

Witnesses Come From Militant New-Left Groups

The dozen protesters against the Vietnam war subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities for its hearings this week include members or former members of six of the most militant new-left groups.

All the groups are stridently opposed to United States policy in Vietnam. Most of them are on the far left end of the political spectrum.

Their members are mostly young people. Many of them are far more radical than their leftist forebears.

In all, the six groups contain perhaps 3,500 members, although membership rolls are generally kept secret and the groups' leaders are reluctant to talk about names and numbers.

The six groups are the Progressive Labor Party, the May 2d Movement (now defunct), the Free Student Newspaper, the Vietnam Day Committee, the Free University of New York and the United States Committee to Aid the South Vietnam.

Following are descriptions of the groups:

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

With a membership purported to be 1,000 or so, the Progressive Labor party is probably the largest of the groups. It calls itself "the new United States Communist party."

It is pro-Castro (with some recent reservations) and pro-Communist China. It has aligned itself solidly behind Mao Tse-tung's brand of Communism, as opposed to the Soviet Union's.

Five years ago—after a struggle within the Communist party U. S. A.—some 15 dissidents, including Communist party members who either resigned or were evicted, formed the Progressive Labor Movement. Last year this organization held a convention to turn

itself into the Progressive Labor party. Its chairman is Milton Rosen of New York, 39 years old, who says that the Communist party U. S. A. "was no longer a revolutionary party."

In 1963 and 1964, members of the group defied a State Department ban and traveled to Cuba.

Last December, the group's leader in Harlem, William Epton, was convicted of conspiring to riot, of advocating the overthrow of the New York State government and of conspiring to overthrow it. The charges grew out of his role in the Harlem riots during the summer of 1964.

MAY 2d MOVEMENT

The May 2d Movement went out of business sometime last spring, two years after it was formed at the National Socialist Conference at Yale. The group, calling itself a "radical student peace organization," took its name from the date of its first major demonstration, a protest against United States policies in Vietnam on May 2, 1964.

The May 2d Movement never had more than 800 members, and many of them were Progressive Labor party members who, according to new-left informants, infiltrated the organization.

The group had seven co-ordinators, including Marc Schleifer, a poet, and Richard Rhoades, now one of the editors of the Free Student Newspaper, which was the journal of the May 2d Movement.

FREE STUDENT NEWSPAPER

The seventh number of the Free Student Newspaper, which is still published intermittently in New York, came out last spring and announced to its readership (circulation unknown) the demise of the May 2d Movement.

It suggested that members of the movement join either the

Students for a Democratic Society or the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, since those groups were richer, larger and more powerful than the May 2d Movement could hope to be in any reasonable period of time.

The Free Student Newspaper hopes to continue publication on its own.

VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE

The headquarters of the Vietnam Day Committee, which was formed in the spring of 1965, are just off the campus of the University of California, Berkeley. The group is almost solely concerned with protesting against the Vietnam war, in the most militant ways its leadership and membership can invent.

There are 800 to 1,000 members, but the group has managed to promote anti-Vietnam war marches that have attracted as many as 12,000 persons.

The group has passed out leaflets to American soldiers in California calling on them to "oppose the war," and similar leaflets have been mailed to American servicemen in South Vietnam. Last year members of the Vietnam Day Committee attempted several times to block troop trains near San Francisco by leaping in front of them.

The group claims to have some 150 chapters across the country, and Jerry Rubin, 28, one of its founders, has called for a nation-wide coordinated effort on the part of the Vietnam Day Committee membership to form a "third party" of protest against the Administration's Vietnam policies.

FREE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

The catalogue of the Free University of New York which is at 20 East 14th Street, says:

"American universities have

been reduced to institutions of intellectual servitude. Students have been systematically dehumanized, deemed incompetent to regulate their own lives sexually, politically and academically."

It is a school of protest with a Marxist bent. Its director is Dr. Allen M. Krebs, 32, who was dismissed as an assistant professor of sociology at Adelphi College. He says the reason was that he went to Cuba in 1964.

Founded in July, 1964, the school now has about 300 students who pay \$24 a course. Classes are held on weekdays between 6 P.M. and midnight.

Among the courses offered are those on "Marxist Geography," "The Ideological Question in Vietnam," "The Search for Authentic Sexual Experience," "Anti-Authoritarian Anthropology" and "Hallucinogenic Drugs."

The school takes its name from a slogan, "A free university within the university," which was coined by University of California students during the Free Speech Movement demonstrations on the Berkeley campus in December of 1964.

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

The committee's founder, Walter D. Teague 3d has said he formed the group as a political arm of the Vietcong—the guerrilla fighters of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam—in the United States. The 30-year-old Greenwich Village says, however, that North Vietnamese leaders did not know he was doing so.

Mr. Teague's group claims to have about 25 members, all in the New York area. It has raised funds by selling North Vietnamese flags and propaganda tracts. The money goes, Mr. Teague says to buy medical supplies for the Vietcong.