

THE MILITANT

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Socialist election campaign registered solid gains

—see page 6 —

Int'l Vietnam Week shows rising antiwar militancy

100,000 march in London

By Brian Gormley

LONDON—In one of the biggest and most militant ever mass mobilizations in the history of Britain, an estimated 100,000 people surged through the streets of London Oct. 27 to register their opposition to American aggression in Vietnam.

The mammoth demonstration was organized around three main slogans, "Defeat U.S. Aggression in Vietnam," "Victory to the National Liberation Front and the Vietnamese Revolution," and "End the Labour Government's Complicity in the War."

With these advanced slogans, it equalled in size, if not surpassed, the huge Easter Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament marches when they were at their peak several years ago.

The demonstration had been preceded by an unprecedented witch-hunting campaign against its organizers in the mass media. Most major papers, in issue after issue, exhorted their readers to stay away. This was backed up by leading police spokesmen and Labour Government leaders. Voices were raised in Parliament calling for a ban on the demonstration.

On the day of the demonstration, it was very clear that huge masses of people were ignoring these hysterical outbursts and if anything were determined to express their solidarity with the marchers. It became a mass anti-establishment manifestation.

An hour before the 2 p.m. scheduled start of the demonstration, it totally occupied a six-lane thoroughfare for several miles from its assembly point at Charing Cross Embankment. Many thousands of people spilled out into the side streets. Across the bridges of London the waving banners of arriving contingents of demonstrators could be seen from below, making their way to the march.

At 2:10 p.m. the demonstration moved off. As it entered Fleet Street, the home of Britain's major newspapers, it spread out completely across the road. Well-earned boos and shaking of fists were directed at the *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Express* offices. Walking 40 and 50 abreast, the demonstrators had imposed their will by the sheer weight of their numbers; the streets were theirs.

By the time the head of the march reached Trafalgar Square, it had so built up a mass of humanity that it was forced to a tempo-

(Continued on page 9)

NEW YORKERS!

To vote for Fred Halstead, Paul Boutelle and the rest of the Socialist Workers ticket in New York, vote straight Row G.

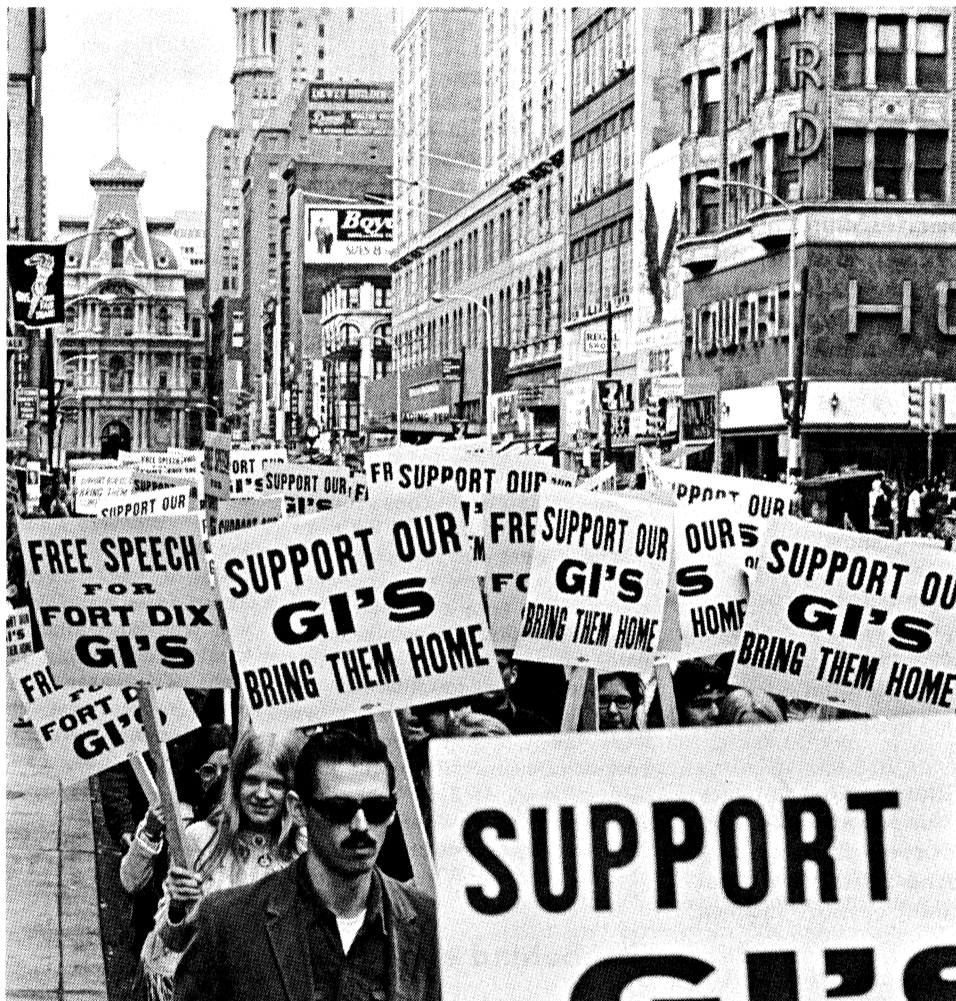


Photo by Bruce Marcus

PHILADELPHIA PEACE ACTION. Philadelphia opponents of Vietnam war on Oct. 26 march in support of GIs. See story page 5.



UPI cablephoto

LONDON MARCH. Part of giant London demonstration in solidarity with Vietnamese freedom fighters. United radical, antiwar forces sparked huge action.

GIs join in U.S. actions

The depth of Washington's trouble in Vietnam was dramatically underscored during the Nov. 21-27 Week of International Solidarity with Vietnam. The demonstrations here and abroad showed there is deep, implacable opposition to the war and that this opposition is manifesting itself in all layers of society—including right in the armed forces of the United States.

The huge demonstration in England evidenced that the profound process of radicalization induced in good measure by the

For reports on Vietnam Solidarity Week demonstrations, see pages four, five and twelve.

Vietnam war is now being manifest in that country.

The tremendous, militant action of 800,000 Japanese against the war is a significant omen of what the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles face when they seek to renew their military security pact in 1970.

And in the U.S. the most important feature of the demonstration was the participation of active-duty servicemen.

Despite threats, harassment and victimizations, GIs marched and rallied in such areas as Atlanta, Ga.; Austin, Tex.; and Seattle, Wash., as well as in such metropolitan centers as New York and Chicago.

The participation of the GIs in these actions dispelled any remaining question as to the fact of opposition to the war within the services.

Well over a thousand servicemen were in recent actions. Can there be any remaining question that each of these courageous young men and women reflected the belief of many, many more of their comrades?

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which initiated the International Vietnam Week in the U.S. and which oriented it toward the GIs, deserves commendation for a job well done.

Victimized GI leaders need your support

Readers are urged to support the defense of Navy Lt. J.G. Susan Schnall and Airman First Class Michael Locks who face court-martials for their role in organizing the Oct. 12 San Francisco demonstration where 500 GIs joined with 15,000 civilians demanding an end to the war.

Funds and messages of support may be sent to the Schnall and Locks Defense Committee, P. O. Box 31268, San Francisco, Calif.

THE MILITANT

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Friday, November 8, 1968

McCarthy's endorsement of Hubert Humphrey

An important ingredient in the continuing political rule of America by the capitalist minority is its success in persuading the majority that there is enough difference between the two capitalist parties to make one of them worth voting for. In fostering this hoax, the capitalists have relied heavily on the efforts of politicians who have won the ear of the skeptical by projecting an image of independence of thought and action.

Senator Eugene McCarthy has rendered particular service to the capitalist rulers of America in this respect. And he, in turn, has enjoyed the assistance of those within the liberal and radical movements who help promote his political con game.

McCarthy entered the Democratic presidential contest at a time when there was a greater degree of disenchantment with that party than there has been in decades. Thousands of young people, bitterly opposed to the party's program of war and racism, resolved they would not be swindled as so many of their elders had been in 1964 by LBJ.

In announcing his candidacy, McCarthy explained rather candidly that his aim was to head off what he delicately described as "irregular" political movements. He wanted to get the young demonstrators off the streets, he said, and persuade them they could accomplish their goals through the Democratic Party.

Like every successful peddler of a defective product, McCarthy leaned heavily on the time-tested come-on that it doesn't hurt to try it just once.

Now, with his endorsement of Humphrey, McCarthy is using the same basic pitch. Just one more time, he pleads. "I will not make that request of them again," he said of the young people he had persuaded to test the efficacy of the "democratic processes" within the Democratic Party, "unless those processes have clearly changed." Changed in what way? The senator didn't say.

To make the Humphrey proposition a bit more palatable, McCarthy threw in the very ambiguously worded teaser that after he finishes this chore he just might bolt the party.

McCarthy's stated reasons for blessing Humphrey are not very inspired. There is not a shred of evidence for his assertion that Humphrey, a zealous partisan of "law and order," has anything better to offer than Nixon on domestic policy. And there is an equal lack of concrete evidence that Humphrey would be more inclined to pare down the U. S. world military drive.

As was to be expected, McCarthy's performance won a very sympathetic review from the *Daily World*, voice of the Communist Party. It was provided by the *World's* political analyst, Mike Davidow. (He's the one who seems to keep forgetting that the Communist Party is officially supporting Herman Ferguson, not Paul O'Dwyer, for U. S. senator from New York.)

McCarthy, Davidow sympathetically explains, "said his decision to back Humphrey was largely based on the Vice President's better domestic record and concern that Nixon would increase military tensions . . ."

And, Davidow emphasizes, "at the same time McCarthy sharpened speculation that he was prepared to move beyond the Democratic Party if the struggle to democratize it were unsuccessful." "Sharpened speculation"! That almost matches McCarthy in the art of double talk.

"The Minnesota Senator's statement," Davidow's hint-filled report continues, "shed light on some of the remarks he made Monday night to a cheering audience of 15,000 gathered to support Paul O'Dwyer . . ."

Although some people at that rally indicated a continuing stubbornness about not going for Humphrey, Davidow adds, "the meeting reflected the differences which have arisen among McCarthy followers on the presidential race. Fear of the swing to the Right resulting from a Nixon-Agnew victory and a big Wallace vote has recently led many McCarthy supporters to give reluctant, last-minute backing to Humphrey."

But all this is cleared up by an accompanying *World* editorial which says that some progressive forces are working outside the two-party system—"here and there"—while others are working inside it—"as witness the nationwide McCarthy movement."

"On its part," the editorial declares, "the *Daily World* sees all these movements as part of a great people's upsurge."

And since the biggest part of the "people's upsurge" is now going for Humphrey, it would not be too rash to anticipate that by Election Day the *Daily World* will not be too far behind.

Meanwhile, that other voice of the "people's upsurge," Paul O'Dwyer, refused to be stampeded into any far-out position. Queried on McCarthy's hint that he might bolt the Democrats, O'Dwyer responded, "I'm not much of a believer in new parties."

'I remember screams with terror'

New York's finest keep 'law and order'

New York, N.Y.

Demonstrators against the criminal war being waged by the Humphrey-Nixon-Wallace forces were picketing a Humphrey meeting at the Americana Hotel here the night of Oct. 9. At 8:50 the cops suddenly came across the barricade line and swung their clubs indiscriminately on the bodies of anyone in the way. Before I myself was hit, I saw two or three others go down under the ferocious clubbing.

They dragged me to the police wagon; there were three in it already, followed by four more after me. The sight that met my eyes was unnerving. Blood was streaming down the faces of the guys at the back of the wagon.

We yelled for an ambulance, or some display of compassion at least, for the two who were injured worst, but the cops responded in derisive jeers, "Shut up, ya lousy communists." At the 17th precinct, the cops forced us to stay in a room waiting while blood was still coming from the gashes on the heads of several guys. An attendant from St. Clare's Hospital came and did first aid, and a long while thereafter we six who were hurt were taken to the hospital. (The other two were taken directly to jail.)

I remember with terror the screams of the fellows when the treatment of the head wounds was going on; even the shaving of the hair was excruciating.

After midnight, the cops brought us back to Precinct 17. We were met with jeers and mockery from the cops. Wallace stickers were waved by a couple of them. One gestapo-looking plainclothesman said the only thing wrong with Wallace was he's too liberal.

The five other demonstrators were taken to jail after several rounds of menacing intimidations and threats. At 3:30 a.m. they released me because they couldn't find out who arrested me.

O. M.

'I'm behind enough'

Galesburg, Ill.

Please send me *The Militant* for one year. I never realized how uninformed I was without it. Please hurry it to me, as I'm behind enough.

R. W. S.

Militant taken in by 'Arab chauvinism?'

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Militant is taken in by Arab chauvinism. Proletarian internationalism calls for solidarity with Jewish workers in Israel, who have a revolution to carry out. The Arab nationalist leaders are against their own proletariat, and so they imprison and persecute Communists and socialists, as in Egypt, Iraq and Algeria.

The ruling Arab cliques are bureaucracies who use anti-Semitism to forestall proletarian, socialist revolution with a Nazi-type war against Israeli Jews. The Arab terrorism does not strike at Israeli reaction, but at the men, women and children who are fated by history to be progressive.

The Militant should seek a dialogue with the left Yiddish newspapers *Morgen Freiheit* and with *Jewish Currents* magazine. The Jews in America must become part of an antifascist, socialist movement against imperialism, and this movement must recognize and insist upon Israel's right to exist.

The Stalinist bureaucracies call every democratic upsurge in Eastern Europe "Zionist." Their "anti-Zionism" can only discredit so-

cialism to Jews and friends of Jews.

The Jews, historically, have been as much a victim of imperialism as any colored, colonial people. The national liberation movements are the natural ally of Jews struggling against the capitalist degeneration to fascism. A strong anti-Wallace-fascism campaign will bring support from Jews everywhere in the world. Black militants should unite with Jews against Wallace fascism.

Hana Niel

Cause for optimism

New York, N.Y.

I met Doug Jenness' two recent articles on the Wallace campaign [*The Militant*, Oct. 18 and Oct. 25] with great enthusiasm. A sober Marxist analysis on this subject has been absent from the radical press for too long.

But one point hasn't gotten much emphasis which I think deserves it. A tremendous number of new leftists see the mass Wallace support as a great movement to the right. From this conclusion they draw a variety of others, all alike in being thoroughly imbued with demoralization. At one pole, some conclude such things as that the militancy of black power and similar movements cause this supposed mass reaction, and hence must be toned down, or that a working class which, supposedly, moves to the right even in a period of radicalization, can offer us no hope. At the other pole, some agree with the Marxist view on how to struggle against Wallaceism, but have a very gloomy outlook for the future.

But it just isn't true that the about one-sixth of America which will vote for Wallace have on the whole made a big move to the right. They aren't on the whole much more racist, chauvinistic, etc., than they were 10 years ago. Before the '60s, one could be

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.

thoroughly racist and still be very contented with the two major parties, for until around the '60s they weren't forced to wear such progressive masks. The strength of especially the Afro-American movement has forced the major parties to put on such left masks, which, even though they are only masks, are such a turnabout as to force the end of the liberal-Dixiecrat coalition, as Jenness pointed out; it has forced Americans who have in the majority been quite content without the progressive masks to either reject the masks, as the Wallace supporters have, or accommodate themselves to the masks, which is what the bulk of them have done. That so few have rebelled against things like forced busing to integrate schools—things which a generation ago would have been totally intolerable—so few in view of the incredible political backwardness out of which this country is beginning to emerge, signifies just how favorable the current direction of the American political scene is.

Wallace's strength doesn't at all argue for either reformism or pessimism; on the contrary, his *weakness* argues for revolutionary optimism.

Robert Gebert

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.)

Detroit: Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward Ave., Detroit 48201. (313) TE 1-6135.

East Lansing: YSA, Ginny Osteen, 409 W. Holmes, 353-6170.

Hypsilanti: Ed Mattos, 913 Washtenaw #16, Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197. Phone 482-7348.

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: YSA, c/o Walt and Andrea Brode, 425 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N.J., 17104, tel. 483-8513.

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, P.O. Box 116, Kent.

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.

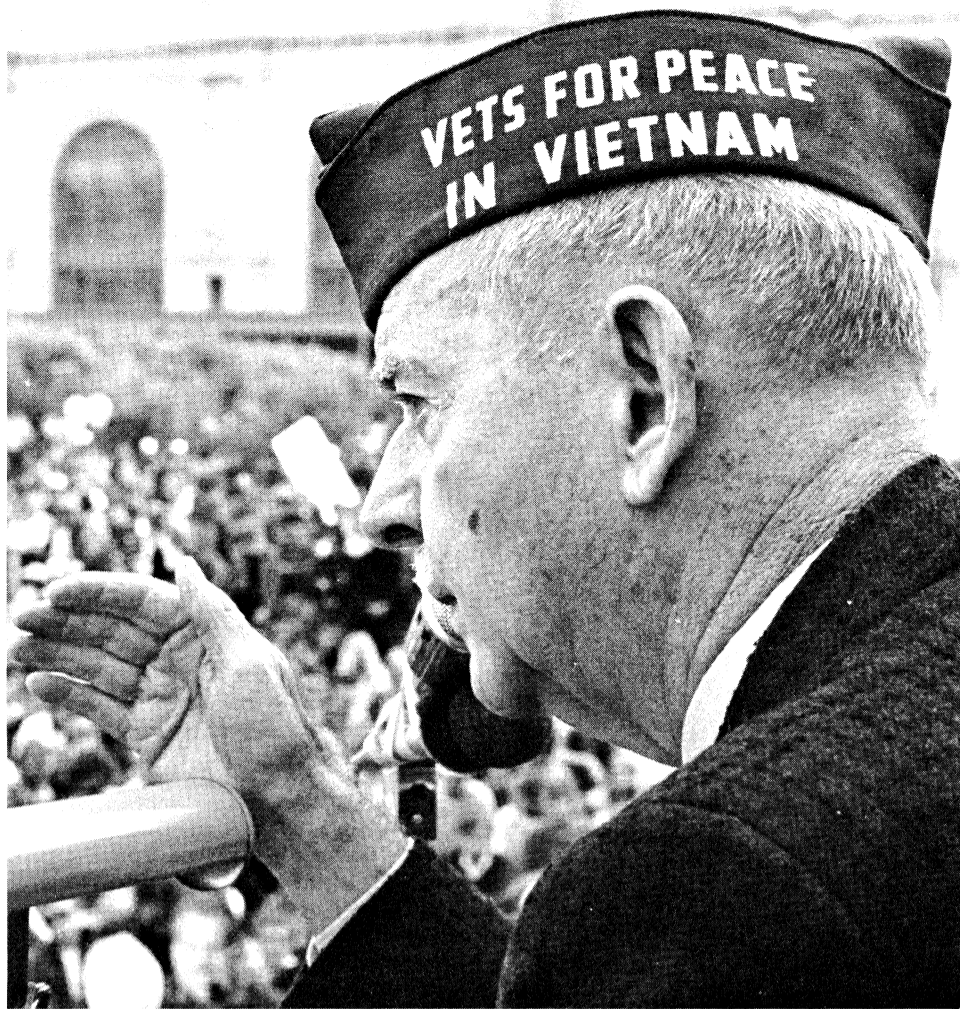
Houston: YSA, David Shroyer, 1116 Columbus St., Houston 78703. (713) JA 9-2236.

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.



AGAINST THE WAR. Gen. Hugh Hester, Ret., demanding immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops from Vietnam at historic Oct. 12 San Francisco demonstration where 500 GIs joined with 15,000 civilians in opposing war. Stepped up harassment by brass is increasing, not squelching, antiwar sentiment in Army.

Move to court-martial socialist GI for views

By Lillian Hopkins

Pfc. Walter Kos, a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, faces a frame-up court-martial sometime early in November because of his antiwar views.

On Aug. 20, Kos received a written order not to distribute any publications not authorized by the military officials. This order itself is unconstitutional.

Then on Sept. 8, as Kos stood outside the mess hall at Fort Bragg, N. C. a sergeant asked him for the copy of *Vietnam GI* he was holding. Kos handed him the newspaper — and this obvious trap has become the basis of the Army's frame-up charge that Kos "disobeyed an order!"

Pfc. Kos was in New York on Oct. 26 and discussed with me the reaction to his case of other GIs at Fort Bragg.

"There are around 200 GIs in my company and just about all of them are aware of the fact that I'm being attacked by the brass because I'm opposed to the war," he said. "All of them that I've spoken with have expressed support for me. They think I'm getting a raw deal in being court-martialed just for expressing my opinions.

"I've shown a lot of these guys the written order given to me by my commanding officer, which says I'm not to distribute any 'unauthorized' publications or literature on post. They think this order is ridiculous, because the *Charlotte Observer* and the *Fayetteville Observer* and Army propaganda is distributed freely on post. And they ask why we can't read GI and veteran newspapers like *Vietnam GI*, *Task Force*, *The Bond*, *Ally* and *Veterans Stars and Stripes for Peace*? How come GIs, who are supposed to fight this war and lay their lives on the line in it, are only allowed to read and hear prowar opinions?"

"Many of the GIs in my unit are downright angry over this, and they have taken out subscriptions to the GI and veteran antiwar newspapers just to defy the order of the brass. Many more have taken out subs because they want to hear what GIs and veterans who are against the war have to say.

"When the other GIs in my unit heard the brass were going to general-court-martial me, they began calling me, in a sympathetic way, 'General Kos.' Guys have asked me if they can come to my court-martial, because they want to hear how it goes, and I've told them that I'd like very much for them to come."

I asked Pfc. Kos what he has observed about GI attitudes toward the war in Vietnam.

"About 80 percent of the guys in my unit have served in the Nam and I haven't heard one of these guys say anything

good about the war," Kos told me. "They don't really know why we're fighting there and wasting all that money and all those lives. They feel this way in spite of all the Army propaganda we're brainwashed with.

"Black GIs especially are coming to antiwar conclusions because they can't believe the Army's stories about our fighting for freedom and democracy in Nam. The brass tell us the government is spending two-and-a-half-billion dollars a month fighting for democracy in Vietnam, and the black GIs ask why they can't spend two-and-a-half-billion dollars a month fighting for an end to racism in the United States.

"When I was first assigned to Fort Bragg I found out about a black GI in another company who refused to take riot-control training. Most or all stateside troops have this training forced upon them. Well, this black soldier refused. He said the Army had to be out of its mind if it expected him to take this training and then use it on his brothers and sisters who are fighting for freedom in this country.

"Some other guys in the same company with this black GI were putting out a paper called *Strike Back*. GIs were having this paper published at their own expense outside base so that they could have some paper that expressed their own opinions — the real opinions of GIs. In addition to taking a stand against racism, the paper was firmly against the war. The beautiful thing about the newspaper was that it was written solely by GIs at Bragg. But then the Army put the screws on a number of guys, saying that if they didn't stop publication they would be court-martialed. Court-martialed for freedom of speech!"

"How do you think that the civilian antiwar movement can link up with this kind of sentiment and activity among GIs?" I asked him.

"This week," he said, "I went to Columbia University in New York City at the invitation of some anti-Vietnam-war students there. I had never spoken to a large audience before, but these students wanted me to tell them what GIs thought about the war. There were about 500 people there, including a number of GIs. Well, I just 'told it like it is' about being in the Army and related what I had heard from GIs who were in Nam. Three other active-duty GIs spoke plus some Vietnam veterans. This meeting was terrific!"

"If the civilian antiwar movement wants to link up with GIs, all it has to do is go out where GIs are and talk to them. GIs want to know what people other than the military are thinking; they want to talk to civilians."

Army brass backs off on harassment of GI

The GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee reports that action in defense of the rights of Pfc. Edwin Glover has resulted in the Army lifting illegal restrictions on the antiwar GI.

Pfc. Glover, a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, has asserted his right to express his antiwar views to fellow GIs at Fort Benning, Ga. The brass responded with harassment and illegal restriction. For 34 days, Pfc. Glover was under tight restrictions, with the Army hinting they were preparing "plenty of charges" against him. This action violated the Army's own regulations, which state that a serviceman cannot be restricted for more than two weeks without formal charges being filed.

During the period of his confinement, Glover was physically attacked. This was instigated by his superiors, who promised three-day passes to those who "went after" the antiwar GI and later made good on the promises. In addition, Pfc. Glover's friends were victimized and every attempt was made to prevent him from contacting his outside supporters or his lawyer.

On Oct. 23, Glover's civilian counsel, Rowland Watts of the Workers Defense League, called Glover's superior officer, Capt. James D. Davis. Capt. Davis told Watts that he "would run the company as he damn sight pleased" and refused

to give any information about the restrictions on Glover to Watts.

Watts then sent a telegram to the Pentagon, protesting the illegal restrictions placed on Glover and the response of Capt. Davis.

Restrictions on Glover were then almost immediately lifted.

Protest to Pentagon

The following telegram was sent Oct. 23 by Rowland Watts, president of the Workers Defense League and counsel for Pfc. Edwin Glover, to the Adjutant General of the United States Army at the Pentagon.

Urge immediate action to end illegal restriction exceeding one month without charges including requirement of sleeping in the orderly room and checking in every hour on the hour over the weekend against Pfc. Edwin Glover C Company 197 Brigade 4th Bn., 69th Armory Ft. Benning, Georgia. Co. Capt. James D. Davis advised me by telephone today that he "would run the company as he damn sight pleased" and refused any further information to me as Glover's attorney. Please advise as soon as possible.

Brass at Ft. Benning puts heat on 2 antiwar GIs

The brass at Fort Benning, Ga., are bearing down on the leading antiwar GIs on base. Two of their victims are Pfc. Larry Darby and Pfc. Don Pyle, both critics of U. S. war policy and close friends of antiwar GI Pfc. Edwin Glover.

The cases against Darby and Pyle derive from an incident in late September, when the two soldiers were allegedly found sitting on their barracks' steps with unopened cans of beer. The Army story is that the sergeant who found them confiscated the beer and ordered the GIs to report to their officers, which they allegedly didn't do.

At Darby's military trial it was proved (and accepted by the court) that this order had never been given. Nevertheless, he was found guilty of saying to the sergeant, "these dumb, stupid, son of a bitchin' lifers — you can't teach them anything"; he was demoted to the rank of E-1 and sentenced to four months in the stockade. After having served several weeks of this sentence, much of the time in solitary confinement, he may be transferred to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, according to information friends of his have recently received.

The punishment meted out to this antiwar GI was extraordinarily severe, considering his "crime." There is, furthermore, ample ground for repudiating the whole Army case against Darby. According to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the president of a court-martial must have no prior knowledge of the case. But Darby's senior judge had interviewed witnesses for the case, recorded statements, and solicited testimony for the prosecution.

Darby's friend and fellow "criminal," Don Pyle, was court-martialed on Oct. 21. He was found guilty of disobeying a direct order — the order in question being exactly that command which Darby's judges agreed was never issued! Pyle was demoted

to E-1 and fined a third of a month's pay.

Other antiwar GIs at Fort Benning have been restricted or transferred. One has been held past the day when he was supposed to be discharged from the Army.

The GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee has issued an urgent appeal for letters and telegrams of protest to be sent to the Commanding Officer, Fort Benning, Ga. Those who support the rights of antiwar GIs must not only come to the defense of Pfc. Glover, Pfc. Pyle and Pfc. Darby, but should demand that all harassment and victimization of antiwar GIs at the Georgia base cease immediately.

Copies of telegrams and financial contributions to help with legal defense should be sent to the GI C. L. D. C., Box 355, Old Chelsea Station, N. Y., N. Y. 10011.

Young Socialist heard at Utah U

Young Socialist Alliance National Field Secretary Carol Lipman wound up the first half of her speaking tour with a talk on Oct. 25 to 80 students at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. The talk helped build enthusiasm for the antiwar demonstration held there Oct. 26, and many students signed the YSA mailing list after the meeting.

Carol Lipman has spoken on "From Student Revolt to Socialist Revolution" at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Macalester College, St. Paul; Luther College, Decorah, Iowa; Reed College, Portland, Oreg.; Sacramento and San Francisco State Colleges; Santa Monica City College; Cal State, Los Angeles; Cal State, Fullerton; Arizona State College, Phoenix; University of California, Berkeley; and in Seattle, Wash. and Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The remainder of her tour will take her to many campuses in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

While in San Francisco, she spoke to a rally of 33 San Francisco State students urging support for the Oct. 12 GI and Vet March for Peace. She obtained an interview for the *Young Socialist* magazine with four of the GI organizers of the march, which brought out 500 active-duty GIs. The interview will appear in the November *Young Socialist* (15c, Young Socialist, P. O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, N. Y. 10003).

Danang racial incidents

Naval officials in Vietnam confirmed they had banned beer and liquor from Navy clubs at Danang because of "racial incidents." They said they are probing grievances of black servicemen. One sailor told a newsmen, "We'd rather die on our feet than live on our knees. We've been trying to solve this problem for 400 years."

50 GIs lead march in Atlanta

By Nelson Blackstock

ATLANTA, Oct. 28 — The GI Day March and Rally here yesterday clearly demonstrated that the antiwar movement has made deep inroads into the armed forces and that the brass will go to great lengths to attempt to prevent GIs from exercising their Constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly. Despite extraordinary measures on the part of the authorities at surrounding bases to keep GIs out of Atlanta, nearly 50 servicemen took part in GI Day activities.

The day began with picketing at the Georgia Selective Service headquarters, followed by a march to Piedmont Park for an afternoon rally. Brig. Gen. Hugh B. Hester, Ret., and a contingent of active-duty GIs and vets led the 250 to 300 marchers down Peachtree Street. The march was accompanied by several Atlanta police

cars, each carrying an MP and an Atlanta cop.

A total of about 600 people attended the rally, making this Atlanta's second largest antiwar action. The rally chairman, Steve Abbott, began by announcing reports that the brass at a number of bases were restricting travel to Atlanta. The Socialist Workers Party candidate for U. S. senator from Georgia, Cliff Conner, read greetings to the rally from GIs under restriction at various Army posts in the area.

Before reading sections of a speech by Stokely Carmichael, Arthur Burghart, a black actor associated with Theatre Atlanta, read an address which was to have been given by one of the rally's chief organizers, Pfc. Don Pyle of Fort Benning, Ga. Pyle had been given a direct order not to leave his base and not to participate in GI Day. None of the GIs who had been active in planning GI Day were able to attend.

The featured speaker, Gen. Hugh Hester, Ret., called for the restoration of civil rights to "those GIs dishonorably discharged for opposing this dishonorable and genocidal war." A veteran of 34 years in the Army, Hester stated, "I am doing more for my country opposing this war than I was ever able to do on the battlefield of three wars."

Other speakers included Laughlin MacDonald, attorney for imprisoned antiwar Army doctor Capt. Howard Levy, two Vietnam veterans, and James Moorly, the 89-year-old father of a former Marine Corps colonel.

During the open-mike period, a GI from Fort Jackson, S. C., read a message from Pvt. Steve Kline, one of the organizers of the Fort Jackson pray-in last February. In his statement, Kline emphasized that he had first joined the movement as an active-duty GI.

On the Friday before GI Day, the liberal

Atlanta Constitution launched a red-baiting attack on the Young Socialist Alliance. The following day the *Constitution* carried a reply by the YSA and a statement from the GI Day sponsor, the Atlanta Alliance for Peace, affirming the policy of nonexclusion.

This obvious attempt to keep people away from GI Day backfired. Six GIs who came from the Atlanta General Depot said they had not known about GI Day until the *Constitution* article appeared.

25 GIs join with 700 in Austin to protest war

AUSTIN, Texas — A large antiwar march and rally was held here Oct. 27. About 700 people marched from the corner of First and Congress to the grounds of the State House, where a rally was held.

Some 25 active-duty GIs from Fort Hood, Bergstrom and Fort Sam Houston took part in the demonstration. Speakers at the rally included Socialist Workers Party vice-presidential nominee Paul Boutelle, Howard Petrick of the Student Mobilization Committee, Charles Cairns of the University Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and a speaker from Texas SNCC.

During the rally, members of the Texas Ku Klux Klan slashed the tires of about 20 cars belonging to participants in the demonstration. "Law and order" KKK and Wallace supporters also tried to break up the rally while Paul Boutelle was speaking, but a defense guard prevented them from being effective.

Local action will continue in Austin with a GI Weekend on Nov. 2-3. In view of the recent events involving GIs throughout the country, it is expected that a large number of servicemen will turn out on those days to openly protest the war.



ATLANTA, OCT. 28. GIs and vets lead antiwar march.

Photo by Bob Wilson

200 soldiers in Seattle protest

By Wendy Reissner

SEATTLE — Two hundred GIs attended an antiwar conference here the evening of Oct. 26. Sponsored by the October GI Week Committee, a coalition of various antiwar groups, the conference was preceded by a week of intensive leafleting of GIs at nearby Fort Lewis and the Seattle airport and bus terminal. Most of the servicemen who came to the conference had talked personally with leafleters, indicating that the turnout would have been even larger if the authorities at Fort Lewis and the airport had not interfered with leafleting.

The conference of 350 was addressed by Jim Armstrong, a much-decorated Vietnam veteran who described his evolution from a supporter of the Vietnam war to an antiwar activist, and David Kleinberg, a Vietnam veteran and war correspondent who was one of the organizers of the Oct. 12 San Francisco GI and Vet March for Peace. Speakers also included Stephanie Coontz of the Young Socialist Alliance, Skip Demuth of Students for a Democratic Society, and Ann Shoemaker of the University of Washington Vietnam Committee, who were among the principal organizers of the conference.

After the opening session, the conference divided into three workshops on GI civil liberties, black GIs, and GIs and the antiwar movement. The workshop on black GIs was led by a member of the Seattle Black Panther Party.

I chaired the workshop on GIs and the antiwar movement. At the beginning of the session, one serviceman after another spontaneously told of his feelings and experiences in the Army. Over and over again they expressed the feeling that they had to get together to combat the oppressive atmosphere and abuses of the Army. They also felt strongly the need to have some place off base where they could talk to each other and to antiwar civilians.

The soldiers discussed ways in which the civilian antiwar movement could aid the movement inside the Army, and they made specific suggestions. Civilians can offer

printing facilities to GIs for leaflets and newsletters. They can distribute the various national antiwar GI newspapers, which are eagerly read but not widely circulated in the service. They can organize parties and informal gatherings where GIs and antiwar civilians can talk to each other. They can help organize GI demonstrations like the Oct. 12 San Francisco march.

There was a general feeling that it is necessary to organize both informal gatherings which any GI can feel "safe" in attending, and large, public actions to show the American people that servicemen oppose the war.

The most popular proposal was one to establish a local GI newsletter as a vehicle

of communication among servicemen. The general view was that while it should be printed and mailed out by civilians, it should consist primarily of articles written by GIs. A number of soldiers volunteered to write for the newsletter.

The tone of all the workshops was similar. There were practical suggestions made. Many of us who have sat through countless movement workshops feel that these were the most exciting and fruitful we have ever attended.

Servicemen and civilians alike were exhilarated by the conference. There was a genuine feeling that at last we had gotten together; that nothing could stop us. Typical comments from GIs were, "This is

great. There are guys from my company here who I never expected to see," and "I feel like a civilian again; I don't want to leave."

The following day, the October GI Week Committee met to evaluate the conference and make further plans. Unexpectedly, more than 25 GIs showed up to participate in the planning. The meeting decided to constitute the committee as an ongoing organization named the GI-Civilian Alliance for Peace (GI CAP). Plans were made to begin publication of a local newsletter, and the Alliance voted to help build GI and civilian support for a demonstration of a number of GIs are planning to hold in Tacoma on Veterans Day.

MPs outflanked in Ft. Lewis distribution

By Wendy Reissner

SEATTLE — The sign outside the Fort Lewis Army Base says, "Visitors Welcome." During the week of Oct. 21-26, the Seattle antiwar movement took the base at its word. Teams of leafleters went to the base daily with the news of the rally-conference to be held Oct. 26.

MPs refused to allow the teams to distribute leaflets, but Friday night before the conference, we tried a new tactic. We decided simply to talk to the GIs without leafleting. Carloads of antiwar activists arrived on base and headed for the USO dance.

Our carload chose the snack bar as a base of operations. We filed in, ordered coffee, and spread out to cover as many tables of GIs as possible. Most of us started with, "I'm here to talk about the war in Vietnam."

The GIs were friendly and quite eager to talk. After 20 minutes, almost every table was the scene of discussion and debate, and the time and place of the

conference was being scribbled down on scraps of paper.

Four MPs marched up to the table where I was talking with three GIs and demanded my military ID card. On finding that I was not in the armed forces, they asked me to leave. All discussion stopped, and eyes were riveted as I walked across the room to leave.

After about 30 seconds, the soldiers I was talking to and others followed me out. As the others in our group were kicked out of the snack bar, more GIs came outside with them. They were indignant.

Many offered to invite us in as their personal guests. As the crowd gathered, the MPs tried to disperse it. But each antiwar person went in a different direction with several soldiers and kept on talking about the antiwar movement for about an hour, while MPs were frantically trying to keep up with all of us.

Finally, an MP came up to Stephanie Coontz and placed her under "protective custody." Stephanie demanded to know

why, and she was told that she might be in danger of being beaten up by the GIs because of her antiwar views.

Stephanie, who is five feet two, walked around the assembled crowd and asked each GI, "Do you feel like beating me up?" None of them said yes, so she continued talking to GIs accompanied by her "guard."

We talked to about 100 GIs for over an hour and a half, and got almost no hostile reactions.

A few who argued in favor of the war when we started, became quite sympathetic when the MPs started harassing us. Despite the large numbers of MPs, GIs kept talking to us.

Finally, the MPs took the leafleters into custody. Those who had been taken into custody earlier in the week got letters permanently barring them from the base. Those who were "first offenders" got warning letters. Members of the GI Week Committee plan to challenge the legality of the order barring them from the base merely for talking to soldiers.

N.Y. students stage Ft. Dix antiwar rally

FT. DIX, N.J., Oct. 26—About 100 members of the New York Student Mobilization Committee and the Columbia Committee to Aid Antiwar GIs traveled here today to demonstrate for free speech for GIs and to solidarize with GIs in the fight against the war in Vietnam.

While the demonstrators picketed, several GIs came over to the demonstration, stood by and talked to the people there, expressing their support. The picket line received many "V" signs from passing GIs. A number of GIs stood across the street from the demonstration and read leaflets and copies of *Task Force* and the *Student Mobilizer*.

Toward the end of the three-hour picket line and rally, MPs stood near the GIs and prevented them from taking leaflets. Several GIs, however, said there was nothing wrong with having the leaflets read to them, so activists did that.

The demonstration was part of a week of antiwar activities in the New York area which included a GI Teach-in at Columbia, where four active-duty GIs spoke to an audience of 350, an anti-ROTC demonstration at City College, and a GI Solidarity Teach-in at Queens College.



SUPPORT GIs. Student Mobilization Committee demonstrators at Fort Dix register support for free speech for GIs and for withdrawal of troops from Vietnam.

Japan: 800,000 protest Viet war

Students and workers in Japan staged massive demonstrations Oct. 21 protesting the war in Vietnam and the Japan-United States security treaty and demanding the U. S. get out of Okinawa. The Japanese press estimated that 800,000 took part in the actions throughout the country.

The International Antiwar Day was planned to coincide with the Oct. 27 march scheduled in London and the Oct. 26 demonstration called by the Student Mobilization Committee in the U. S.

In Tokyo, according to a dispatch by Philip Shabecoff in the Oct. 22 *New York Times*, riot police fought students in front

Antiwar strike by Japan labor

OSAKA, Japan (*Intercontinental Press*)—A massive, nationwide one-hour strike organized by public-service workers the morning of Oct. 8 and followed that evening by antiwar demonstrations in all major cities, gave new impetus to the antiwar movement in Japan.

More than 1,200,000 workers in the public schools (from primary to university level), train and bus systems of big cities, and municipal or prefectural (state) offices, took part in the strike. They were demanding wage increases. The strike was the largest in the four-year history of unified striking.

This strike had another meaning to the public-service workers; it was a preliminary rally for the national antiwar demonstration scheduled for Oct. 21. More than 10,000 demonstrators gathered in major cities the evening of Oct. 8.

In Tokyo 3,500 students occupied Shinjuku station. Train service had to be stopped for an hour when the students sat down on the tracks, protesting the transport of fuel to U. S. army bases.

The police announced Oct. 9 that nearly a thousand people had been injured in Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. This included 718 police injured in the Shinjuku station in Tokyo.

In Osaka workers and students demonstrated in the big boulevards of the city and were cheered by many spectators. Police here announced the next day that 17 demonstrators had been wounded and 15 arrested. More than 2,000 took part in the demonstration.

of the headquarters of the Japanese Self-Defense Agency (Ministry of War), at the Diet (parliament) Building, and in the massive Shinjuku railroad station. A serious clash between students and police also took place in Osaka. More than 700 people were arrested in the two cities and many were injured, Shabecoff reported.

Arrested students were held under a rarely used "antiriot" law that was invoked for the first time in 16 years. Shinjuku station, Tokyo's busiest, was closed overnight by the demonstration.

The Tokyo city government brought out 12,000 riot police to use against the demonstrators. The students used wooden sticks to defend themselves against the cops. The police were armed with clubs and metal shields and used armored water cannons against the students. More than 6,000 demonstrators tried to march on the U. S. embassy but were stopped by police.

Sohyo, Japan's largest trade-union federation, was one of the sponsors of the day's actions. According to Shabecoff, there were one-hour work stoppages and shop rallies in addition to trade-union street demonstrations throughout the country to denounce U. S. aggression in Vietnam.

DETROIT, Oct. 26—Over 1,200 people marched here today in one of the largest antiwar demonstrations Detroit has seen. High-school and college students from all over the city and state joined in the protest.

The march, which started from a downtown high school and wound around the downtown area, was greeted by "V" signs from hundreds of bystanders, many of whom joined the march.

The parade ended in Kennedy Square, where just a week before, Humphrey was met by antiwar demonstrators. This time, however, the square belonged to the protesters.

Among the featured speakers was Howard Petrick, an antiwar GI recently discharged from the Army for expressing his antiwar views. He spoke about the Oct. 12 march in San Francisco led by active-duty GIs, and the importance of the antiwar movement linking up with the GIs.

Nettie Bell, mother of one of the Fort Hood 43, said that her son and the other

Vets, students in Phila. action

By Joel Aber

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—Solidarity with the GIs at Fort Dix, N.J., was the main theme of Philadelphia's participation in the international antiwar actions today. About 400 antiwar activists, responding mainly to calls by the Philadelphia Student Mobilization Committee, Veterans for Peace and The Resistance, carried colorful banners and signs reading, "Support our men, bring them home now," and "Free speech for Ft. Dix GIs."

As the group marched along Market Street, the city's main shopping district, toward Independence Hall, bystanders were far friendlier than ever before; they constantly streamed over to get leaflets from the honor guard of Vets for Peace who led the march.

At the Independence Hall rally, the assembly was addressed by veterans, who were the only speakers. Bill Perry, a veteran just returned from Vietnam and active in the Temple Vietnam Committee, told of his experiences while with the 101st Airborne in Vietnam. Perry explained that he had witnessed the indiscriminate use of antipersonnel weapons and told how the U. S. takes a body count: "They count up all the dead women and children, and maybe one or two bodies of patriotic freedom fighters from the National Liberation Front."

Pfc. Allen Myers, the GI at Fort Dix who has been harassed by the brass for passing

out leaflets opposing the war, sent a message of solidarity with the demonstration. Myers did not demonstrate because of a new Fort Dix regulation forbidding soldiers to participate in demonstrations, on or off duty.

Harold Feldman of Philadelphia Vets for Peace noted, "Although this gathering may be slightly smaller than some previous international antiwar contingents from Philadelphia, this is our most significant local action yet because of its special concern with a segment of the population who can end the war—the GIs."

1,000 join action in Portland

By Herman Porter

PORTLAND, Oct. 26—About 1,000 people demonstrated here today against the war in Vietnam. The march through downtown and the rally at the Pioneer Post Office was, by a small margin, the largest antiwar demonstration Portland has seen to date.

"Support our GIs—bring them home now" was the theme of the antiwar action. In keeping with that theme, the march was led by a contingent of servicemen, reservists and veterans. The theme appeared on most of the banners and placards carried by the marchers.

Ron Alexander, a Vietnam veteran and former Green Beret who is currently an editor of *Task Force*, was the featured speaker. Steve Pizzo, an active reservist in the Marine Corps, spoke as a representative of those men in the service who are opposed to the war. The other speakers were Father Arthur Melville, a Maryknoll missionary who was forced to flee Guatemala because of his activities in support of the guerrilla movement there, and Andy Haines, a black graduate student at Portland State College.

The action was called and organized by the Portland Mobilization Committee for October 26th, an ad hoc committee, and was sponsored by a wide range of organizations, including Portland State Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Lewis and Clark Students for a Democratic Society, Young Socialist Alliance, The Oregon Resistance, Portland Women for Peace, War Resisters League, Methodist Federation for Social Action, The New Party, Youth for McCarthy, and a number of others.

1,200 march in Detroit

Afro-American soldiers who protested an order to go to Chicago for "riot" duty during the Democratic Party convention were harassed and are facing court-martial because they protested being "used as pawns for that racist prison called the Army."

Then, an active-duty sailor on leave asked permission to speak. He was given an ovation by the crowd. Describing life in the Navy he said, "We have no civil rights, no constitutional rights. And there are no rich boys where I work, either. All the guys in the service aren't there because they want to be. They were forced into it, because they didn't have jobs or the money to go to school."

The concluding speakers were Luke Tripp, deputy minister of information of the Michigan Black Panther Party; Ozell Bonds of the Wayne State University Association of Black Students; Derrick Morrison of the Young Socialist Alliance and Mike James of Students for a Democratic Society.

Campaign letters: 'I leaped for my pencil'

The following are excerpts from a sampling of the many letters received by the national office of the Socialist Workers Party campaign committee.

The first four letters are from GIs.

Ft. Kobbe, Panama Canal Zone
I would greatly appreciate it if you would send me some information on the black-power movement, if you have any available at this time. It doesn't have to be the black movement in the states, but in any part of the world. I'm a very dedicated believer in the black man's struggle against his oppressors.

McGuire Air Force Base, N.J.
Please send information on your programs and platforms. I have become somewhat dissatisfied with the ideas and ideals professed by my own party recently and thought this inquiry the best way to learn more about yours.

Fort Benning, Ga.
I am writing concerning a poster from your organization that I saw at Ft. Benning. I would like information about your group. . . . I am against the war in Vietnam and the draft policies. But I'd like to learn about all the anti-establishment-type parties before I can choose which I shall follow.

Loring Air Force Base, Maine
I have just finished listening to the Barry Farber program on WOR radio, New York. One of his guests was Hedda Garza. I was very interested in what she had to say, and when she gave the above address as a source of further information about the Socialist Workers Party, I literally leaped for a pencil.

I would like all the information you could send, along with a copy of the magazine she mentioned, which I believe was entitled *The Militant*. Please send much, much information to the above address.

Bronx, N. Y.
I am . . . , age 16. I attend Evander Childs High School in the Bronx. I was present at the demonstration at City Hall on Oct. 14 which continued to the Board of Education Building located at 110 Livingston St. and to the school 271.

I received a brochure on the Socialist Workers Party and found the material enclosed quite interesting. I am not of voting age, but I feel that I am intelligent enough to recognize something good and worthwhile. I share the same ideas of the various issues and problems that encounter us. I would appreciate it very much if other people would come to their senses and realize that the Democrats and the Republicans speak fallacies and the only time they show some concern with matters that the people are confronted with is at election time. It is past time for the people to realize that these politicians mean them no good. Your ideas on the Vietnam war and black control, and of other politicians and problems, seem to be the perfect answer and attitude which should be taken by everyone.

I am a Negro who supports black control, people against the war, and those who are capable of recognizing exactly what is needed for improvement of the cities, states and the nation.

I wish to give you my full support and I am offering you some of my time to make this party much stronger and help it get the recognition that is due.

Kutztown, Pa.
I encountered one of your workers at a Muskie rally in Reading, Pa. I have been searching for a socialist outlet since the Democratic national convention. I have been a socialist now for several years but never had much faith in minor parties. I have decided now is the time to make the switch. I am distributing posters with your address and candidates throughout Kutztown State College (where I am now a sophomore), and I would greatly appreciate any information that you may send me to pass along to my fellow disillusioned students. Also, if available, buttons, bumper stickers, and posters will be greatly welcomed. I assure you financial aid will soon accompany my correspondence.

Delaware, Ohio
I am presently at college and interested in establishing a chapter of the Socialist Workers Party here at school. I would appreciate any literature you could send me. Any moderate costs can be met.

Enclosed is \$2.00 to cover the cost of two "Bring the Troops Home Now" posters, and five "Vote Socialist Workers in '68" buttons.

Please rush!

Lorain, Ohio
Although I am only 14 years old and a freshman in high school, I am very much interested in politics this year. Like Fred Halstead I believe there must be an end to war and racism. It is my belief that Fred Halstead is America's last chance for peace and freedom. Thus I support him and his running mate, Paul Boutelle.

My support for this candidate has led me to represent him in a mock national election at my high school on about the 20th of October. I would like as much information and literature as possible dealing with the candidates and their views on war, racism, socialism and anything else important. . . . Also, I am enclosing a donation. It may be small, but it is the best I can do.

Delaware, Ohio
We are planning a workshop as part of a conference on "White Racism and the Black Movement." Our workshop will discuss the white activist's role in or relationship to the black movement. So we would be grateful if you would send information—pamphlets, newsletters, etc.—on what you think are the common goals of your organization and black militants and just how you are attempting to fulfill these goals. Please send a list of available speakers and their fees.

Springfield, Mass.
I'll distribute as much literature, bumper stickers, buttons or whatever you can send. Faced with a Humphrey-Nixon-Wallace choice the American public is faced with a negative vote—the question of ghettos, the war was avoided. I can give my support to the SWP.

By Doug Jenness
The 1968 election campaign of the Socialist Workers Party has been the most successful in its history. The basically rigged character of the election pretty well excludes the possibility of a larger vote. Nevertheless, the election campaign has significantly advanced the struggle for black liberation and the fight against the Vietnam war. It has strengthened the revolutionary socialist movement in this country.

The climax of the SWP campaign will not come on Nov. 5 but with the Thanksgiving-weekend Young Socialist convention in Chicago. This convention will dramatically register the growth of the socialist youth movement which has resulted from the SWP election campaign. And that surely is the best measure of the campaign's success.

As it stands now, more than 3,000 young people have signed Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle or Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle endorsement cards. Of these, 700 are Afro-Americans. There are endorsers in all but four of the 50 states. All of these young people have been invited to attend the YSA convention, and indications are that a good number will be there.

Three issues of the *Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle Newsletter* have been issued, and several groups of black supporters have taken large bundles of the *Newsletter*. Between Nov. 5 and the Thanksgiving convention, Paul Boutelle will be speaking to militant black groups in New York, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, and Chicago, urging Afro-American supporters of the campaign to attend the Young Socialist convention.

Since the campaign was launched 14 months ago, the Young Socialist Alliance has gained members in 45 new cities and

Lawrence, Kans.
I have been following your campaign for the Presidency with interest. The Halstead-Boutelle SWP ticket represents the only political alternative with a constructive program for revolutionary change. It is good that there is someone running on an anti-imperialist, revolutionary socialist platform. Many radicals have decided not to vote at all in November, but this action merely indicates disenchantment with the system and does not indicate either renunciation of the major candidates or support for a particular stand on any issue. Furthermore, there is a certain educational value in working for an independent radical candidate not present in boycotting the elections.

The Minority Opinions Forum at Kansas University would like to invite either Mr. Halstead or Mr. Boutelle, or someone active in the campaign, to speak at Kansas University. The Minority Opinions Forum usually attracts 100 to 300 interested students and nonstudents to hear speakers voice minority views on important issues of the day.

Speaking for myself, I would welcome the opportunity to do some campaigning for the SWP on campus. If you would send some of your literature, I would distribute it and urge those of voting age to support you. I should be able to obtain a table in the student union and get some help manning it.

Wynnwood, Pa.
I am interested in helping the SWP campaign in my community and my colleague, whose address is typed below, is vitally concerned about starting an information center on the campus of Alderson-Broadus College.

Would you please send necessary materials, including "Bring the GIs Home Now" stickers to us?

Charlottesville, Va., Draft Opposition
Recently two Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle travelers from Philadelphia spent two days in Charlottesville, making a significant contribution to the

quality and diversity of political viewpoints expressed. They suggested that we acquire in bulk from you several buttons with a general message—meaning statements like "Bring Me Home Alive," "Bring the Troops Home Now," and one with just a black panther on it.

University of Redlands, Calif.
I got a copy of your pamphlet entitled "Vote Socialist Workers in '68" and was extremely impressed with your position. I would appreciate it if you would send me any more information about the SWP that you have available. I am considering working for the SWP in any way I can, but I would first like to see some more of your literature before I decide. Could you also give me the address of your office in Los Angeles, if you have one.

Elm Grove, Wis.
I read with interest an article in our local paper which reported that your candidates, Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle, had made ballot position in Wisconsin. I am interested in finding out more about the Socialist Workers campaign and your platform for change. If it is at all possible, please rush me any information or literature on your current party ideas.

Sacramento, Calif.
Would you please be so kind as to send me any literature, stickers, buttons, etc., for use in the 1968 campaign. If they cost anything whatsoever, please advise.

By the way, I was given your address shortly after being hit on the head by the Chicago police during the Democrat national convention.

San Antonio, Tex.
I would be greatly pleased if you would send me information concerning membership in your organization. Recent current events indicate that the most effective road to peace cannot be found with the present government leadership.

Therefore, I am willing to be of any assistance possible. Please mail information to me.

The SWP '68 campaign

organized 12 new chapters. Most of these new members started out as supporters of the SWP election campaign. The YSA membership has more than doubled during the campaign. A few of the cities where there are new members of the YSA are Grand Forks, North Dakota; Ojai, California; Charlottesville, Virginia; Peoria, Illinois; Tucson, Arizona; Ypsilanti, Michigan; and Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

A major advance was scored in the South, where Boutelle's tour last fall led to the

recruitment of YSAers in several cities and the formation of YSHB groups in others. This development has strengthened the YSA group in Atlanta, where Cliff Conner, candidate for U. S. senator from Georgia, is the SWP's first southern candidate. In addition to Boutelle's tour of the South, three teams of young socialist trailblazers have visited campuses from Oklahoma University to Florida State University, selling and distributing socialist literature and signing up new campaign supporters.



ANTIWAR FIGHTERS. Atlanta Young Socialist contingent during Pentagon confrontation of last October.

Photo by Harry Ring

"Would Free Newton, All Blacks," Socialist Says

THE MICHIGAN CHRONICLE

If the Socialist party were to gain control of the U.S. government its first move would be to nationalize all major industrial organizations...

NY Times 8/22

Socialist Candidate in U.S. Condemns Czech Invasion

Fred Halstead, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, yesterday condemned the invasion of Czechoslovakia as a criminal and indefensible deed.

The Dartmo

The Oldest College Newspaper in America

HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mac Weekly

Volume 54 Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 — Friday, March 29, 1965 Number 18

Candidates and Platforms

Albany, New York

Students To Campaign For Socialist Party

by Bob Bernstein

Socialist Candidate Confident for Left

By DAVID SPITZ

SWP Leader Calls Vietnam War of Rich

Newark Evicted From Fort Dix

10/31/68

Choice '68—Johnson vs. SWP

Socialist Workers Party; Halstead and Boutelle



FRED HALSTEAD

Trotskyite Versus Demos Tonight

Boutelle Piles Epithets On Federal Government

By TOM GAVIN

Socialist Workers' Candidate Favors Revolution, Education

By LUCY HORTON

Militant Socialist Sees Continued Gains For His Party

By VIRGINIA RANKIN

LBJ - Upbs

Approaches History From 'Imperialism': Halstead

By DANIEL T. McLELLAN



Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for vice president, says here Tuesday he didn't think his party would win the forthcoming election, but that it would make a fair showing and continue gathering strength.

Chicgo Sun-Times, Thrus. Aug. 15, 1968

Socialist Candidate Flying To Vietnam

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP) — The large U.S. base north of the city.

Washington Post, Aug 19, 68

Socialist Candidate Finds GIs in Vietnam Puzzled

Race boss attacks Queen

Scotland

'SHE SHOULD BE TOLD TO SCRUB THE FLOORS'



Profiteers Keep War

Says Halstead

Oregon State U. Sept. 25, 1968

Socialist VP Candidate Boutelle Speaks Before 250 Students Here

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1968

Candidate of Socialist Workers Discerns G.I. Antiwar Sentiment

Thursday, January 25, 1968

Socialist Candidate

Halstead Urges Withdrawal

Carlston College

Boutelle Calls For U.S. War Of Liberation;

Arms Peace Candidate McCarthy 'Fraud'

THE OKLAHOMA JOURNAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1967

Boutelle Attacked By Sen. Thurmond

Black Panther News-3

Black Autonomy

A SAMPLING. These headlines are a small sampling of the publicity received by the Socialist Workers candidates during their campaign tours. In a number of areas where the message of socialism had barely been heard before there was wide interest, particularly on campuses and in black communities, and this interest was reflected in the press coverage of the candidates, which was the most extensive achieved by the SWP in any of its presidential campaigns.

n — the biggest and best so far

During the past month many new people have joined the YSA at YSHB regional conferences held in Cleveland, San Francisco-Berkeley, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, and the Twin Cities. These conferences drew together Halstead and Boutelle supporters from campuses, high schools, and Army bases to discuss how to participate more effectively in the struggle for black control of black communities, the defense of antiwar GIs, and a socialist America.

These conferences were built with the help of dozens of trailblazers visiting hundreds of campuses and high schools. This systematic and regular contact on a regional level between young socialists has been a big step forward for the socialist youth movement.

In addition to the actual recruits to the socialist movement, many more people have been reached with socialist ideas. It is impossible to calculate the exact number of people who have heard or read about Fred Halstead, Paul Boutelle or one of the 44 local SWP candidates, but it runs into the tens of millions. Both Halstead and Boutelle appeared on the popular Joey Bishop Show, which was carried by some 250 stations nationwide. Halstead appeared on a National Educational Television program carried by 140 stations, and Boutelle appeared for 15 minutes on the Dick Cavett show, a national ABC program broadcast by 250 stations. They appeared together for an hour on William F. Buckley's "Firing Line" show. This is only a fraction of the free radio-television time the SWP candidates were able to obtain.

The newsworthiness of the campaign was expressed in the intensive press coverage. At nearly every city and campus where Halstead and Boutelle spoke, the newspapers, radio and television covered the

campaign. When a big free-speech fight grew out of Boutelle's visit to Oklahoma University, seven daily Oklahoma newspapers reported it. Boutelle was front-page news in Oklahoma for over a week.

Halstead and Boutelle have also spoken to thousands of people at campus, high-school and community meetings. For most of the past 14 months they have been touring the United States as well as visiting other countries. Eight hundred heard Boutelle at Arizona State University, 200 at Florida State University, 250 at Oregon State University. Six hundred heard Halstead at the University of Wisconsin, 350 at Antioch, 350 at the State University of New York at Albany and 300 at Harpur College in Binghamton, New York.

Boutelle addressed a meeting of 100 organized by the Black Panther Party in the Des Moines, Iowa, black community. The largest gathering addressed by either of the candidates was Halstead's speech before 30,000 antiwar demonstrators in San Francisco last April 27.

More than 1,500,000 pieces of campaign literature were distributed, including 100,000 copies of the SWP platform, 100,000 copies of a biographical brochure about the candidates, 125,800 YSHB brochures, and 309,600 stickers.

The Socialist Workers Party candidates and supporters have not limited themselves to speeches and literature distributions. They have participated in the struggle for black control of the black community, the antiwar movement—particularly the growing opposition to the war among GIs—and the campus revolts. Candidates like Peter Camejo, SWP nominee for U.S. senator in California, and Carl Finamore, SWP candidate for governor of Illinois, have played leading roles in the campus struggles at the University of California in Berkeley and the University of Illinois

in Chicago. Bob Wilkinson, SWP candidate for governor of Wisconsin and a Vietnam war veteran, is a principal leader of antiwar activity at the University of Wisconsin.

SWP campaigners have been active in supporting the struggle of black and Puerto Rican communities in New York to control their own schools and have helped open schools closed by the United Federation of Teachers' strike against community control of schools. Halstead, in fact, helped his community open the school that his daughter attends.

A major focus of the campaign has been to reach GIs and by example show the antiwar movement the most effective way of linking up with antiwar sentiment in the armed services. About 115,000 "Letters to GIs" by Fred Halstead were distributed to GIs and antiwar activists in England, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Germany, as well as throughout the United States. On his trip around the world last summer, Halstead talked to GIs in Vietnam and in Germany, and he reported the antiwar feelings among them in his meetings and press conferences when he returned to the United States. He attended the court-martial of Sp/4 Allen Myers at Fort Dix and was thrown off the base for distributing campaign and antiwar literature to GIs.

Along with their participation in the mass movements, Halstead-Boutelle campaigners have also used the campaign to promote certain key ideas among black militants and antiwar activists.

The SWP candidates explained the importance of building an independent black party. Hundreds of copies of the pamphlet, "The Case for a Black Party," were sold. A particularly large number were sold at the Black Power Conference in Philadelphia early in September. The significant growth of the Black Panther Party

nationally has been pointed to as an indication of the growing support for a mass, black party. The Seattle Black Panther Party and the Lowndes County Freedom Party in Alabama offer examples of the kind of independent campaigns that a black party can run, and the SWP campaign has helped publicize and promote these campaigns.

The SWP campaign also made an important contribution in exposing the character of Senator Eugene McCarthy's campaign. Close to 9,000 "Truth About the McCarthy Campaign" pamphlets were sold. This pamphlet explained how McCarthy's campaign was not really an antiwar campaign because it didn't break from the capitalist system that breeds imperialist wars.

The SWP campaigners were alone in the radical movement in explaining how the various Peace and Freedom Party formations are in actuality an obstacle to the development of independent black and labor parties. The SWP candidates were among the only ones to promote the idea of an independent black party based on and controlled by the black community and a labor party based on and controlled by the trade unions as the alternative to capitalist politics. About 2,500 pamphlets, "What is Wrong With the Peace and Freedom Party? A Socialist View," were sold during the campaign.

All of these accomplishments of the SWP campaign—building the socialist movement, reaching new people with socialist ideas, and steadfast defense of anti-capitalist, socialist politics within the radical movement—demonstrated that revolutionary socialists can participate in the electoral process and register significant gains for the movement without in any way watering down or compromising their revolutionary principles.

Puerto Ricans seek aid against frame-up

By Elizabeth Barnes

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—On Nov. 12 a mass political trial of 110 students will begin in Puerto Rico. Florencio Merced, one of the 110, is now in the U.S. on a speaking tour to publicize the trial and to win support for the students.

During his stay in New York, Merced told *The Militant* that all Puerto Ricans will be watching the trial, which is part of an attempt by authorities to repress the growing revolutionary student movement there. Many of the defendants are leaders of the Federation of University Students for Independence (FUPI), which is the leading Puerto Rican revolutionary student organization.

Eighty-five of the defendants are charged with refusing induction into the U.S. Army, and the other 25 are facing five charges stemming from a demonstration organized by FUPI at the University of Puerto Rico in September, 1967. The demonstration was attacked by police, and a taxi driver was killed and four students wounded when the police opened fire on the students.

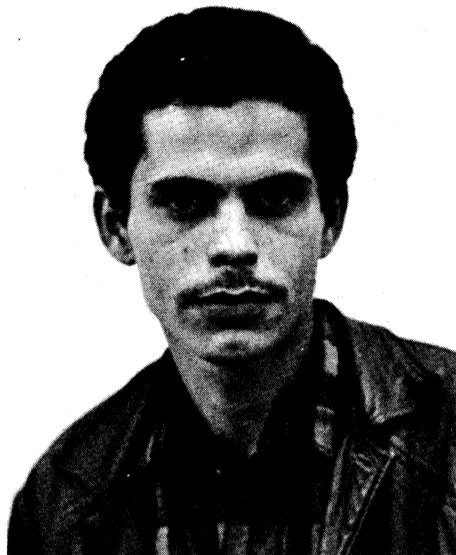
It was not until April 26, 1968—seven months after the demonstration—that the 25 were arrested on charges of "inciting to riot," "conspiracy," "public damages," and first and second degree arson.

According to Florencio Merced, the government's attempts to smash FUPI have backfired. The masses of students at the university have rallied to the defense of those under attack, and moreover, he says, "since a year ago, there has been a big growth of FUPI militants on campus."

This growing strength was reflected in a mass rally of 20,000 held Sept. 23 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the first Puerto Rican revolt for independence. FUPI sponsored the celebration along with its two sister organizations, the Federation of High School Students for Independence and the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence (MPI).

FUPI has also stepped up its campus activities, which have included a successful struggle for cheaper food at the university cafeteria. But Merced stressed that "our main activity now is to organize for the defense of the 110 who are going on trial."

Two defense committees have been set up—one for the cases involving draft resis-



Florencio Merced

tance and another for the 25 arrested in April. "The judge is setting aside two months for this case on the court docket and we will try to mobilize supporters to be present at the trial throughout the two months," Merced said. "And," he added, "we will be having continual demonstrations. One is planned for Oct. 30 and another for Nov. 19."

During his speaking tour, which will take him to Cleveland, Detroit, Madison, Philadelphia and Antioch, Merced will encourage supporters of the case to send telegrams and letters of protest to the Governor of Puerto Rico in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Copies of these telegrams and money for the defense should be sent to Carmen Rivera de Albarado, c/o Comité de Solidaridad por Defensa de los Estudiantes, 1122 Ponce de Leon, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00925.

Merced begins his tour in New York with a meeting sponsored by Columbia SDS and a meeting at the Militant Labor Forum sponsored by a number of organizations, including the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence, the High School Coalition, YSA, SDS, the Iranian Students Association, the Frente Unido de Liberación Dominicana and Casa de Las Americas.

Antiwar paper issued by Fort Jackson GIs

Antiwar GIs at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, have published the first issue of a mimeographed newspaper called *The Short Times*. The cover of the Oct. 18 issue says it is "published as often as possible by GIs and for GIs."

The opening "Letter to the Reader" from the publishers of *The Short Times* reads: "Because the credo of this publication editorially takes a firm stand against the present Southeast Asia foreign policy of the United States, as well as the authoritarian abuses that internally threaten our fundamental liberties in the service, it is anticipated that the establishment will label this paper as subversive and the publishers as part of the 'communist conspiracy.' This infantile attitude, if it evolves as predicted, will be left to your judgment, for you are the ones that count."

This issue contains an article by Sp/4 Robert S. Cookinham about his witnessing the slaughter of civilians in Vietnam. This turned him against the war.

An editorial says: "We now have a heavier burden on our shoulders; now we are the muscle of our country. But we always seem to wind up uninformed about what is happening all around us. The Army turns us into sheep, not men. We forget what we were like back home. A whole new set of ideals is forced upon us. Most of the changes made are for the worse. We must be alert to these pressures and resist them!"

"... We must use legal force. That is, we must practise those rights which are denied us. In case of a hassle, there is plenty of legal and civilian support to back us up."

One of the GIs at Ft. Jackson who helped put out this newsletter recently wrote to *The Militant* describing "how things are breaking now" in the Army:

"We had a GI [clean-up] Party in the barracks last night, and one black GI in my company who has orders for Vietnam asked me to talk with him about the war and racism in the States. As we started talking more guys started coming into my room to listen. Then a friend came in with several copies of *The Short Times* which everybody began to read. Some stayed to rap, and others took the paper off to show it to their buddies. The reaction was in every case favorable, and, very surprising to me, guys who had in the past baited me, said that what I had was 'good stuff' and asked how to get to Atlanta for the GI Day! [See article p. 4.]

"Well, then I started passing out some other literature (*Militants*, GI papers, etc.), and the response was again good.

"Later that night some black GIs and three whites including a lifer sergeant got into an argument about Wallace. I entered the argument, and the bull session became a debate between the Sgt. and myself. We ran the gamut from the elections to the war and then from American political life to philosophies of human nature. He finally proclaimed in frustration, 'The only good human being is a dead human being!'

"Needless to say, the debate was a disaster for him and an eye-opener for some others."

You can send contributions to *The Short Times* by writing P. O. Box 543, Columbia, South Carolina.

Black, Puerto Rican unionists hit Shanker

A significant move on the part of black and Puerto Rican trade unionists in New York occurred this week.

On Oct. 26, 100 black and Puerto Rican delegates to the Central Labor Council broke with that body on the issue of the teachers' strike. A statement, issued by Cleveland Robinson, president of the American Negro Labor Council and secretary-treasurer of District Council 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, and Richard Parrish, treasurer of the Central Labor Council and a vice-



Cleveland Robinson

The National Picketline

president of the United Federation of Teachers, stated:

"The community will not accept a proposition that the solution is closing down J. H. S. 271 or an emasculation of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville decentralization project. . . . The most recent governing-board offer to give teaching jobs to all of the teachers it had previously tried to oust from J. H. S. 271 had resolved the issue of job security and due process. . . . We believe that negotiations should, and must, take place between the teachers' union and the Ocean Hill-Brownsville governing board."

Many of the signers of the statement are members of District Council 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union or Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Union. Both unions have large black and Puerto Rican memberships.

The statement has also been endorsed by the Social Service Employees Union. Other signers include presidents or vice-presidents of Local 23 of the Teamsters, Local 259 of the United Auto Workers, Local 341 of the International Union of Electrical Workers, and Local 140 of the United Furniture Workers.

As each day passes with no solution to the problems posed by the thoroughly reactionary teachers' strike, it becomes more clear that Albert Shanker and the UFT leadership are attempting the complete destruction of the whole decentralization program.

— Marvel Scholl

Analysis is offered of Mexican struggle

In an important article in the Nov. 4 issue of *Intercontinental Press*, Ricardo Ochoa offers a detailed analysis of the revolutionary struggle in Mexico. Describing the stages of the development of the Mexican student movement and comparing it to its French counterpart, Ochoa assesses its meaning for the future of the Latin American revolution.

In Mexico, the student movement has unfolded in a country where the most elementary democratic rights are yet to be won by the masses, where the working class has neither a party of its own nor trade unions possessing any independence from the state, and where there is no significant parliamentary opposition. Nevertheless, the Mexican universities have traditionally enjoyed a large degree of autonomy and almost complete internal political and academic freedom.

In France, on the other hand, the fundamental democratic rights, however threatened they may now be, were won by the masses long ago. There is a powerful trade-union movement and a mighty Communist Party, which, in relative independence of the state, represent in whatever inadequate and distorted form the immediate economic interests of the workers. And there is wide scope for a parliamentary opposition. At the same time, the French university system is thoroughly archaic and tightly controlled by the state.

Under these differing circumstances, the French and Mexican student movements have shown significantly different patterns of development. In Mexico, from its outset the student movement ran head on into the most violent police repression, a repression far more severe than anything suffered by the French movement.

Thus, from the very beginning, a large number of Mexican student activists realized that there could be no university reform without a revolutionary struggle to transform the entire political system of the country. At the same time, they recognized that in a country where democratic rights were yet to be wrested from the ruling class, the revolutionary struggles would be conducted in the first instance

under the democratic slogans. Thus the central slogans of the Mexican movement have been: "Release the political prisoners" and "Repeal the unconstitutional law against 'social dissolution.'"

In France, on the other hand, the initial stages of the movement were dominated by demands for university reform. But as soon as it went beyond these, it became clearly socialist in character.

The student movement in France was on a higher political level than the one in Mexico, to some extent because the severity of state repression in Mexico since 1965 has inhibited the development of political tendencies to the left of the theoretically and politically bankrupt Communist Party. But the movement in Mexico attained a higher organizational level than the French movement has yet attained.

The National Strike Council made possible a higher degree of centralization and unity in action than was achieved in France during May and June. At the same time, it became clear during September, as peasants and workers began to participate in the Council's work, that it was the embryo of an alternative government, just as in France the Action Committees in some areas were beginning to represent elements of "dual power."

One of the most important features of the Mexican struggle, perhaps the key to its meaning for the future of the Latin American revolution, is stressed by Ochoa at the conclusion of his article. "For the first time in 10 years," he writes, "Latin America saw an upsurge of urban masses. The cities are beginning to catch up with the lead taken by the peasants." The students' struggles in Brazil, Uruguay and Chile, as well as in Mexico, have already severely shaken capitalist society on that continent. And Mexico shows that this student struggle is "a prelude to the mobilization of other urban sectors, especially the workers."

The full text of Ochoa's long article is available in the Nov. 4 issue of *Intercontinental Press*, P. O. Box 635, Madison Sq. Sta., New York, N. Y. 10010, 50 cents a copy, \$7.50 for 26 issues.

GI teach-in held at Columbia U

By Cindy Jaquith

NEW YORK—The first GI Teach-in on the East Coast took place at Columbia University Oct. 25. Over 400 people heard active-duty GIs and civilian opponents of the war, including actor Ossie Davis, discuss the soldiers' sentiment against the war and the new potential for ending that war.

Several GIs were drawn to the meeting by leaflets offering them an open mike to express their opinions.

Private Walter Kos of Fort Bragg, N. C. told the audience that the brass has threatened several court-martials against him for expressing his antiwar beliefs to his fellow servicemen. He promised to fight this harassment, as well as the illegal ruling

that all literature must be approved by the military authorities before distribution on base.

A soldier from Fort Dix urged civilians to provide "every bit of help you can give," through support demonstrations, coffee houses, and facts about the war, for the news-starved bases. He explained that GIs hate the army and the war but don't know how to express themselves because they are unaware of their legal right to free speech.

One GI, a Marine hospital corpsman, said he began to oppose the war after seeing hundreds of dead and wounded boys returning from Vietnam.

Dalton James, Jr., a black Vietnam vet, urged withdrawal of United States troops immediately. Commenting on the plight of the Afro-American GI, he told the audience, "I was black when I went over to fight the war for the man, and I was black when I got back. . . . Our fight is right here in the United States."

Ron Wolin of Vets for Peace stressed the need to link up the GI movement against the war with the civilian movement. This could be done only if civilians continue to defend the rights of soldiers to speak out and discuss the war.

Andy Stapp, editor of *The Bond* and organizer of the American Servicemen's Union, stressed the need for civilian support in the case of the Fort Hood 43, mentioning the case of Pfc. Al Myers as a good example of the antiwar movement defending GIs.

Fred Cohen of the National Lawyers Guild and Ossie Davis both emphasized the racist treatment of black GIs in the Army.

The teach-in was sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee, the Columbia Committee to Aid Antiwar GIs, the Graduate Student Union, Columbia Students for a Democratic Society, and Columbia Young Socialist Alliance.

CORRECTION

In last week's article on local SWP candidates, the candidacy of Joe Carroll for U. S. congressman in New Jersey's 11th district was accidentally omitted. He is officially on the New Jersey ballot.

Torchlight parade at Illinois U

By John Votava

DE KALB, Ill. — The high point of the Week of International Solidarity Against the War in Vietnam at Northern Illinois University came Oct. 22, when 400 students paraded around every dormitory on campus in a torch-light march. The march was joined by another 150 students responding to the chant, "Join us, join us."

Other events in the week included a debate sponsored by the faculty over voting or not voting in the elections and a GI panel led by Howard Petrick.

The Student Committee for Peace, which organized the parade, won at every point where the university administration or the city of DeKalb tried to obstruct the action.

At the culmination of the march, for instance, the audio-visual department did not show up with the microphone and PA system, as had been arranged, for a rally address by Staughton Lynd. We then moved into Altgeld Auditorium without the formal room contract that is normally required.

The man on duty tried to tell us we could not use the room, but when 700 students gave Lynd a standing ovation as he entered the room, the guard decided it was useless to try to stop us.

The only incident occurred when some right-wing hecklers began shouting down Lynd as he began to speak. Immediately 30 of the marchers made a move to go to the balcony and remove the hecklers. This was stopped by the marshalls, but the hecklers left in a hurry and did not come back.



"Maybe war isn't our bag."

TRUE MAGAZINE

2,500 march in L.A.

By Sheavy Geldman

LOS ANGELES — An antiwar demonstration held here Oct. 26 brought out 2,500 people who participated in picket lines, feeder marches, and a rally at MacArthur Park.

Taking part in the various actions were a large number of students from college campuses not previously represented in antiwar demonstrations in the Los Angeles area. Their participation was a direct result of the campus organizing efforts of the Student Mobilization Committee, which brought hundreds of students on campuses in outlying areas in contact with the Los Angeles antiwar movement.

Also of importance was the presence of GIs at the demonstration—on the speakers platform and in the crowd.

Airman Chuck Williams from Hamilton Air Force Base brought greetings to the demonstrators from the Bay Area GIs for Peace and explained that he had agreed to speak because he wanted to let people know that there is much greater opposition among GIs than is realized by the general public.

The rally was chaired by Prof. Donald

Kalish of the department of philosophy at the University of California at Los Angeles. A featured speaker was David Samas, one of the "Fort Hood Three" GIs who served prison sentences for refusing to go to Vietnam. Speaking for The Resistance was George Petty from the University of Southern California campus.

A Marine corporal in the audience was given the microphone when he asked to speak about the antiwar feelings of marines he was stationed with at Camp Pendleton.

Twice the demonstrations here were interrupted by confrontations with right-wingers and cops. At one point the cops arrested two demonstrators after they chased away four uniformed Nazis who sought to block one of the feeder marches.

Later, Wallace supporters surrounded a Volkswagen bus being used by the marchers, and the police intervened by pulling the driver out of the bus and arresting him for double parking. This led to the arrest of two more demonstrators, one of whom was thrown to the ground and held by one cop while another beat him.

...100,000 in London march

(Continued from page 1)
rery pause at the entrance of Whitehall—one of the widest streets in London and the seat of many Government offices—because of the sheer mass of people who were already there waiting for the march. Trafalgar Square too was filled.

After several appeals over the loud-speaker van by Tariq Ali, one of the main leaders of the march, a path was finally cleared to allow the march to continue on its way.

At this point several of the Maoist groups, who had received considerable publicity because of their stated aims to try to lead the demonstration to Grosvenor Square away from its planned route, attempted to divert the march. But they were isolated. Only 1,300 or so went with them, to be followed later by the anarchists.

It was only in Whitehall, which has a slight down-hill grade going towards Westminster, that one got some idea of the immensity of the turn-out. From building to building on each side of the street, stretching as far as the eye could see right up to Trafalgar Square, the street was a sea of faces right down to Parliament Square. Many marched with arms linked, others shoulder to shoulder.

Not since the Suez crisis of 1956, has Whitehall seen such a mass of humanity. Shouts of exultation went up. Ultraright elements who had strategically placed themselves to provoke the marchers made a few noises but fell into silence under the huge mass. Police looked nervous.

It began to dawn on the crowds that this is a demonstration of historic proportions. "How big is it?" people at the front ask each other.

Everything becomes permissible. The crowd is cheerful and good-natured. Some of the cops take a ribbing but are silent.

Some people jump on walls and on the many statues and look back. Cheers go up when a report is brought back that the tail-end of the demonstration has yet to pass Australia House at the Alwiche several miles away.

Seen in the front of the march were figures from the trade unions. Many dockers were out, spontaneously giving a hand with the marshalling. Here and there could be seen an occasional Labour M.P. All had come unannounced, and unlike at other times, unheralded. They were there simply to express their solidarity.

But it was a march of the youth. Immediately in front were the very young—some in their early teens. Every major university and college had its banner out, with the loudest applause going to the London School of Economics contingent, which had done much to ensure the success of the march—the students there had occupied the school to place it at the disposal of the organizers of the march.

The banners of just about every left grouping (except the ultrasectarian Socialist Labour League) could be seen on the demonstration. At the head of the march was the huge lead banner: "October 27th Ad-hoc Committee." The Ad-hoc Committee is a broad coalition of left-wing forces, initiated by the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign and comprised of the Young Communist League, the Communist Party, the Independent Labour Party, the Young Liberals, the International Marxist Group (Fourth International) and the *International Socialism* group, plus some Labour parties and Young Socialist branches and various other organizations.

The demonstration reaches Hyde Park at 4 p.m., and a mass rally with speakers ensues. Reports are constantly coming in

about the size of the turn-out. The organizers of the rally are informed that part of the demonstration is still passing through Whitehall. A police motorcyclist tells some of the demonstrators that unofficial police estimates reported over his shortwave radio puts the size at this point at 105,000.

Initially, speakers on the platform are besieged by ultrarightists who attempt to prevent the speakers from being heard. The wires on the amplification system are cut but are quickly repaired, and the rally gets underway after a brief appeal to the audience by the platform for stewards to come and protect the speakers.

Among those speaking were Felix Greene, Jim Higgins of *International Socialism*, Pat Jordan and Ernest Tate of the International Marxist Group, Fergus Nicolson of the Communist Party, Eamon McCann of the Irish Workers Group, Barney Davis of the Young Communist League, plus speakers from the Young Liberals.

The rally was chaired by Tariq Ali. Messages were read from the Student Mobilization Committee and the National Mobilization Committee in the United States. Cheers went up when a telegram of support was read from the San Francisco GIs for Peace. Katerina Samary of the banned French JCR brought news and greetings from her comrades in France. Jean Pierre Vigier of the National Vietnam Committee in Paris also brought greetings.

The rally lasted into darkness. At 6:30 contingents were still entering the park to add themselves to a crowd which seemed to stretch endlessly into the night.

After appeal from Tariq Ali, the crowd dispersed. One of the most successful days of action against the Vietnam war in Britain had come to an end. It will go down in British history as the beginning of a mass radicalization in this country.

CALENDAR

BOSTON

THE STUDENT REVOLT AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Speaker: Kipp Dawson, editorial board, *Young Socialist* magazine. Fri., Nov. 8, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307 (one block from Mass. Ave.) Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

LOS ANGELES

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST CANDIDATES EVALUATE THE ELECTION. Who were the real losers in this election? What must the American Left do now? Speakers: John Gray and Phil Passen, 1968 Socialist Workers Party candidates for U.S. congressman in the 29th and 17th districts. Fri., Nov. 8, 8:30 p.m. 1702 East Fourth St., Los Angeles. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

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

MINNEAPOLIS

PARIS 1968: MAY 9 TO JUNE 9. A documentary film of the French revolutionary upsurge last spring. Fri., Nov. 8, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin, Hall 240. Ausp. Twin Cities Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

VIETNAM: IS THE U.S. GETTING READY TO END THE WAR? Speaker: Dick Roberts, staff writer, *The Militant*. Fri., Nov. 8, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway (at 18th St.) Contrib. \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

Do confrontations bring on fascism?

By Harry Ring

Recent polemics by Irving Howe, Michael Harrington and Bayard Rustin against what they term "confrontation politics" pose the question of the role of social-democratic politics within the radical movement.

There was a time in the movement when the term "social democrat" was a virtual insult. There was good and sufficient reason why the term had assumed the quality of a near-epithet. It would take quite a few volumes to recount the defeats and betrayals inflicted on the international working-class movement by the social democrats, beginning with their historic betrayal of the antiwar struggle at the time of the outbreak of the first world war. Over night, in each of the contending countries, the social-democratic leaders abandoned their traditional antiwar position and supported their "own" imperialist government.

Today, the role of the Socialist Party within the movement is near zero. Yet, despite their isolation as an organized movement, the social democrats do exercise a certain ideological influence. One reason is that the various branches of the media have not been ungenerous in presenting the views of Rustin, Harrington and Howe, the three principal social-democratic figures in the country.

Rustin, executive secretary of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, is one of the few black spokesmen in New York who dares support the racist teachers-union strike. He is an enthusiastic campaigner for Hubert Humphrey.

Harrington, who has been touted by establishment figures as an "expert" on poverty, is national chairman of the Socialist Party and also a vigorous Humphrey supporter.

Howe, a literary critic and professor, is editor of the social-democratic magazine, *Dissent*. As of this writing, he is wrestling with the "tactical" problem of whether to vote for Humphrey or abstain.

A couple of years ago the Rustin-Harrington-Howe team were railing against the antiwar movement for standing on the principle of political nonexclusion, that is, for including "communists." They also objected to the demand for the immediate

Brazilian cops seize leaders of students

(*Intercontinental Press*)—Police in Brazil succeeded in seizing more than 1,000 students, including virtually the entire national leadership of the student movement, in a mass raid during the night of Oct. 12. The cops dragged the students from their beds at an underground congress of the outlawed UNE (Uniao Nacional dos Estudantes—National Student Union) in the village of Ibiuna, near Sao Paulo.

Police said they were "forced" to kill and wound several students who resisted arrest. Netted in the government swoop were the three most prominent leaders of the UNE, Vladimir Palmeira, Jose Dirceu, and Luis Tavassos.

The full repercussions of the arrests on the student movement cannot yet be assessed. In a country ruled by a brutal dictatorship which has whipped up successive waves of reactionary terrorism, the jailed leaders are in grave danger.

Indications are, however, that the students are fighting back hard against the government's repression. Since Oct. 14 student demonstrations have been multiplying in Recife, Bahia, Brazilia, and Rio de Janeiro, with lightning street meetings and violent actions.

The students have declared that they will meet every government attack by carrying the struggle to a higher level, to the point of a general student strike and even "more extraordinary means."

withdrawal of U. S. troops from Vietnam. (At one point, believe it or not, the Socialist Party paper, *New America*, attacked SANE for being too far out on Vietnam, charging it was putting too much blame on the U. S. and not enough on North Vietnam and the "Vietcong".)

In 1964, Rustin was among the civil-rights leaders who favored a "moratorium" on street demonstrations during the election period so as to assertedly avoid the "backlash" which they said Goldwater was unleashing on the nation.

Similar ploy

Now, an essentially similar ploy is underway. This time the argument is that those who seek to give demonstrations the quality of confrontation are provoking right-wing sentiment and helping to accelerate the menace of American fascism.

This thoroughly false notion is advanced in its most demagogic form by Irving Howe in an article which appeared in the *New York Times Magazine* of Oct. 30. It's entitled, "The New 'Confrontation' Politics Is a Dangerous Game."

To give the argument substance, Howe skillfully exploits the political weakness of those within the student and antiwar movement who despair of building an effective mass movement against the war and for social change and who, in their despair, turn to the self-isolating and ineffectual concept that confrontations with the authorities carried through by necessarily small, determined groups can somehow electrify the mass.

This notion is currently in vogue in some SDS circles, among some graduate SDSers like Tom Hayden and Renie Davis of the National Mobilization Committee, and in some of the sectarian grouplets like Youth Against War and Fascism. Actually, such "confrontation" theories are as old as ultraleftism itself and provide a convenient target for a demagog like Howe to promote his own right-wing, reformist line.

To score a point, even though he is a case-hardened anti-Leninist, Howe even throws in a bit of Lenin and Trotsky on ultraleftism (which he apparently recalls from his brief sojourn in the Socialist Workers Party in the '30s.)

Straw men

The vulnerability of the ultralefts provides Howe with the opportunity to set them up as rather easily scattered straw men.

"Confrontation politics," Howe writes, "has been improvised as a way of getting around the sense of futility which has usually beset American radicalism. . . . The purpose is to prod and incite a dormant, insensitive society into recognizing its moral failures. No longer committed, as were the Marxists, to the idea that the proletariat would be the crucial lever for the transformation of history, the young semi-anarchists who practice 'confrontation' see themselves as a minority probably doomed to remain one for a long time. They have no expectation of creating new electoral majorities and small expectation of persuading large numbers of people. . . .

"Their politics is a politics of desperation. . . . They assign to themselves the task of sacrifice and assault, as a self-chosen vanguard which must destroy the complacency of 'corporate liberalism.'"

But Howe isn't really that concerned about the essentially penny-ante confrontations of small groups of ultralefts. What he is really polemicizing against are such mass actions as the Newark, Detroit and Watts rebellions.

Not only have ghetto rebellions failed to register any gains for black Americans, claims Howe, but "the violence helped set off an electoral trend" that resulted in the election of Gov. Reagan.

But it is not even the specter of more Reagans which angers Howe. If confrontation does lead to the polarization of society, he argues, the polarization will



Photo by Joe Miles

REBELLION. Scene in Washington, D. C., during ghetto outbreak of last April. Rebellions have expressed growing determination of black Americans to combat racism. According to social democrats they can do it better by supporting Hubert Humphrey and not "provoking" racists by waging militant fight for rights.

almost inevitably lead to the victory not of the left, but of the right.

Unattractive prospect

And even if he had assurances to the contrary, Howe would not be happy. "In any case," he asks, "is the prospect of 'polarization' an attractive one? How many of us would like to face a choice between an America symbolized by George Wallace and an America symbolized by Tom Hayden? I for one would fear for my safety almost as much with one as with the other. Wallace might have me pistol-whipped as a Communist and Hayden have me sent to a labor camp as a Social Democrat. Hayden would be more accurate politically, but what sort of consolation would that be?"

Tom Hayden is certainly not immune to criticism from the left for what are, in my view, ineffectual, adventurist concepts. But to level the kind of charge that Howe does is a gauge of the venomous factional animosity he displays toward anyone with even a partially revolutionary outlook.

And the charge comes with particular lack of grace from one who prides himself on his adherence to social democracy. It was, after all, a Social Democratic government in Germany which, in 1919, murdered in cold blood the revolutionary heroes Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

It is that kind of deep-seated social-democratic opposition to anything that smacks of revolutionary action that motivates Howe's dishonest polemic against the ultralefts. It's the genuine revolutionaries and the mass confrontations that are his real target.

Uncle Tom argument

Howe paints his exaggerated picture of the threat of the right to buttress his reformist line. He's like the Uncle Toms who used to preach that anything more than gradualism would bring down the wrath of the whites.

Howe argues, completely falsely, that the rise of fascism is somehow a response to left-wing "confrontations" or "provocations." But a study of fascism as it actually came to power in various countries shows that it is the result of a deep-going social crisis of the capitalist system in which the capitalists can no longer maintain their rule by "democratic means." Further, history demonstrates that the middle class can be mobilized behind a fascist movement only after the working class has failed to utilize its opportunity to resolve the social crisis in a revolutionary way.

To support his claim that fascism is a response to revolutionary "provocations," Howe offers a falsified version of the rise of German fascism. Again he seizes on a handy target, the ruinous, ultraleft line of the German Communist Party, which in the early 30s refused to seek a united front with the powerful Social Democratic movement with the insane justification that the Social Democrats were really "social fascists" and as such more dangerous than Hitler's storm troopers.

But Howe is twisting history when he asserts that, in large measure, Germany turned toward fascism because of the adventurism of the Communist Party. What he very conveniently skips over is the role of the Social Democrats who commanded the German trade-union movement of

the period and were the largest single political force in the country.

"Lesser Evil"

The German Social Democrats stubbornly refused to mobilize the powerful trade-union movement against the growing fascist threat. Instead, they insisted, the "democratic" capitalist government must be relied on to deal with the fascists. They supported a rapid succession of "lesser evil" chancellors, a process that culminated when President Hindenburg—whom the Social Democrats helped elect—turned the power over to Hitler.

It is not simply out of loyalty to his political ancestors that Howe overlooks that decisive side of the German experience. He has another, even more relevant reason—the deadly similarity between the "lesser evil" line of the German Social Democrats and his own line today.

For the social democrats of today, the prospect of revolutionary change is, as Howe makes clear, something to be bitterly opposed. The warmaking, racist Democratic Party is their choice as the vehicle for social progress. They oppose any kind of militant struggle because they know that such struggle brings people into collision with the Democratic Party.

In a discussion with Howe and other social democrats in the November-December *Dissent*, where they attack the idea of black power and even school decentralization, Bayard Rustin bemoans the ghetto outbreaks because they get in the way of Democratic Party "coalition" politics.

"The final tragedy," says Rustin, "is that while political action to achieve our goals . . . has not achieved enough, and while the coalition of forces required to achieve them has not been strong enough, the coalition will be completely decimated if the rioting continues to escalate."

And in the Sept. 30 issue of *New America*, Mike Harrington takes up the cudgels in an article entitled, "Confrontationists Aiding the Right." He assails with particular vigor the leaders of the demonstrators who were beaten by the cops outside of the Humphrey-Daley Democratic convention.

"The organizers of the demonstration," howls Harrington, "were acting on a fantastic theory that the struggle inside the convention was irrelevant. . . .

"In this fearful year of Wallace—and of Nixon," he warns, "the Left cannot thus give aid and comfort to its worst foes."

What's needed you see, is to get out and hustle votes for the Democratic nominee. After all, can anyone dream of asking for a sturdier bulwark against fascism than Hubert Horatio Humphrey?

**Malcolm X
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It really isn't a choice of your money or your life

By George Novack, Chairman
The Militant 40th Anniversary Committee

That stereotyped nickel-nurser, TV comedian Jack Benny, is the victim of a holdup. "Your money or your life," says the bandit. The tightwad twists, squirms, meditates, hesitates. The revolver presses harder against his ribs. "Don't rush me," Benny pleads. "Give me time to think it over."

This scene brings guffaws. Its comic exaggeration twitches one of the central nerves of our social existence: the awesome life-and-death powers lodged in money — or the lack of it.

Money means more than the acquisition and enjoyment of everyday necessities, occasional comforts or indulgences. For ordinary people savings often represent the sole margin of security in illness, old age and emergencies. Thus, even those who yearn to abolish this system where money is worshipped as lord and master are affected by its dispensation of good and evil.

An urgent appeal for an important cause arrives. It sets up a conflict between self-protection and impulses of generosity and solidarity. Should priority be given to personal and family obligations — or to the case of a political prisoner, an election campaign or, to be specific, the 40th Anniversary Fund of *The Militant*?

I sense that such a dilemma has agitated a few of our supporters as they have read this column over the past weeks. Some have resolved the matter by sending in a donation, small or large. Others have decided that, much as they approve the paper and would like to help, they can't afford to do so now.

There's a third group who are wavering and wondering whether the family budget permits a contribution. These words are addressed to them.

The strongest argument I can think of to tip the balance in our favor is the opposite of the holdup man's approach. Not "your money or your life." But "your money — and a better life for everyone than capitalism can provide." That's why *The Militant* is published every week.

If you want to help make our paper a bigger and better campaigner for socialism, stop hesitating and vacillating. Use that coupon now.

* * *

The most notable increase in the scoreboard last week came from New York which has now sent in \$2,640 or 37 percent of its \$7,200 quota.

* * *

The following cities have scheduled special banquets for the Fund during November: Cleveland, Nov. 15; Boston, Nov. 16; Philadelphia, Nov. 16; Los Angeles, Nov. 16; Oakland-Berkeley, Nov. 17. Prominent writers for *The Militant* will speak at some of these affairs. Make reservations in your city now.

Fourth International salutes defiant Soviet intellectuals

The United Secretariat of the Fourth International issued a statement Oct. 13 saluting five Soviet intellectuals who were sentenced to prison and exile Oct. 11 for publicly condemning the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The five were arrested in Moscow's Red Square Aug. 25 while attempting to demonstrate with banners inscribed "Hands Off Czechoslovakia," "Freedom for Dubcek," "Long Live Free and Independent Czechoslovakia," "Shame on the Occupiers," and "For Your Freedom and Ours." They were charged with "disturbing public order" and interfering with traffic — although the square is closed to vehicles.

The Fourth International's statement points out that the Aug. 25 action was an important step forward in the revival of political life in the Soviet Union, "since unlike previous demonstrations, which were aimed at the oppressive cultural policy of the bureaucracy, this one 'challenged one of the regime's most important moves, a premeditated action against a popular upsurge seeking to establish socialist democracy in a workers state.'"

The statement asserts that this demonstration will "reverberate in the consciousness of a growing number of Soviet citizens," particularly the young soldiers who were falsely told that they were mobilized against counterrevolutionaries in Czechoslovakia. Contrasting the subservience of the judges who imposed the sentences to the unbroken integrity of the defendants, the statement concludes with a call to "all revolutionary militants and all workers to demand that the Soviet authorities" release the five "at once and without any conditions." (The full text of the statement appeared in the Oct. 28 *Intercontinental Press*, P.O. Box 635, Madison Sq. Sta., N. Y., N. Y. 10010, 50 cents per copy, \$7.50 for 26 issues.)

The five defendants, who received sentences up to three years' imprisonment and five years' exile, were Pavel Litvinov, a

prominent physicist and grandson of Maxim Litvinov, Soviet foreign minister during the late 1930s; Larissa Daniel, the wife of the imprisoned writer Yuri Daniel, Konstantin Babitsky, a 40-year-old scholar at the Russian language institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; Vladimir Dremlyuga, 28; and Vadim Delone, 23, a student and poet.

In another manifestation of the deepening rebellion of the Soviet intelligentsia, the 72-year-old, Old Bolshevik writer Aleksei Y. Kosterin has resigned from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. According to a dispatch from Moscow by Henry Kamm in the Oct. 29 *New York Times*, Kosterin wrote to the party's politburo that he was returning his party card "to free myself from party discipline, which deprives me of the right to think."

In his letter to the politburo, Kosterin reportedly charged that "Stalinist methods are becoming increasingly frequent" and characterized the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia as a manifestation of Stalinism in foreign policy.

Kosterin, who joined the Russian revolutionary movement in 1912, became a Bolshevik after three years in the Czar's prisons in 1916, and fought in the Red Army during the civil war of 1918-21, has a long history as a dissident. In 1937, he was shipped off to a slave-labor camp. Since his release and rehabilitation following Stalin's death in 1953, he has continued to champion progressive causes against the bureaucracy. He has been especially active in supporting the struggles of minority nationalities within the Soviet Union for equal rights.

Kosterin is a living representative of the Bolshevik tradition of struggle for socialist democracy and national freedom. His renewed defiance of bureaucratic reaction and brutality will not go unnoticed by the younger generation of Soviet intellectuals — and workers.

The Great Society

IT FIGURES—The U.S. is spending \$2.4 billion a month on the war effort in Vietnam and about \$30,000 a month for the alleged peace effort in Paris.

BEAUTIFUL AND BETTER TOO—To ease racial tension, South Bend, Ind., officials organized four police softball teams to play four teams representing the black community. The black teams wore T-shirts proclaiming, "Black Is Beautiful." The fuzz wore T-shirts countering, "Blue Isn't Bad." The blacks took three out of four games.

EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS—Instead of a six-pack of 12-ounce cans, Rheingold's will be featuring a ten-pack of seven-ounce bottles.

CRIMINAL ANARCHY—A Canadian dog breeder was fined \$600 on 12 charges of falsifying pedigree registration certificates. Authorities charge he used the nose-print of one dog on some 75 applications for registration papers. The breeder said he didn't think the prints really made any difference and just did it to save time. The prosecutor said many of the falsified documents could never be straightened out.

HOW IT BEGINS—Switzerland dropped five shells into the neighboring principality of Liechtenstein. A Swiss official stated: "It was an accident. One of our guns was facing the wrong way."

GOOD FUNK'N PROFITS—The rapidly delivered, laugh-getting TV line, "Look that up in your Funk and Wagnalls" has boosted the dictionary's sales 20 percent.

CHERCHEZ LE POLITICS—Everyone's been theorizing about why Jackie married Onassis, but no one seems to be asking why he married her. A possible clue: Onassis now says his daughter Christina will be going to an American university and getting into U.S. politics. "Who knows," he philosophized, "she may be the first woman president of the United States."

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK—"The cake was served on plates which bore an ancient Greek symbol that sent Onassis into a fit of merriment . . . Imprinted on them were what looked like the American dollar sign."—The *New York Post* describing the wedding feast aboard the Onassis yacht.

— Harry Ring

Fund Scoreboard

Area	Quota	Paid	Percent
Los Angeles	\$4,400	\$2,900	66
Twin Cities	2,200	1,320	60
St. Louis	100	58	58
Chicago	1,950	1,100	56
San Francisco	2,300	975	42
New York	7,200	2,640	37
Philadelphia	1,300	450	35
Boston	1,200	400	33
Cleveland	1,800	300	17
Detroit	2,000	330	17
San Diego	300	22	7
Allentown	150	0	0
Newark	150	0	0
Oakland-Berkeley	2,000	0	0
Portland	150	0	0
Seattle	300	0	0
Other Areas	500	410	82
	\$28,000	\$10,905	39
Lifetime Militants	\$12,000	\$ 6,000	50
	\$40,000	\$16,905	42

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GI rally held in Chicago

A large and highly spirited GI rally was held here Oct. 26 as part of the nationally called actions against the war October 21-27. Aiming to reach GIs and draw them into a demonstration of opposition to the war the Chicago GI Day rally featured among its speakers seven active-duty GIs and four veterans, along with a representative cross section of speakers from the antiwar movement, a rock band and light show, and films. The rally, lasting from 5 p.m. until 11 p.m. kept the large hall packed for most of the time.

Veterans for Peace and Student Mobilization Committee activists from over 90 high schools and colleges in the area were active in building the rally. Leafleting of GIs took place at Great Lakes Naval Station, Fort Sheridan, and Chanute Air Force Base, as well as transport terminals.

Reliable rumor has it that two large weather balloons were floated over the naval base the day before the rally, dropping leaflets announcing the rally. Evidently the brass got upset by this because they issued an order prohibiting all sailors on leave this weekend from attending the rally in uniform.

Despite this, there were substantial numbers of servicemen in attendance. At least 20 active-duty GIs held a caucus to plan out future action, and the next day a group of soldiers at Fort Sheridan decided to put out a GI antiwar newspaper for the Chicago area.

One of the speakers was Dave Ort, a GI from Fort Campbell, Ky. who talked about the need for organization. "Now we're going to get more powerful, and through numbers we're going to have mass demonstrations like what happened two weeks ago on October 12th in California," he said. "And the brass are afraid of us now."

"We're more powerful than they are. We are more numbers than they are. And we're smarter than they are."

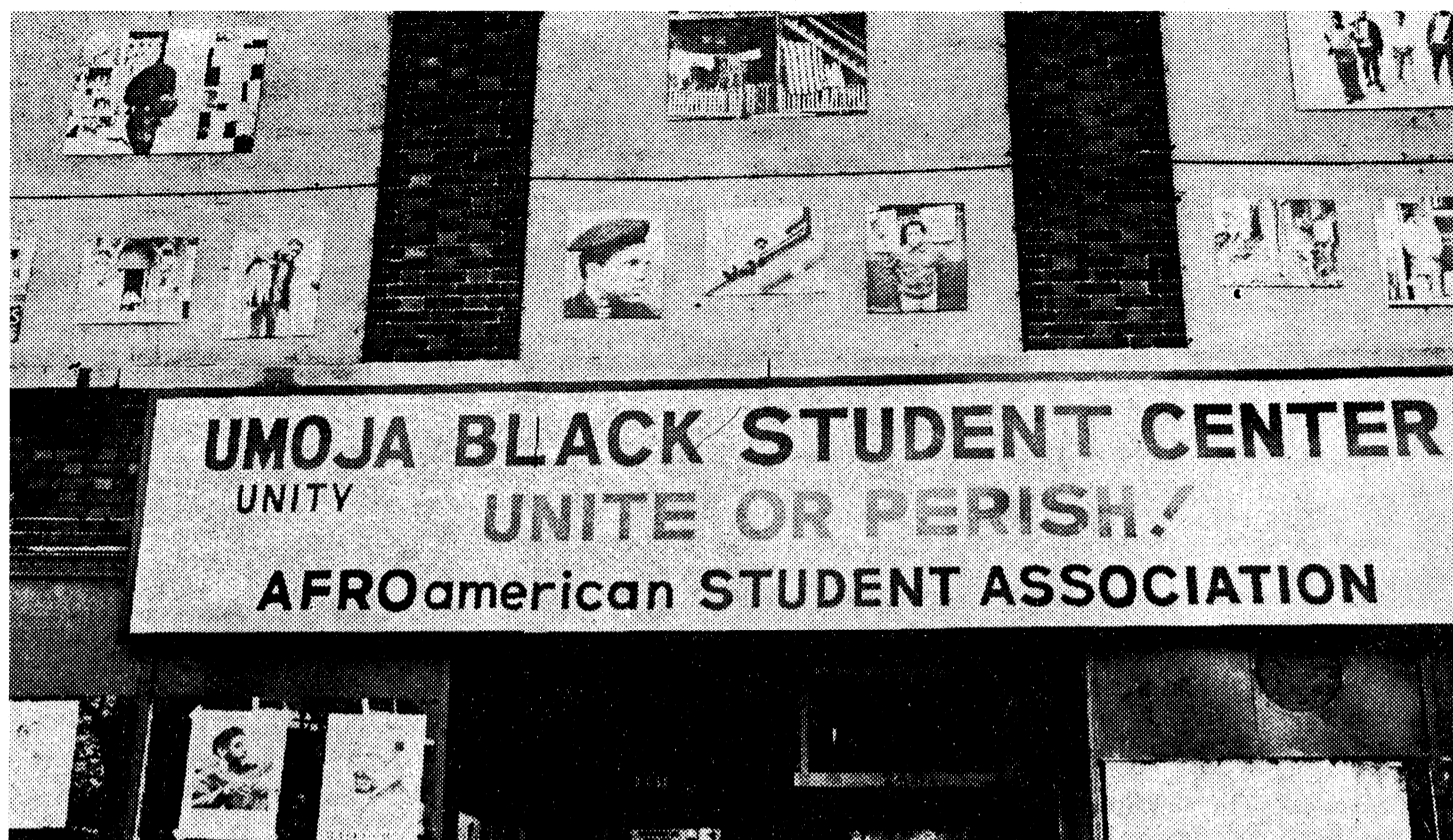
Other GIs who spoke included Steve Gilbert from Fort Knox, Ky., Joe Cole from Fort Jackson, S.C., a sailor from the Great Lakes, two GIs from Fort Sheridan and a National Guardsman who had been called up for duty at the Democratic Party convention.

Messages and telegrams came from abroad since October 21-27 was a week of international action against the war. The Vietnam Solidarity Campaign in London, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Anti-A&H Bomb group in Tokyo and the Union of Yugoslav Students all sent greetings.

Chicagoans hold rally for Halstead

CHICAGO—C. Clark Kissinger, former national chairman of Students for a Democratic Society and organizer of the April 17, 1965 antiwar march on Washington, shared the platform with Ali Baghdadi, former president of the Organization of Arab Students, and Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate Fred Halstead at a meeting of SWP campaign supporters here Oct. 19.

At the conclusion of his talk, Kissinger commented, "I want to convey my congratulations to the Socialist Workers Party for pioneering this organizing effort within the Army; and in particular, I want to convey my congratulations to Fred Halstead for going to Vietnam to talk to the soldiers there and not riding around in a helicopter observing who is getting napalmed today."



STUDENT CENTER. Umoja (Unity) Black Student Center in Chicago where high-school students meet to map plans for boycotts to advance student demands.

Chicago's black school boycott

By Wilbert Allen

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—On three consecutive "Liberation Mondays," thousands of Chicago high-school students have boycotted school in citywide walk-outs called by the Black Students for Defense. There were 40,000 out the first week, 35,000 the second, and 22,000 this week. According to walk-out leader Omar Aoki, the actions will continue "until the black students get their demands."

Omar Aoki is 18 years old, a senior at Lindbloom High, and the leader of the Black Students for Defense. I talked with him this week about the high-school movement, and he compared the walk-outs in Chicago to the struggles going on in Philadelphia and New York. He pointed out that all these fights are "for the same thing—so that black people can control their own educational institutions and their communities."

He also compared the education system in this country to the so-called Bantu system in South Africa. "It is to get black people prepared to go into the factories and to do any other odd jobs they have for us," he said. "We are demanding more technical training and more military training for black students."

The Black Students for Defense is an organization of high-school students with an active membership in the hundreds, and an even larger number of sympathizers. The regular meetings, which they hold on Saturday afternoons, are attended by about 300 black students.

The seriousness of this organization can be seen in the fact that they ask their members to study and read about the nature of the oppression of black people and the nature of imperialism. As I was sitting around the office, high-school students there were holding a discussion about how American imperialism operates in other parts of the world. A student was going into how the United States invests in the African countries and how they control these countries politically. They were also discussing

how the corporations make money off the war in Vietnam.

I asked Omar Aoki if the Black Students for Defense support the Black Panther Party and he said, "Yes, the Panthers are fighting for the same thing we are fighting for."

The members of the Black Panther Party in Chicago have been active in building the high-school movement. Some of them are teachers who have participated in the Black Teachers Caucus which supports the boycotts. Five hundred black teachers walked out in support of the students last week.

The high-school actions have also received the support of a number of other black labor organizations, including the Black Federation of Labor, the Concerned Transit Workers and the Committee of Afro-Americans of the United Steel Workers.

The Black Students for Defense is affiliated with the Afro-American Student Association, an organization of college students headed by James Harvey. Thus far, most of the active support on the college

campuses for the high-school movement has come from the predominantly black junior colleges such as Loop Junior College, Crane and Wilson.

The mass actions in this struggle have not been limited to boycotts—there have been many marches, pickets, rallies and planning meetings.

In some cases, the students have gotten the active support of their parents. At Kennedy High School, 200 parents held a meeting to plan a protest against the suspension of 150 black students.

Parents of students at Morgan Park and Fenger high schools joined with the students to sponsor an open-air press conference to publicize their grievances.

Fight for control in Boston schools

After a brief interruption in publication, *Rebellion News*, "Roxbury's All Soul Community Newspaper," is coming out again. The October issue describes the struggles going on in Boston for black control of the schools, with a lead article on the revolt at English High School.

Two black students at English High were suspended Sept. 23 for wearing African shirts. The next day other black students at the predominantly black school united in defense of the two and came to school in Dashikis. They also raised demands for black history, a black staff and the recognition of the Black Student Union. One of the two suspended students was arrested while attempting to present these demands to the administration.

In response the students boycotted the school, and a rally of 500 was held. The struggle then spread quickly to other schools, and demonstrations were held at several high schools and junior highs.

Chicago school demands listed

1. Expansion of black history courses
2. Development of a black curriculum
3. Full black administrations
4. More technical and vocational training
5. Decreased class sizes
6. Black holidays
7. Better and pure food
8. Full insurance for athletes
9. Black parent-teacher-student association
10. Students' policy making body
11. Black businessmen for black student services
12. Repairs and renewal of school facilities
13. More relevant military training program for more black students
14. Complete use of community people in school relations
15. No penalties for students participating in boycotts

Student walkout at Detroit high

Classes were dismissed on Oct. 18 at Mackenzie High School in Detroit after 10 white teachers and five white counselors walked out of an assembly called by black students to discuss their grievances. Hundreds of students and parents demonstrated outside the school demanding the school be reopened and a second student-conducted assembly be called. Six students were suspended for "refusal to comply with a decision" that an assembly not be held.

South Dade High hit

Black students at South Dade High School in Miami boycotted school in protest against the use of confederate symbols by the athletic teams and band. The school song is "Dixie," the band wears confederate uniforms, and the school is nicknamed, "the rebels." Authorities in Miami have reacted to the boycott by having the protesting students transferred to predominantly black schools in Miami.