful alternative to Barry Goldwater. To a lot of people Clifton DeBerry and Edward Shaw, the SWP nominees, seemed really out of it in insisting there was no real difference between Johnson and Goldwater. But again, events soon verified this analysis.

Now in 1968, the SWP ticket and *The Militant* are continuing the fight against capitalist "peace" politicians and continuing to refuse to be taken in by pseudo-radical third parties which reject declaring themselves against the capitalist system.

**'End Capitalism to Stop War'
-- Dobbs, SWP Presidential
Nominee on NBC Network**

THE MILITANT
May 24, 1948

**'Pull U.S. Troops Out
Of Korea,' Dobbs Urges**

THE MILITANT
Sept. 15, 1952

**Answers Stevenson,
Eisenhower**

**SWP candidate Asks Unions
To Back Alabama Bus Fight**

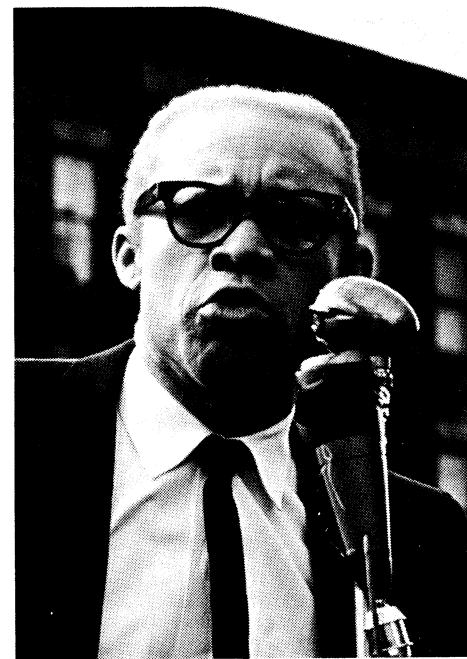
THE MILITANT
March 19, 1956

**Need \$3,000 a Week
To Operate Car Pool
In Protest Movement**

**Dobbs Opens Campaign
With TV Defense of Cuba**

THE MILITANT
May 9, 1960

**Millions Hear
L.A. Telecast**



Clifton DeBerry

and Goldwater has supported, the U.S. intervention in the Congo—white mercenaries and all.

You can't register opposition to these things by voting for Johnson or Goldwater.

A vote for DeBerry and Shaw is a vote to end the cold war. It is a vote for an end to the arms race. It is a vote for full equality. It is a vote against the witch hunt and for civil liberties. It is a vote for U.S. friendship with the Soviet Union, China, Cuba. It is a vote of support to the colonial revolution. It is a vote for social progress. In addition, it is a vote for the great liberating ideal of socialism, for an end to the exploitation of man by man. If you believe in these things, or even in only some of them, don't waste your vote on the Democrats & Republicans. Make your vote count. Vote DeBerry-Shaw.

\$10,500 raised in first two weeks of \$40,000 fund for The Militant

By George Novack, Chairman
The Militant 40th Anniversary Committee

At election time *The Militant* has invariably supported anticapitalist and independent black candidates and set forth a program of mass struggle for a socialist America. Unlike the organs of the Communist or Socialist parties, our paper has never urged a vote for any politician affiliated with the Democratic or Republican parties of big business, no matter how liberal or reformist they claimed to be.

This firm adherence to political principle was tested in 1948 when Roosevelt's ex-Vice-President, Henry Wallace, ran under the auspices of the short-lived Progressive Party as an opponent of war and a protector of world peace. Many radicals, taken in by this demagoguery, flocked to his banner at the behest of the Communist Party. *The Militant* warned that Wallace would favor peace only so long as American imperialism was not embarked on a shooting war. So it turned out. In 1950 he endorsed U. S. intervention in Korea.

During that same campaign Harry Truman, hard-pressed to out-promise Wallace, touted his Fair Deal for the people which became a raw deal once the President was returned to the White House. He set the pattern of huge promises and petty performances imitated by his Democratic successors, Kennedy, Johnson, and now Humphrey.

1948 saw the beginnings of the Cold War and the rabid witch-hunt. That year *The Militant* was the foremost journalistic partisan of the class-struggle program advocated by the presidential ticket of the Socialist Workers Party. Throughout the McCarthyite frenzy our paper fought against every violation of civil liberties, demanded equality and self-determination for black Americans, defended the welfare of the workers and held aloft the banner of socialism. It never failed to solidarize with the freedom fighters in the colonial world and the Chinese and Vietnamese revolutions.

Our position on electoral activity carried forward the best socialist traditions of this country. The Socialist Party of Debs and the early Communist movement taught millions of Americans how harmful and futile it was for socialists to work or cast a ballot for the candidates of the ruling-class parties. In this way, they built up strong allegiance to the socialist cause. From 1936 on the Stalinists, and then the Norman Thomas Socialists, started advising their followers to support "progressive" Democrats and Republicans. Their backing of Johnson in 1964 was the dismal climax to this course of surrender to liberalism, which has so demoralized the anticapitalist forces.

* * *

This year the Socialist Workers Party ticket has achieved ballot status in 20 states, the highest in its history. A national campaign of such scope demands expanded coverage by *The Militant*. Republican and Democratic strategists reported this week that their total presidential budgets would top \$20-million. *The Militant* is asking its friends to raise only \$40,000 on its 40th anniversary.

This eleven-week drive began Oct. 1. In the first two weeks our supporters from coast to coast have already sent in \$8,500 of the \$28,000 they have pledged to raise for the \$40,000 Fund.

The first enrollment in the Lifetime Militants Club has added another \$2,000 to this sum since each such \$1,000 contribution is being matched by an equivalent gift to the Fund.

Thus we have collected \$10,500 to date—a little over one-quarter of the goal. That leaves \$29,500 to be secured in the next nine weeks. Keep the coupons below coming in with your contributions, large or small, if you want to keep *The Militant* campaigning for socialism in top form in 1968.

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

Special to New Readers

If you would like to get better acquainted with THE MILITANT, you may obtain a special, introductory four-month subscription for \$1. (If you're already sold on the paper, you can help out by sending a regular one-year subscription for \$4.)

- Enclosed is \$1 for a 4 month introductory subscription.
- Enclosed is \$4 for a 1 year regular subscription.

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A MILITANT INTERVIEW

Panthers organize in Iowa

By Seth Wigderson

When the Black Panther Party began to move into the Midwest this year, one of the first groups to be formed was the Black Panther Party of Des Moines, Iowa.

While in that city recently, I interviewed two leaders of the Des Moines Panthers—Charles Knox, deputy of education, and Dan Hull, deputy of information.

They told me that, like all Panther parties, the Panthers in Des Moines are attempting to organize around the 10-point Panther program. In the coming months they hope to concentrate on the specific issues of the schools and the "pigs"—possibly organizing a school walkout.

They said that the response to the Black Panther Party in Des Moines has been favorable. "At first it was a shock," Charles Knox commented, "but then there was the realization that with the Panthers, there was somebody that is going to stand up for the masses of people—and this is an inspiration to a lot of people.

"I think that the ideology of the Black Panthers will spread," he asserted. "Black people and oppressed people of all colors can identify with the type of ideology that we are talking about. We're saying that if it's not a democratic system—then the system must go. Anybody can identify with that.

"We're saying that the government has stated in its constitution thus, thus and thus, and has outlined it to the people, and is not fulfilling its part. It also says in the Declaration of Independence that when that part is not fulfilled, when people have been oppressed for long periods of time, they have the right, duty, and responsibility to get rid of that government and replace it with a government that is going to give them life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The Panthers said that the majority of their members in Des Moines are high-school students—with some college students and some people who work.

To educate the membership, they have regular classes, the most important being the political-education classes. Dan Hull listed some of the "special interest classes," which include African history classes, classes on black arts and culture, and Swahili and Karate classes. "But," he said, "We are mainly working on the political-science classes. This is something you have to go to if you consider yourself part of the Panthers."

In describing the potential for organizing in the high schools in Iowa, Charles Knox pointed to the recent walkout in the schools in nearby Waterloo.

He said the high-school students walked out "mainly because they did not have Afro-American history or adequate representation on the student council—there were a number of grievances—but I think also underlying this, those students also recognize that this is a racist, oppressive system, and that they needed to do something about it."

Knox said that before the walkout the Des Moines Panthers had gone up to Waterloo and had presented several revolutionary plays. "When we were there, they told us they were going out, and they did go, and they did a beautiful thing," he said. "The fight they are having in Waterloo is the same as they are having in New York. They didn't accomplish getting community control—they are at one stage, where they are just saying that there are certain things they don't have that they

must have. But, you know, next time they are going to go beyond that."

When asked to comment on those people who still feel it is necessary to work within the Democratic Party, Charles Knox' reply was, "Now, those blacks who want to spend their time and energy and effort converting a party that isn't going to be converted, that's up to them. But, I think that both the Republicans and Democrats have shown where they stand—we know where they stand, and the masses of black people know where they stand." Hull added that "anybody that believes that the Democratic Party is going to be changed is nothing but a political chump."

When I asked if the Panthers are going to run candidates in Iowa, Knox replied that Panther minister of information, Eldridge Cleaver, was on the ballot in Iowa on the Peace and Freedom ticket. He said that Cleaver's ballot status had been challenged, but that the challenge was unsuccessful.

The Panthers have not as yet done much campaigning for Cleaver in Iowa, because they said they didn't know if he was going to be on the ballot, and they are also waiting for buttons and other campaign materials to arrive. They said they thought that when they did get the buttons, etc., the campaign would "definitely give us a chance to talk about our whole program."

When I asked about the relationship between the Black Panther Party and the Peace and Freedom Party, Knox replied, "Our relationship with the Peace and Freedom Party is just like our relationship with any group that wants to be involved in the revolutionary cause. The Peace and Freedom Party is involved, and we do communicate with them. We can't say that the Peace and Freedom Party has actually taken up revolutionary action, but we estimate that they are going to move toward that. And with that frame of reference we do communicate with them and hope they will. And we will do this with any group that's going to stand up and fight.

Knox commented that he had known about the Socialist Workers Party campaign before he heard about the Peace and Freedom Party, and he said that he thought the SWP campaign "is a campaign that has an impact and will continue to have an impact."

"My feeling is that I look at the Socialist Workers Party as a group that is fighting the system, and I can't help but appreciate that group. Anybody that is talking about being involved in the revolutionary struggle, I have to appreciate, no matter what the differences are among the groups, because we do need all the people who are willing to fight.

"When you start saying that the government is a 'son-of-a-bitch,' you have an impact. Even if people are afraid to vote for you, they know that there is one group that is telling the truth. Psychologically it's going to do something this year.

"Next year, the next time around, is going to be the big thing," Knox added, "because the Democratic and Republican parties and the system have been on trial for a long time. And the jury is now deliberating to give the verdict. I think the masses are deliberating right now."



George Novack, Chairman,
Militant 40th Anniversary Fund Committee
873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003

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GIs speak their minds at U of Penn meeting

By Joel Aber

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3—This evening saw another victory for the right of GIs to speak out: a panel of active-duty GIs speaking at a public meeting here in defense of freedom of speech for all citizens, including the troops. The panel was originally conceived as a defense meeting for antiwar GI Sp/4 John Allen Myers.

Despite the decision of the Army brass to back off from political intimidation of Myers at his court-martial last Tuesday, (see last week's *Militant*), tonight's meeting came off as scheduled, but with one difference: the addition of Sp/4 Allen Myers to the panel. Other members of the panel were four GIs and a WAC, all stationed at Fort Dix.

Sp/4 Cissy Dendy said, "As an American, as a woman, especially as a black woman, I must defend the right to say what I feel. I must say what I feel."

All of the panelists emphasized the pervasive fear of speaking out that exists in the Army, and they all agreed that the only way to break down this fear is to recognize and exercise one's rights. Asked if he thought he would be intimidated as a result of having come here

tonight, Sp/4 Norman Peterson said, "I don't expect any reprisals for doing something that's perfectly legal."

Since Myers' court-martial, the brass have posted a roster which all 700 men in Myers' company are ordered to sign. The statement above the list of names says, "I have read or had read to me and understand Regulation 210-27," which Myers had been charged with violating. To date only 300 signatures appear on the roster.

A girl in the audience asked if Myers' confrontation was not a signal that the forces of repression and fascism are growing strong. Sp/4 Bryan Jones explained that although Myers' case is not a legal precedent, because the charges were dropped, it is a political precedent. He added, "The important thing to remember is that if Al hadn't stood up I wouldn't have been here and this meeting wouldn't have happened."

Jones added, "I don't think that it's just a 'fluke' [as the questioner had said] that the Myers case was dropped. We must remember why the Army couldn't get anyone, out of 70 men who received leaflets, to speak against Myers. And I don't think the Army wanted to go on with the court-martial, because they later would have found out that the regulation is unconstitutional."

Also on the panel were Sp/4 Peter Kirwin and another soldier who asked that his name not be mentioned.

Richard Lesnik of the Philadelphia Student Mobilization Committee, which was one of the sponsors of the meeting, moderated the panel. The audience emptied their pockets in response to his fund appeal "so that the antiwar movement and the GIs can continue to communicate and so that we can take action to show the troops that we're the ones who are on their side." Lesnik pointed out that the Army's threats to cancel all passes from Fort Dix this weekend indicate how worried the brass are about the communication between troops and the antiwar students that would occur at the demonstration in Wrightstown Oct. 5.

Peterson summed up the mood of those GIs who have begun to speak out: "I think this case, and this meeting tonight, are just the beginning."

Ferguson and Harris sentenced to prison

"Queens 17" defendants Herman Ferguson and Arthur Harris are being held in the House of Detention in Queens after being sentenced to from three-and-a-half to seven years for supposedly "conspiring to murder Roy Wilkins."

They were both denied bail at a hearing this week. Their lawyer, Gene Ann Condon, is now filing appeal papers and continuing to seek new bail.

The day before the sentencing, a supreme-court justice ruled that Herman Ferguson's name should remain on the New York state ballot as a candidate for U. S. Senate on the Freedom and Peace Party ticket.

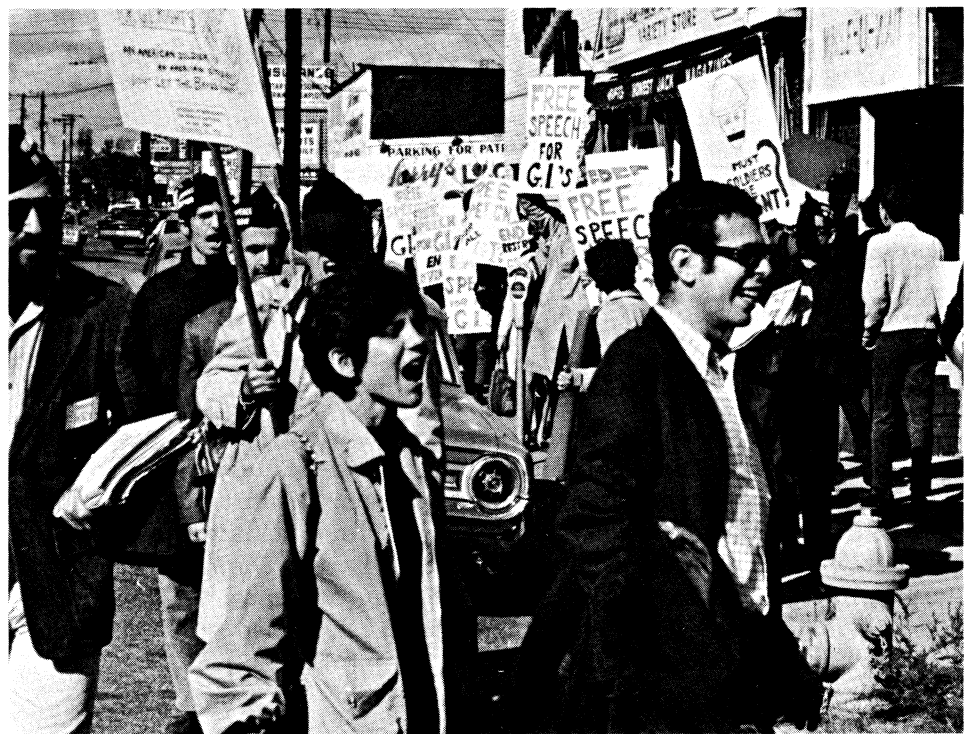


Photo by Shannon

"FREE SPEECH FOR GIs!" Demonstrators in Wrightstown, Oct. 5 (see story below).

Antiwar action near Ft. Dix by Student Mobilization

WRIGHTSTOWN, N.J., Oct. 5—Over 150 antiwar activists came from New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia to demonstrate outside Ft. Dix here today to demand that GIs be allowed to exercise their right of free speech. The demonstration was sponsored by the New York and Philadelphia Student Mobilization committees.

The brass at Ft. Dix were obviously quite worried about the effect the demonstration would have on the GIs. Last week, they issued two new regulations: 1) No GI can participate in any demonstration, in or out of uniform, and 2) No GI can talk to a reporter without an Army information officer being present.

Military police were lined up across the road leading into Ft. Dix to "prevent dem-

onstrators" from entering the base. Richard Lesnick, chairman of the Philadelphia Student Mobilization Committee, was told by the provost marshal, Col. Gill, that Gill would "apprehend any GI" who tried to join the demonstration or speak over the open mike at the rally.

The demonstrators picketed for two hours while an army helicopter circled overhead. The chants of "Free speech for GIs" were greeted by the "V" sign of the antiwar movement from several GIs who drove by. Many GIs stood across the street from the demonstration, reading leaflets handed out by the demonstrators and listening to the rally. Three members of the Philadelphia Veterans for Peace spoke, including Bill Perry, who served with the 101st Airborne in Vietnam.

GI defense committee hits Ft. Dix harassment

OCT. 9—The GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee sent a telegram of protest to Col. Collins, the commanding officer of Fort Dix, N.J., today, after learning of the illegal harassment of five GIs and one WAC at the base, who had participated in a panel discussion at the University of Pennsylvania Oct. 4.

The six expressed "their own opinions about the war in Vietnam" at the U of P meeting, the statement released by the committee said. "The next morning, after an article appeared on the meeting in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, all the participants were called in and questioned. The interrogating officials admitted that no violation of discipline had occurred and promised that no punitive action would be taken.

"On Monday, Oct. 7, however, three of the GIs, Bryan Jones, Peter Kirwin and Allen Myers, as well as the WAC, Cissy Dendy, were told they would be reassigned to new Army jobs. At the same time, the servicemen learned that they would be moved to different quarters on base. . .

"When reassigned, they were told that their loyalty had been called into question by the previous week's activity, and that they could no longer be tolerated in 'sensitive' positions. . . The military contends that although the GIs have acted legally and not contravened any Army regulations, their presence at the Philadelphia meeting put the Army 'in a bad light' and that this justifies the measures taken against them."



Photo by Manuel Russell

SANCTUARY BROKEN. FBI agents haul Pvt. Raymond Kroll, 18, out of Marsh Chapel at Boston University on Oct. 6. Kroll, opposed to the war, had claimed sanctuary in the chapel on Oct. 1. Agents rough through more than 700 college students and other war protesters to make arrest.

N.Y. protest backs Mexican students

By Melissa Singler

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—In the rush-hour crush of New Yorkers today about 250 young people demonstrated in solidarity with the protesting Mexican students who are being imprisoned, victimized and killed. The demonstration was called by The International Assembly of Revolutionary Student Movements and supported by many other organizations, including SDS, Columbia Strike Committee, Young Socialist Alliance, Communist Party, Frente Unido por la Liberacion Dominicana, Socialist Workers Party, Peace and Freedom Party, and Youth Against War and Fascism.

The demonstrators assembled at 41st St. and 5th Avenue—near the Mexican consulate. Since this is one of the most heavily traveled areas in New York City around rush hour, thousands of New Yorkers had the plight of the Mexican students

brought before them. The action began with a chanting picket line. Leafleters stood on the edges distributing leaflets that explained the events to passers-by.

After the picket line ended, several speakers explained what the demonstration was about, what students should do, and what the role of the radical movement should be.

A member of the United States Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners gave some of the facts on the repression in Mexico. Next, Bob Gebert of the Young Socialist Alliance, went over the demands of the Mexican students, explained them and called for support to them. Later, a revolutionary from France, previously a member of the banned Revolutionary Communist Youth (JCR), spoke on the need to broaden the American support movement to include thousands instead of the hundreds present.