

THE MILITANT

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Build the May 30 demonstrations!

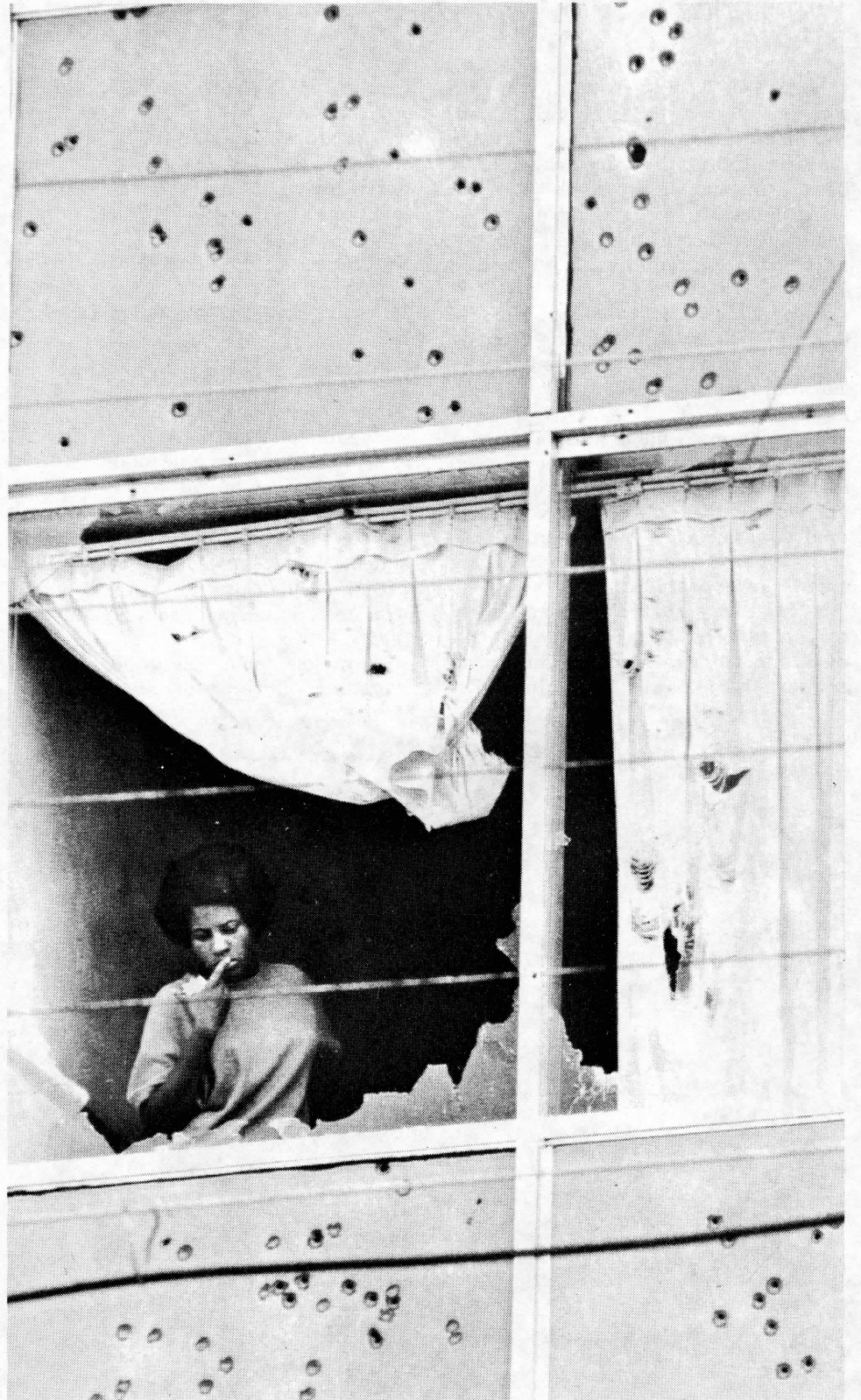
— see editorial page 3 —

EXCLUSIVE: 6 pages of first-hand news

Eyewitness reports of police killings in Augusta, Jackson



Augusta, U. S. A.



Jackson, U. S. A.

New York labor unions set May 21 antiwar rally

NEW YORK, May 14—Following a meeting here two days ago with antiwar students from several colleges, leaders of more than a dozen labor unions announced that they are calling a rally for May 21 to demand an immediate end to the war in Southeast Asia, as well as to protest the Kent State massacre and attacks on antiwar demonstrators here last week by construction workers. The more recent police murder of Black youth in Augusta, Ga., and Jackson, Miss., will be a major focus of the demonstration. The rally will take place at City Hall Park from noon to 2 p.m.

This demonstration represents an important attempt on the part of some sections of the labor movement to link up with the largely student-based antiwar movement. It is another of the growing number of indications that the spreading antiwar sentiment within the ranks of organized labor is beginning to surface.

The participating unions are planning to print 200,000 leaflets to help publicize the action. It should be actively supported by the entire antiwar movement and can serve as an important example to the labor movement in the rest of the country.

The unions that have taken this initiative include, among others, Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Union; District 37 of the American Federa-

tion of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME); District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale, Office and Processing Union; Fur and Leather Machine Workers Joint Board; Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local 169; District 3 of the International Union of Electrical Workers; Furriers Joint Council; and locals of the Bakers Union, Jewelers Union, Motion Picture Operators, United Auto Workers and the Furniture Workers Union. Spokesmen for the unions report that the list of sponsoring organizations is growing. Victor Gotbaum, executive director of District Council 37 of AFSCME, will be cochairman of the rally.

A special meeting of Social Service Employees Union Local 371 on May 12 voted in favor of an all-day work action and participation in the May 21 demonstration. The work action will include a march from the garment district to City Hall Park.

The SSEU local also adopted resolutions condemning the Augusta murders and the Nixon administration's persecution of the Black Panther Party, as well as a resolution submitted by the local's executive committee demanding immediate U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia, and that those responsible for the Kent State massacre be brought to trial.

Black construction workers

'We're not part of it'

NEW YORK, May 15—Construction workers who brutally assaulted antiwar demonstrators here last week belong to building trades which have been an almost lily-white job trust for decades. In recent years they have been under increasing pressure to hire a growing percentage of Black and Third World workers.

Many construction workers have seen this as a threat to their job security and have turned their resentments and fears against the Black workers seeking jobs.

In addition to the attack on antiwar demonstrators last week—led by at least one identified ultrarightist and abetted by the police—several hundred construction workers staged several "loyalty" marches near building sites in lower Manhattan.

The *New York Post* decided to send a reporter to talk to a sampling of 300 to 400 Black construction workers on sites in lower Manhattan. The

results were significant. A report in its May 14 issue shows that these workers are almost to a man opposed to the actions of the white construction workers. Some of them expressed their opposition in vehement terms.

"We don't want anything to do with those guys," said Richard Thompson, a 25-year-old sheet metal worker from Harlem. "We've had political confrontations with these cats before. Only it's going to get worse now. Man, they're on one side of the line and we're on the other."

One older worker was wearing an American flag on one collar and a Black nationalist pin on the other. "I hate to even dignify these men by calling them construction workers," he stated. "I'm a construction worker and proud of it. These guys are cowards who feel threatened, so they hit people."

"It makes them feel good and gets them time off from work."

French protest of U.S. escalation—the biggest ever

Tens of thousands of French people rallied May 10 in the Woods of Vincennes near Paris to protest the extension of the U.S. imperialist ground war into Cambodia and to demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Southeast Asia. The demonstration was by far the largest anti-Vietnam-war action France has yet seen. The official police statement put the number of participants at 50,000; *l'Humanite*, the Communist Party newspaper, reported 200,000.

Speakers at the rally included Sidney Lens, cochairman of the New Mobilization Committee, who brought fraternal greetings from the U.S. antiwar movement and reported on the campus strikes and demonstrations here.

The action was called by 44 organizations, including the two largest trade unions—the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) and the French Democratic Confederation of Labor—the National Union of French Students (UNEF), the French Communist Party (CPF) and the United Socialist Party (PSU).

The powerful CPF, which dominates the CGT, succeeded in excluding revolutionary organizations, including the Communist League (French section of the Fourth International), from the coalition that called the demonstration. Several of the sponsoring organizations, among them the PSU and the UNEF, opposed this exclusionary policy.

The Communist League, however, gave the action full support and organized a contingent of several thousand that successfully evaded attempts of CGT monitors to prevent it from joining the rally.

French in solidarity with U.S. movement

The following message of support was received by the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam from four French organizations—the United Socialist Party, the Communist League (French section of the Fourth International), Workers' Strug-

Political prisoners in Mexico City send message to American students

[The following is a translation of a letter received by *Intercontinental Press* from a number of political prisoners held at Lecumberri in Mexico City.]

* * *

To the American Students:

Outraged by the despicable Yankee intervention in Cambodia and the continuation of the aggression in Vietnam and Laos, we Mexican political prisoners were inspired by your response to this new crime by President Nixon. You, the voice and mind of self-respecting Americans, have given an exemplary answer to this crime.

We express:

1. Our admiration and support for the American student youth who are unquestionably in the front rank of the struggle against the Yankee intervention in Indochina. Your place in this struggle puts you shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the world who are fighting to win peace and taking up arms to achieve the way of life they consider in keeping with their national interests.

2. Our most energetic condemnation of President Nixon's policy. For the sake of the peoples of Indochina; world

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Editor: HARRY RING
Managing Editor: MARY-ALICE WATERS
Business Manager: FLAX HERMES

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Closing news date—May 18

gle, and the National Union of French Students:

The four students of Kent University in Ohio, murdered by police agents of the American ruling class, are the fighting brothers of the Vietnamese who were assassinated in Songmy, South Vietnam, and in Takeo and Snoul, Cambodia, by the CIA and Nixon's killers. These four anti-imperialist activists have given their lives for the vital international support to the Vietnamese revolution. Their names must be honored in the most respectful and effective way.

The new course opened in Southeast Asia by the escalation of the war in Cambodia and by the heavy bombing in Laos will undoubtedly have the most profound effect on the whole American society which for a long time has received only distortions of the truth, or from whom the truth has been hidden.

This new situation strengthens even further the decisive role of the antiwar movement and the Student Mobilization Committee in the world imperialist stronghold, the United States.

We must counteract this new stage of U.S. escalation in the most efficient way, launching the broadest demonstrations and mass rallies to give wider and deeper support to both the Vietnamese revolution and the antiwar movement in the United States.

peace; and American youth, who every day see more clearly that they have no interest in fighting a war that suits only the foul aims of the militarists in the Pentagon, we demand the immediate withdrawal of American troops from this region.

3. Our indignation at the repression to which the American students have been subjected, our profound sorrow at the irreparable loss of the four compañeros who fell in the recent days of antiwar protests. The blood of Allison Krause, Sandy Lee Scheuer, Jeffrey Miller, and William Schroeder will strengthen the aspirations of the youth and bear fruit as their struggle develops.

United We Will Win!

Correction

The May 22 *Militant* ("SWP candidates build movement," p. 10) erroneously reported that Dave Frankel, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for lieutenant governor of California, spoke at a rally of 10,000 in Los Angeles on May 9. Frankel was not a speaker at the rally; he was active in organizing it.



Washington, May 9

Photo by Howard Petrick

EDITORIAL STATEMENT

Use the universities to build May 30

No more Jacksons, no more Augustas, no more Kents, no more Cambodias, no more Vietnams! Keep the cops and Guard out of the ghettos, off the campuses! Bring all the GIs home from Southeast Asia now!

Massive May 30 Memorial Day demonstrations based on such demands are the required response to the blood-letting in Indochina and the killings in the ghettos and on the campuses of America.

Mass actions built around such demands can reach and mobilize layers of the American people that have not participated in large numbers in an-

Help sell the special issue!

Since the beginning of May, *The Militant* has been publishing roughly twice a week—our contribution to helping build the unprecedented upsurge of the antiwar movement in this country.

And our supporters around the country have been making an exceptional effort to sell these special issues. In Cambridge, Mass., Bob Gebert, sold 1,020 copies of the May 19 issue single-handedly.

If you can help sell the paper, contact the distribution center nearest you. They are all listed in the directory on page 15.

tiwar actions before—Third World people, GIs and forces from the labor movement. Such actions will point directly to the truth, helping to expose the common roots of capitalist-organized violence at home and abroad.

The true facts about Jackson and Augusta must be gathered and broadcast everywhere. People must be brought to realize that the Jackson and Augusta killings are not some peculiar "southern" monstrosity.

Shooting down Black youth is no new thing in this country—North or South. But Nixon's escalation of the war and attempted repression have encouraged those racist forces who are always ready to move against the Black community. The example of guardsmen shooting into a crowd of students at Kent State helped to set the political climate whereby racist cops felt free—perhaps more free than normally—to shoot into a crowd of students at Jackson State. The responsibility for all these murders lies with Nixon, with the government.



The Kent State massacre had a profound impact on masses of American students. With sudden clarity, it made them realize that capitalist violence is not reserved for use in the ghettos or against colonial liberation fighters. Almost overnight, a massive new layer of students was brought into political action. The shock and rage they so effectively registered against the Kent killings and the invasion of Cambodia will now also embrace Jackson and Augusta, for it is all part of the same bloody package and must be so resisted.

In many areas, Black and Brown students have been among the first of their communities to actively oppose the war. In the wake of the Jackson and Augusta killings, Third World campus participation in the May 30 actions against the war and against the cold-blooded murders of more than a dozen youth in a few days will certainly be sizable. And with the increased activity of Black and Brown students, the prospects for direct community participation are enhanced.

Recent gains in winning control and use of university facilities open the way for effectively building the May 30 actions, for organizing students to reach out to other layers of the population.

But to do this, special efforts must be made to consolidate and institutionalize all the gains that can be perpetuated—or realized—as a result of the student takeovers during the first period of the Cambodia-Kent protests.

Specific objectives should be delineated: regular space in the campus press for coverage of the student antiwar movement; regular time on the campus broadcasting system; university-provided office space; phone facilities; access to printing equipment and supplies; budget allocations by student governments or school administrations; facilities for continuing classes being held at many campuses on such topics as Vietnam, Third World struggles and women's liberation. Official endorsement and sanction for such gains should be sought and can be won.

With facilities like these, large numbers of the newly radicalized students can be brought into action building the Memorial Day activities. Many things can be done:

A systematic campaign can be organized to win labor support for and participation in the demonstrations. Unions should be asked to endorse the scheduled activities. Where they do—and all indications point to greatly improved prospects for this—such endorsement should be widely publicized. Where there are sizable student forces, community, plant gate and union hall leafleting should be initiated to spread the word of such endorsements, thus promoting labor participating in the demonstrations.

News of labor support, in leaflet form, can also help significantly in winning GI participation in the May 30 actions. Many draftees are unionists, and the beginnings of labor involvement in the antiwar movement will encourage them in taking an active stand against the war. Similarly, in leafleting GIs it is important to get out word of support by Black and Third World organizations. When GIs are aware of significant labor and Third World support, they will be less afraid of being victimized for participating in antiwar actions.

Massive leafleting campaigns, and door-to-door canvassing can be utilized to build the demonstrations and to explain the aims and character of such actions. In addition to showing the relation between the killings in Kent, Augusta and Jackson, and the

Report an unprecedented flood of antiwar mail

Important new information establishing that the Kent massacre had a profound impact on the adult population was reported in the May 16 New York Times. Since the Kent killings, Congress has been receiving an absolutely unprecedented flood of mail, the overwhelming bulk of it opposing the war.

"What had been only a trickle of mail and telegrams to Congress in the days following the president's announcement [of the Cambodian invasion], swelled into a flood shortly after the shooting of four Kent students May 4," the paper reported.

A Western Union official confirmed this, stating: "This is the greatest volume of single-subject telegrams we've ever handled." In the past two weeks, more than 320,000 telegrams have gone to Capitol Hill and the White House.

Senator Fulbright's office alone has received 29,589 telegrams protesting the war and 756 in favor.

Senator Edward Brooke (R-Mass.) has received nearly 20,000 letters and telegrams, with only 600 of them supporting the president's action.

Senator Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) has received about 10,500 messages, running 15 to one against the Cambodian invasion.

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) said his mail is running 30 to one against the war.

The White House, which organized calls to the president right after his speech and pronounced them heavily in support, said it lacked the time to tally current mail.

With the campuses as organizing centers, the students have been able to manifest their opposition to the war with strikes and mass demonstrations. The revelations about the Washington mail now make clear that student sentiment is shared by the noncampus community, and if energetically reached out to, those communities can be effectively involved in the May 30 demonstrations.

mass slaughter in Indochina, leaflets can explain the necessity for action independent of and in opposition to those who would divert the movement into the "safe" channels of capitalist politics.

To those who would end mass demonstrations in favor of petitioning for the McGovern-Hatfield amendment, which would end U.S. combat in Vietnam by June 30, 1971, (unless some-

thing interferes), the response should be: "Not maybe next year—out of Southeast Asia now!"

And to the efforts to divide the forces fighting against the war and racist oppression, the demand should be counterposed: End the killings in Vietnam, Cambodia, Kent, Augusta and Jackson! Bring all the troops home now! All out May 30!

What America is doing in South Vietnam is criminal... We see where the problem of Vietnam is the problem of the oppressed and the oppressor... Our action will be one of unity and in the unity of oppressed people is actually the strength, and the best strength of the oppressed people....



THIRD WORLD PEOPLE UNITE AGAINST THE WAR

Poster issued by Third World Committee of the Student Mobilization Committee, 15 East 17th St., N.Y., N.Y., 10003. \$1.00 each.

Join the YSA!



March against the Pentagon, Washington, Oct. 1967

From the *Young Socialist Organizer*

On April 30 Nixon announced the U.S. invasion of Cambodia. Within 24 hours the most massive student strike in American history began sweeping over this country like a tidal wave. Outrage over the government's escalation of the war in Indochina and the subsequent murder of the Kent State Four exploded into international politics as thousands upon thousands of students in hundreds of colleges and high schools went on strike.

Almost overnight the antiwar movement took a gigantic leap forward. Not only were the majority of students mobilized in antiwar actions, but many striking campuses were transformed into "antiwar universities"—centers of antiwar activity that turned the resources of the university and the energies of thousands of students outward beyond the campus, towards the masses of American people who are opposed to the war and more and more willing to act on that opposition.

The upcoming May 30 Memorial Day antiwar actions provide a focus around which the student antiwar movement can—using the gains of the strike—mobilize thousands of trade unionists, Third World people, GIs, and high school students in mass actions in the streets to demand that the U.S. government bring all the troops home from Southeast Asia and stop the killing in Vietnam, Cambodia,

Kent, Augusta, and now Jackson!

As revolutionaries, we understand the crucial role the student movement has played in building the international antiwar movement. We also understand that students alone cannot force the U.S. government out of Indochina—for that, we need allies. We need those layers of society which, once drawn into the antiwar movement, can stop U.S. imperialism in its tracks—working people, the Black and Brown communities, and the GIs. That must be our goal.

The political scene has changed very fast, and even bigger changes are not far off. For thousands of people, the invasion of Cambodia did far more than expose the fraud of "Vietnamization"—it exposed the fraud of the entire capitalist system.

The Young Socialist Alliance has been building the antiwar movement ever since it began more than five years ago. In the upsurge against the escalation of the war into Cam-

bodia and against the murder of Black and white youth, the YSA has worked towards building mass, democratically organized strike committees, uniting all sectors of the student movement, to open up the universities as centers for antiwar organizing. Students must now turn seriously to reaching out to the working class, the Black and Brown communities, high school students, women and GIs to engage these powerful forces in the antiwar movement.

If you agree that the war in Vietnam and Cambodia is only part of the general policy of the U.S. capitalist system, which also results in racism, destruction of the environment, oppression of women, poverty, and alienation, then you should also agree with the need for an organization to fight all aspects of capitalism for the only solution to the crisis of our epoch—socialism.

The YSA is a multinational revolutionary socialist youth organiza-

tion, which seeks to unite fighters in all arenas of struggle against capitalism: Black and Brown youth, women, students, and GIs. If you want to help end all wars, which means ending capitalism, then you should join the YSA and participate with us in the most urgent task before the youth in this country—building an organization which can help lead the American socialist revolution.

Black students build actions against murders

By DERRICK MORRISON

The following are a few of the places where actions protesting the murders in Augusta, Ga., and Jackson, Miss., are underway:

In New York at Nassau Community College on Long Island—now called Liberation Community College—the Black students are making plans for a massive rally on May 20. Although the majority of the students at the college are white, the organizing center for antiwar activities is the Black studies building. The Black students have been in the forefront of the action ever since the protests over Cambodia began.

Students from Hofstra (Freedom College) University, C.W. Post (Bobby Seale U) University, Adelphi and other colleges out on the island plan to attend the rally.

* * *

In Detroit at Wayne State University, the Association of Black Students released a statement calling on Black students to use campus facilities to organize opposition to the Jackson and Augusta murders. A coalition of Black groups on campus will meet on May 18 to plan a campus action.

* * *

In Chicago, the Coalition for United Community Action, a Black group, held a rally of 1,900 to protest the suspension of Patrolman Renault Robinson from the Chicago police force. As head of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League, brother Robinson has attempted to fight some of the most blatant racism of the Chicago police force, most notably when he helped expose the lies of the cops involved in the murder of Panther leader Fred Hampton.

At the rally, the case of Robinson was linked to Augusta, Jackson and Vietnam. The Chicago Citywide Strike Council brought a contingent of 400 to participate in the action, after holding a rally of its own to protest Augusta and Jackson.

Bay Area Black coalition protests Augusta killings

By LARRY HYINK

SAN FRANCISCO—The newly formed Bay Area Black Community Defense Committee (BCDC) called a news conference here to protest the murder of six Black men in Augusta, Ga., and to announce a demonstration on Malcolm X's birthday, May 19. The action will be demanding Black control of the Black community, freedom for all Black political prisoners, an end to the draft of Black youth, and the immediate withdrawal of all Black GIs.

Herman Fagg, California gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, reported that over 400 youth at the Black Students' Conference held at Stanford University, May 1-3, voted to form a coalition to fight for the four demands.

Among the organizations participating in the Committee are the Black Panther Party, the Young Socialist Alliance, and Black Student Unions from the high schools and colleges in the Bay Area. There are also Black Community Defense Committees in Los Angeles and San Diego.

Dr. Carlton Goodlett, publisher of *The Sun-Reporter*, treasurer of the New Mobilization Committee West and longtime activist in the Black community, condemned the slayings in Augusta and stressed the need to develop a young Black leadership that would be active in the antiwar movement as well as the Black liberation movement.

He also pointed out that killings such as those in Augusta are altogether too commonplace in the Black community and that police murders of Black people are parallel to the war waged by the U.S. government on the yellow peoples of Southeast Asia.

Betsy Wittaker of the Student Mobilization Committee regional office expressed the SMC's support of the May 19 action. "SMC condemns the murders in Augusta and at Kent State and recognizes that the same government that wages the war in Southeast Asia is responsible for the brutal suppression of dissent at home."

Miguel Pendas of the Chicano Moratorium Committee stressed the solidarity that exists between the antiwar struggle of Raza people and Black people, saying that Chicanos like Blacks are dying at twice the rate of all other U.S. troops. He added, "The largest Chicano Moratorium to date will be held on May 30 in San Francisco, honoring Spanish-surnamed war dead and demanding an end to the racist, genocidal war in Southeast Asia."

Rev. Cecil Williams of the Glide Memorial Methodist Church and one of the leaders of the BCDC, was unable to attend the press conference. Other leaders include Michael Torrence of the San Jose State College BSU and John Turner of the Black Panther Party and UC Berkeley BSU.



Photo by John Gray

Herman Fagg

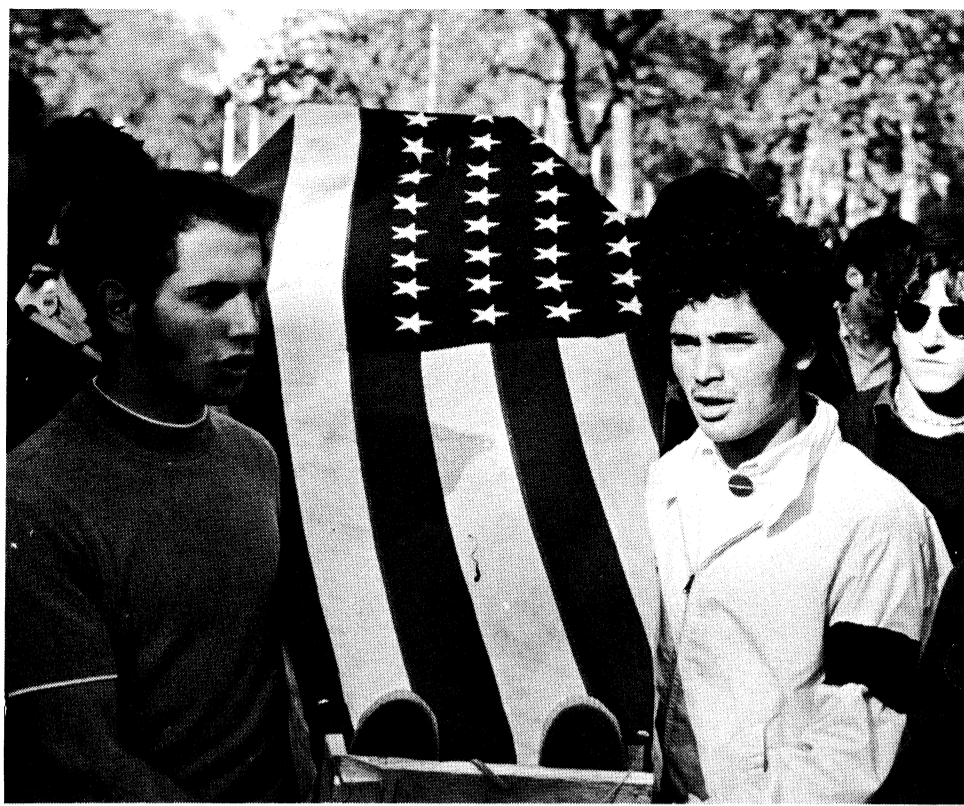


Photo by Michael Hardy

National high school movement escalates

By DERRICK MORRISON

Protest over Nixon's invasion of Cambodia has not been absent from that strata of youth whose future is most closely intertwined with the future of Vietnam — the high school students.

There was not even one high school antiwar committee in New Brunswick, central New Jersey, a couple of weeks ago. However, following Nixon's Cambodia speech, students from Rutgers University and other area colleges, in cooperation with high school administrations, began to organize a series of teach-ins. At East Brunswick High School, students organized an antiwar committee and obtained an office in a nearby church. The first meeting of the regional high school coalition had representation from 23 high schools in the area. A regional demonstration is being organized for Sunday, May 17.

On Friday, May 8, over 2,000 striking students, half of them from Black high schools, marched 10 blocks from the Rutgers University Newark campus, through downtown, to the Federal Building.

However, two hours before, when the Black high school students were gathering at Rutgers, some members of the campus Black Organization of Students tried to scatter the students with cries of impending violence and arguments that antiwar protests are a white thing. Although some students dispersed, others debated the question and then went on to march.

In New York City, Black, Puerto Rican, and Asian-American students have been in motion ever since the Cambodia and Kent State protests began. Every day there have been spontaneous walkouts and demonstrations.

Since the first week of demonstrations, thousands of striking high school students have occupied the New School for Social Research, where the trustees approved using the school's facilities for antiwar organizing. The board of education is attempting to force high school students back to school by having injunctions served on those colleges and universities "harboring truants."

Almost all schools are still in session, but police have frequently been called in to get rid of students trying to shut them down. The Augusta and Jackson State slayings have, however, given a powerful new impetus to the high school walkouts and protests.

In Cleveland, on Friday, May 8, during the citywide strike, several hun-

dred Black students from East Tech and Shaw High Schools went to Case Western Reserve University and organized a march to nearby John Hay High School, the scene of numerous Black student protests. The administration was so afraid of a strike that they had chained the doors that morning. At Cleveland Heights and Shaker Heights High Schools, participation in May 30 actions is being planned.

The Student Mobilization Committee has been banned at Cleveland Heights. At a board of education meeting May 11, Jerry Gordon, a lawyer and chairman of the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, challenged the legality of the administration's action. He was supported by statements from a large delegation of parents and students. Since then, the administration has agreed to set aside a room on May 28 for general antiwar activity, and the Shaker Heights SMC is also demanding time and facilities for May 28.

In the Bay Area, Andrew Pulley, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress from the 7th district, has been speaking at many high schools to build the May 19 Malcolm X birthday protests against Cambodia and Augusta, and the May 30 Memorial Day demonstration.

At Ignatio High School in Concord, Calif., Pulley and his campaign supporters were kicked off the campus by the school principal for being socialists.

But at Oakland Technical High School, Pulley spoke to 2,400 students. He was interrupted repeatedly by applause when he denounced Nixon's war and called for more mass demonstrations. Sharing the platform with him were Dan Siegel, student-body president at UC Berkeley, and Ron Dellums, a Democratic Party congressional candidate, also running in the 7th district.

The students want Pulley to come back, but the administration has banned him from the school. So right now, the students are moving on a civil liberties fight.

Elsewhere in the Bay Area, over 800 Chicano high school and junior high school students gathered May 13 at Merritt College for an antiwar teach-in sponsored by the Northern California Chicano Moratorium Committee. Among the speakers was Froben Lozada, cochairman of the NCCMC, head of the Merritt College Latin American Studies Department and SWP candidate for California attorney general.

Seattle antiwar leader is physically attacked

SEATTLE — Stephanie Coontz, well-known Seattle antiwar leader and Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress from the first district, was physically attacked by three assailants May 11 on the campus of the University of Washington. Her role as one of the leaders and spokesmen of the student strike at the university had provoked a rash of threats of physical violence, from both the extreme right and the ultraleft.

The attack occurred as she was alone, walking up the stairs of the building that houses the university newspaper. Three young men with bandanas around their necks, dressed like "movement" people, met her with shouts of "Off Stephanie!" One grabbed her while the other two worked her over in the stomach and kidneys. After leaving her collapsed on the floor, they took off.

She made her way up to the offices of the student newspaper, where staff members rushed her to the university health center. After spending a night under observation she was released. Following a day of rest, she is back in action, refusing to be intimidated by the attack.

It is not yet known who the attackers were or what they represent. The University of Washington strike steering committee condemned the assault.

Stephanie Coontz has a long history of political activism. She was on the executive committee of the Berkeley Free Speech Movement, and was a leading member of the Berkeley Vietnam Day Committee. She played an active part in the civil rights movement.

She has been the leading figure in the Seattle antiwar movement, and throughout the state, and is often referred to by the mass media as "Miss



Photo by Rod Bauer

Stephanie Coontz

Antiwar" of Seattle.

She was the northwest regional organizer for last fall's November 15 antiwar demonstrations and a member of the national steering committee of the New Mobilization Committee. In addition, she has played a leading role in the Student Mobilization Committee which organized statewide demonstrations April 15-18.

Stephanie Coontz has been a frequent speaker at antiwar rallies throughout the state, including recent ones protesting the escalation of the war into Cambodia. She was also a leading figure in the development of the GI-Civilian Alliance for Peace, which was instrumental in bringing thousands of GIs from Fort Lewis out in protest of the war.

At a press conference on April 30, she announced her candidacy for Congress on the Socialist Workers Party ticket.



To make a Revolution...

It takes Revolutionaries.

IF YOU SUPPORT THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT, THE BLACK LIBERATION STRUGGLE, THE BROWN LIBERATION STRUGGLE, THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT, THE FIGHT FOR SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY IN EASTERN EUROPE, A SOCIALIST AMERICA,

Join the YSA

CLIP AND MAIL TO: YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, BOX 471, COOPER STATION, N.Y.C. 10003

I WOULD LIKE MORE INFORMATION

I WANT TO JOIN THE YSA

NAME PHONE

ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP

Students tell their story

Jackson: 'nothing but a massacre'

By RANDY FURST

JACKSON, Miss., May 17—The grass in front of Alexander Hall at Jackson State College is stained with blood. There is blood on the walls and floor inside the dormitory.

Two unarmed Black students were shot to death here by state troopers and city police May 15. Fourteen others were wounded. The murders came on the second night of antiwar dem-

Jackson students' leaflet on murders

(The following is the text of a leaflet distributed by Jackson State College students at memorial services held in Jackson, Miss., May 17. Over 1,000 attended these services.)

MURDER AT JACKSON STATE COLLEGE

The protest at Jackson State College ended on May 14. The city police and highway patrol had killed two Black students and wounded 14 others in an unprovoked attack on a girls' dormitory.

This marked the second night of protest at the college where Black students were protesting American involvement in Cambodia and the drafting of Black students.

The students demanded an end to the WAR inspired by America against the Indochinese people. In this way the students were merely joining in the moving force of student rebellion around the country.

But what happened at Jackson State College shows a new pattern of police violence that was more calculated than that used at Kent State. Retracing the events of May 13 shows that these tactics of police brutality were planned beforehand. The result was a clear case of murder.

On Wednesday night, May 13, students assembled for a peace protest out of which five arrests were made by the police. The mayor ordered roadblocks set up and the National Guard called in to contain the Black Community in a 30-block concentration camp.

On May 14 National Guards were still stationed about the 30-block barricaded area. Many Black people who traveled in and out of this concentration camp were harassed. At shortly after 11 p.m., patrol cars from throughout the city began rushing to police headquarters for special arms and other equipment. A Thompson tank, a huge armored vehicle, left headquarters carrying special, helmeted, gun-carrying cops.

At this time there were no demonstrations at Jackson State College. But the cops arrived on Lynch St. [at the campus] and began to curse some students and harass many others. A few minutes later about 125 cops and highway men made a formation, carrying a machine gun and many high-powered rifles.

They marched to Alexander Hall, the girls' dormitory. They forced about 50 students into the yard in front of the dormitory. Minutes later the cops began shooting the students. Then the cops shot into the girls' dormitory. Many girls were wounded, some in their beds.

Two students were killed on the spot. Fourteen others were wounded; two are in critical condition.

Later the cops picked up their empty cartridges to remove the evidence of the murder and quickly left the scene.

The cops and the highway men had given no warning to the students. Neither did they fire warning shots or use tear gas. THIS WAS MURDER!!!

onstrations at Jackson State.

The dead were Phillip L. Gibbs, a junior at Jackson State College, and James Earl Green, a senior at Jim Hill High School in Jackson. Gibbs was shot in the head. Eyewitnesses told me that his hands were raised above his head when troopers opened fire on him. It appears that he was killed almost instantly.

Green was shot in the back. Students here saw him running across the lawn toward the cafeteria when he suddenly pitched forward, landing face down on the concrete sidewalk.

Police said they were answering sniper fire. Students, however, report hearing no sniper fire.

Police allege the sniper shots came from the direction of the cafeteria. But most of the rounds of bullets by state troopers were leveled at Alexander Hall, the girls' dormitory.

"They were trying to kill," says James Meate, 19, a freshman at Jackson State. "And they did kill. It was nothing but a massacre. . . . This is worse than Kent State. They say at Kent State they killed four and just forgot about it. Here they killed two and kept trying to kill more."

Jackson State, with an enrollment of more than 3,000, was closed for the remainder of the school year yesterday by administrators. Students were sent home. But angry students, with community support, held a memorial service for the slain Jackson victims at the Masonic Temple today. More than 1,000 persons, many from Jackson, marched to the campus. They wore black armbands. Students from as far away as Alabama and Louisiana attended the services.

Charles Evers, mayor of Fayette, Miss., labeled it "outright murder." He said the president, the vice president and the governor must be held responsible.

Student body president Warner Buxton called it "premeditated murder." The police fired without warning. They used no tear gas. The gunfire continued steadily for about 35 seconds. As many as 70 city and state police opened fire.

The outside of the dormitory is riddled with holes. Inside, bullet holes indicate that the shots careened down the hallways.

One girl was shot in the arm hiding under a bed. Others were hit standing in the hallways.

Leroy Kinter was shot in the leg as he stood talking to friends out-



Photo by Howard Petrick

When news arrived of the police murders in Jackson, Miss., militant reporter Randy Furst was in Augusta, Ga., gathering first-hand reports on the night of terror there. He immediately left for Mississippi to get the full truth behind the Jackson State massacre.



Photo by Larry Rand/Southern Media

Students examine cartridges left after the cop attack on Alexander Hall, Jackson State College. Blood of the wounded is visible.

side the west wing of the dormitory. He had just walked his girl friend home.

Students had been demonstrating against the U.S. invasions of Cambodia, as have students all over the country. More than 300 students at the predominantly Black college held a peaceful rally the previous evening, May 13.

A crowd gathered again the night of May 14. It was a small crowd. Gregory Antoine, 19, a student at Jackson State College, sat on the steps of the science building and watched Mississippi highway patrolmen and Jackson city police approach from the west end of campus and line up in formation in front of Stewart Hall,

a men's dormitory. "Some fellows were shouting obscenities out of the dorm," Antoine recalls. He saw the police point their guns toward the dorm. Somebody threw a dust pan out the window at police, says Antoine.

At Campbell Hall, nearby, a student threw a bottle at the highway patrol. The bottle did not break. But one of the cops, according to Antoine, turned around with a rifle. "It had a clip in it," he says, "so I assume it was an M-15 or M-16 or whatever you call the kind they use in Nam. He didn't fire."

"There was a little guy. He seemed

(Continued on page 11)

A collage of newspaper clippings from The New York Times, including headlines like 'NIXON AIDES URGES G.O.P. SENATORS OPPOSE WAR CURB', '863 Saigon Soldiers Die In 2d Highest Weekly Toll', 'JACKSON POLICE FIRE ON STUDENTS', and 'Boston Police Raid Investigated'.

Design by Malcolm Thwaite/LNS



Augusta, May 11-12

Eyewitnesses in Augusta charge cops with cold-blooded murder

By RANDY FURST

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 15—Six Black men are dead, gunned down by police. Dozens more are wounded. Fifteen hundred troops continue to patrol the streets. A tense calm has fallen over this city of 70,000, 49 percent of whom are Black, following the indiscriminate murders by police Monday night, May 11, and Tuesday morning, May 12.

"They came in with M-14s, and they came in to shoot to kill. That's how it was," says a 23-year-old Black freshman at Paine College.

A coroner's report says that all six men murdered here were shot in the back.

Eyewitnesses told me they saw police shoot into crowds of Black school children—without warning.

The murders were systematic. Police gunfire continued steadily for more than six hours. Some policemen say that part of the time they were responding to sniper fire. None of the six murdered men were carrying weapons, however. And no policeman or guardsman had been wounded.

"It appears that the police had all the good marksmen," says Ralph Stone cynically. Stone is the news director of WRDW, Augusta's Black radio station. "How come no police officers got hit?" Stone asked.

Dead are Mack Wilson, Jr., 20 years old; John Stokes, 19; William Wright, Jr., 18; Charles Mack Murphy, 39; Sammie Larry McCullough, 18; and John Bennings, 28.

Also dead and buried is Charles Oatman, 16, tortured to death in the Richmond County jail.

Oatman, Black and mentally retarded, was killed on Saturday, May 9—by Black cellmates, according to the Richmond County sheriff. But the Black community here in Augusta be-

lieves he was murdered by jail personnel.

Four rallies were held in two days to demand an investigation of Oatman's death and major penal reform.

State, county and city officials answered with the most vicious massacre seen in the South since three Black students were shot to death in Orangeburg, S. C., in February 1968.

Gov. Lester Maddox ordered national guardsmen and state troopers airlifted into Augusta late Monday evening. "They're going in with live ammunition," Maddox boasted to reporters. "We're not going to tolerate anarchy in this state." Maddox branded disturbances earlier that evening in Augusta "a Communist conspiracy."

Police cordoned off a 130-block area where most Black people in Augusta live and where most of some 30

(Continued on page 8)

Community demands facts on death of jailed youth

By CLIFTON DEBERRY

Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of New York

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 16—William Oatman, a 16-year-old Black Augusta youth has been buried, but the questions surrounding his mysterious death, which led thousands of Blacks to take to the streets, remain unresolved.

Oatman was mentally retarded. The Richmond County jail where he was imprisoned for five weeks until he died May 9 is in scandalous violation of all penal codes. The attempt by police and city officials to place the blame

for Oatman's death on either a head wound sustained when Oatman fell from his bunk or on beatings given him by two Black cell mates, has been accepted by few Blacks or more liberal Augusta whites.

Oatman's death sparked the rallies that led to the death of six Augusta Black men by police during the late morning hours of May 11 and the early morning hours the following day.

Oatman's body was covered with cigarette burns when he was brought to University Hospital on the evening of May 4. He was dead on arrival. (Continued on page 8)

SWP candidate for Ga. governor blasts police murder of Blacks

ALBANY, Ga., May 16 — Today at a statewide conference of the Georgia Associated Press, Linda Jenness, Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of Georgia, challenged six other candidates to state their opposition to the police murder of six Black men in Augusta, Ga.

She told the group of forty reporters from newspapers throughout the state, "Last Wednesday all of the candidates with the exception of myself spoke at a police officers' barbecue at Fort Valley, Ga. Although I was invited, I did not feel it was proper to attend with six Black men dead in Augusta, killed by policemen's bullets. [The program at the police officers' barbecue was in memory of policemen killed in the line of duty].

"Instead, I went to Augusta for two days with several of my staff members to determine for myself the facts behind these shootings. I talked to many eyewitnesses — news reporters who were on the scene, a hospital orderly, an ambulance driver, the director of the funeral home and others. From eyewitnesses, I learned that all six men were shot in the back, and a sixteen-year-old youth, Charles Oatman was tortured to death.

"I hold the police and city officials in Augusta and the state officials responsible for these murders. I call for the amnesty of all of those who have been arrested. I further call for the formation of a committee of inquiry made up of individuals and organizations from the Black communities around Georgia to investigate the situation in Augusta. This committee should be independent of state governments, of city governments and

the police force. It would be criminal if the other candidates don't address themselves to the question of these murders here today."

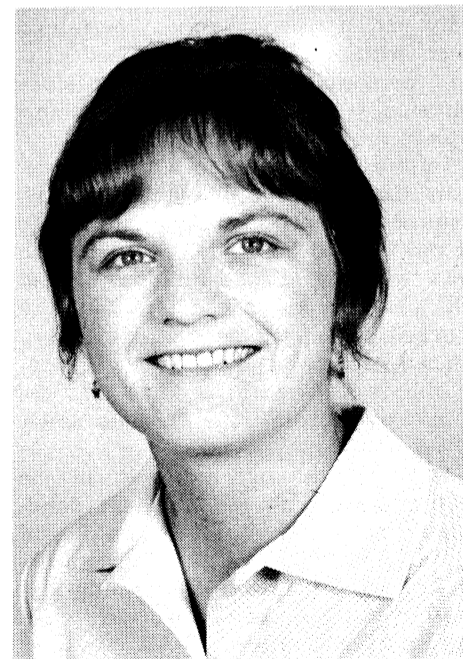
Immediately following her challenge, State Representative McKee Hargrett, a right-wing Wallacite, responded by saying, "I serve warning on the militant—Black, white and red—that's spelled R-E-D—that you'd better do your thing now, because when I'm governor, I'm going to do my thing."

State Controller-General James Bentley, running in a Republican primary, put the blame for the revolt in Augusta on "the kids who burned the Georgia state flag." He was referring to the fact that during the mass demonstration Monday afternoon, May 11, at the Augusta Municipal Building, a Georgia flag was burned. At the policeman's barbecue on Wednesday, Bentley referred to student demonstrators as "queers, hoodlums, and kooks."

Although Linda Jenness prodded them again later in the discussion, the other candidates, including C. B. King, a Black liberal, and former governor Carl Sanders, a liberal Democrat attempting to woo the Black vote, failed to speak their views on this question.

Towards the end, the discussion kept wandering off onto other issues. A reporter for the *Augusta Herald* queried Linda Jenness, "You have asked the other candidates to state their views on the Augusta situation, but since there are FBI and Justice Department investigations going on now, what can the candidates do?"

She replied, "I think it's important for them to clarify their positions because Governor Maddox attempted to



Linda Jenness

place the blame on communist agitators and the Black Panther Party. This is totally false. It was intolerable conditions and the long record of police brutality that led to the situation."

She went on to say, "I don't believe the FBI or Justice Department or police investigation is sufficient. It is necessary for the Black community to conduct its own investigation because Black people have the greatest stake in obtaining the truth."

The entire panel discussion was filmed by WALB-TV in Albany, Ga., and copies are being made available to all stations in Georgia. Coverage of the meeting went out on the Associated Press wire service.

Militant team in Augusta

To provide on-the-spot coverage and eyewitness reports of the police murders in Augusta, Ga., The Militant sent in a special team of reporters. Their assignment was to get the full truth about these killings. The results of their investigation are contained in the stories on these pages.

The team consisted of Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of New York; Linda Jenness, SWP candidate for governor of Georgia, and two members of her campaign staff, Larry Altmeyer and Doug Jenness; and Randy Furst of The Militant staff.

...Augusta eyewitnesses

(Continued from page 7)

fires occurred. They moved in with revolvers, rifles, shotguns and machineguns, and they rode through the Black district, guns protruding from their windows.

"Every chance they got they would kill somebody," says George Russell, Black and 22. "They would give you the opportunity to run. If they caught anyone running, they'd shoot him. I saw two people getting killed. There was no mercy at all shown. It was just, 'That's another one, shoot him,' and then they'd shoot him and kill him."

Four of the six Blacks were dead on arrival at Augusta hospitals. The fifth, Sammie McCullough, was bleeding profusely and died shortly after arriving at Talmadge Hospital. The sixth man, John Bennings, was driven directly to the Mays Funeral Home.

Four days after the killings, Augusta remains a bundle of nerves. The city streets are virtually deserted. Army trucks rumble through the streets and guardsmen are stationed at checkpoints throughout the city, blocking off traffic. Last night, the curfew was moved back to 11 p.m. During the

day, guardsmen lounge in open lots in several sections of Augusta where they have set up camp.

Some stand, loaded rifles over their shoulders. I had photographed several guardsmen Wednesday afternoon when a sergeant walked up.

"What are you taking these pictures for?"

"A newspaper, a New York newspaper."

"We don't want any pictures taken. Causes trouble."

"All right. I won't take any."

"You're already taking them," the sergeant said, "Give me the film." I gave him the roll of film.

Tensions were building in Augusta during the week prior to the shooting. Two students from Paine College, the Methodist-funded, predominantly Black school here, were beaten by police during the week.

Ted Bowman, Black, was thrown through a plate-glass window by police. He showed me his scars. He had huge sores all over his body, and stitches in his head. "A cop stopped me to search me," says Bowman, "and I asked him for what reason. I asked him, did I break a law or something? And he said, 'No, I just want to search

you.' So I said, 'Well, I'm not going to let you search me.' The cat comes up behind me and hits me in the head with a blackjack, and then he and another cop threw me through the plate glass."

In another incident, angry Black citizens filled the city-council chambers May 4, demanding that the mayor listen to their grievances. The mayor adjourned the meeting before the Blacks could speak.

Then on May 9, a prisoner, Charles Oatman, 16, was pronounced dead on arrival at University Hospital. "I saw him when he was brought in," says Leon Daniels, 19, who works in the University Hospital emergency room. "His body was still warm. They carried him on a stretcher. He had about three gashes in his head and cuts on him, and he had many bruises on his back and chest and he had cigarette burns on him."

It was apparent that Oatman had been severely tortured. There was evidence that he had been sexually assaulted. An autopsy report said that Oatman died when he fell out of bed and landed on his head. The sheriff's office said he also had been beaten by two Black inmates.

Daniels, the hospital attendant, disagrees. "They say he fell out of bed, but you can't get that many cuts and bruises from falling out of a bunk. I don't think he was beaten by inmates. If he was beaten in the cell some of the guards would have had to hear them hit the kid. If you're being beaten and burned, you're gonna make some kind of noise."

Daniels, and most young Blacks in Augusta, think that Oatman was murdered by prison personnel.

On Sunday morning, a group of Blacks tried to call Lester Maddox and tell the governor what had happened.

There were several issues at stake. First there was the killing. Second was the fact that a mentally retarded youth was being kept in a regular jail. Third, the killing reemphasized the conditions in the Augusta jail, which Blacks, from conservative to radical, have heavily attacked.

Sunday night, 700 to 800 persons massed in front of the county jail in downtown Augusta. "The people wanted an explanation," says Stone. "They then went over to Tabernacle Baptist Church and heard many moderate Black leaders speak, as well as the more militant. From there they dispersed and said they would meet the next afternoon about two o'clock in front of the Municipal Building."

When demonstrators showed up at the building the following afternoon, there were some 20 cops lined up. Many of the police were carrying shotguns.

Some at the rally told Sheriff Atkins to get the policemen with the shotguns off the street.

"The way they say it, certain Black people incited the riot," Russell said. "I don't think Black people incited this riot; I think the police incited this riot by even appearing at the Municipal Building with shotguns."

One of the students at the rally was James Webster, 19, from Washington, D.C., a freshman at Paine College. He said that some at the rally — which numbered about a thousand — were blocking traffic. "Later on some people pulled down the flag of Georgia and set fire to it," Webster remembered. "And then they wanted to set fire to the federal flag because the statement was made that we are not Americans and we don't want to have any part of being called Americans. Because to say you are American is to say you are part of wiping out a whole



Augusta, May 11-1

... Death of youth

(Continued from page 7)

W. H. Mays, an ambulance driver, said in an interview that there were cigarette burns all over Oatman.

The youth had apparently been systematically tortured to death. His body was covered with gashes, believed to have been inflicted with belt buckles, pins, and nails, doctors reported.

Leon Daniels, who works in the hospital emergency room on weekends, saw Oatman's body and does not believe that he was killed by cellmates.

The questions being asked here are why the prison personnel permitted such torture to occur, if indeed prison personnel were not themselves physically involved; and why Oatman was in the jail in the first place.

Oatman was charged with the shotgun murder of his five-year-old-niece, Joanna Robinson, on March 28. He is reported to have told police that he was washing dishes and had asked his niece to sit in a chair while he worked. He said he heard a noise, turned around, and saw the girl with a shotgun. When he tried to take the gun away from her, he said later, it went off.

Oatman was ordered held in the Richmond County jail March 31, pending a hearing. At the hearing, held April 8 and 9 in Augusta, a city detective reported that the youth and niece were playing "cowboys" when the shooting occurred.

He was mentally retarded and reportedly unable to read beyond the second-grade level.

Beyond the fact that the information indicates that the shooting was accidental, the Black community here is questioning why Oatman had not been placed in a mental institution or in the regional center for juveniles, rather than in the county jail.

The conditions at the jail, say local people, are appalling. "I did a story about it a couple of months ago," says Tim Carter, a white reporter with the *Augusta Herald*. "I contacted Sheriff Atkins concerning the conditions as they existed at the jail. He said he was concerned about it, but his concern was a more-or-less oratorical one. He said the jail was built many

years ago to house about 50 prisoners. And there were 140 in there at the time Oatman was killed."

"The jail cells are horrible," says Ralph Stone, a local Black radio announcer. "They look like rat traps. You know, I don't see how rats live in that. Maybe they don't. Maybe they have to bug out, because it's just that bad."

Why was a mentally retarded youth held in the county jail when he could have been put in the center for adolescents? The new regional center for juveniles, it is reported, is only for whites.

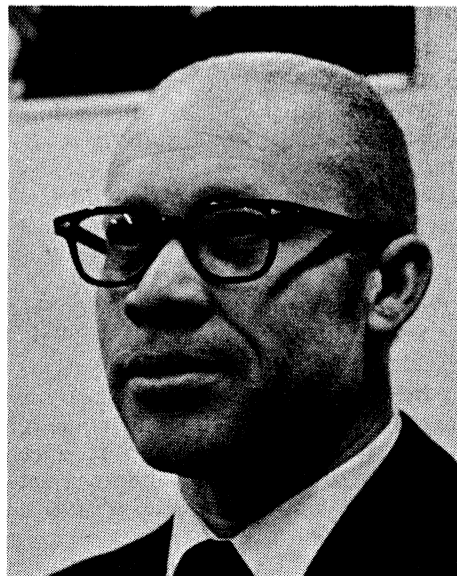
The parents of Oatman asked for the boy to be put in a home last September. Officials told them he had to do something to prove he was "crazy" first.

Whatever investigations are held, they will almost certainly fail to bring to justice these responsible.

"Anybody who works in that jail should be charged with murder," says Stone.

The mood was one of sadness and bitterness at the True Vine Baptist Church here where funeral services were held for Oatman May 12.

Some 250 attended. National guardsmen, rifles on their shoulders, live ammunition in their chambers, stood on duty while the funeral took place.



Clifton DeBerry

race of people, namely the Indians, to say you are part of dropping an atomic bomb on Japan, to say you are part of the war in Vietnam, which is genociding the Vietnamese, people of color, so we don't want to be part of that.

"Shortly after that there were a few speeches made by a lot of people on what had happened inside, and just as I thought, they'd gone in there and talked to the people and the city officials were ready to do something, but the county officials just plain didn't give a damn. So they didn't do anything. And right after that, the whole crowd of people went down Broad Street, that's downtown. A couple of windows were broken. They really didn't do too much."

Some went down Ninth Street to Gwinnett, where people threw bricks and broke into several stores, Stone recalls. "They didn't touch any Black businesses." The police fired shotguns into the air. The crowd dispersed.

Nearly 1,000 students regrouped at Paine College out in front of the student center shortly before 6 p.m. About half the students at the rally were Paine College students and the other half were elementary and high school students, Charles Staff, a chemistry student, relates.

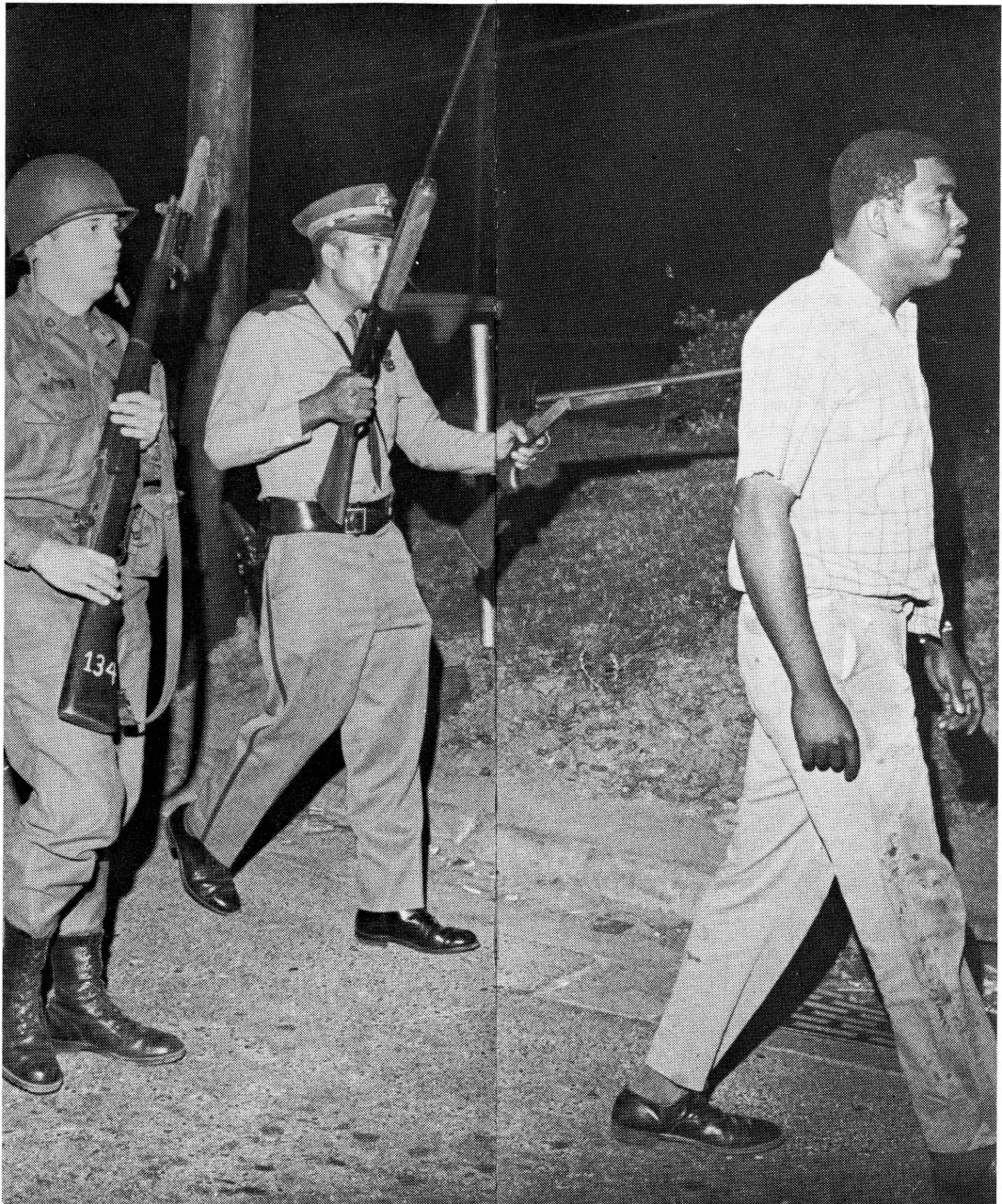
"I left the school, and went out with the people, and I was walking across the railroad down on Wrightsboro Road, and there were little kids, and the police started opening fire. Little kids. The police started shooting into the crowd. Something like 200 little kids and some adults and students from Paine. People split and I think that's when the crowd really went wild."

How many police were there? "Five, armed with shotguns and rifles. There was no warning that they were going to shoot, no order to disperse or anything. They just opened up and started firing. I was in the crowd. I saw the police aiming into the crowd."

Webster saw police cars drive up, with two policemen in one, and one policeman in the other. "The policemen got out of the car," he says, "aimed a shotgun into the crowd and said, 'Okay, put your hands up.' There was a young man standing in the crowd, he looked about 14 or 15, he put both his hands over his head

Tuesday, May 26, 1970

Tuesday, May 26, 1970



Augusta, May 11-12



Augusta, May 11-12

Life of Augusta Blacks: poverty, cop brutality

By LINDA JENNESS
*Socialist Workers Party candidate
for governor of Georgia*

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 15—Blood is on the hands of the white rulers in this city. Maddox and Nixon are also responsible, as is the economic system which thrust them into power. They all must share the guilt for the brutal slayings of six Black men who were murdered here earlier this week in a massacre.

This city, like every other in the U. S., is replete with the racism, the social injustices, the economic inequalities, the police brutality which led to the current explosion. The issues are not peculiarly "southern." They have brought about rebellions across the country—from Watts to Newark, from Philadelphia to Detroit.

There are basically two Augustas. There is the Augusta of Broad Street, of new and well-kept stores, of clean sidewalks, of well-dressed men and women. This is the Augusta of the white ruling class.

Then there is a second Augusta—that complex of roads and dilapidated housing which comprises the Black community. "The masses of the Black people live in poverty," Ralph Stone, news director of WRDW in Augusta told us. "The average salary for a Black man is probably \$50 a week. For a Black woman it is \$25 a week."

Unemployment for Black people runs above 25 percent in Augusta. The most menial jobs are available to Blacks. Better jobs are not.

The housing, the slums, are so bad that "You wouldn't even put your cat in there to sleep," as Stone put it. And, of course, this is where people must live. Public housing has invariable hitches. Charles Walker, a student at Augusta College, says that a Black man who is in a public housing project no longer gets a low rent when his children get a part-time job. The rent goes up, Walker says, adding that it is better to be on welfare.

But not much better. This east-Georgia city founded by James Oglethorpe in 1735, has its traditions. And one of them is that Black and poor people come out last when the economic pie is sliced. Some of the shacks where people live have no bathrooms. There are no tubs or showers in most houses in the Black community.

Walker describes how a sewage system was built to the white suburb of Peach Orchard, passing right by a Black neighborhood which had no sewage system. There is one area where flushed toilets do not run into sewage facilities or septic tanks but into an open ditch, which Walker calls a "stink ditch."

Schools tend to be dilapidated. One, Charles T. Walker School, was built in the 1800s. The schools in the Black community are overcrowded. A number of streets in the Black section are not paved.

Should a Black man run for office? That would not be such a bad thing for a Black candidate to do, running independent of the two capitalist parties. However, Black politicians, like everyone else here, are subject to harassment. A Black man who attempted to run for mayor in 1969 dropped out of the race when somebody fired a gunshot into his house. A Black councilman, Grady Abrams, was arrested by sheriff's deputies without cause

and detained for several hours a few months ago.

"There's been tension in the city because the mayor and a lot of people said they thought we had racial harmony," says Stone. "Well, you know, they had racial harmony with the Black leaders they had picked themselves, but if they were talking about the people in poverty, there was no kind of harmony."

There are going to have to be major changes in this city—fast.

A Black student at Paine, Charles Staff, described some of them: "In order to prevent things like this from happening in the near future, I think the white community should start working to get the Black community jobs, and better recreation facilities, and clean out the county jail and fix the city jail. And put more Blacks on jury duty down at the courthouse. And bring some Black judges up in the event of going to court." Blacks, he says, must have more of a legal chance, "so they haven't had a trial before they reach court."

Most blatant is police brutality. George Russell, a student at Paine College, knows of numerous incidents where "people would be stopped and asked where they were going and giv-

en a lot of questions. If you acted in any way as if you were not scared of them, they'd give you a hard time and take you down to the jail. You'd spend some time there. They'd throw the key away."

"Everything is adding up. Our problems, the Black problems, just nobody cares," says Stone. "It's time for the mayor and the city officials to start listening to the Black community."

This is a city where the Richmond County sheriff, E. R. Atkins, has eight suits of police brutality pending against him. The state governor's main contribution to the Black community this year was an announcement that he was sending in state police and Guardsmen with live ammunition. And the Justice Department of the Nixon administration announced this week that it would appoint a "human relations commission" to assure that grievances would be given immediate attention by higher officials.

Despite the deaths of seven Black citizens, it appears that little is going to be done in the near future for the beleaguered community of Augusta. It will have to come from the Black people themselves—demanding and asserting their rights to real control and electing their own officials responsible to the Black community.

The Militant's extra effort needs your financial support

During the current unprecedented political upsurge in the United States—a response to the escalation of the war in Southeast Asia and the cold-blooded killings of more than a dozen youth in Jackson, Augusta and Kent—The Militant has been publishing almost twice a week. And we plan to continue our special issues as long as is necessary to provide the kind of coverage needed in these historic days.

The size of our press runs has been exceptional too—double, triple and nearly quadruple our normal size. Supporters across the country have been ordering and selling bundles of two, three and four thousand.

And most important of all, our coverage has been unparalleled—as the eyewitness reports from Augusta and Jackson in this issue indicate.

But The Militant cannot be published on energy and enthusiasm alone. And it is expensive to send reporters out to gather the kind of first hand information The Militant has been providing. We urgently need special financial support to enable us to continue this costly added effort.

Make it possible for us to continue to respond to the demands of the explosive escalation of the antiwar and student movement. Send in as generous a contribution as you can.

Do it today.

Use the coupon below.

No more Jacksons, Augustas, or Kents.

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Enclosed is _____ as a contribution to help cover the cost of *The Militant's* special antiwar coverage.

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and took one step forward, and they just shot him. They hit him in the leg, and he fell. And they grabbed him by one arm and a leg and snatched him and threw him in the back seat of the car. Like some kind of piece of meat. And they drove away."

Numerous eyewitnesses reported this shooting in interviews later. One was Stone, who was covering the confrontation for WRDW. He said that he ran into the policeman who fired at the boy's feet at a city hospital later that night. "He tried to tell me that the boy fired at him," says Stone, "but I asked him to produce a weapon and he couldn't produce a weapon."

On the street, some in the crowd began screaming and shouting and calling the police names. "We just started running and running and jumping behind anything we could and tried to get away from this place, you know," says Staff.

Staff went back to the Paine campus, then went back into town, "to see what was going on. There were more officers on the scene. There was this man. He was just walking the street, and they drove by, and he had his hands up like this above his head, and they just started shooting, and they shot him about nine times."

John Stokes, one of the men killed, was shot about nine times according to the coroner. Charles Murphy, another murdered man, was hit seven times.

"They shot him nine times, he turned all the way around. You know, they kept on shooting him. Just shooting him. Just putting bullets in him. And he just fell on the ground. They might have shot him some more when he fell down to the ground," Staff says.

"He was dead. Anybody that gets shot nine times with a shotgun, there is no way in the world he's going to live."

Tim Carter, a white reporter for the *Augusta Herald*, was covering the shootings on a motorcycle. He saw a man coming out of a laundromat. "He wasn't carrying any clothes," says Carter, "he wasn't taking anything because I guess he'd seen a cop coming."

"He started running down the street and a policeman hollered for him to

(Continued on page 10)

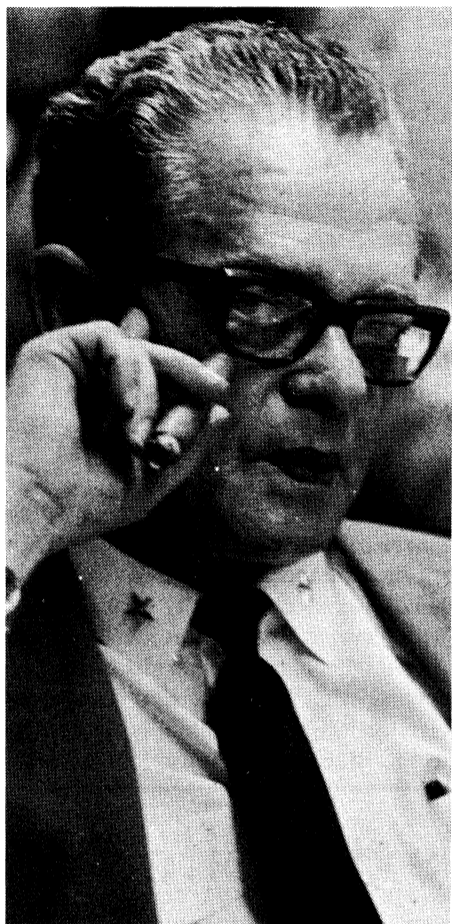
...Augusta eyewitnesses

(Continued from page 9)

stop and the policeman shot him. He was unarmed. He shot him with a riot gun, about a 12 gauge shotgun. He fell forward.

"An ambulance came." Carter heard one of the attendants say, "This guy is dead." Says Carter, "There was a bullet which went through his heart, tore the left corner of his body, just completely mutilated it."

Charles Reid, Black, partner in a local store, apparently witnessed the



Augusta police chief, Broadus Bequest

'Shooting was unjustified' -- a former cop

AUGUSTA, May 16—A five-year veteran of the Augusta police force, now working in private business, says that the shooting of six Black men on Monday was unjustified. The former policeman—a white man—asked not to be identified. But he candidly blasted officials for giving police officers orders to shoot to kill. "I think any shooting or killing is uncalled for," he said.

"I don't think it boils down to the one little private on the street," he told a *Militant* reporter. "I think it boils down definitely to the higher ups, your judges, your police chiefs, your sheriffs, your county commissioners, your state legislative officers and even your United States senators. These men, the police, are being backed by law, they are being paid to do a job, they feel they are doing their job properly, so until they've been told otherwise, they'll do it as they've been told."

And as the former Augusta cop pointed out, they have been told to shoot to kill by Gov. Lester Maddox, as reported in the Georgia papers.

The police veteran here believes that Black grievances are legitimate. "I wasn't out there Monday night," he said with a smile, "because I'm white. But hell, if I was Black, I'd be out there throwing a brick too."

same shooting. In an interview yesterday, he described the killing of a man who was on foot. The man, said Reid, was running out of a laundromat, when police opened fire.

Reid said the man was shot in the back, that he was not carrying anything.

At about 10:30, Carroll Wyman, 21, a chemistry student and a senior at Paine College saw a classmate shot down before his eyes. The friend, Alex Holmes, of Walterboro S. C., "wasn't doing anything," according to Wyman.

"He was empty-handed. He had just arrived on the scene." Holmes was walking up Twigg St. Wyman heard him yell, "What's going on?" A police car pulled up and a policeman jumped out of the car.

"We saw him and we ran, but Holmes was just standing there, and then he started to run, and the cop said 'halt.' But by the time he said halt, he was firing at the same time, and as he said halt, Alex was turning around.

"The policeman shot twice. Alex was only six feet away and had turned when the policeman said halt. He was shot in the chest and under the arm. The shot propelled him backward, it knocked him back about four or five feet, and they looked at him and they walked over to him and they kicked him once and he turned over.

"Another cop walked up to him and both of them kicked him almost simultaneously and turned him over. And they said, 'Well, he's dead,' and walked on off.

"The police drove off. Finally an ambulance arrived. With a couple of friends, they put him on a stretcher. He was still alive." Yesterday Holmes was reported to be on the critical list.

George Russell apparently saw the same shooting. He was walking down Twigg St. at about 10:30. "A cop yelled, 'Come out.' I was walking along beside a building, and I wondered if he was talking to me.

"He said, 'Come out. I'll give you three seconds.'" Russell stepped out where the policeman could see him. Russell remembers the cop saying, "Here's another one, what do you know? Come over here."

Russell walked over. "One had a shotgun pointed at my stomach and one at my head. And they frisked me, pulled me by my hair." The following conversation took place, Russell remembers:

"We got another nigger. Where you from nigger?"

"From Augusta."

"Boy, where?"

"Augusta. Right here. Is there any other place beside Augusta to be from?"

"You're a smart nigger."

"No. Just an educated nigger. That's all."

One cop hit Russell in the back with the butt of his shotgun. About this time, Russell saw a Black man running down the street. He heard a cop shout, "Halt," and fire at the same time.

"He didn't have a chance," says Russell. He saw a policeman go over and kick the body. Nearby, another policeman pointed a shotgun at a Black youth.

"Come here, boy," Russell heard the policeman say. "The kid put up his hands and walked towards him. The policeman pointed his shotgun down at the boy's legs and shot him in the legs. He was not running. He was not looting. He was not carrying any merchandise or whatnot. They threw him in a car."

Meanwhile the police told Russell to get in a car. He apparently moved too slowly. They pushed him in. Russell says that he was told at the jail

that he had been arrested for burglary.

Larry Thompson is 23 and lives in Augusta. He saw two men killed. "It looked like Vietnam or World War II, or what happened to the Jews in World War II." It was past midnight. "These two carloads of pigs pulled up on 15th St. And there were three brothers coming out of this area.

"Without any regard and without them knowing anything that was happening, what was going, they jumped out of the car and shot them down." The cops ran up to the two men lying on the ground, Thompson said.

"They're dead," one policeman said. One of the men had blood all over his chest and head, Thompson said. Thompson and the people he was with ran.

Johnny Rawls, 19, is a sophomore at Paine. It was between 12:30 and 1 p.m. "We saw some young Black children running out of the store—the Colonial Bread Co. The police told the kids to halt. He could have grabbed the kids, but he let them get far enough down the street so he could get a good bead on them.

"And he knelt, and he opened up with an automatic shotgun, and he shot them about three times. The young fellow hit the ground and they kept on shooting him. He looked like he wanted to raise his head but the policemen shot again and the young boy just held his head down on the ground."

Ted Bowman saw a man shot as he came out of a liquor store. "He was looting," says Bowman. "He was carrying a half pint of liquor or something. Do you think a half pint of liquor is worth getting killed about? They took him to the hospital."

A Vietnam war veteran from town says, "I saw hell. I saw young people get killed for nothing."

"Just about every time you turned around they were firing their shotguns," says Webster.

One Paine student pointed out: "I think they came in with orders to kill to start with. They didn't have any tear gas. I know about riot squads. I've been in the Army, I know just how a riot squad goes. . . ."

One student said he was surprised that the police shot to kill. "You know," he said, "I saw a guy robbing a store. A cat isn't supposed to be sentenced to death for robbing a store. I can see a cat in jail if he's stealing or something, but they shot a cat down in cold blood because he's robbing a store."

More than 200 persons were arrested. Ralph Stone said that he went down to the jail to help get 70 of them a release. "They were crowding them in 10 to 15 to a cell," says Stone. "They had to stand up to sleep."

Tuesday there was additional acquisition of property by the local community. This time, however, the police did not interfere. What was justification for murder 12 hours earlier was virtually ignored the following day.

National Guardsmen, now numbering 2,000, were stationed throughout the city. Many were wearing masking tape across their name tags.

Tim Carter, the chief reporter covering the week's events for Augusta's morning newspaper, the *Herald*, says he asked one of the privates why he had his name covered up. "He said he was following orders from his sergeant," Carter reported. "And his sergeant said he was from out of town and he just didn't want anybody to know who he was. So I asked the lieutenant. He said it was just because of bastards like me. He said that he was sick and tired of the National Guard being shit on by the press all over the nation. He said that they've gotten a raw deal from the press, and he said he had been sent in here to do a job and he was given a weapon to do the job and he was going to use his tool."

The mood of the community runs from fear to bitterness. The day before Paine College was closed for the semester a Black student described how he felt. "I personally believe the time has come where Blacks and whites are more or less at war. I mean, they've been at war for 400 years, but it just hasn't been so open. Like guns and live ammunition is just part of war. But just like they fired and killed six people, I don't really think it's over with."

An investigation has been begun by the FBI. Who will be found guilty? Charles Walker, a Black student at Augusta College, says he's absolutely positive that city officials will develop a conspiracy case. But the actions by Blacks weren't organized, he insists. "The city officials are responsible for this."

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... Jackson

(Continued from page 6)

to be the chief of police. He was talking to these other fellows, telling them they were asking for trouble by sticking their heads out of the window and stuff like that.

"Then another cat threw a bottle out the window, and it didn't burst. So he kept repeating that they were asking for trouble. So I said, 'Let me have the bullhorn. Let me talk to them.' So he let me have the bullhorn and I kept telling them not to stick their heads out the window because that was just an excuse to shoot somebody.

"So then somebody else threw a bottle, and they shot. I was standing right there behind them."

At about the same time he saw three policemen creep along the south side of the building. He heard a policeman say, "If they stick their head out of the window, shoot."

A little later he heard one policeman say, "Get in formation. We're going on up." The men fell into formation and started up Lynch Street.

Chris Moore, 20, a sophomore, watched the state troopers march forward. "We saw the policemen come up here," says Moore, "and the National Guard was in the back. So we figured they were going to come up and tell us to break the crowd up, or just stand."

"Everybody came out on the yard of the girls' dormitory to see what was happening," says Howard Levite. He says that some started to run, but others said it wasn't necessary. He watched the police line up in front of the dormitory, eight abreast.

He heard some of the students shouting, "Pigs go home!" There was a lot of shouting.

Levite insists there was no rock-throwing.

A large number of students were behind a metal fence in front of the dormitory's west wing. Others were standing in a small open space directly

in front of the dormitory. Other students had gathered in an open area on the other side of the road.

A bottle hit the street and burst on the sidewalk.

Suddenly, without warning, the police opened fire.

Meate was standing close to the fence. "I saw the big fat one open up first," he says. "He was something like a troop leader. When he opened up, the rest of them started firing."

One bullet grazed Meate's hand. Another took skin off the side of his head, just above his ear. "I dived on the ground and covered my head up."

At the university hospital this afternoon, Leroy Kinton described the rapid events: "They were marching down the street, and they stopped. They kneeled to the ground. They started shooting. Everybody tried to run. I didn't make it. I tried. I got a couple of steps. Then I got hit."

The bullet drove through Kinton's left leg, through the thigh, came out and entered the right leg. He fell to the ground and blacked out.

Richard Stingley, 22, watched a student shot near the west wing. "We hit the ground and started crawling. They were firing over our heads. I crawled to the entrance of the girls' dormitory. I must have crawled 20 yards. They were still firing as I got inside. There was a guy lying on the floor at the entrance point. There was a hole in his back and he was bleeding from his mouth. People were screaming."

Chris Moore was standing on the other side of the road, 30 yards behind the metal fence. He heard the crash of the bottle. "That's all I heard," he says. "They say it was a gun, that somebody fired out of the crowd, but we sure didn't. And they just started shooting. They shot across the complex where you lounge, all up in the windows, on the second floor. And they started shooting over toward me." Moore hit the ground. He looked up



Photo by N. Clayton Neily/Southern Media

In front of Alexander Hall after cops opened fire on students.

and saw Green get hit as he tried to dash behind a tree. "Green tried to move again, and he was hit again. He fell on the concrete."

The firing did not stop. Moore stood up. "I took a chance on my life," he says, "I had to get away. I turned around and ran." The bullets were still coming over his head.

Outside Alexander Hall, there was confusion and hysteria. One group of students crowded up in front of the single door leading into the dorm's west wing. Others raced for the door in the center of the building. Piled up against one another, they couldn't move. They were trapped.

Levite broke for the door, but it was blocked. The firing continued. "So I just fell," he says. "I fell on two girls. One was shot under her arm. I didn't get up because I would probably get shot."

Police fired across the span of Alexander Hall. Inside, women students rushed for cover.

Some police went around to the side and started firing into the dorm. "There was one guy who was trying to get inside the door at the west wing," says Adams. "He couldn't get in, so he turned and started to run, and they shot him in the leg. He turned around with his hands in the air, as if to say, 'Look, man, stop shooting, I'm already hit,' and they shot his face away."

Gibbs was dead, a bullet hole in his back, another in his head.

The firing stopped. Levite stood up. There were bodies all over the ground. "We commenced to picking the people up who were wounded."

Antoine was out of the line of fire. "When they got through shooting, they bent down and started picking up their empty shells," he says, "and putting them in their pockets. There was a girl kneeling down alongside one of the fellows who died—Gibbs—and she was hollering and begging for help. And I'll always remember what she was saying. She was saying, 'Help me, please, somebody, please help me.'"

"And they were busy putting their cartridges in their pockets. So I ran through the middle of them and ran over to where Gibbs was. I took my shirt off and wiped the blood out of his nose. He was bleeding out the nose, and the eyes and the ear and the mouth, and out of the top of his head.

"And then this same big burly highway patrolman, he said there was another nigger lying over in the bushes. He said 'Some of you niggers come git him.'"

"After I dragged him out, this same big burly highway patrolman told me, 'There's another nigger laying across the street.' It was Green. Antoine and two highway patrolmen went across

the street to look. "I put my ear to his back, and he didn't have any heartbeat. He was dead.

"So, we started walking back. This two-way radio came on. He took it out and somebody on the radio said, 'I guess we'd better send some ambulances on in.' And he said, 'Yeah, I guess you better, we got a few niggers dying over here.'"

Judy Glover, 19, went into the dorm. "There was blood all over the first floor. All the girls were just crying. And the smell. You couldn't stay on the first floor."

The view here two days later is angry. "Black people better think in terms of survival, aligning myself with my brother," says Alex Waites, state field secretary of the NAACP, in an interview. "We are targets. This country, and I start with the president and then with the governor, is not interested in the preservation of the life of people who want to change the status quo. I see this as murder."

"I think this honkie [Gov.] John Bell Williams, I think he should be impeached," says Stringley. "And I think we should take the mayor and dismiss him too and take the guardsmen and punish them immediately. Too soon wouldn't be soon enough. I think they had in their minds to come and kill Black people, you know. This lie about snipers and things—there weren't any snipers. They say that the Negro students of Jackson State College provoked the guardsmen to shoot. But you know what really provoked them? Our being Black. That's provocative to the white man."

Levite stares at the shot-up dormitory. Out in the street students are carrying signs. One reads, "Jackson State, Another Cambodia." Another reads, "The Pigs Did This."

"The mayor, he most likely has something to do with this," Levite says. "Really, that was nothing but a cold-blooded murder."

Moore calls it a massacre. He says he never saw anything like it. He says, half audibly, "It looks like they were trying to kill dogs."

Chicago cops shown to be guilty of Panther murders

By ALICE PUTMAN

Chicago Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were in fact cold-bloodedly murdered by the police who raided their apartment last Dec. 4.

In making the attack, the police acted in collusion with federal authorities.

These are the central facts that emerge from the May 8 decision by Illinois authorities to drop charges against the seven Panther survivors of the raid, as well as from the May 15 findings of the federal grand jury that exposed the police version of the shootout.

Yet despite these facts, federal, state and local authorities are continuing to act in collusion to avoid prosecuting the 14 cops who killed Hampton and Clark and wounded two others.

The first confirmation that the seven surviving Panthers were telling the full truth when they insisted the police opened fire without provocation came when Illinois state's attorney Hanrahan announced he was dropping all charges, including that of "attempted murder," against the seven. Hanrahan admitted he had no evidence which could stand up in court.

Then came the damning May 15 findings of the federal grand jury. Despite an ill-concealed bias against the Panthers, the jury's report disclosed:

● The initial information that the Panthers were allegedly stockpiling weapons in the apartment came from the FBI. This was the first official confirmation that federal officials had

been involved in the events leading up to the raid.

● The Chicago police laboratory made repeated, serious errors in its findings because it set out only to find evidence bolstering the police version of the affair.

● The "investigation" by the Chicago police department was, in fact, "so seriously deficient that it suggests purposeful malfeasance."

● At least 82 shots were fired by the invading cops. Only one "apparently" was fired by someone in the apartment.

To avoid prosecuting the police involved, officials demoted three officers from the department who played a key role in amassing fake evidence to "prove" the Panthers started the shootout.

The whole business stinks so badly that the *New York Times* was moved to declare in a May 18 editorial:

"The evidence adds up to a flagrant case of police violence, followed by deliberate official distortions. Moreover, the Chicago police appeared to have taken the offensive with the advice and consent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, thus strengthening the suspicion of political persecution."

To rally support against that continuing political persecution, the official findings about the true character of the shootout should be widely publicized and the demand pressed for prosecution of the killers.

May 17—The Southern Christian Leadership Conference announced today that it has called a 100 mile mass march through Georgia and throughout the rest of the country. The march, which begins May 19 in Perry, Ga., will culminate in Atlanta on May 23 in a mass rally called by SCLC and supported by a number of unions and all Atlanta antiwar forces.

Seeks to head off antiwar movement

McGovern-Hatfield amendment

By DICK ROBERTS

On April 30, Senator George McGovern introduced an amendment to the military procurement bill pending in the Senate. This amendment purports to cut off funds for military operations in Cambodia 30 days after passage and to set the date of June 30, 1971, for the withdrawal of all U. S. forces from Laos and South Vietnam.

On May 5, the day after the Kent State massacre, the amendment gained the cosponsorship of Oregon Republican senator Mark Hatfield. It has become the center of considerable debate



Senator George McGovern

and discussion in the antiwar movement as well as in the halls of Congress.

Despite the stated meaning of the McGovern-Hatfield amendment, however, it is not designed to end the war in Southeast Asia. On the contrary, it is designed to head off the antiwar movement.

This can be understood by placing the amendment in the context of the massive explosion of antiwar forces that erupted with Kent and Cambodia. Even so usually a mild-toned man as Max Frankel, the *New York Times'* top correspondent in Washington, wrote on May 10:

"... the crises that were Cambodia and Kent inflamed not only the campuses and distant battlefield. They sent tremors of fear through the White House that revolt and repression might be nearer than anyone had dared to imagine.

"They brought home, at least to most of the President's advisers, the realization that the national security was endangered by much, much more than the Vietcong or Communists."

These are strong words. What forces are more dangerous than the Southeast Asian revolution? The answer has been given over and over again in the pages of the major press and in the speeches of politicians.

The "danger" is: mass independent demonstrations of the people in the streets, outside of the paths of Democratic and Republican party electoral politics.

The *Wall Street Journal* devoted its full editorial columns to the subject May 15:

revised third edition

WAR AND REVOLUTION IN VIETNAM

By Doug Jenness 35¢

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"We would hope that men of the center-left would start to explain that even peaceful protest in the streets is always a threat, always an intimidation. . . . We would hope that defenders of democracy can channel the students into the political process—and to explain that just as they expect the rest of us to abide by the result of that process if their side wins, so we expect them to abide by it if their side loses."

Business Week, an influential financial magazine published in New York, declared: "What the nation must do at this point is make the students feel that their voices can be heard—in corporate headquarters, in the statehouses, and, above all, in Washington."

Senator Edward Kennedy delivered an impassioned speech at Johns Hopkins University May 6, two nights after Kent: "As for yourselves," he told the student audience, "I wish to take the liberty of suggesting that many expressions of dissent are not helpful to the cause many young people profess to serve. . . ."

"I would implore you to realize your own power to be effective. The political experience of 1968 has proven that when young people are active in the political arena, they can be the most forceful element in the country. Work, then, for those who seek office and seek peace." (*Congressional Record*, May 7, p. S 6855.)

Kennedy to the contrary, the real lesson of 1968 was that work in the Democratic Party "peace" campaigns served only to divert large forces out of the antiwar movement, making it possible for the rulers to continue the war—as Nixon's actions have proven.

The message of Kennedy & Co., the New York financial press, the Washington news experts, etc., is clear enough: Get young people back into Democratic and Republican Party politics.

They are not motivated solely by a thirst for votes. They recognize that the massive student upsurge of the last ten days poses a real threat to their two-party shell game. Tens and hundreds of thousands of students are sick and tired of the lies emanating from Washington; they want an end to the U. S. attack on Southeast Asia, and they are going to do whatever they find necessary to bring about that end. The politicians well understand that such activity will bring these young people into head-on collision with the Democratic and Republican parties and impel other social layers in the same direction. That is what sent through Washington the "tremors of fear" Max Frankel described.

Senator McGovern argued for his amendment in the Senate May 7: "Instead of wringing our hands, or tearing our hair, or throwing bricks, or blocking traffic, or cursing the system, let us go to work on our senators and representatives, neighbors and friends, and make constitutional government serve our needs."

All you have to do, McGovern asserted, is "take a piece of paper and ask your fellow citizens to sign it in your neighborhood, at your club, in your office, at your school or college, in your church or labor hall, or elsewhere, pledging their support for the amendment to end the war and their willingness to urge their representatives and senators to vote for it." (*Congressional Record*, May 7, p. S 6829.)

The demagoguery is all the more transparent when one considers the language of the amendment itself. The fact is that it does not require Nixon to halt the present invasion of Cambodia. It only applies to military operations in Cambodia 30 days after passage, and McGovern-Hatfield estimate that the bill will not be considered in the Senate for 30 to 45 days from now.

As to Vietnam and Laos, the amendment provides for continued U. S. occupation at least until June 1971, over a year and countless thousands of deaths hence. But it does not require withdrawal even at that time. There is an escape clause.



Los Angeles, May 9

Photo by John Gray

Trade union endorsements back fight against war

By DAVID THORSTAD

MAY 15—Heightened opposition to the war and the police murders of young protesters is continuing to prompt sections of the labor movement to take a stand.

Between 200 and 300 workers responded to a call for a lunch-hour rally in Boston's meatpacking district yesterday. The call was issued by Meat Cutters Locals 11, 575 and 616 to protest the war and repression.

On May 13, the New York Delegate Assembly of Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union, adopted a resolution rejecting the position of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO supporting the invasion of Cambodia. "The council does not speak for the majority of the members of this union, and we do not believe it speaks the true sentiments of American labor," the resolution stated. The statement condemned the "disgraceful attacks" on antiwar students by New York construction workers who "are not representative of the labor movement as a whole."

The New York Library Guild Local 1930 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees passed a resolution at a membership meeting May 7 calling upon its members to participate in a one-day strike to demand immediate withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

Last week the General Executive Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) in New York issued a statement blaming the Nixon administration for the Kent State massacre and demanding withdrawal from Cambodia.

Robert Johnson, regional director of District 4 of the United Auto Workers, has sent telegrams to the 138 locals in his Illinois-Iowa district calling on the union's officers to "register their opposition" to the war and the Kent State killings.

The Executive Board of Local 59 of the Minnesota Federation of Teachers passed a resolution May 13 sup-

"A joint and specific declaration by the President and Congress can demonstrate the need for a specific, publicly recorded reason for an extension of time," McGovern explained in the Senate May 7.

What is left is a vaguely worded bill, one that will not be voted on in the Senate for several months, one which may not pass the Senate, one which Nixon could easily veto. And for this, the antiwar movement is supposed to stop demonstrating and put their faith in the political process that put us into Vietnam. A poor trade, indeed.

porting the right of students to strike. Two representatives of the University of Minnesota strike committee had been invited to appear before the board.

Picket lines have been set up by students at the main delivery depot at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. Most truck drivers are observing the decisions of the students on what supplies should be delivered.

Several meetings between union officials and students have been held in Cleveland, and officials have expressed general interest in the May 30 demonstrations. Participants include prominent leaders of the UAW, Meat Cutters, painters union, and International Typographical Union.

Local 145 of the International Association of Firefighters (AFL-CIO) in San Diego has struck, demanding pay increases. The union accepted the student strike committee's offer to help, and students are joining the picket line.

In Los Angeles, the UAW, through its Region 6 community action program, has endorsed the Memorial Day demonstration being organized by the L. A. Cambodia Crisis Coalition and the May 16 Oceanside-Pendleton Air Force Base action sponsored by the Movement for a Democratic Military. The union is part of the Cambodia Crisis Coalition.

The Social Employees International Union Local 535 in Los Angeles has adopted a resolution calling on its members to participate in the May 30 action and has issued a leaflet for distribution at all welfare centers.

The United Steel Workers Local 20-58 plans to introduce a motion in the Los Angeles County Labor Federation demanding an end to the war and repudiating AFL-CIO president George Meany's support of Nixon.

President E. T. "Moose" Jones of the King County Labor Council in Seattle moved at a recent council meeting for a moment of silence in memory of the Kent State students. The motion passed.

Fred Halstead on May 9 Washington action

How the marshals were organized

By ALEX HARTE

It was a major success. It could have been a disaster. That at least is how some movement figures view the massive, peaceful antiwar demonstration in Washington, D. C. May 9.

It came in the wake of Cambodia and Kent—a time when the American people recognized, perhaps as never before, that the onus for violence abroad and at home rests squarely on the shoulders of the administration.

The fact that such a huge, quickly organized demonstration was carried through without major incident testified to the determination of the vast majority of the assemblage to keep the onus for violence on Nixon, to deny him an opportunity to shift the issue by accusing the demonstrators of violence. Those who participated wanted to get their antiwar message across to the rest of America and didn't want to give anyone a handle to cloud the issue.

To be carried through successfully, that dominant sentiment of the demonstrators had to be given concrete organizational form. Responsibility for this rested with Fred Halstead and Brad Lyttle who, at the request of the sponsoring New Mobe steering committee, served as chief marshals, as they had for the giant D. C. demonstration last Nov. 15.

Lyttle is a longtime pacifist, committed to nonviolent action as a matter of principle. Halstead, the 1968 presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, disagrees with the philosophy of nonviolence, but recognizes that if such demonstrations are to be massive in character and accomplish their political aim of mobilizing sentiment against government policy, they must be organized in such a way as to make perfectly plain the peaceful intent of the participants. Thus, while Lyttle and Halstead approach the problem from differing vantage points, there has been a coincidence of immediate aims that has made collaboration possible.

Shortly after the action, I talked with Halstead and asked him how such a giant marshaling project is actually carried through.

The job must be understood, he emphasized, as a combination political-organizational one. In addition to gov-

ernment provocations, there is always the problem, he said, of the small but persistent minority in the movement who seek confrontations, convinced that a television display of a sufficient quantity of cracked heads is the key to the radicalization of the masses.

Experienced help

In preparing for May 9, the organizers of the marshals had the benefit of the experience and contacts established when they carried through the marshaling of the huge Nov. 15 D. C. action. Among the groups they were able to turn to for personnel were A Quaker Action Group in Philadelphia and Baltimore, Resistance, and the War Resisters League. In addition, there were people with practical organizing experience who had been involved in the Nov. 13-15 action through the Moratorium Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee, as well as those who organized marshals at the New Haven rally in defense of the Panthers.

A large church was secured as a marshal training center. Meanwhile, area colleges — George Washington University, Georgetown, Catholic University and American University — were requested to provide rooms for regularly scheduled marshal-training sessions.

With students on strike and seeking activity, it was only a matter of leafletting to get large numbers of volunteers at each of these schools.

Because the demonstration was called on ten days notice and built in even less, the marshal training program had to be accelerated. Schools in the Southeast and along the east coast that had turned out large numbers for previous Washington demonstrations were contacted, along with some professional and church groups.

They were asked to train their own marshals this time and divide themselves into teams for the actual demonstration.

Numerous groups responded favorably. They were asked to bring their marshals to the church either the night previous to the action or early the next morning. There, assignments and last minute instructions were given.

The people who were trained at the



Photo by Randy Furst

Fred Halstead opens May 9 Washington protest rally.

area colleges were divided into teams of ten, each with a captain who made arrangements to meet his team at a specific site the day of the demonstration. The captains reported ahead to the center for team assignments, arm-bands, leaflets, etc.

"Two types of leaflets were mimeoed," Halstead explained. "One that went to each marshal included a map on one side and important telephone numbers on the other. These included numbers for legal and medical aid. One mistake was that numbers for a children's center and lost and found were not included. That's something to keep in mind next time."

A political explanation

"The second leaflet," Halstead continued, "was for the marshals to distribute to demonstrators. It contained a half-page statement of policy on the demonstration and the reasons for this policy."

"The leaflet explained why the sponsors felt the demonstration should be peaceful, pointing out that this was a tactic to deny a handle to the administration. It warned against government provocateurs who frequently operate in such situations to give the authorities a pretext for a violent attack.

"We wanted to make it crystal clear," Halstead emphasized, "that if there was any violence, the responsibility would rest squarely on the authorities, not the demonstrators."

"Furthermore," he added, "we explained the importance of showing that the movement was together in self-discipline, as a movement has to be if it's to choose its own tactics and not let the other side determine them."

In the training session, there was a description of the planned demonstration and the technical problems and assignments involved. More important perhaps, there was full discussion of the political tactic involved and the motivation for it.

Training sessions were opened with brief presentations and then there was general discussion where disagreements, if there were any, could be argued back and forth. In almost every case, at the conclusion of such discussion, Halstead said, there was general agreement with the tactic, at least for the particular occasion.

"It was clear," he said, "that the ultra-lefts who were bent on structuring a confrontation into the demonstration were relatively insignificant in numbers and politically isolated."

The second part of the training session focused on the practical aspects of directing a crowd in particular situations—how to avoid panic, how to handle it if it develops, what to do when someone faints, how to handle disruptions, how to talk to troops, etc.

Halstead draws a number of lessons from the training sessions.

"First," he said, "the sessions became an important factor in spreading the news of the chosen tactic of the demonstration and dispelling confusion about it. At the session, marshals were urged not to simply do their jobs the day of the demonstration, but to go out and persuade people to participate in the demonstration on the basis of the agreed-on tactic and convince them of its soundness.

"Many of these people then did carry on such discussion with other students. This helped ensure that a good part of the crowd agreed with what was being done. Many were armed with arguments to convince others who might see it differently."

Special preparations were also made for marshaling a slated civil disobedience demonstration. Marshals who agreed with this type of activity and were prepared to be arrested were assigned to this project. But the actual civil disobedience demonstration didn't materialize.

There were only a few minor incidents where trouble occurred, such as when a small group broke off of a march and shoved a wooden coffin over the barricade of buses surrounding the White House. They were attacked by police with tear gas.

Such types of action had been anticipated, and the role of the marshals in relation to them was clearly spelled out. "The marshals were instructed," Halstead said, "not to stop anybody from going beyond the so-called perimeter area of the demonstrations. They were simply to tell the people that this was not part of the demonstration. Most went along with this."

When some groups began to sit down in the streets after the rally, many of the marshals assumed the responsibility of discouraging people from entering the area of the sitdowns, as a means of reducing the possibility of a confrontation with the cops. In doing this, Halstead said, these marshals were acting as part of the demonstration, which was clearly opposed to a confrontation on this occasion.

"If there had been significant sentiment for such confrontation," he pointed out, "it would have occurred despite the marshals. And, in fact, if there was a widespread desire for such a confrontation, it would have been reflected in the attitude of the marshals themselves, since they were simply a cross-section of the demonstrators—differing only in that they were organized into teams that had learned to act together.

"They did what they thought was right," Halstead concluded, "and they would not have been able to do it if the vast majority of the crowd didn't agree with them."

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Conveners look toward "peace" politics

New Haven conference peters out

By LEE SMITH

NEW HAVEN, May 15—A three-day national student strike conference ended here today with only 67 of the initial 800 registrants still in attendance. The rest had been driven away by three days of aimless workshop and plenary discussions with no specific focus on any kind of action.

The remaining delegates, scattered in the largely empty rows of seats in Yale's law school auditorium, wearily voted to approve a statement read to them by Ken Mills, an assistant professor at Yale. The statement called for keeping the colleges and universities open—"at least one in every state"—as "vehicles of a common struggle" to build a "grass roots" movement and for maintaining a network of communication among the striking schools. It also projected another national conference in three or four weeks to take more concrete steps toward the formation of projects for "resistance liberation summer workers."

The real thrust of this amorphous statement can be better understood in the context of the past three days' discussion. Through a myriad of freakish "local organizing" schemes—ranging from "trucking for peace" (hitchhiking and "rapping to the guy who picks you up") to planting "victory [vegetable] gardens" as a way to deal crippling blows against the nation's food industry—and through a dense barrage of ultraleft rhetoric, the key organizers of the conference pushed three points:

1) Repression at home and specifically repression of the Black Panther Party, not the war in Indochina, is the key issue in the student strike



Photo by Randy Furst

Washington, May 9. Organizers of New Haven conference found such demonstrations "ineffective."

and the best issue to organize the community outside the campus.

2) Mass actions are a "discredited" and "ineffective" means of struggling for demands or mobilizing new sectors of society.

3) The movement must begin to build a "grass roots base" and move in the direction of "becoming political" (i.e., the movement must move off the streets into the bourgeois political arena in behalf of this fall's crop of

capitalist "peace" candidates).

The first and second points were made loudly and clearly in the plenary speeches, beginning with Ken Mills' keynote address and continuing throughout the workshops and subsequent plenary speeches.

The third point, about getting into capitalist politics, was at once obscured and embellished with militant-sounding references to "capitalism as the real source of the trouble."

In order to more effectively draw people into their "peace politics" game, the conference organizers apparently felt it was necessary to first focus an attack on the movement for mass action. The aim of getting people to campaign for major party "doves" will probably be spelled out more clearly at the projected "resistance summer liberation" conference.

Proposals favoring participation in capitalist politics as opposed to mass actions against the war are not new within the movement. They have been persistently pressed by all the reformist forces, including the Communist Party and its new youth formation, the Young Workers Liberation League.

No votes were taken during the conference. At the final session, conference chairman Peter Orris suggested that resolutions from the various workshops not be voted on, since the stated purpose of the conference was simply an "exchange of information," and voting on resolutions could disrupt the "unity" of the gathering.

After vociferously objecting to the no-vote proposal, a majority of the 200 remaining participants walked out in disgust. The small group left in the hall then agreed to a proposal by Professor Mills that any motions passed would not be binding on any of the campuses represented and, furthermore, would not be made public!

When a women's workshop proposal to add the demand for an end to women's oppression as the fourth strike demand hit the floor a short time later, chaos erupted. (A New Haven demonstration over the May 1 weekend adopted three demands: U.S. out of Southeast Asia; Free all political prisoners; End campus complicity with the war.) The meeting adjourned for ten minutes while women caucused and then reconvened to adopt the proposal. But a persistent series of "re-votes" stripped it of any content.

Yet even the final empty motion was vigorously opposed by conference leaders such as Mills who called it "divisive." Proclaiming himself an ever ready

champion of women's liberation, Mills begged that the demand be withdrawn, "not as a question of its merit, but as a question of unity" among the 75 or 80 persons still in the hall.

The Student Mobilization Committee, which had a literature table at the conference, found a receptive ear among the scores of students fleeing from the conference sessions. The SMCers collected hundreds of names of delegates and observers who wanted to build the May 30 actions in their areas.

The main organizers of the abortive conference were the people from the Brandeis Strike Information Center. Their *Strike Information* newsletter has consistently promoted the same three points pushed at the conference.

U.S. court hears challenge of N.Y. ballot law

NEW YORK, May 15 — A special three-judge federal court today heard oral arguments on the legal suit challenging those sections of the New York State election code which discriminate against minority parties. The suit was filed by the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee on behalf of the Socialist Workers Party in New York.

The lawsuit seeks to have the federal court throw out the most restrictive sections of the law. The key provisions attacked are the requirement that independent nominating petitions be signed by registered voters in every single county in the state, and the part of the election code which requires literacy in the English language for a citizen to register (see *The Militant*, April 17).

The case was argued by Leonard B. Boudin, general counsel of NE-CLC. The suit was heard by the court along with a similar suit filed by the New York American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of the Socialist Labor Party and the Freedom and Peace Party in New York. A ruling on the case is expected shortly.

Those interested in further information or wishing to endorse the fair ballot fight should contact the Coalition for a Fair Ballot in New York, 339 LaFayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10003; (212) 477-8950.

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Stock market price slide

Woe on Wall Street

By DICK ROBERTS

MAY 13 — The long decline of stock market prices on Wall Street, which has accelerated this month, underlines the deep-going uncertainty in the financial world about the future of the economy and the course of the Southeast Asia war.

Since December 1968, the Dow Jones average of leading industrial stock prices has declined from a high of 985 to less than 700, wiping out over \$160 billion in stock values. This decline is second only to the 1929 crash. There does not appear to be any "bot-

tom" of the stock price slide in sight.

In its May 2 issue, *Business Week* magazine listed the three main factors contributing to this "nosedive": "the dismal showing of first-quarter profits"; "the widening war in Southeast Asia"; "the stalemate in the Administration's fight against inflation."

Since this article in *Business Week* went to press almost two weeks ago, the situation for investors has turned from bad to worse in each of these areas.

The uncertain future of the economy, and consequently of corporate profits, was emphasized by reports of the highest monthly increase in unemployment in 12 years. At the end of April, more than 4 million were unemployed, an unemployment rate of 4.8 percent of the working force.

This huge mass of unemployed workers will take its toll on the economy, as their families are forced to cut back personal spending. Black unemployment climbed from 7.1 to 8.7 percent, more than double the level of white unemployment at 4.3 percent.

Business Week's estimate of Wall Street problems was also written before it became clear that Nixon's invasion of Cambodia would involve thousands of GIs in direct combat, and it was written before the murder

of Kent State students, or the killing of Black youth in Augusta and Jackson. Since those events and their dramatic impact on student radicalism, the downward trend of stock prices has accelerated.

And finally, although unemployment has climbed and industrial production has slowed, prices have continued to climb upwards. With the escalated attack on Cambodia, it is now virtually certain that Nixon's 1971 budget will be unbalanced. The consequent deficit spending by the government will continue to fuel the inflationary fire.

Add all of these factors up and it is easy to see why the *Wall Street Journal* recently dubbed its own namesake "the street of despair."

"Reviving memories of the 1930s for many of the senior corporate leaders," the *Wall Street Journal* reported May 11, "are the intense financial strains associated with the stock market slide.

"The most worrisome aspect, some said, is that failures of major brokerage firms could bring down big banks to which they may be heavily in debt, thus causing a general monetary panic.

"One rumor reaching here was that David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, was so worried about such a turn of events that he had an urgent meeting with business leaders preparatory to seeking a visit with President Nixon."

But the *Wall Street Journal* was unable to report that capitalist magnate Rockefeller, his business cronies, or President Nixon actually came up with a scheme for ameliorating the financial situation.

Women's lib conference in Mississippi

BEULAH, Miss. — Some 250 women gathered at Mt. Beulah, Mississippi, over the weekend of May 8-10 for a Southern Female Liberation Conference sponsored by the New Orleans-based Southern Female Rights Union. States represented included Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, and Ohio.

The two keynote speakers were women's liberation writer and activist Evelyn Reed and Virginia Collins, organizer of the Republic of New Africa.

Workshops were held on various topics including "The Matriarchy and Its Downfall," "Southern Womanhood," "Black and White Reality," and "Suppression and Exploitation of Women from a Black Woman's Perspective." A lecture by Roxanne Dunbar, leader of the Southern Female Rights Union, on "Questions Which Have Developed in the Women's Liberation Movement" was followed by panels discussing the same topic. There was also a panel discussion on building the female liberation movement, instruction in karate, and a luncheon workshop on Cuban women lead by Nan Guerrero and Linda Jenness, both recent visitors to Cuba.



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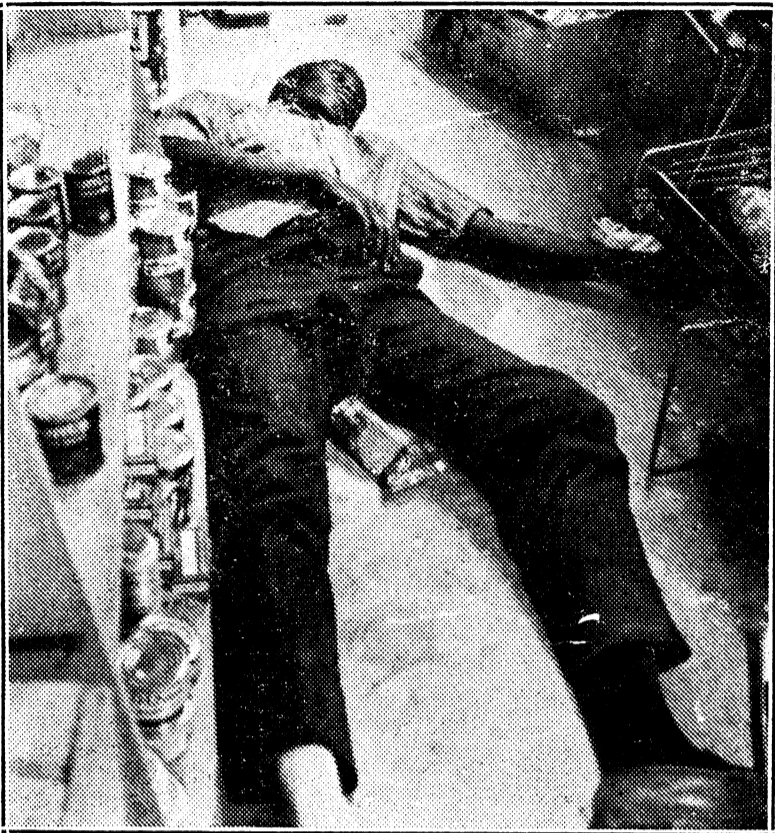
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AUGUSTA



HE ONLY MADE PAGE 5

The obviously calculated attempt to give as little publicity as possible to the Augusta massacre was indicated by the way the New York Post (New York's liberal mass daily) handled the story. The very first edition came out with a front page banner headline announcing the killings, but subsequent editions moved the story back to page 5. In response students put out this poster.

Students mobilize on Augusta, Jackson

By ELIZABETH BARNES

Antiwar and Third World forces around the country are mobilizing in opposition to the killing of nine Black men in Augusta and Jackson, despite the sparse press coverage given to these murders as compared to those at Kent State. The following is a summary of just some of the reports from areas we talked to:

Detroit: Students at Wayne State University will be using campus facilities as a base from which to organize a march down Woodward Avenue to protest the killings in Jackson, Augusta, Kent and Southeast Asia. Considerable union support for this has already been gained.

Gainesville: A referendum was held at the University of Florida on a May 29 strike, and a majority of students voted in favor. A meeting of the Black Student Union, Student Mobilization Committee, Young Socialist Alliance, American Federation of Teachers, New University Conference, and others has been called for May 18 to discuss plans for the strike, which will protest Jackson, Augusta, the war in Southeast Asia, ROTC on campus, etc.

Cleveland: The Cleveland Area Peace Action Council has called for a march May 30 to protest Augusta, Jackson, Kent and the war. The demonstration was first announced at a

rally of several thousand May 9; a mass meeting at Western Reserve University has endorsed it.

Chicago: Coverage of the massacre in Augusta was so inadequate in the Chicago press that at first many students were unaware that it had even occurred. In order to overcome this, the Student Mobilization Committee passed out leaflets giving the facts of what had happened. One newsman from a Chicago Daily was so frustrated by the lack of information that he called the SMC office to see if they could give him any facts on the murders.

Organizations which have thus far indicated interest in building a demonstration May 30 include the City-wide Strike Council, Latin Kings, Young Lords, the Marshall High School Black Student Union, and the Coalition for United Community Action, which is composed of some 60 Black groups.

Portland: The Portland State University Strike Committee and the campus Black student organization have called for a campus memorial service and day of mourning for the Augusta and Jackson victims similar to the one held in honor of the Kent State Four.

Seattle: As is the case on many campuses, students at the University of Washington continue to use campus facilities to organize against the war, although the number of day-to-day activists is in the high hundreds as opposed to thousands a week ago. The students are reaching out to the community. Plans are being made to link up with new layers—GIs, unionists, and increased Third World participation—in a demonstration May 30.

San Diego: The Chicano Moratorium has called for a May 30 demonstration. The Student Mobilization Committee and other groups will also be mobilizing that day.

Kansas City: A quickly organized protest demonstration of 100 against the Augusta massacre was held May 11 at the University of Missouri.

Houston: The focus of activity is a demonstration planned for May 22, the day Agnew visits Houston.

Ypsilanti, Michigan: Eastern Michigan is one of the campuses still facing serious repression. National guardsmen and cops have occupied the campus, and bail funds are needed for those arrested. Send contributions to Legal Self-Defense, EMU-SMC, Box 147, McKenny Union, Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197.

Tuscaloosa: Martial law was declared by the president of the University of Alabama after 1,500 students gathered May 12 to protest a refusal to meet their demands. The rally was peaceful, but apparently the sight of so many students gathered in opposition to school policies was too much.

The University of Alabama is only one of many schools where students are still fighting for the most elementary rights of free speech and assembly. The significant thing is that large actions are now being organized on such previously quiescent campuses.

Antiwar GIs demonstrate May 16

By ROBERT LANGSTON

NEW YORK, May 17—It is traditional, on Armed Forces Day, for military commanders to open their posts to the public. The band concerts and full-dress parades constitute one of the brass' most highly prized public relations efforts.

Yesterday, though, the brass on 23 bases across the country found it advisable to let Armed Forces Day pass without the usual celebration. Instead of open gates, would-be visitors found barbed wire, tanks and machineguns at post entrances. And enlisted personnel were restricted to the post.

Those base commanders that decided to forego the traditional ceremonies had good reason—from their point of view. Antiwar sentiment among the troops, given a sharp new impetus by the events of recent weeks, was clearly demonstrated across the country.

At Ft. Hood, Texas, soldiers were not restricted to the base, and in the little army town of Killeen, Texas, more than 500 of them marched in an exclusively GI antiwar parade, while several hundred more, demonstratively sympathetic but not quite prepared to march, lined the streets.

At Flat Rock Park just outside Columbus, Ga., more than 100 Ft. Benning soldiers participated in an outdoor war-crimes tribunal that took testimony of eyewitnesses to the systematic torture and murder in Vietnam and to the pervasive racism in

the U.S. Army, and then proceeded to indict, try and convict the Nixon administration, the Army brass and the entire U.S. government of war crimes.

Just outside Ft. Bragg, N. C., many hundreds of GIs—maybe as many as 1,500—joined several thousand civilians in a rally that heard actress Jane Fonda and folksinger Barbara Dane denounce the U. S. aggression in Southeast Asia.

Some 6,000 people marched through Oceanside, Calif., home of the Marine Corps' Camp Pendleton, to a rally addressed by ex-Green Beret Donald Duncan, Tom Hayden of the Chicago "Conspiracy," and Black Panthers Tom Gray and Sister Tamoo. When the rally chairman asked all active-duty GIs present to hold up their ID cards, hundreds of hands were raised.

In El Paso, Texas, some 400 GIs from nearby Ft. Bliss appeared on the campus of the University of Texas at El Paso to hear, along with 1,500 civilians, rock bands and denunciations of the killing in Vietnam, Cambodia, Kent, Augusta and Jackson. Speakers included representatives of the Student Action Committee, the Black Student Union and the Chicano student organization, NECHA.

In Colorado Springs' Acacia Park, more than a hundred GIs from Ft. Carson met together with five or six times as many civilians to hear satirist Paul Krassner under the auspices of the Home Front coffeehouse.

Across the road from Ft. Devons, Mass., about a hundred soldiers and several hundred civilians rallied to protest the war and hear Vietnam vet Terry Bell of the Student Mobilization Committee and Peter Camejo, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U. S. senator from Massachusetts.

At Anniston, Ala., 250 civilians and some sixty GIs from Ft. McClellan turned out for the biggest demonstration that small, southern army town has ever seen. Sponsored by the GIs and WACs United Against the War in Vietnam at McClellan, the rally was addressed by lawyers Dianne Schulder and Florynce Kennedy, Dr. Howard Levy, and Rev. Richard Boone.

If the brass in many places kept the GIs on post and the civilians off, it couldn't prevent demonstrations by civilians on the edges of its sacred turf. In Monterey, Calif., for instance, more than 3,000 civilians marched through the city to a rally at Seaside Beach. After the rally, GIs, barricaded by the brass inside Ft. Ord, made clear with their V-signs flashed to the passing demonstrators which side they were on. And in Wrightstown, New Jersey, more than 1,000 civilians protesters gathered on Route 68 at the entrance to Ft. Dix. There too the response of the GIs confined inside the heavily guarded post was overwhelmingly sympathetic.

There were other ways of celebrating Armed Forces Day, too. In New York City, for example, several hundred people marched through the Gramercy-Stuyvesant community—the area where the Manhattan Veterans Hospital is located—to an antiwar rally. Speakers at the rally included David Jiminez, a wounded Vietnam vet recuperating in the VA hospital, who has been victimized by the hospital administration for circulating an antiwar petition among his fellow patients.

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