

Antiwar GI acquitted in Army court-martial

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CHICAGO: 25,000 march against police repression and Vietnam war

photo by Lynn Henderson

RALLY. Meeting held in Chicago's Grant Park.

By Lynn Henderson

CHICAGO—More than 25,000 Chicagoans marched and rallied in the heart of the Loop Sept. 28 in the biggest and broadest antiwar demonstration in this city's history. The march and rally held on the one-month anniversary of the Democratic convention police riots was organized on the dual themes of immediate U. S. withdrawal from Vietnam and opposition to police repression of demonstrations as highlighted by the events around the Democratic Party convention.

A counterdemonstration in support of Mayor Daley was organized for the following day, with the aid of extensive newspaper publicity and distribution of a reported 60,000 leaflets. Despite the widespread advertising only 78 people marched to a rally of less than 300!

While the majority of the antiwar demonstrators were students and youth, it was a march that represented just about every stratum of Chicago life. There were men in business suits, bearded youths in sandals, girls in miniskirts. There were grandmothers and mothers, and there were fathers with their toddlers riding on their shoulders. There were priests, nuns, ministers, and even some soldiers, sailors and marines.

The march overflowed the 15 blocks of Michigan Avenue which comprised the parade route and turned this major lakefront thoroughfare into a sea of picket signs: "Free Chicago," "Support Our GIs—

Bring Them Home Now," "Daley's Action—Chicago's Shame," "Protect Us from the Cops," "Stop Beating Newsmen," "Give the Police a Flower and They Smash You—Give Them \$5 and They Let You Go."

The highly spirited marchers chanted and sang en route and invited the unusually large number of people along the way to join them. As a result a steady flow of people, usually in twos and threes, joined the march from the sidelines.

Typical were two middle-aged women with sunglasses arguing about whether to participate. One started toward the marchers, but her friend pulled her back. Thirty minutes later her friend had lost the argument. Both were in the parade.

As the march passed the Chicago Art Museum marchers made "V" signs to about 200 spectators standing on the steps. When the signal was returned by some spectators the marchers began chanting "Join us, join us."

Four or five people broke away to join the march, but then as the chanting became louder the whole mass suddenly flowed down the steps and into the march to the accompaniment of loud cheers and applause.

The rally was held in Grant Park across the street from the Conrad Hilton, the site of some of the worst police rioting during the convention week. City officials tried to deny the use of this symbolic site to the demonstrators by refusing a permit on the basis that the park was being re-

seeded. However, the officials were forced to relent in face of the determination of the Chicago Peace Council and the Citizens for a Free Chicago, the two umbrella organizations sponsoring the parade and rally.

The rally speakers, representing a broad cross section of the movement, included Sidney Lens, co-chairman of the National Mobilization Committee; Jorge Aponte, lieutenant in the New York Black Panther Party; Howard Petrick, staff member of the Student Mobilization Committee; Al Raby, a Chicago civil rights leader; history professor Staughton Lynd; and a Yippie.

The Chicago Mobilization Committee played one of the major roles in building

the demonstration. In the preceding week they distributed 30,000 leaflets at over 50 campuses in the Chicago area, in addition to organizing literature tables and providing speakers on many campuses.

In contrast to the convention week, during which the police organized countless unprovoked attacks on the demonstrators, there was an absence of any police rioting this time. In response to national and international outrage, the Daley administration had obviously decided to refrain from the illegal acts which were so common during the convention week, thereby making this a peaceful demonstration from beginning to end.

SWP wins initial N.Y. ballot victory

By Jon Britton

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 — The Socialist Workers presidential ticket won an initial victory when it was ruled on the New York ballot yesterday. State Supreme Court Justice Edward S. Conway overturned a fraudulent move by Secretary of State John P. Lomenzo to deny a ballot position to Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle. However the secretary of state is appealing this

decision and a hearing is slated in the Appellate Division Oct. 7.

Justice Conway also ruled that Herman Ferguson, U.S. senatorial candidate of the Freedom and Peace Party and well-known black militant, was entitled to a place on the ballot. This too is being appealed by the secretary of state. Lomenzo had sought to bar Ferguson on the pretext that he had filed a defective acceptance form and, more

(Continued on page 9)

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Vol. 32—No. 41



Friday, October 11, 1968

Halstead rates "very good to excellent" — Murray Kempton

Following are major excerpts from Murray Kempton's Sept. 27 column in the *New York Post*. The column was titled, "The Other Candidates (1)."

I made the mistake a few years ago of telling David Susskind that I had given up voting. Susskind . . . reeled with enough shock at this confession to instruct me that not voting is the only social offense unforgivable in the American canon. I have since done my best to reform.

But this happens, at the top of the line, to be a year putting insupportable stress on regenerate addicts of abstention from the polls. We must seek the off brand. What follows then is the first of what I hope will be a series of reports on Presidential Candidates of Whom You May Never Have Heard, a category which starts with an immeasurable advantage over those of whom you have.

Fred Halstead (Rating, Very Good to Excellent) is the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party. His party is a part of the political estate of the late Leon Trotsky, a highly flamboyant personality, whose heirs always surprise you by how sober and American they are. One or two Trotskyites of my acquaintance began, in fact, as Taft Republicans in Ohio.

* * *

Halstead is just back from Saigon; he is the only Presidential candidate so far to go there for no other purpose than talking to his constituents. He told them, of course, that he was against the war and even passed out leaflets to that effect in Saigon. He visited the Army base at Long Binh, was admitted, and sat around the PX and exchanged ideas with the troops.

"When I got to Long Binh, I told the guard," Halstead says, "'I'm a candidate from the states,' and he let me right in. All they listen for is the accent."

Halstead is a comfortable-looking 40-year-old with glasses. He fits both my own special middle-class bias in favor of revolutionaries who wear neckties and the general ruling-class prejudice in favor of anyone who wears neckties.

He found the troops polite, interested and unhappy. "A minority were in favor of the war, a larger minority were outright against the war, and the rest were just confused. It's a little hard to get around to the war; there is just a general malaise; everyone is introspective, intense and nervous; the soldiers in Saigon are just a corner of the whole country."

Apparently, if you are serious and contained enough about it, you can say anything you want to about the war in Saigon, so long as you say it to Americans; the government of South Vietnam has a reputation for losing its temper if it catches you talking this way to its constituents. We have come in America to a point where Fred Halstead and our soldiers can exchange ideas which used to be thought of as close to treason and the Army no longer knows what to do about it.

* * *

Fred Halstead came home to the teachers strike. He is a union garment cutter and a member of the PTA of PS 33 in Chelsea. His PTA had a rough meeting this week before voting 28 to 23 to reopen the school despite the strike. Halstead voted with the majority; his daughter Laura's teacher, the union chairman, led the argument to keep the school closed.

"Afterwards, my daughter cried," Fred Halstead says. "'My father's on one side and my teacher's on the other. What I am going to do?' I told her I thought it would work out; I think it will."

Perhaps we are not as unlucky in our candidates as we think. Fred Halstead can go to Saigon and come back talking about divided, unhappy young men and not cardboard symbols painted to suit his political position; and he can come home to struggle quietly and soberly and in fairness to both sides with the same problem that is agonizing many other parents all over this town today.

Our politics is in a rather extraordinary condition when the first candidate you see who sounds like a real person and not some poor painted doll turns out to be the Trotskyite candidate.

Union tops vs. union teachers

Community control and teachers' rights

New York, N.Y.

As a teacher I wish to thank Alex Harte for his excellent article [See *The Militant*, Sept. 20] on the real issues at stake in the walkout of the United Federation of Teachers in New York.

More and more union teachers are refusing to follow the leadership of the UFT in its war against community control of public education. Teachers' rights and security are best protected by a real partnership of teachers with black and Puerto Rican communities.

C. S.

Parents organize

Brooklyn, N.Y.

During the present New York teachers' strike, the schools in the nearly all-black Bedford-Stuyvesant area and surrounding neighborhoods in Brooklyn are showing the beginnings of great cooperation in successfully initiating community control.

A good example of this is P. S. 20, an elementary school in our neighborhood which has been open and functioning every day during the past two weeks with a staff of about 30 teachers, office workers, custodial and cafeteria employees and an average of 500 students.

The night before the strike began, a meeting of the PTA was held to plan for the following days. Lesson plans were made and parents were called in to help with teaching, registration of new students, and lunchroom activity. By Wednesday the teachers had returned to school, and the situation was back to normal. But then on Friday, with the resumption of the strike, the parents saw the need for long-range organization. Leaflets were distributed, posters hung in store windows, and a sound truck traveled through the area for nine hours on Saturday, announcing a public community meeting for Sunday night, and urging parents to send their children to school during the strike.

At the meeting, the parents decided that a letter would be sent to each teacher requesting that he or she return to school now.

Neither the parents nor the teachers involved in this struggle for self-determination of the black community, show any signs of weakening or demoralization; on the contrary, they are using each additional day of this strike as time for increased thought-out militant action. Perhaps an indication of this changed situation is a quotation that appears on the hallway bulletin board that last winter sported the clichés of Washington and Lincoln. It now reads: "This generation, especially of our people, has a burden, more so than any other time in history. The most important thing that we can learn to do today is think for ourselves" . . . Malcolm X, December 31, 1964.

M. H.

Student leader opposes Cordier

New York, N.Y.

The candidate for assemblyman in the 67th district of New York City of the Independent Socialist Party (West Side Committee for Independent Political Action) is Manuela Dobos, a leader of the Graduate Student Union at Columbia University. The GSU is one of the four campus organizations opposing Dr. Andrew W. Cordier, the new acting president of Columbia, as the replacement

for Grayson Kirk, the previous president. The other three campus organizations opposing Cordier are the Strike Steering Committee, Students for a Democratic Society, and Students for a Restructured University.

Cordier's offer of amnesty is an attempt to divide the student body. A series of demonstrations and rallies, planning sessions, etc., are scheduled to unite the entire student body against the administration of Columbia and to lead the faculty in struggle. The faculty has been wavering and ready to default in the face of the most minimal concessions made by the administration.

Hugh Frankenthaler

Campus antimilitarism

New York, N.Y.

I didn't realize just how deeply the current radicalization at Columbia had gone until the other day I saw the poster which the school's lightweight - football coach is using to recruit students to the team. The poster says: "Against the war? Help beat Army and Navy!"

Robert Gebert

Acknowledgement

Miami, Fla.

Enclosed is a contribution of \$10 for *The Militant*. Please acknowledge through the paper.

Reader

Political prisoners and Rivera murals

Little Rock, Ark.

On vacation in Mexico this summer, I saw the reconstruction of the famous Diego Rivera mural which in the original was destroyed by Nelson Rockefeller, which is now in the Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City. Among very much else, it depicts Trotsky and James P. Cannon holding a red banner

Letters from our readers

This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.

on which is inscribed: "Workers of the world unite in the Fourth International!" This is very ironic, considering the fact that so many of the Mexican Trotskyists are in jail!

Even more ironic are the murals in the National Palace—which contains most of the important government offices—also by Rivera, depicting events in Mexico's history from the earliest times and culminating in the proletarian revolution, led by the gigantic shade of Karl Marx pointing to a futuristic Mexico City with glass domes and elevated tramways. What a farce, considering the recent efforts of the reactionary PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party, Mexico's long-standing governing party] clique to put down leftist dissent!

I very much wanted to visit the Trotsky museum in Coyoacan, but was unfortunately unable to make it.

And everywhere of course is disgusting poverty amidst fantastic riches. Grand cathedrals rise amidst the squalor, to paraphrase Phil Ochs. Thank God there are revolutionists willing to risk their lives to end such misery and degradation to the human form and spirit!

G. S.

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.

'Lifetime Militants' will boost Fortieth Anniversary Fund

By George Novack, chairman
The Militant 40th Anniversary Committee

Last week we announced the launching of the national campaign to raise \$40,000 from readers and supporters to celebrate the 40th anniversary of *The Militant* and make possible its program of improvement. The campaign will extend for 11 weeks from Oct. 1 to Dec. 15.

Enthusiasm for the Fund has quickly taken hold. The early contributions are coming in and the first report of the results will appear in next week's issue.

We propose to attain the \$40,000 goal in two ways. First, \$28,000 has been allotted to supporters in different areas of the country from Boston to Seattle who have loyally sustained our publication in the past and never failed to respond to our appeals for aid.

Second, the remaining \$12,000 is to be secured by special means through the Lifetime Militants Club. Membership in this group is limited to those who make an exceptional contribution of \$1,000 or more to the Fund. Actually, each such donor will be giving twice that amount—and here's the reason why.

A generous friend of the paper has agreed to match every \$1,000 contribution with an equivalent gift to the Fund. This means that the entire \$12,000 required above ordinary contributions can be realized with only six \$1,000 memberships in the Lifetime Militants Club.

In addition to aiding *The Militant*, commemorating its 40th year of disseminating socialist ideas, and doubling the donation, there are further inducements to joining the Club. Each \$1,000 contributor will receive a special facsimile of the historic first issue of *The Militant* dated Nov. 15, 1928, signed by two noted veterans of American socialism and founders of the paper, James P. Cannon and Vincent R. Dunne. Each will also be entitled to a lifetime subscription to *The Militant*.

* * *

The Club has already enrolled its first charter member. Appropriately enough, he is another veteran of the struggle for civil liberties and socialism in the United States. He is "the legless veteran," James Kutcher, who was the central figure in one of the most dramatic and successful battles against the federal witch-hunters in the 1940s and 1950s.

Jimmy, who had both legs shot off during a World War II landing in Italy, was fired from his clerk's job in the Newark Veterans Administration in 1948 because of his avowed membership in the Socialist Workers Party. On the same ground he was later deprived of his amputee pension and he and his aged parents threatened with eviction from an urban housing project.

It took eight years and eleven administrative hearings and legal actions before his persecutors were defeated on all three counts and he was returned to his job by the courts with back pay. Jimmy personified uncompromising opposition to the cruel injustice of official McCarthyism.

The Militant was one of the first and firmest journalistic defenders of the Case of the Legless Veteran. So it's proper that he should head the list of the Lifetime Militants Club 20 years later.

* * *

We realize that only a few of our friends can equal Jimmy's initiative. But many others can give a boost of their own to the rest of the Fund. One dollar is as welcome as \$1,000—particularly if a thousand or more of these come in!

There's a coupon on this page to facilitate your own contribution. Use it after you've read this week's news.



DURING WITCH-HUNT ATTACK. James Kutcher, with canes, with his father in 1948.

Semi-Monthly Organ of the Opposition Group in the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"It is necessary that every member of the Party should study calmly and with the greatest objectivity, first the substance of the differences of opinion, and then the development of the struggles within the Party. Neither the one nor the other can be done unless the documents of both sides are published. He who takes somebody's word for it is a hopeless idiot, who can be disposed of with a simple gesture of the hand."—Lenin

The MILITANT

VOL. 1, No. 1 NEW YORK, N. Y., NOVEMBER 15, 1928 PRICE 5 CENTS

For the Russian Opposition!

Against Opportunism and Bureaucracy in the Workers Communist Party of America!

A STATEMENT TO AMERICAN COMMUNISTS BY JAMES P. CANNON, MARTIN ABERN AND MAX SHACHTMAN

On October 27 the undersigned members of the Central Executive Committee were declared expelled from the Party for the views expressed in our statement to the Political Committee on the same date, which is printed below. This action, taken by the Political Committee in violation of the Party constitution, without even the formality of a meeting of the Central Executive Committee to which we were elected by the Party convention, was designed to deprive the Party members of the opportunity to hear our views and to insure themselves against any opposition in the forthcoming Party discussion and election to the Party convention. Our views relate to principle questions upon which it is not possible for revolutionaries to remain silent. We proposed to defend these views in the Party according to the rules for Party discussion laid down in the Party constitution. The discussion of the Party constitution and the denial of the right of appeal to the Party members in order to bring our position before them. We will continue to expand our views in the columns of *The Militant* until our Party rights are restored.—Editor.

1. In the view of the necessity of concentrating the full attention of the Party on the election campaign, we have refrained up till now from any statement or step calculated to open a Party discussion on disputed questions until the election campaign will have been ended and the pre-convention discussion opened.

2. We have definite views on a series of fundamental questions vitally affecting the whole future of the Party and the Comintern which it was our intention to bring before the Party in the pre-convention discussion period.

3. The "discussion" of these questions conducted up till now has not been a real discussion since many of the documents—in our opinion some of the most important political documents of our time—have been suppressed and concealed from the parties of the Comintern or presented to them in garbled form. The opportunity which has come to us in the recent period to read a number of these documents, dealing with some of the most disputed problems of the Comintern in the past five years, together with the rapid confirmation of their correctness by the whole course of events, have shaped our views and convictions. We consider it our revolutionary duty to defend these views before the Party.

4. We had intended to undertake this task at the opening of the Party discussion after the election campaign. However, the arbitrary actions already taken against us (our removal from all positions on October 16) and the plain indications shown in the present hearing of the intention to take further organizational measures against the Opposition, in the absence of which we have participated in the Party convention, have led us to believe that it is necessary to bring our position before the Party in the present period.

5. We present them here in outline form and will elaborate on them more fully in our appeal to the Central Executive Committee against the actions taken by the Politcom.

6. So stand on the main line of the document entitled "The Right Danger in the American Party" (excepting certain erroneous formulations dealing with the world position and role of American imperialism), presented to the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern by the Opposition, in the absence of which we have participated in the Party convention, have led us to believe that it is necessary to bring our position before the Party in the present period.

7. The problems of the American Party are organically bound up with the fundamental questions confronting the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Comintern, and cannot be solved separately from them. The left wing of the American Party, taking shape in the principle struggle against the right wing leadership of the Party (Lovestone-Pepper group) will go forward only insofar as it recognizes the necessity of a struggle against the right danger on an international scale and links up its fight in the American Party with the Bolshevik fight for the fundamental tenets of Leninism in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and in the Comintern.

8. The Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by L. D. Trotsky has been fighting for the unity of the Comintern and all its sections on the basis of the victory of Leninism. The correctness of the position taken by the Russian Opposition over a period of five years of struggle has been fully confirmed by events.

9. The struggle led by Trotsky since 1923 for Party democracy and against bureaucratism in the Comintern is a necessary part of the struggle for the unity of the Comintern and all its sections on the basis of the victory of Leninism.

10. The correctness of the position taken by the Russian Opposition over a period of five years of struggle has been fully confirmed by events.

11. The struggle led by Trotsky since 1923 for Party democracy and against bureaucratism in the Comintern is a necessary part of the struggle for the unity of the Comintern and all its sections on the basis of the victory of Leninism.

Letter from James Kutcher

Dear George:

Here's a \$1,000 check to count me in as one of the Lifetime Militants. To my mind it is a small repayment not only for what *The Militant* did years ago to help publicize and raise money for my own case but even more for all it has done to present the facts of life about this capitalist society.

While the paper holds fast to its own views, it has always been ready to

collaborate with others in furthering the interests of the movement as a whole. This has been especially clear in connection with the part it has played in building the antiwar movement.

But what has appealed most to me is its consistent defense of everyone's civil rights and civil liberties. It really applies the principle of: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Jimmy Kutcher

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

I want to help expand and improve *The Militant*.

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____

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In celebration of the fortieth anniversary of *The Militant*, a special facsimile issue of Volume 1, Number 1 has been issued. Copies, on durable paper, are available at \$1 each.

History comes alive as you read this first issue which announces formation of a Left Opposition to combat developing Stalinist opportunism within the Communist Party and Third International.

With that act, a handful of revolutionary fighters declared their determination to preserve the principles of revolutionary Marxism and to oppose Stalinist efforts to divert the international class struggle.

By keeping alive the principles of authentic Marxism during those difficult years, those revolutionary fighters helped lay the basis for today's growing international revolutionary movement.

Their founding program is outlined in Vol. 1, Number 1 of *The Militant*. It's fascinating reading and very relevant for today.

Send your dollar for a copy to:

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873 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10003



Photos by Shannon

Fred Halstead talking with GI at Fort Dix (left); MPs immediately approach (center) and then prevent Halstead from talking with his GI constituents.

Antiwar GI wins Fort Dix trial

By Larry Seigle

FORT DIX, N.J., Oct. 1—A legal and political victory of importance for American soldiers and for the antiwar movement was won here today when a ruling of "not guilty" in the case of Sp/4 Allen Myers was handed down in a summary court-martial.

A few minutes after the verdict was announced, however, the Army brass made it perfectly clear that they intend to continue to attempt to prevent free discussion at Fort Dix. Military Police took Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, into custody and escorted him off the base under armed guard. Halstead had been distributing copies of his "Open Letter to GIs on the '68 Elections" to off-duty GIs outside a PX across the street from the court-martial building. Halstead was at the court-martial to express his support for Myers and the right of GIs to distribute antiwar literature.

The decision by the Army brass to back down from its attack on Myers was made for two reasons. First, the prosecution's case collapsed in the court-martial under the skillful legal attack of Capt. David Kahn, Myers' military attorney, and the apparent unwillingness of two of the Army's own witnesses to make a case against Myers. Secondly, the Army brass was keenly aware that the GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee had mobilized support for the case, and had urged the press to be there to cover the trial.

Myers, who is a member of the Young

Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Workers Party and had been active in the antiwar movement before being drafted, was charged under Article 92 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (disobeying an order). The order that he was accused of violating was Fort Dix Regulation 210-27, prohibiting the distribution of leaflets and other printed matter that is "in bad taste," "prejudicial to good order," or "subversive."

The leaflet that Myers was charged with handing out on Aug. 19 was published by the Philadelphia Student Mobilization Committee, and was entitled "Support Our Men in Vietnam, Not Those Who Send Them There." It invited GIs who were interested in talking with antiwar civilians to contact the Philadelphia SMC.

Before the witnesses were called, the defense made a series of motions that exposed the completely arbitrary and illegal nature of the regulation, the specific charge, and the whole court-martial itself. One of the main defense arguments was that the regulation violated the Bill of Rights. In an unexpected move, the Summary Court Officer, Capt. Jeffrey Weiner, stated that this constitutional question was within the jurisdiction of the court-martial and was a valid line of defense. He announced that he would rule on the constitutional question after the testimony was heard.

All other defense motions were quickly denied, including a motion to postpone the court-martial until a time when Myers' civilian counsel Michael Kennedy could be present.

The Army's first witness was Myers' former commanding officer, who was supposed to prove that the regulation had been posted, and that Allen had had knowledge of it. Under cross-examination he admitted that the order "could have been torn down five minutes after I put it up" and he had absolutely no way of knowing whether Myers had ever seen the regulation.

The second witness, Pvt. Terry Gorman, had distributed leaflets with Myers, but had elected to accept punishment without a fight and testify for the prosecution. He squirmed on the witness chair throughout his testimony.

He described how Myers had asked him to come with him to pass out the leaflets. "I didn't think it was subversive or anything else," he volunteered. He readily admitted that he hadn't actually seen Myers distribute any leaflets. But the real surprise came when he willingly stated, under slight prodding from the defense attorney, that he had discussed the case and his testimony with the brass beforehand. He admitted that he did "have something riding on the outcome of the trial," clearly implying that he had been offered a deal.

The final prosecution witness was Pvt. Gonzalez, who had originally called the attention of the MPs to the leaflet. He was supposed to identify Myers as the one who had distributed the leaflets. He was handed a copy of the leaflet and asked to read it for identification. "I can't read it, I don't have my glasses," was the reply. Under questioning, he admitted that he couldn't read a single word on the page.

The Summary Court Officer had no choice but to recess the court and ask Gonzalez to go find his glasses. Fifteen minutes later, Pvt. Gonzalez returned, without his glasses. "I couldn't find them," was his explanation.

At that point Weiner announced that the government had concluded its case, and he informed Capt. Kahn that he would

entertain a motion for a finding of not guilty at that time. Kahn rose and moved for such a finding "on at least eight grounds."

When Kahn started to list his reasons, Weiner interrupted him. "That won't be necessary," he said, and announced a verdict of not guilty "for lack of evidence." The defense witnesses, including a number of GIs who were prepared to testify on behalf of Myers, were never called.

Following the adjournment, Myers held an impromptu news conference with reporters outside. He hailed the outcome as a victory for all enlisted men. "I am sure the soldiers at Ft. Dix will be delighted when they hear of the verdict," he said.

As Myers, some of the witnesses, newsmen and spectators stood outside the building discussing the case, they were watched by more than a dozen MPs and Military Intelligence officers, who stood nervously by. A small group of soldiers stood across the street outside a PX, curious about what was happening.

Fred Halstead walked over to the PX. He passed out a few copies of his "Letter to GIs" and reprints of a news article from the *New York Times* which reported on his distribution of his election campaign literature to GIs in Vietnam in August.

Immediately, the MPs ran over and surrounded him. They took him to the Provost Marshal's office, where he was handed a formal "Notice of Ejection" from the base, and escorted by two patrol cars off the premises. The letter serves warning that Halstead may face federal prosecution if he attempts to reenter the base.

A reporter from the Camden *Courier-Post* was also taken into custody for allegedly "pushing a captain" while Halstead was being surrounded. The reporter was later released.

After Halstead was hauled off several of Myers' supporters struck up conversations with GIs outside the PX. The brass were very edgy by this time and ordered the MPs to clear the entire area of GIs. At least one GI was reprimanded by an MP simply for asking one of Myers' supporters, "What's going on here?"

The victory in the case marks an auspicious beginning for the GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee, which took the Myers defense as its first case. The committee has been set up to handle cases of GIs who have their constitutional rights interfered with by military authority.

The committee is also handling the case of Pfc. Walter Kos, who has been threatened with a court-martial on charges similar to those leveled against Myers. Because of the efforts of the committee, and Rowland Watts, Kos' attorney, the court-martial has been put off, and restrictions on Kos have been lifted, although he still faces the threat of a new court-martial.

The committee needs money to pay for the cost of publicizing these cases and for legal expenses. Contributions can be sent to: GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee, Box 355, Old Chelsea Station, N. Y., N. Y. 10011.



photo by Shannon

INTERVIEW. Sp/4 Allen Myers being interviewed by newsmen after court-martial which found antiwar GI "not guilty."

Paul Boutelle tells students to link with antiwar GIs

Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Vice President, gave his views on developing ties between GIs and the antiwar movement in an interview over the campus radio station at Reed College in Portland, Oregon last week. Excerpts from the interview were reprinted in Portland's underground press, the *Willamette Bridge*.

Boutelle was asked by the station interviewer what he thought of the view held by some in the antiwar movement which places guilt for the war on the individual GI, "as opposed to the system."

"This is the wrong tactic," Boutelle said. "Our program of trying to reach GIs and being sympathetic toward them has been paying off, and other people are beginning to see this now."

"The history of revolutionary struggle shows that you can win soldiers over to a revolutionary movement and that you can get sympathy from the rank and file population," Boutelle commented.

"I was with Afro-Americans Against the War in Vietnam, The Black United Action Front, and also I was with the Spring Mobilization Committee—all of these organizations were involved in protests against the war. There were times when I would send out letters to relatives of . . . GIs, or GIs who were wounded, letters trying to explain to them about the war, and giving our sympathy with them as far as bringing their son back home—trying to involve them in the antiwar movement."

A talk with a GI at Ft. Dix

By Melissa Singler

FORT DIX, N.J.—The young man I was talking to could have been a member of a local Vietnam committee or SDS. As we stood talking, he spoke in agitated tones about the Vietnam war, world events and rebellion against authority. But, instead of being in front of some campus building, we were standing in front of the general court at Fort Dix and the young man was a GI.

I had just sat through the court-martial of Sp/4 Allen Myers of Fort Dix. This soldier hadn't known anything about the trial—he had just been walking past the court building when he spotted us. Like many other GIs, he stopped across the street to watch the crowd of GIs, antiwar supporters of Myers, MPs, newspapermen, TV men and brass, milling around in front of the court. I looked across and gave him a smile, someone else made the antiwar movement's "V" sign and in an instant the GI was across the street and standing among us.

He told us a lot of interesting things about

GI attitudes toward the war. He said that most of the guys on the base were against the war—and that all of the guys he'd met that were back from Vietnam were against the war.

He related a story about an unusual event that had occurred at Fort Dix while he was there. In order to prepare the GIs for contact with demonstrators, the Army organized a mock demonstration. Some GIs were dressed like hippies, antiwarriors, etc., and given signs to carry while they chanted and yelled. Other GIs were to play the role of "real" GIs and arrest the "demonstrators." This whole game was proceeding along pretty well, with "real" GIs lifting "demonstrator" GIs into trucks, etc., when some "crazy lifers" (career soldiers) ran onto the scene and began beating the "demonstrators" and dragging them across the field. The pseudo-demonstrators were smashed around pretty hard and by the end of the "lesson," the GIs had learned something—but not exactly what the brass had in mind.

FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK PRESS:

Socialist democracy and internationalism

By Ilios Jannakakis

One of the principal objectives sought by the Kremlin in the occupation of Czechoslovakia was to end freedom of the socialist press. And one of the main targets under fire was Literarni Listy, which provided a forum for critical thought.

When Literarni Listy went underground after the invasion, the Soviet occupiers continued their relentless effort to track down its editors. Pravda, for instance, on Sept. 1 described the weekly newspaper as a "vipers' nest" and said that it was "continuing to play its evil role as one of the chief ideological centers of the counter-revolution" and "carrying on just as though nothing had happened."

"The sooner the nest is wiped out, the better for the Czechoslovak people and intellectuals whose minds it is poisoning," Pravda continued.

"It is plain to every sensible person that this game cannot go on. The counter-revolutionary forces must be curbed, and curbed they shall be."

As an example of the kind of material that was appearing in Literarni Listy and that was so obnoxious in the eyes of the Moscow bureaucracy, we are publishing below an article which appeared in the June 18 issue. Those who believe that there must have been some substance to all the Kremlin's frenetic propaganda about "counterrevolutionary" danger in Czechoslovakia are invited to study the article with careful attention.

The translation is by Intercontinental Press.

* * *

One of the most serious consequences of the so-called period of deformations



SOVIET OCCUPATION. Troops man tanks in Prague.

was the debasement of "proletarian internationalism" among the masses to a meaningless slogan, to opportune and opportunistic propaganda. This reduction of internationalism as *action, involvement, and a moral value* to a conventional "pose" established by directives and devoid of initiative helped in large measure to produce a total stagnation of political life.

This process of the abasement of proletarian internationalism has its origins in the Stalinist policy toward the individual Communist movements. An unalterable principle of this policy can be expressed this way: in serving the immediate interests of the Soviet Union, you serve the long-term interests of the world proletariat.

This principle took the form of a dogma excluding any consideration of the interests of the other Communist movements. Unquestioning subordination of the world movement to a single center (the Comintern and later the Cominform) meant that the Communist parties were sacrificed. The Communists in foreign countries were placed in a dilemma. They had to defend a policy often in contradiction to their own tactical objectives.

Total fusion of parties and states in a series of countries makes it virtually impossible for Communists to take any position of their own in regard to international events. In a broader sense, the solidarity of various layers of the population with this or that development was only an expression of diplomatic relations among states, not a demonstration of any real moral or other involvement in concrete struggles of democrats in other countries.

It is one of the most tragic paradoxes in the socialist world that neither Communists nor other citizens receive accurate, objective information about what is going on in other revolutionary movements. What is worse, they get "tendentious" information totally out of line with reality. This lack of information combined with the almost complete indifference of a people enmeshed in primitive "economism," whose indifference is magnified by a feeling of absolute helplessness with regard to changing anything in their country—all these factors nourished a narrow blind nationalism of the worst variety and made an anti-internationalist of socialist man.

Another important manifestation of this distortion of proletarian internationalism should also be stressed—mistrust. The terrible heritage of Stalinism has caused more damage to the Communist movement than all the direct attacks of the class enemy.

The fate of the foreign Communists who took refuge in the USSR before the war is still shrouded in tragic mystery. A foreign Communist was immediately doubly suspicious, as a foreigner and as a Communist. This is a further paradox which should be explained to the socialist public. This distrust also extended to the other socialist countries. As a result visits by "unofficial" foreign Communists, that is those not officially recommended by their respective parties, were limited as much as possible.

These obviously are only some of the more superficial manifestations of the debasement of internationalism. The deeper cause of this policy of "directives" which deformed all expressions of solidarity and aid—which "rectified" whole lectures and resolutions, and, most importantly, ignored the intellectuals and students (two of the most active social strata in the West)—

was the great gap between the words and deeds of the Communist parties which had achieved power.

On the other hand, it cannot be forgotten that the socialist world has helped the great postwar revolutionary movement materially and politically and is continuing to do so. Such help, however, is often given not only to real progressive movements but to openly antisocialist states and governments as well. All this is "justified" by economic or diplomatic considerations.

Such justification, however, further confuses and discredits the concept of proletarian internationalism; it deprives it of its ethic. And this is all the more true because there is often an attempt to suppress everything that does not conform strictly to the line being advanced. Sapped by its contradictions, this deformed concept of internationalism becomes a mere meaningless slogan in the minds of the masses, which often merely covers up the expedients of an immoral policy.

There are many examples of this. Let us mention only the most outrageous. Except for one good article by J. Boucka in *Plamen* (1963) and a short note in *Rude Pravo*, not a single word has ever been said about the fate of the Egyptian Communists under Nasser, about the terrible concentration camps in the desert, or about the use of torture in questioning, or about the Egyptian police being directed by Nazi war criminals. Nor was anything said about the fate of the Syrian Communists at the height of the Egyptian-Syrian union.

Reports smuggled out of the Egyptian prisons, statements exposing the arbitrary actions of the military government, and, of course, resolutions of illegal organizations received no notice in the socialist world. Even in the case of Ben Bella and the Algerian Communists, there was not one "guideline" to arouse public opinion, not one committee went to work to determine what was going on or to appeal for justice in behalf of the political prisoners.

The situation was all the more senseless because the official propaganda of the socialist countries praised governments which the Arab Communists sharply criticized. Instead of public analysis of the complex problem of the regimes in those countries, myths were fostered. No one should be surprised that these myths had to be paid for dearly later on.

There is also the case of Vietnam. And here in this concrete case we must make a comparison with the situation in the West. If any event has aroused public opinion in the West, it has been that war. We find Vietnam everywhere, on the street corners, in the newspapers, in meetings. This subject stands out in all discussions. The public is provided with detailed information on all aspects of the war. The West is involved in this war and demonstrations of solidarity there are not gestures but means of applying real pressure.

The lofty calm that reigns in the rest of Europe [the East] on this subject contrasts starkly. It must be stated that socialist public opinion has remained outside this outspoken movement of solidarity. The organized meetings and resolutions have expressed only "guidelines" from the top and have been strikingly cool.

The same is true for Greece. There is

a yawning gap between the feverish activity in the West and the indifference in the socialist countries. Public opinion in the Western countries is outraged at the coup d'état and there are stormy demonstrations of solidarity with the Greek democrats. In the other countries [of Eastern Europe] there is an almost total lack of the most elementary solidarity.

Latin America, differences in the revolutionary movement, Che Guevara, the Tricontinental Congress, and the Cuban policy are spoken of only in whispers. It was a long time before even a little reliable information about China began to appear and the situation is not much better with respect to Africa.

The lack of information, of initiative, the immediate interests of state diplomacy

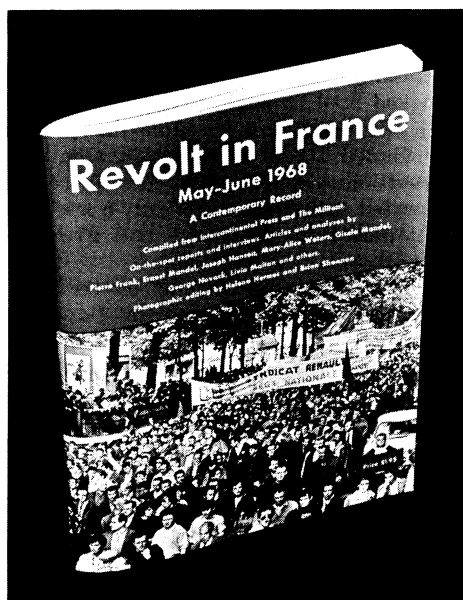
"Latin America, differences in the revolutionary movement, Che Guevara, the Tricontinental Congress, and the Cuban policy are spoken of only in whispers. . . ."

"The lack of information, of initiative . . . caused all strata of the population to lose any sense of internationalism." — article in Literarni Listy, now outlawed by Soviet occupation.

combined with "directives" from the party apparatus, the narrow economism that marked the mentality of the people—all these separate deformations together created an atmosphere of total resignation in which everything was run from above. This resulted in a demobilization of public opinion on national problems which in turn caused all strata of the population to lose any sense of internationalism.

Today, when the democratization of public life is giving the Czechoslovak people experience in international affairs, the demand is arising among the broadest strata of the nation—though still timidly—for support from world progressive opinion. And, at the same time, the people are becoming conscious that they cannot remain indifferent to developments affecting other countries.

This reawakening may mark the first step toward revival of a spirit of internationalism purged of formalism. One of the gauges of real democratization, of democratic socialism is undoubtedly the extent to which citizens from different strata of the population are involved in the events which are milestones in the development of the world we live in.



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N.Y. Black Panthers discuss their ideas at Militant Forum

By Dick Roberts

NEW YORK — Three leaders of the New York Black Panther Party discussed their program and activities at a packed meeting of the Militant Labor Forum here Sept. 25. The three panelists were deputy minister of information Fred Richardson, Lieut. Jorge Aponte, and New York Panther captain, Joudon Ford.

The audience of over 300 contributed \$280 in a collection taken to support Panther activities, particularly in defense work. As on the West Coast, the New York Panthers have been subject to continual harassment and arrests by the police force.

The three speakers covered a wide variety of topics ranging from the New York teachers' strike to the successes of the Cuban revolution. Their remarks provided an informative picture of the thinking and nature of their movement. They stressed these points:

- The fact that the Black Panther Party is not at war with the police department. "We are at war with the establishment . . . with imperialism both inside the country and outside of it," Fred Richardson stated.

- The worldwide character of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, including all oppressed peoples of all races.

- The necessity of black control of the black community; self-defense of the community through black policing of black communities; the necessity of organizing the community to achieve these ends.

- The necessity of coalitions between oppressed peoples to bring about change; the national alliance between the Black Panther Party and the Peace and Freedom Party as a "working example" of such a coalition.

Fred Richardson devoted his talk to a detailed account of police attacks and acts of attempted intimidation of the Panthers. The facts he presented made clear that media propaganda charges of Panther assaults on the police is once again a case of making the victim appear the criminal and the criminal the victim.

Lieut. Aponte declared total support to the Ocean Hill-Brownsville community in its fight against the racist New York teachers union bureaucracy.

Education

"We want education that exposes the true nature of this racist, decadent society, an education that teaches us our true history and an education that teaches us our true role in this society. In order to get that we

strongly believe in community control of our schools."

Aponte stressed that it was a question of black survival. "I remember that when I was a kid and went to the Museum of Natural History, my white teacher said 'There is a statue of an American Indian. He used to roam the plains.'

"And I looked at the statue. If black people don't get themselves together pretty soon, some white kids might go to that very same museum and see a statue of a black man. 'They used to roam the streets.'"

Ford, who was the major speaker and answered questions in the discussion period following the presentations, pointed out that racism must be clearly understood as a tool of imperialism "to divide people so that they will spend time and energy fighting among themselves on ridiculous, nonsensical issues, and ignore the true villain and murderer of mankind."

He declared "It must be realized that the enemy in America and the enemy of mankind is not any one race, not any one group, it is the capitalist, imperialist dog. It is those people who manipulate the minds and activities of others, who are truly colonizing the world, the big capitalists of America."

He pointed out that "perhaps some people might want a black separatist state. It is my personal opinion that if they really want it they are entitled to it. But this goal can never be realized as long as imperialist America survives."

U.S. imperialism also cripples the advance of revolutions which have been successful, Ford stressed, as is the case of Cuba which he has visited. "They have the most revolutionary people that I have ever seen, but they can't be free to do everything for the people until U.S. imperialism is destroyed."

Cuban Revolution

Ford discussed his impressions of Cuba. "The government builds houses for people who have never had anything but little shacks, and they furnish them to give away scotfree to the people, no property tax, no costs for the house.

"I've seen the mansions where the old imperialist dogs used to live turned into dormitories for the school kids. I've seen thousands and thousands of young men and women on scholarship and you don't have to be Einstein's second cousin either.



PANTHERS RAP. New York Panther Lieutenant Jorge Aponte addresses Militant Labor Forum.

You just have to be in a position where you need a scholarship."

The Panthers don't believe in "reverse racism," Ford explained, "hating someone because of the color of their skin. We believe that what we have to hate is oppression, exploitation and imperialism and what we have to destroy is the purveyor of those things which is capitalism."

The principal enemy is not the police force. "We seek no encounter with them, but it's plain to see by past experience what the police force really is. It is not a force out for law and order. It has two principal characteristics:

"Number one, it is on the whole, as an organized force, a racist jungle filled with apes and beasts who prey on the lives of all people who are intent upon surviving under a system that is fair to all . . .

"The other characteristic, which is more important, is that the police are more than just racist components of the imperialist system, they are occupation troops, they are armies sent in to imperialize, control and further colonize the communities."

Ford stressed that the problem of organizing the black community was up to the blacks. Whites should organize white communities, he contended, "go inside the white imperialist power and destroy it internally while we destroy it from the outside."

Critical of students

He was somewhat critical both in his presentation and in the question-and-answer period of the Columbia University strike led by the Students for a Democratic Society. For one thing, he believed it was necessary to take advantage of university education to obtain learning which could be used during and after the revolution.

"It's good to protest and voice the contradictions you have and if you can do that and maintain a high level of absorbing whatever academic material is at hand then you can go ahead and demonstrate. But if you can't do it, skip the demonstrations. Get in there and get something you can use later."

But even more strongly, Ford criticized the students lack of organization and incapacity to defend their own members. They "are calling themselves revolutionaries, but they are risking peoples' lives with a lot of foolishness."

He urged the Columbia SDS leaders to "set up a security force to control the excessive fervor of your own people. When Panthers go out," he continued, "you don't see us running around the street and creating a lot of nonsense . . .

"I've seen many members of SDS walking around the streets looking like a bunch of fools, and when people see this they don't think you have a serious political direction. So you must discipline these people so they don't leave themselves open for wanton arrests. When you exhibit this amount of discipline and righteousness in the struggle you are naturally going to have the support of every revolutionary quarter."

On several issues the views expressed would be regarded, from a Marxist viewpoint, as contradictory or incorrect.

For example, Ford stated that even when U.S. imperialism was overthrown, there would be the danger of "imperialism" of the Soviet Union.

Queried on this during the discussion

period, he said there could be two types of imperialism and that there were profound differences between the U.S. and the USSR. At the same time he went on to associate himself with Fidel Castro's critical endorsement of the invasion of Czechoslovakia as necessary to thwart U.S. imperialism. He also assailed Moscow's international reformist policy of "peaceful coexistence" with the capitalist powers.

While rejecting as utopian the notion of Chinese- or Cuban-type guerrilla warfare in a highly industrialized country like the U.S., Ford presented as an alternative the concept of Algerian-type guerrilla warfare that was carried on in the city. Such a view doesn't seem to take into account that this magnificently heroic chapter in the Algerian struggle ended in defeat and it was only when the movement was able to assume a mass character that it was able to drive out French imperialism.

Peace and Freedom

On the U.S. scene, one of the focuses of discussion was the Panther's alliance with Peace and Freedom Party. Questions on this were generally motivated from two considerations—those who consider it incorrect for revolutionary blacks to be in a political alliance with what is essentially a middle-class nonrevolutionary formation, and those who question an alliance with any white political grouping.

Ford argued that the purpose of the alliance was primarily to gain broader support for Huey Newton and other Panther victims and that this had been proven successful.

Asked how he could support a coalition with the Peace and Freedom Party when it included David McReynolds, who supported Johnson in the 1964 elections, Ford answered that there were "only a few" revolutionaries in the Peace and Freedom Party.

"We are aware of what affects the black community. The candidacy of Dave McReynolds for Senator was absolutely not acceptable. We tried to discuss it and to convey our point but it seemed not to be getting through, so we just had to come down and say 'look, McReynolds can't run.'

"Herman Ferguson is the candidate the black people want, and he must be the state senatorial candidate. Freedom and Peace had him in their party so it seemed to be very difficult for Peace and Freedom to get him on their ticket, and we felt it must be left open."

Asked why the Panthers wore the "uniform" of a black beret and a bullet on a chain around their necks, Ford emphasized the need for an effective, open organization. "You can't organize the masses from underground, it must be done above ground, it must be open, so that people will know what you're talking about," he said.

"The vanguard party must provide leadership by giving examples and by allowing them to be able to learn through study, observation and experience. By going underground the people wouldn't know what we were doing or what we were talking about. The people must be the ones to judge the ideology, must analyze it and be the final ones to accept it."

Panthers' 10-point program

The following is the 10-point program of the Black Panther Party.

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community.
2. We want full employment for our people.
3. We want an end to the robbery by the white man of our black community.
4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.
5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.
6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.
7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.
8. We want freedom for all black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.
9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black communities, as defined by the Constitution of the United States.
10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

The first anniversary: 'Che lives!'

Oct. 8 marks the first anniversary of the death of Che Guevara. It is a significant day for revolutionaries throughout the world. As with Malcolm X, Che has more supporters today than when he was alive. In the colonial world, among the Afro-American people, in the ranks of the embattled students of the Americas and East and West Europe—wherever the struggle spreads—Che's name predominates. Today there can be no question of the validity of the cry that went up everywhere at the time of his death—"Che lives!"

In reflecting on Che's life, one's thoughts go almost inevitably to the revolutionary youth, for there can be no question that his example has had its most profound impact among the youth.

Che is properly regarded as the outstanding example by young revolutionary fighters because he personified so magnificently the unity of the word and the deed. For him there could be no split between revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice.

"Many will call me an adventurer," he said in his farewell letter to his family on leaving for Bolivia, "and I am, but of a different kind—one who risks his skin in order to prove his convictions."

But it was not simply to prove a particular notion that Che was ready to risk his skin. He had a Marxist conception of the world struggle for the liberation of mankind. He devoted his physical energies to that struggle, and his mental energies as well. His speeches and writing underline his deep concern with key questions of political theory—philosophy, economics, political organization, military strategy, and party-building.

A particular concern for Che, expressed in his profound work "Socialism and Man" and elsewhere, was the quality of the individual cadres that must be assembled in building the revolutionary vanguard. On this first anniversary of his death we reprint remarks he made on this question to an assembly of Cuban Communist Youth Oct. 20, 1962. It appears in John Gerassi's book, *Venceremos!*—The Speeches and Writings of Che Guevara (Macmillan, \$7.95).

* * *

I believe that the first thing that should characterize a Young Communist is the honor he feels because he is a Young Communist; that pride that leads him to show

the world he is a Young Communist. He does not keep his honor secret or reduce it to formulas, but expresses it at all times; it comes from his spirit, and he is inspired to demonstrate it because it is the symbol of his pride.

Besides this, there should be a great sense of duty toward the society we are building, as human beings, with our neighbors, and with the men of the world.

That is something that must characterize the Young Communist. In addition to this, there should be a great sensitivity to all problems, a great sensitivity to injustice; an independent spirit, whenever something arises that is not right, no matter what anyone says about it; to concern himself with all that he does not understand; to discuss and ask for clarification of what is not clear; to declare war on formalism, on all types of formalism; to be always open to new experiences, to conform to the great experience of humanity, which for many years has been advancing on the path of socialism; to be aware of the concrete conditions of our country, to the realities that exist in Cuba; and to think—each and every one of us—about how to go about changing reality, how to improve it.

The Young Communist ought to decide to be first in everything, to fight to be first, and to feel frustrated when he is forced to occupy any other place; to fight to be better, to be first. Of course not everyone can be first, but one can be among the first, in the vanguard. He should decide to be a living example, a mirror for those comrades who do not belong to Communist youth organizations; to be an example also to older men and women. Those who have lost faith in life and a certain youthful enthusiasm always respond to inspiration and good example. That is still another task for the Young Communists.

Together with all this, a great spirit of sacrifice, there ought to be a spirit of sacrifice not reserved for heroic days only, but for every moment. One ought to sacrifice oneself to help a companion with his little jobs so that he can finish his work, his studies, so that he can improve in any way possible. One always ought to be attentive to the human mass that surrounds one.

This means that every Young Communist ought to be essentially human, so human that he responds to the best in human beings, brings out the best a man



Ernesto Che Guevara

has to offer by means of work, study, and the exercise of continued solidarity with his people and with all people of the world. He must develop his sensitivity to the maximum, to the point that he feels anguish when a man is assassinated in any corner of the world, and he feels elation when in some corner of the world a new banner of liberty is raised.

The Young Communist cannot be limited by the frontiers of a territory; he must practice proletarian internationalism and feel it as something of his own. He must remember, as we all must remember—all those who aspire to be Communists here in Cuba—that he is a real and inspiring example for our whole America. Even more than for America, he is an example for other countries of the world who fight on other continents for liberty against colonialism, against neocolonialism, against imperialism, against all the forms of oppression by unjust systems.

He ought to remember always that we are a lighted torch, that we are the same mirror that each of us is for the people of Cuba. We are the mirror in order that all the peoples of America may see themselves, all the people of the oppressed world who are fighting for their liberty. And we must be worthy of setting that example. Every hour, every minute, we must be worthy.

That is what we believe a Young Communist ought to be. And if we are told that we are romantics, that we are inveterate idealists, that we are thinking about impossibilities, that one cannot find an almost archetypal human being among the masses of a people, we have to answer a thousand times that we can. Yes, we can. We know for a fact that people can continue advancing, doing away with human pettiness, as we have been doing in Cuba during these four years of Revolution.

A people can perfect itself as we all have been perfecting ourselves, day by day, settling accounts intransigently with all those who lag behind and are not capable of marching to the rhythm of the Cuban Revolution. It should be this way, it has to be this way, and it will be

this way, comrades. It will be this way because you are Young Communists, creators of the perfect society, human beings destined to live in a world from which everything old and decadent, everything that represents a society whose foundations have been destroyed, will have disappeared forever.

In order to achieve this, we must all work every day, work in the direction of our inner improvement, of augmenting our knowledge and increasing our comprehension of the world around us. We need to inquire and learn and become well acquainted with the why of things; to feel as one's own the great problems of humanity.

Then, at a given moment on an ordinary day sometime years from now—after making many sacrifices, yes, after perhaps having found ourselves often at the edge of destruction—having seen perhaps, the demolition of our factories and having reconstructed them anew; after having witnessed the assassination, the murder of many of us, and having rebuilt what may have been destroyed; after all of this—some fine day, almost without realizing it, we shall have created, together with the other peoples of the world, the communist society, our ideal.

Memorial for Che scheduled in N.Y.

A memorial meeting honoring Che Guevara will be held at the Militant Labor Forum, 873 Broadway, near 18th St., on Oct. 11 at 8:30 p.m. Speakers will include Harry Ring of the Socialist Workers Party, and Edward Boorstein, author of *Economic Transformation of Cuba*. Edward Boorstein worked with Che in the Ministry of Economics. Representatives from the *Guardian*, Columbia Strike Committee, SNCC, and others will also speak. The meeting will be chaired by Charles Bolduc, national secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance.

30,000 petitioners say "free Huey Newton now"

By Elizabeth Barnes

After Oakland judge Monroe Friedman sentenced Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton to from two to 15 years in prison for "voluntary manslaughter" Sept. 27, he refused to grant Newton probation on appeal and ordered him to be taken immediately to his jail cell to await transfer to the Vacaville state prison.

To support the request that Newton be granted probation, Attorney Charles Garry presented a stack of petitions signed by close to 30,000 people asking that Newton be released.

As Newton left the courtroom after the sentencing, he gave the clenched-fist salute and repeated the Panther slogan, "Power to the People!" Panthers and friends and relatives sitting in the chamber replied, "Power to the People! Free Huey!"

The case of Huey P. Newton, founding member and minister of defense of the Black Panther Party, will now go to appeal, and the campaign to free him will continue. In the coming months, the potential exists to rally thousands of people in this country and abroad to the "Free Huey" campaign.

During the trial, the shakiness of the prosecutions' case was exposed as Newton himself and numerous witnesses took the stand to support the defense.

When Newton testified, he explained what happened on the night of Oct. 28 which resulted in the wounding of himself and an Oakland cop and the death of patrolman John Frey.

"I did not shoot anyone; I never shot anyone," he declared. Newton said that after

the cops stopped the car in which he was riding, they searched him "in a humiliating fashion," and gave him a straight arm and pushed him in the face. He fell on his knee and as he was getting up he saw Frey draw his gun and he "heard a shot or a volley of shots" and "things were spinning."

During the trial, the prosecution produced no gun except those owned by the cops, and patrolman Heanes, the cop who was wounded, testified that he never saw a gun in Newton's hands. Again and again the key witness for the prosecution, a bus driver who claimed to have driven by at the time of the shooting, was caught making inconsistent statements.

The charge of "voluntary manslaughter" was the least serious of the three possible guilty verdicts that the jury was instructed to consider.

After the trial it was reported that the jurors were not informed of an important change in the transcript which had a bearing on the decision. When asked about this after the trial, Newton commented, "My first reaction to the verdict was that it was a racist sellout, and that the jury did not have the guts to decide the case on its evidentiary merits. After I got this information that the jury did not get all the evidence . . . this mitigated my feelings toward them. I still believe that it was a compromise verdict. I believe that some people on the jury wanted to be fair and acquit me. I believe that others on the jury held a racist attitude and wanted a conviction on first-degree murder."

20,000 at Puerto Rican independence rally

By Linda Wetter

SAN JUAN—"A Vietnam yo no voy, porque Yanqui yo no soy" (I won't go to Vietnam because I'm not a Yankee) was one of the chants shouted by the high-school students on the bus trip from San Juan to Lares, Puerto Rico. Many people along the road applauded and shouted "Viva Puerto Rico Libre" as the buses passed waving Puerto Rican flags. At one point the students shouted "Yanqui, go home!" to some GIs along the road and the soldiers answered, "We're trying! We're trying!"

The students were going to a rally in the small town of Lares, Puerto Rico, on Monday, Sept. 23, where 20,000 people gathered to celebrate the centenary of the first Puerto Rican revolt for independence. In 1868 the town of Lares was seized by a proindependence movement. The revolt was smashed by Spanish troops before it could reach the rest of the country. In 1898 Spanish domination was replaced by U.S. domination and today Puerto Rico remains an exploited colony and the struggle for independence continues and grows.

The 20,000 present at the rally represent only a part of those who support the independence movement. Sept. 23 was not a national holiday. It was a work day and classes were not suspended—in fact some professors scheduled exams in order to try to prevent the students from going. In one high school it was reported that 40 percent of the students boycotted classes in solidarity. Lares is three and a half hours by bus from San Juan and transportation was difficult. Many were left behind who wanted to go. Most of the people at the rally were young workers and university and high-school students.

The celebration was sponsored by several groups. MPI (Movement for Independence), FUPI (Federation of University Students for Independence), and FEPI (Federation of High School Students for Independence) were clearly the main organizers and mobilizers for the demonstration.

Both MPI and FUPI are presently under



photo by Linda Wetter

CHEER INDEPENDENCE LEADER. Mass rally in Lares, Puerto Rico, applauds speech by Juan Mari Bras, general secretary of Movement for Independence (MPI).

heavy government persecution. Many FUPI leaders face frame-up charges (see appeal, this page) and members of MPI are being framed on charges of bombing and burning U.S. enterprises.

Before the rally began the U.S. flag at the Post Office was taken down and the Puerto Rican flag raised amidst great cheers and chants of "Yanqui, go home!"

The rally began with a cultural program dramatizing the cry for independence in 1868 and the freeing of the black slaves. The program was directed and produced by Mrs. Piri Fernandez de Lewis, one of the most prominent cultural authorities in Puerto Rico who is also director of the Committee to Defend Puerto Rican Youth Against the Draft.

The main speaker at the rally was Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of MPI. Mari Bras condemned Yankee imperialism in

Puerto Rico and called for unconditional struggle for independence by any means necessary. He called for solidarity with the people of Vietnam and defended the rights of an underground group in Puerto Rico called the Armed Commandos for Liberation.

The response to the speech was overwhelming and Mari Bras was continually interrupted with shouts of "Mari seguro, a los Yanquis dale duro!" (Mari for sure, hit the Yankees hard).

Other speakers included Jacinto Rivera Perez, president of the National Party of Puerto Rico; Juan Santos Rivera, president of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico; Ruben Berrios of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico; Jose Marcano of the Socialist League of Puerto Rico; and Obispo Antulio Parrilla, an independent.

Several American groups sent representa-

tives to the celebration. The Young Socialist Alliance, Students for a Democratic Society, the Communist Party, and SNCC were all represented.

Appeal for aid to Puerto Rican students

In September 1967, a large student demonstration protesting the expulsion of a student on trumped-up drug charges at the University of Puerto Rico was brutally attacked by the police. The cops injured many students and shot and killed a taxicab driver who was helping to transport wounded students to the hospital.

Compounding the police attack, 25 Puerto Rican students, among them many leaders of FUPI (Federation of University Students for Independence), were charged—7 months later!—with "conspiracy," "destroying private property," "setting fires" and several other frame-up charges. They face heavy fines and jail sentences if convicted. Their trial will take place on Nov. 12.

An international committee to defend the Puerto Rican students has been established and needs your help. Send solidarity messages and money to:

Carmen Rivera de Albarado, c/o Comité de Solidaridad por Defensa de los 25 Estudiantes, 1122 Ponce de Leon, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00925.

SP hit for backing Humphrey

Following is the text of a letter written Sept. 25 by Virgil J. Vogel to New America, the semi-monthly newspaper of the Socialist Party, opposing that party's back-handed support to Humphrey. To date it has not appeared in that publication. Virgil J. Vogel describes himself as a member of the SP for 25 years and was chairman of the SP youth organization, the Young People's Socialist League, in 1945 and 46. We are printing Vogel's letter for the information of our readers.

The monolithic contents of *New America* lately, and particularly the issue of Sept. 16, seem designed to conceal differences in the Socialist Party, and thereby to make it a tiny carbon copy of the Democratic Party in that respect.

Perhaps I should be grateful that our National Committee has not openly endorsed Humphrey. Perhaps that was a favor to Humphrey, who would be more comfortable without our endorsement. The NC resolution, however, and the articles of Harrington and Rustin, argue quite clearly for Socialists as individuals to cast their votes for the Democratic ticket, top to bottom.

That is the party whose convention floor leader, Mayor Daley, had his police arrest me in a peace march last April; and whose police tear gassed and maced my son during convention week, and fractured the skulls of some of my dear friends. No, Mike; No, Bayard, you will not sweet-talk me into voting for such a party.

Because the left and liberal forces in and around the Democratic Party have for so long been easily stampeded into line by that old argument of "lesser evilism" (which Socialists used to denounce so eloquently), the tacticians who hold the power in that

party keep presenting the voters each four years with ever less desirable alternatives. The left can be purchased so cheaply, that concessions are made only to the right.

The far right has escaped from the lesser evil bag, and the Wallace candidacy is forcing both Humphrey and Nixon to adopt his rhetoric. What more powerful illustration can there be, that the surest way to influence the course of the major parties is from the outside rather than the inside?

Four years ago many liberals and Socialists voted for LBJ as the lesser evil, and we got the very thing we voted against: a wider war in Vietnam. Now we are confronted with two (or three) hawks and told we must vote for the least objectionable one or things will get worse. They have been getting worse, precisely because we keep swallowing that bait.

We keep showing how cheaply we can be bought, and so we are treated with ever greater contempt by the party bosses. I am fed up with hearing that orientation toward the party of Johnson and Daley is the politics of "realism," when it is in fact the worst kind of fantasy. A few years ago, before the SP had given up socialism, it said to the American people: "American politics is pressure politics. A vigorous minority always gets more than a docile majority. A large Socialist vote will have more influence over national politics in the next four years than the vote of either the winning or the losing candidate of the two major parties."

I am not arguing that we should have assumed the backbreaking task of running a campaign in our present weakness, but there is no excuse for our continued scoffing at every effort, from Lowenstein's New Party to the Peace and Freedom, SWP and

SLP, to offer an alternative. It is too late this year to launch a powerful fourth party of dissent. But a protest vote for any of the various minority tickets, whether on the ballot or not, or a boycott of at least the top names on the major tickets, would do more to force a new course upon the Democratic Party than anything else we might do.

(Nixon will probably win regardless of what we do, but our protest will tell the Democrats something they need to know. Nixon will be dreadful, but he is not as near to being a Hitler as Daley is, a fact I must recite before someone draws the analogy of CP policy in Germany back in 1932.)

By following such an independent course, we are standing up and saying to the Democratic Party: "We refuse any longer to be stampeded by fear into voting for an alleged lesser evil; the people showed in the primaries that they wanted a peace candidate, yet you gave us a hawk."

"Do not expect that such callous indifference to the expressed will of the majority will be rewarded by submission to what you have done to us. And, regardless of the verbal stand of your candidate on the domestic issues, the demands of his conservative alliances, and above all the demands of the Vietnam war which he supports, will absolutely paralyze any action upon them, as it has for the past four years."

Such a declaration is not a withdrawal from political action. At this moment, it is the only kind of political action that makes any sense. And, despite the efforts of the editor [of *New America*] to obfuscate the truth, it represents the opinion of at least 40 percent of the party membership.

N.Y. officials stall on action against vigilante police

NEW YORK—On Sept. 24 representatives of a citizens' committee made up of individuals from 15 different organizations and community groups went to the mayor's office to demand that prosecution be initiated against the off-duty cops who attacked members of the Black Panther Party inside the Brooklyn Criminal Court Building Sept. 4.

At the time of the attack, both Mayor Lindsay and Police Commissioner Leary stated publicly that action would be taken against any policeman who had broken the law and that the police department would not tolerate any unlawful actions by police officers, on or off duty.

But, when representatives from the citizens' committee talked with Mayor Lindsay's aide, Ted Gross, this week, it was evident that no action had been taken to prosecute the guilty policemen.

The committee includes representatives from Women Strike for Peace, the Episcopal Peace Fellowship, the Public Health Research Institute, and the Fifth Ave. Vietnam Peace Parade Committee.

AFL-CIO board launches campaign to "educate" workers on Wallace

By Tom Kerry

The AFL-CIO General Board, composed of the Executive Council, the heads of departments, and top officials of the 125 international unions in the federation, after endorsing Hubert Horatio Humphrey, announced it is launching a national "educational" campaign designed to acquaint its members with the reactionary character of the "third party" presidential candidacy of George C. Wallace.

The decision came as a result of public opinion polls which showed an increasing number of unionized workers, North, East, South and West, declaring their support for the racist Alabama demagogue.

So long as it appeared that the primary effect of the Wallace candidacy would be to deprive the Republican candidate, Nixon, of the electoral votes of the Dixiecrat South, the labor statesmen were content to blink at the Wallace threat to the sacred "two-party system."

But, with increasing evidence of mounting disaffection among workers in the North, threatening defeat for Humphrey, the candidate of the Labor-Democratic Party coalition, the union bureaucrats were constrained to sound the alarm.

"Organized labor," reports the Sept. 21 *New York Times* in a Washington dispatch, "will distribute 50 million pieces of literature, turn organizers into missionaries at plant gates, organize rallies and take to the air in a campaign to persuade its members that George C. Wallace as President would menace their economic security and their children's education."

This is all to the good, so far as it goes.

What they say about Wallace is true. The guttersnipe from Alabama is an unspeakable abomination. But what is their alternative?

In the many published press interviews with workers at plant gates, parking lots, etc., there is one recurring theme: We are fed up with the way things have been going. What we want is a change. And that's what Wallace promises: a basic "change in direction."

Reporters observe that Wallace's most effective line of attack and the one receiving the most enthusiastic response at his election rallies is the observation that: There is not one dime's worth of difference between either of the two major party candidates.

And more recently he has added, that since both Nixon and Humphrey have embraced his two major themes, "crime in the streets," and an "honorable peace" in Vietnam or a "military victory," there is not a dime's worth of difference on the issues either.

Under the circumstances, to expose Wallace while offering "more of the same" with Humphrey, is an asinine exercise in futility.

But what can they do? The political impotence of the "labor statesmen" is the end result of having remained firmly wed for over a generation to the bankrupt policy of coalition with the Democratic Party. In the course of time they have squandered the tremendous social capital acquired in the labor upsurge of the 1930s.

The crusading spirit and social vision of the early CIO, which rallied to its

support all of the progressive forces of American society, was dampened and then smothered in the noxious cesspool of coalition politics. After reaching a low point in the early 1950s, the reunification of the AFL and CIO in 1955 was touted as a turning point in the political fortunes of organized labor. It was proclaimed that the major byproduct of the reunification would be to enhance the political influence, magnify the political power and heighten the political prestige of the organized union movement.

Experience has shown that the quantitative increase in numbers alone was not sufficient. Given a continuation of the old coalition policy there could be no qualitative change. Now, 13 years after the reunification, the "labor statesmen" have landed in a blind alley. It could not be otherwise. For, in a period of dynamic social change, subordination to the Democratic Party has cast the union bureaucrats in the role of defenders of the status quo.

But it is the politics of the status quo that have become more and more intolerable. The present generation of youth are in rebellion against the status quo. They look upon the organized union movement under its present leadership as part of the hated "establishment," an obstacle to change.

The seething Afro-American community is in open revolt against the status quo and view the insulting paternalism of the "labor statesmen" as an odious hangover from the period of white "civil rights" liberalism.

Even the liberals have become increasingly disenchanted with the hidebound conservatism of George Meany and his coterie of mossbacks on the General Board of the AFL-CIO.

As for the more backward sections of the white working class the default of the labor leadership has made them easy prey for the first demagogue to come down the pike promising a change to ease the feeling of present insecurity and fear of an uncertain future.

In the 22-page statement on the presidential elections adopted by the AFL-CIO General Board, there is a section dealing with Wallace, which sets forth the "facts" of his record for the education of the union membership.

"His pretense to be the friend of the workers," it says, "is especially galling to the American labor movement. The record of low wages, poor working conditions, high crime rates, high illiteracy rates, anti-unionism, segregation and prejudice in Alabama testifies to the falsity of that claim."

All this is true. But when did George Meany discover these facts? Is it possible that he has remained ignorant until now of the conditions that prevailed in Alabama under George C. Wallace? If so, he should be booted out of office as a hopeless incompetent. The fact of the matter is that the situation in Alabama was and is a matter of common knowledge—as it is of the other states in the Dixiecrat South.

In rebuttal to the facts now presented as part of the AFL-CIO indictment, Wallace, in his most recent 30-minute TV broadcast, disclosed that in his 1962 cam-



WALLACE

campaign for governor of Alabama, he received the endorsement and support of the state AFL-CIO. Further, that after his term in office, such "labor" support was also given to his stand-in candidate, Lurline Wallace. Was Meany ignorant of these facts also?

Poppycrack! The Dixiecrat wing of the Democratic Party has been an integral part of the political coalition since the days of Roosevelt. As such, the Wallaces of the South have been consistently endorsed, supported and subsidized by the AFL-CIO in that area.

Not only that, but in deference to maintaining the coalition the union bureaucrats have utterly failed in each of their half-hearted attempts to unionize the open-shop South. To organize the South required a head-on confrontation with the one institution that served as the bulwark of the union-hating, labor-baiting, Jim Crow system—the Dixie-Democratic Party. As part of the coalition the union bureaucrats were stymied from the start.

Ironically enough, the bastardized political coalition put together by Franklin D. Roosevelt, which established the Democratic Party as a majority party in national elections, has been shattered, not by the defection of the "labor statesmen" but by a revolt of its Dixiecrat wing.

The American political scene has seldom witnessed so complete a debacle as that visited upon the coalition policy of the labor fakery. And these are the people who have set out to "educate" the American workers to the facts of political life. The real question is: Who is going to educate them? Who is going to undertake the herculean task of educating the AFL-CIO General Board, otherwise known as Meany's Mental Midgets?

That, my friends, is a task to make even a Hercules blanch. I hate to say it, but I'm afraid they are impervious to education. They'll just have to go. And in due time, go they will! With the American workers speeding them on their way.

Join N.Y. protest of Humphrey Oct. 9

NEW YORK—The Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee is urging all opponents of the war to join the demonstration against Hubert Humphrey when he comes here Oct. 9.

Humphrey will be speaking at a Liberal Party dinner to be held at 7 p.m. at the Hotel Americana, 7th Ave. and 52nd St.

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam is leafletting city campuses urging maximum student participation in the action.

The Parade Committee announced that if George Wallace wins his court fight to use Shea Stadium for a rally that same night, a delegation of pickets from the Humphrey demonstration will be sent to greet him. This is in accord with a Parade Committee decision to picket Humphrey, Nixon and Wallace whenever they appear here.

Levitt addresses "free Huey Newton" rally in Indianapolis

By Rick Congress

INDIANAPOLIS—One hundred people attended a "Free Huey Newton" meeting here on Sept. 27. This was the first action in defense of the victimized Black Panther leader in this city.

The meeting was sponsored by the College Room, a black youth project; the Invaders and Invaderettes, a nationalist-oriented black youth group; the Black

Radical Action Project which operates the Afro-American Book Store; Dignity Unlimited, a black clergy neighborhood program; the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance.

Each group provided a speaker. Ben Bell, College Room director and chairman of the meeting, summed up the feeling of the crowd when he delivered a dynamic address on the need for black people to rely on their own strength to fight for control of their communities.

Ralph Levitt, SWP candidate for Senator from Indiana, spoke on the socialist election campaign in addition to the need to defend Huey Newton. A literature table set up by the Indiana Halstead-Boutelle campaign committee quickly sold out.

ALBANY, N. Y. — The first political rally in the history of the State University of New York at Albany took place here Sept. 27, when over 150 people turned out to protest the frame-up conviction of Huey P. Newton, minister of defense of the Black Panther Party, in Oakland, Calif., on Sept. 8.

The "Free Huey" rally, which was called by the university's Socialist Discussion Group, was chaired by Bill O'Kain of the Young Socialist Alliance. Speakers included William Gibson of the Albany Black Panther Party and Norman Early of the campus Black Students' Association.

Meetings were held in other areas, including at Wayne State University in Detroit. On Sept. 27 a rally was held on the mall at Wayne State. Speakers included Joseph Sanders of the Young Socialist Alliance, Richard London of Students for a Democratic Society, Arab Student Association spokesman Hassan Nawash, and Kathy Gamble of the Association of Black Students.

Film on Newton

"Huey" is the name of a new 30-minute film produced by American Documentary Films in tribute to Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party.

For information on the film and how it may be obtained for showing, contact American Documentary Films, at 333 West 86th St., New York, N.Y. or at 379 Bay St., San Francisco, Calif. The base rental fee is \$75.

...N.Y. ballot

importantly, that he was a convicted felon (Ferguson was convicted of a frame-up charge of "conspiracy to commit murder" last June 15 in Queens). On the latter point, Conway held that the only qualifications one must have to hold the office of U.S. Senator are those enumerated in the U.S. Constitution (which Ferguson meets) and that "the State of New York may not add to these qualifications nor prevent one having them from seeking office by any prohibition, even the commission of a felony."

Judge Conway also overturned the secretary of state's denial of a ballot spot to the Dick Gregory-Mark Lane presidential ticket of Freedom and Peace. Lomenzo had used the same phony pretext against the FPP as he used against the SWP—the naming of less than the allowable 43 presidential electors on the nominating petitions. State officials are appealing this along with the SWP and Ferguson decisions.

A legal setback was registered in a fourth ballot case when Judge Conway upheld the secretary of state's refusal to put the Eldridge Cleaver-Judith Mage presidential ticket of the Peace and Freedom Party on the ballot. The specious grounds for this decision were that Cleaver did not meet the constitutional qualifications for President because of his age and therefore should be barred from running for the office even though Peace and Freedom had fully complied with all the legal requirements for ballot status.

This discriminatory ruling is being appealed by the FPP. William Martin, New York Socialist Workers Campaign director, issued a statement protesting this unfair ruling and urging support to the FPP appeal.

Inflation attacks workers' wages

August 1968 marked the 19th consecutive month when the BLS (Bureau of Labor Statistics) figures showed a sharp increase in the cost of living. In New York City ("Fun City") that jump was 0.8 percent, the highest in the country. Nationally the index stands at 121.9, in New York at 125.2.

But anyone, anywhere, who went shopping for food, clothes, furniture, medical care or entertainment, knows that each day prices are rising.

In Detroit, where the index stands at 121.9, the Detroit *Free Press* did a survey on just what has happened to the 20-cents-per-hour wage increase (for the first year) the auto workers won in their last contract.

First it must be remembered that 5 cents of that 20 cents was actually a cost-of-living bonus due the workers from the previous contract. But using 20 cents as the base figure, here is what happened:

The increased cost of living ate up 15 cents, and new or higher taxes took another 7 cents. The assembler who earned \$3.43 an hour took an actual 2 cent pay cut.

Under the newly emasculated cost-of-living bonus clause in the union contract, a floor of 3 cents and a ceiling of 8 cents has been placed on cost-of-living wage adjustments. The original cost-of-living payments, were tied to the quarterly BLS price index, which provided a 1-cent-per-hour raise for each 0.4 percent increase in basic prices.

Thus, in late December the UAW members covered by the 1967 contract are supposed to receive an 8-cents-per-hour bonus check covering the last 16 months. But Joe Takacs, an insurgent leader of the Cleveland Fisher Body UAW local, figures it this way: "Each of us will get an average total of about \$22.40 (after all deducts) for a whole year and four months. That averages to about 1-cent-per-hour for the time covered."

Takacs is leading a movement to force

N.Y. Parade Committee maps fall action plans

NEW YORK—A meeting of the Vietnam Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee Sept. 27 mapped plans for fall activity against the war centering on the presidential elections.

The principal actions of the committee, a coalition of some 150 organizations, will be to seek to establish closer ties between the antiwar movement and servicemen.

It was agreed at the meeting that the coalition will focus on developing opposition to Humphrey, Nixon and Wallace because of their common prowar stands. A proposal to express support for candidates opposed to the war was defeated on the grounds that there was too wide an area of disagreement within the coalition as to what actually constituted a "peace" candidate. The proposal to limit the committee's stand to opposition to the three major candidates was also supported by those within the coalition opposed to all forms of electoral action.

It was agreed that during the period of Nov. 1-5 there would be a concerted effort, through leafleting and visits to military bases, to bring the message of the antiwar movement to GIs. Servicemen will be invited to participate in the planned action of the Parade Committee.

This action is projected as a giant picketline that will seek to simultaneously hit the midtown Manhattan campaign headquarters of both Humphrey and Nixon.

Following the picketing, there will be a rally to be addressed by Parade Committee spokesmen and in which GIs will be invited to participate.

Various subcommittees are working out plans for these actions and these will be reported on shortly. Information may be obtained from the Parade Committee at 17 E. 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10003. Phone 255-1075.

The National Picketline

reopening of negotiations of the escalator clause.

When the second year of the contract begins, the workers are to get an increase of 19 cents—11-cents-per-hour in wages, 8 cents in cost-of-living benefits. It can safely be predicted that when the second year ends the auto workers will find themselves in the same place they are now, running fast to stand still.

* * *

Another case in point is the longshoremen's fight for higher wages. Although both the International Longshoremen's Association and the Shippers Association were reported coming very close together, negotiations broke down on Oct. 1. At noon the next day, 75,000 stevedores from Maine to Texas walked off their jobs.

The latest news on the strike—and of course not unexpected—is that a three-member panel has been set up to hear President Johnson's appeal for a Taft-Hartley injunction to stop the strike for an 80-day "cooling-off" period.

The longshoremen are asking for a \$4-an-hour wage, protection against the rapidly automating dock loading procedures, a full 40-hour-per-week guaranteed annual wage (now 1,600 hours are guaranteed), overtime for the final two hours of each 8 hour day, higher pensions and welfare payments.

The government will, of course, get its demanded Taft-Hartley injunction. *Such injunctions have been granted seven times over the last 21 years against the ILA.*

However there is one fact which the government cannot forget. The membership of the ILA is tough and even under the self-perpetuating leadership of Gleason and Co. they have demonstrated that toughness many times. They too read the Bureau of Labor Statistics price indices. They know that prices have gone up above their ability to maintain a decent living for their families. They don't "cool off" easily.

* * *

Another group of workers whose contract is now in negotiations, show another side of the coin.

According to the *Wall Street Journal* the United Mine Workers, whose contract expires Dec. 31, are urging their president, Tony Boyle, to press for higher fringe benefits rather than wage increases. This sounds very contradictory when one recalls that in other industries, young workers are more interested in money in their pockets right now than in pensions for the far distant future.

And therein lies the clue. For many years the coal industry was dying on its feet, as gas and oil took over. Hundreds of thousands of coal miners had to seek other occupations. Many of them migrated to the big cities to work in factories or swell the ranks of the unemployed. Today the electric producers have discovered that soft coal is cheaper for their purposes than either of its rivals.

But many of the coal miners are gone. Young men don't want to spend their lives underground, grubbing out the coal. So the majority of the United Mine Workers membership are older men, near pension age, needing the medical care their health and welfare fund provides. Current pensions and the emasculated health services the union now provides cannot come near meeting today's living costs.

* * *

It is quite a different story for the International Association of Machinists whose negotiations with United Airlines begin about Dec. 1.

One of their chief demands is for an "improved escalator clause." The current contract provides a 1-cent-an-hour increase for every 0.4 increase in the BLS index, with a 6-cents-per-hour ceiling over a 14-month period. The union is seeking a 1-cent-per-hour increase for every 0.3 price index rise and the elimination of the ceiling. They are also demanding a 40 percent increase in hourly wages over three years.

Cleaver faces new jail threat; Berkeley campus fight looms

By Rick Feinberg

BERKELEY, Sept. 28—Black Panther Party Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver has had his parole revoked and again faces the imminent threat of going to prison.

Cleaver has been on parole from California state prison since he was charged with "attempted murder" and "assault" after the police ambush of the Panthers last April 6 in which Bobby Hutton was killed.

At the time of the ambush, the State Adult Authority jailed Cleaver and sought to cancel his parole, but Cleaver was released when a judge ruled that the Adult Authority was returning him to jail because of his political views and not because of any crime he had committed.

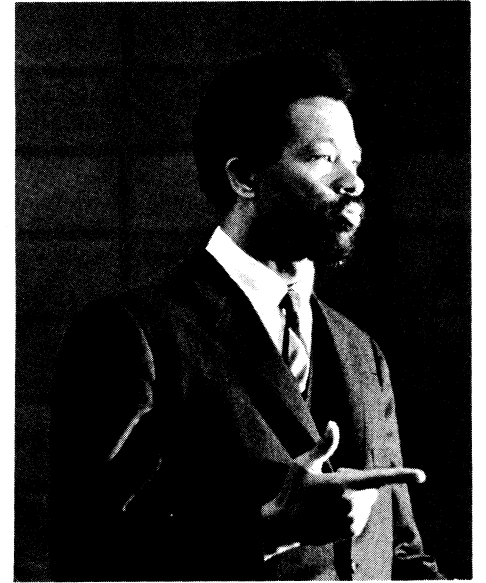
This week, on Sept. 27, the Court of Appeals reversed the judge's decision and ruled that he had "acted beyond his authority." Cleaver has been given 60 days in which to appeal this decision before he is subject to being imprisoned.

Meanwhile, a protest movement is being organized on the Berkeley campus to fight the recent decision by the university's Board of Regents to cancel a series of lectures which Eldridge Cleaver was to give for a sociology course on racism. This course was part of a student-controlled program called the Center for Participant Education (CPE) which was set up as a result of the 1964 Free Speech Movement in Berkeley.

It was after the University Public Information Office put out a press release on the course that the fireworks over the Cleaver lectures began. There were immediate denunciations not only from people like Ronald Reagan and Max Rafferty, but from many liberals as well, including Democratic Party State Assembly speaker Jesse Unruh and the Democratic "peace" candidate for U.S. Senate, Alan Cranston.

On Sept. 17, by a vote of 33 to 2, the State Senate voted to censure the university and even threatened to withdraw university funds unless the lectures were canceled.

On Sept. 20, the Board of Regents met and passed a resolution stating that no guest lecturers, or anyone else, "unless he



Eldridge Cleaver

holds an appointment with the appropriate instructional title," may lecture or lead a discussion more than once during a given academic quarter on any one campus. This ruling, if adhered to, will of course not only make it impossible to hold the Cleaver lecture series, but it threatens all other CPE courses as well, since they all involve several guest appearances.

The action against Cleaver and the CPE is so blatant that almost the entire student body plus many faculty members and others in the community at large are opposed to it.

A petition has been drawn up to be circulated among students and presented to the academic senate, and a mass vigil is planned for the next meeting of the senate, which has thus far refused to set aside a room for "Social Analysis 139X," the course Cleaver was to participate in.

As things stand, with Cleaver having only 60 days in which to appeal his parole decision, and with the university remaining intransigent against the lecture series, the whole campus situation could blow wide open at any time.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

BOSTON

SECOND STAGE OF THE BLACK REBELLION. Speaker: Larry Stewart. Friday, Oct. 11, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307 (one block from Mass Ave.) A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

DETROIT

MICHIGAN YOUNG SOCIALIST CONFERENCE: The Coming American Revolution. Friday, Oct. 11: Black Explosion and Socialist Revolution, Speaker: PAUL BOUTELLE, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Vice President. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward.

Saturday, Oct. 12: Sessions at Wayne State University, Lower DeRoy. 10:30 a.m., registration. 11:00 a.m.: Auto Workers: the U.S. and France. Speakers: Ron March, Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement (DRUM); Fred Perlman, participant in the Citroen Auto Factory Action Committee during French general strike in May.

1:30 p.m.: The Coming American Revolution. Speaker: Barry Sheppard, editor of *The Militant*, just returned from world political tour of Asia, Africa and Europe.

2:45 p.m.: '68 Elections—Which Way? A panel discussion. Speakers: Paul Boutelle; Tom Dennis, Michigan State chairman of Communist Party; Larry Hochman, Peace & Freedom vice-presidential candidate; Marty Slobin, president, Michigan Young Democrats. 8:30 p.m. Film, at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Movie

with Vanessa Redgrave and Fred Halstead speaking at April 27 antiwar demonstration in San Francisco. Party to follow.

LOS ANGELES

POLITICAL CRISIS IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT: Why labor is listening to Wallace. Speaker: Jack Sheppard, trade-union commentator. Friday, Oct. 11, 8:30 p.m. Militant Labor Hall, 1702 East Fourth St.

WEEKLY MARXIST RADIO COMMENTARY by Theodore Edwards, Socialist Workers Party. Mondays, 6:45 p.m.; repeated Tuesday, 10:15 a.m. KPFK (90.6 FM).


MINNEAPOLIS

THE EUROPEAN STUDENT MOVEMENT-EAST AND WEST. Speaker: Gisela Mandel. Tuesday, Oct. 15, 8:30 p.m. Murphy Hall Auditorium, University of Minnesota. No forum Sat., Oct. 19. A usp. Twin Cities Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CHE GUEVARA. Speakers: Harry Ring, Militant staff writer; Edward Boorstein, author of *Economic Transformation of Cuba*; plus representatives from the Guardian, Columbia Strike Committee, SNCC, and others.

Friday, Oct 11, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway, near 18th St. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.



GI BUTTONS

30 cents each—25 cents in quantities of five or more. Special price for GIs—25 cents each, 15 cents in quantities of five or more. Order from: Socialist Workers Party National Campaign Committee, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003



"GREAT SILENT MARCH." Mexican students staged march of 120,000 to join rally of 125,000 other citizens in support of freedom for political prisoners and other student demands. March was silent to counter press distortions which blamed violence on students and not on cops and troops where it belongs.

ON THE SPOT REPORT

The battle at Mexico's Polytechnic Institute

Federal troops in Mexico City withdrew from the campus of the National University Sept. 30, ending the occupation by more than 1,300 soldiers and 25 tanks that began Sept. 18. At this writing, however, the army continues to hold the National Polytechnic Institute. The account below describes the seizure of the Polytechnic Institute Sept. 24. The translation is by Intercontinental Press.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 25 (IP)—In a predawn strike yesterday, federal troops occupied both the Zacatenco and Casco de Santo Tomas units of the Instituto Politecnico Nacional (IPN—National Polytechnic Institute).

The military occupation came after the police forces, including both granaderos (militarily armed and trained troops) and mounted units, proved incapable of suppressing the student protest.

It was the fiercest encounter since July 26 when the Mexican government aroused the ire of the student youth in the capital city by smashing a protest demonstration moving toward the Zocalo (the square

where the government palaces are located).

The incidents which culminated yesterday in bloodshed at the IPN came after a series of violent clashes between the repressive forces and the students provoked by the army occupation of the National University of Mexico campus on Sept. 18.

In the Casco de Santo Tomas district, for the first time in the present conflict, the students resorted to armed self-defense, firing back at the police and even the army.

The same day as the clash in Santo Tomas, "unknown individuals" machine-gunned Preparatory School No. 9 and Vocational School No. 5, wounding several students. Others were savagely beaten when they tried to follow the assailants' car.

This is how *La Prensa* described the night of Sept. 23-24: "In the most violent brawl since the conflict began, armed students, barricaded in the Casco de Santo Tomas district, opened fire on the police. Later a barrage of gun fire covered an extensive area of Santo Tomas, whose streets were the scene of burning buses set afire by the students; Molotov cocktails falling on avenues and houses, youth fighting with gra-

naderos, police and civilians wounded by high-powered weapons, and the explosive sounds of rifles and improvised bazookas made by the students."

The fierceness of this struggle is easily explained by the class character of the Instituto Politecnico Nacional. This institution was founded in the thirties by the government of President Cardenas to turn out the technicians it needed after it had expropriated the petroleum industry and the railroads. It was planned along the lines of the Soviet technical schools for students from worker or peasant backgrounds.

Thus, in contrast to the UNAM (Autonomous National University of Mexico) where most of the students are of petty-bourgeois origin, the IPN has much closer links with the working class and the peasantry. And in accordance with their origin and connections, the students at the Polytechnic, although more backward politically than the students at UNAM, are more radical in action.

The highly technical nature of the courses enabled the students there to produce weapons for self-defense. While it is an exaggeration to call them bazookas, they were sufficient to surprise the police with their tear gas, bayonets and clubs.

The students also managed to get some M-1 rifles. According to *La Prensa*, "members of the armed forces gave them these guns."

La Prensa cited a case: "for example, the second lieutenant of the First Infantry Battalion, Francisco Rodriguez Villarreal, was arrested at midnight trying to transport arms on a Datsun truck, license number ES-126. These arms included a 45-calibre pistol and an M-1."

The main missiles used by the students in defending themselves, however, were stones; and the granaderos advanced through these to finally make arrests. As is the custom with police in other countries, when they captured students they showered them with club blows.

The battle began at 8 p.m. on Sept. 23 and lasted until the army arrived. The forces of "law and order" included 2,000

soldiers, 13 armored cars, 60 police patrols, and a swarm of judicial and secret agents.

The Polytechnic students had blocked off the Casco de Santo Tomas district with barricades made out of buses, the greatest number being in the Avenida de los Maestros.

At 9 p.m. a short circuit caused by burning buses threw this vast area into darkness. Dozens of arrests were made. The papers reported four dead, three students and one granadero, though the real figure is unquestionably much higher than the official one.

Yesterday afternoon, the Polytechnic students held a meeting in the Plaza de las Tres Culturas in Tlatelolco, the site of Saturday's battle. They then tried to stage a march to the center of the city, but the granaderos dispersed them.

Today, in face of an announcement that a mass demonstration would follow the same route as the two previous ones, that is, the principal avenue of the city—the Paseo de la Reforma—and the Avenida Juarez, thousands of granaderos and troops blocked traffic throughout this broad section of downtown Mexico City where they supposed the demonstration would pass.

Unable to assemble for the march, groups of students staged lightning meetings throughout the downtown areas, setting off a still greater mobilization of the repressive forces.

For a week rumors have persisted that the October Olympic games will be postponed. These may lack substance, but it is a fact that the repression being carried on by the military forces has not spared the athletes already in the city.

For example, a group of young Hungarians heading toward the Olympic City which is near the Ciudad Universitaria were stopped by the soldiers occupying the UNAM campus. Not paying any attention to the command to halt, the Hungarians kept going and were chased and manhandled by the soldiers who were under the impression that they were Mexican students.

The Great Society

MAJORITY RULE?—According to a Harris poll 54 percent of the voters would rather see someone else President than Humphrey, Nixon or Wallace.

PAPAL VIEW—"Will the church ever be listened to by a generation all too prone to the experience of instincts, passions, pleasure and all the time accustomed to comforts, the exclusion of efforts and the abolition of discipline and sacrifice."—Pope Paul responding to the Mexican student demonstrations.

THE FINISHING TOUCH?—Lady Bird says she's going to campaign for Hubert.

PETTY CASH—Venezuelan guerrillas reportedly made their way into Nelson Rockefeller's 1,235-acre ranch near Caracas and after painting revolutionary slogans on the wall liberated the cash from a safe in the hacienda. Rockefeller said the money was probably the payroll for 60 of his hired hands.

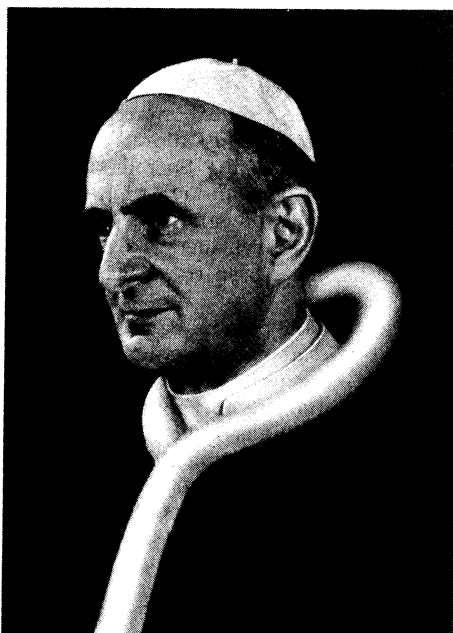
A BIT OF JUSTICE—New York State Supreme Court Justice Margaret Mangan ordered a wealthy oil executive to provide his estranged wife with \$5,000 to investigate extramarital activity on his part. The oil man had charged his wife with misconduct and she responded with similar charges. Said Justice Mangan: "The plaintiff is a man of wealth and position, and his counsel concededly had an opportunity to conduct an investigation of the allegations and counterallegations . . . It seems no less than fair that the . . . wife should have the opportunity to do likewise."

ROYAL NEWS—"At the big International Eye Foundation Ball in Washington over the weekend it was revealed that Tyler

Abel will be our next Chief of Protocol . . . Tyler, who used to be Assistant Postmaster General, is the husband of Bess Abel, Lady Bird's social secretary and long a favorite at court."—Doris Lilly in the *New York Post*.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK—"SAIGON, Sept. 29—Economics Minister Au Ngoc Ho said today that the nominations of Richard M. Nixon and Hubert H. Humphrey as presidential candidates in the United States has given a significant stimulus to what had been a flagging South Vietnamese economy. He said that businessmen now seemed confident that the United States would stay in South Vietnam for the foreseeable future . . ."—The *New York Times*.

— Harry Ring



Pope Paul

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

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Arrests and demonstrations at HUAC hearings in D.C.

By Craig Abernathy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Arrests and demonstrations marked the opening of hearings today by a subcommittee of the witch-hunting House Un-American Activities Committee. The "subversive" chasers are investigating their theory that demonstrators in Chicago plotted to have themselves attacked by police during the Democratic Party convention in August.

Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman, his wife Anita, and Brad Fox, another Yippie, were arrested in front of the Cannon House office building where HUAC is meeting. A solid cordon of police forced more than 250 demonstrators off the sidewalk and into the street in front of the building.

I talked to Anita Hoffman after she had been released. She said her husband had been arrested and held under \$3,000 bond for "defacing the flag" when he wore a commercially produced shirt with stars and stripes on it. She was arrested for "feloniously assaulting" a cop, and held for five hours in an isolation cell. The charges against her were dropped. Another woman was also arrested for shouting an anti-draft slogan.

Tom Hayden, a leader of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and Bernadine Dorn, a spokesman for the Students for a Democratic Society, spoke tonight to an overflow audience at Georgetown University.

Hayden's speech was indicative of the distance the Mobilization committee has already moved away from being an anti-war coalition.

Hayden proposed an orientation toward the young people who had supported McCarthy. He argued that the McCarthy movement represents the "mainstream" of campus energy against the war. He urged the antiwar movement to convert these people from "positive to negative" action,



by abandoning mass antiwar demonstrations which he said are "no longer relevant." Concretely he proposed small disruptive activities throughout the election campaign, to culminate in a "repetition" of Chicago in Washington at the time of the inauguration.

Meanwhile, at the HUAC hearings, the government produced a star witness, Robert L. Pierson, a cop who had infiltrated the Yippies in Chicago. This stool pidgeon, who evidently has a vivid imagination, claimed he knew of plans "to kill Chicago policemen" and to dynamite a ball park in Chicago's Lincoln Park.

N.Y. teachers' strike ends --issues still unsettled

By Alex Harte

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The New York City school strike ended on Monday, Sept. 30, without settling any of the issues which originally precipitated the eruption. The agreement, negotiated between leaders of the United Federation of Teachers Union (UFT) and the board of education was concluded without the approval of the community governing board of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville district in Brooklyn, and thus completely ignored the real issue in the strike—community control of schools. The UFT leadership had called the reactionary strike in an effort to oppose the concept of black and Puerto Rican control of schools in those communities.

In order to enforce the agreement which provided for the return of some 80 teachers, who had been transferred by the governing board, to schools in the experimental project at Ocean Hill-Brownsville, hundreds of policemen and plainclothesmen were ordered to the area. Police were stationed inside the schools and throughout the neighborhood. Police barricades were erected at the entrance to the controversial Junior High School 271. In protest against this show of force, hundreds of teachers and students left their classrooms and walked out of the school claiming that education could not proceed under police-state conditions.

Many hundreds of parents demonstrated

at JHS 271 in protest of the decision to return the 80 teachers to the district.

The agreement signed by the UFT leadership was essentially the same as that which the union rejected two weeks earlier. Interestingly enough, it included a provision which recognized the unchallenged right of the superintendent of schools to transfer teachers, the issue which the UFT claims initiated the entire conflict.

Rhody McCoy, the unit administrator at Ocean Hill-Brownsville, has consistently maintained that the real issue in the strike was the right of the community to control its schools, including the right, provided under state law, of the district superintendent to transfer and recommend transfer of teachers.

The UFT has never previously challenged this right in the city as a whole, but has seen fit in this instance to deny to a black community those same rights which have been accepted without question in white districts.

A recent proposal for community control of schools written by the Ocean Hill governing board contained a recommendation that in the future an elected body of teachers deal with disputes arising out of transfers, thus putting the lie to UFT President Albert Shanker's accusation that the governing board was antiteacher and antiunion.

The refusal of the teachers at Ocean Hill-Brownsville, along with thousands of black and Puerto Rican parents, to bend to the combined pressure of the Mayor, his cops, the school supervisors and the leaders of the UFT, has demonstrated more than ever, that the struggle of the black and Puerto Rican communities to control their educational institutions is continuing to deepen.

In the future, the UFT will pay heavily for the treacherous policy of the Shanker leadership of lining up with the board of education and the Mayor's office against the struggle for community control. Unless this course is reversed, the UFT's ability to maintain itself as a union which defends the legitimate rights of teachers and fights for fundamental changes in the schools will be severely threatened.

Antiwar airman in S.F. wins 11th-hour victory; GI march to proceed

By George Johnson

SAN FRANCISCO — The military brass's attempts to intimidate GIs to keep them away from the Oct. 12 GI and Vets March for Peace suffered a major setback Sept. 30, when Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas stayed the Air Force from transferring Lieut. Hugh Smith, one of the GI organizers of the Oct. 12 march, to Taiwan.

Smith's attorney had charged the brass with shipping Smith out because of his antiwar activities. Justice Douglas in his written stay said "Serious First Amendment (free speech and assembly) questions were raised by the transfer." Douglas has ordered the case reviewed at two levels.

Douglas' stay was filed here just two hours before Smith was to have left San Francisco for Seattle and then Taiwan. Lloyd McMurray, Smith's lawyer, had been sent over the weekend by organizers of the Oct. 12 march to East Gross Point, Wash., to Douglas' telephone-less fishing retreat to ask for the stay.

The brass, while failing in their attempt to get rid of Smith, stepped up harassment and intimidation of GI and civilian organizers of the march last week. Michael Locks, in Washington to seek congressional support for GIs' right to free speech, was picked up during a press conference Sept. 27 near the White House by military police. He was detained five hours on the pretext of checking his leave papers.

Civilian leafleters have been intimidated too. On Sept. 25 two persons were charged with trespassing at the Defense Language Institute at Monterey, which is an open base. They had leafleted off base. On Sept. 26 seven girls were held incommunicado for two and a half hours at Hamilton Air Force Base. Air Force police attempted forcible search of one of the girls. All seven were released within five minutes after march organizers called to ask if the Air Force police knew where the girls were.

On Sept. 28, three more leafleters were detained at Fort Ord for two hours, then released without charges or explanation.

A rally outside Hamilton Air Force Base Sept. 26 saw more than eight carloads of plainclothes military intelligence and police agents conspicuously photographing GIs and civilians who attended. And the Air Force has told GI organizers Michael Locks and John Bright they are once again under transfer orders.

The brass tried to ship them out three weeks ago but backed down after the orders were publicized by the march organizers and after legal action was threatened.

The brass also plans to keep GIs away from San Francisco Oct. 12—Columbus Day—by keeping them on their bases. At least four units have been given unusual drill or inspection orders coinciding with the march. One, an army band, is to receive riot-control training Oct. 12.

However, march organizers are confident that the brass cannot stop the march. "It's too big," according to Hugh Smith. "I'll be there, Mike will be there, John will be there, and so will hundreds of other GIs." Smith said steps were being taken to foil the brass's attempts to confine men at base to keep them from marching.

GIs continue to show their support by coming in to help build the march. Soldiers, airmen, marines, and sailors, in uniform and out, work in the Sacred Heart Catholic Church here and attend meetings of labor, religious and campus groups to seek their support. Even lifers (career servicemen) who have been contacted are sympathetic.

Contacts have been made with groups of antiwar GIs at every major West Coast base. Reserve units are also planning to march. Civilian support continues to grow.

GIs and civilians have learned of the march through leafleting, press and broadcast media, distribution of *Task Force*, an antiwar GI paper, and stickers. How effective these last are is shown by the following message found at one of the bases by a detained leafleting team:

"26 September, '68. For the past three nights persons unknown have been distributing 'GIs March for Peace' stickers



Airman First Class Michael R. Locks

at various locations on base. The Base Commander is concerned about this situation and has instructed Capt. Norris to take necessary steps to stop it. It takes only a fraction of a second to stick one of these stickers to a building, post, vehicle, etc. Our chances of observing an individual in the act are extremely limited. However, in an attempt to comply with the instructions received from the Base Commander, all patrols will exercise increased observation over individuals roaming the bases during hours of darkness, and, if necessary, make them identify themselves and give you a valid reason for being in the area.

"Use maximum discretion when employing this system, as we cannot afford to arouse discontentment or distaste. If necessary, explain to the personnel why they are being checked. The explanation will aid in their understanding the reason. In addition to the foregoing, gate guards increase scrutiny of persons entering the base, both on foot and in vehicles, and if a person has no valid or official reason for entering the base, deny them entry. Any patrolman apprehending an individual distributing these stickers will, I assure you, be justly rewarded."

On learning of the brass's concern, march organizers decided to order 25,000 more stickers.

SWP files for ballot place in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N.H. — The Socialist Workers Party filed 1,350 signatures of registered voters with the New Hampshire secretary of state here Sept. 20 in order to obtain a place on the New Hampshire ballot for Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle, SWP candidates for President and Vice President.

One thousand signatures were legally required. The signatures were validated by town clerks or ward clerks in Manchester, Concord, Nashua, and Portsmouth before they were turned in to the secretary of state.

As a result of the petitioning, which began on May 25, a number of new supporters were won to the campaign and meetings have been arranged for SWP spokesmen.

N.Y. protest on Mexico

NEW YORK—A demonstration has been called here for Oct. 7 in support of the student victims of military and political repression in Mexico. The action is sponsored by a wide spectrum of student, socialist and antiwar organizations.

The demonstration will begin at 5:30 p.m. at the Mexican Consulate at 41st St. and Fifth Ave.