15,000 in Ann Arbor march against war

END THE WAR NOW!
BRING THE TROOPS HOME

FOOTBALL AND ANTIWAR FANS. Ex-Pvt Andrew Pulley of Ft. Jackson GIs United (left) and Prof. Sidney Peck, co-chairman of New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, were joined by 15,000 football fans at University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in march to public square for rally against the Vietnam war. See story page 3.
New York's Lindsay another Daley

Scores ballot-ban move

New York, N.Y.

"Move over; here comes Big John!" Mayor Lindsay's challenge to the socialist candidates for mayor puts Big John in the company of Mahomet of Chicago and Mayor Joe Barr of Pittsburgh. It's big boss politics with a "we don't have a choice; anyway" attitude. He forgets the socialists have a right to be on the ballot! Solidarity,

Sheldon Randsell

Letters from our readers

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

The Lord's will?

Chicago, Ill.

You show by your newspaper that you are pro-AF Shankle innocent! Why? The Lord gave us that land (Read Exodus) and the Arabs only took it away. We took the piece of land that was left (i.e., the land the Lord gave us—and even that we had to fight for), we worked on it, built it up so that it meant something and then the Arabs wanted to take that away!

They said they'd push us into the sea. Well, they never will. If the Arabs start working on their land as we work on ours, and stop fighting us and trying to push us into the sea, they will only be happier, less deprived people, less frustrated people, but maybe we could live in harmony.

I realize it is very maddening to see a neighbor work the same kind of land you have into farm land, and a very beautiful—yes, you have no starving people—but if the Arab governments would stop fighting for a minute and take a look around, they might see that they too can start kibbutzim.

The government should think of its people. The two million individuals of the Middle East have a more socialist society. I've studied Israel through grammar school—You should take a look at kibbutzim, even the army, everything! Also if the Arabs are always picking fights and terrorizing, what do you want Israel to do about it?

The world is against us.

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." "Thou shall not kill." You may not be Jewish, but those are two good things to remember.

Evelyn Sell

Dispossessed shouldn't fight dispossessor?

Irvinton, N.J.

The fact that the Arab governments were not able to solve the refugee problem in all these years is an indication that their capitalist system can't solve anything.

All Fatah and other Arab guerrillas are supposed to be revolutionary, fighting for socialism. In every case of people fighting for socialism, it has been internal, within their own country, to overthrow their own government, as should be the Arab guerrillas are attacking the Israeli government, not their own reactionary regimes. This is the big difference that has not been brought out in all your writings in favor of the guerrillas.

Israel is occupying a small fraction of Arab lands. And the Arab governments still hold much greater land masses. Perhaps the Israeli guerrillas should direct their warfare against their own rooked, reactionary governments to establish a socialist democracy in their own countries. And also advise the Israelis to do the same for their own country. Thus when the Arab revolutions have been won, the Israelis and Arabs could unite in a socialist, democratic economic system.

D.A.

Food production and hunger, a growing contradiction

A short while before the mass media was full of the moon-flight news, I came across some newspaper items about an equally marvelous development: the extremely high productivity of American agriculture. The Austin-American cited statistics that in 1969 one American farmer produced enough food and fiber to support 25 persons. In 1968 this had improved to three. Higher raised enough food and fiber to support 48 persons. Such a jump has been made possible through the use of farm machinery and the commercial fertilizers, seeds, etc. New techniques also play a major role. Fifteen years ago, southern rice farmers tried sowing from the air. Such air-seeding is now being used to sow about 90% of the nation's rice crop. Other midwestern farmers started experimenting with air-seeding for corn, and in 1969 this practice spread to the planting of a variety of crops. The labor saving involved is considerable. Six hours of air-seeding is the equivalent of three days for two men to seed a 300-acre farm.

Of course, such farm technology means greater investments in equipment. Undersecretary of Agriculture J. Phil Campbell told a meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that a young man going into farming would need "a bare minimum of at least $100,000— with $200,000 possibly being adequate (for) an operation which would result in a standard of living providing decent housing, clothing, transportation, education and the rearing of a family." Until about World War II, a young man could go into farming with an initial investment of less than $1000.

Another side of the picture is revealed by looking at employment figures for hired farm workers. Employment of farm workers rose, for the first time in five years, to 671,000 in 1968. However, in 1968 the farm work force again went down, hitting 2.9 mil-

JOIN THE YSA


---- clip and mail ----

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☐ I would like more information ☐ I want to join the YSA

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Closing news date — Sept. 26

THE MILITANT

Volume 33 — Number 39

THE MILITANT

Evy R. Hering

Business Manager: BEVERLY SCOTT

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Pro...

Beverly Hills, Calif.

I've read a lot about SDS and the SWP-YSA. You win. YSA seems like a groovy group. You support the Panthers, the campus revolution and the fight against the imperialist Vietnam war and the fuckuped capitalist system that created it. You are fighting against the fascionals that has infested SDS, and feel free to criticize it.

I want to join you. Please tell me how I can. Also you might please send me more info on organizing, strategy, forming chapters, etc.

Power to the people!

J.C.

Sacramento, Calif.

Go fuck yourself.

R.F.

Sacramento SDS

Focus on imperialism

San Jose, Calif.

I believe The Militant is one of the best movement papers I publish and I think the Young Socialist is almost as good.

I only feel that the antiwar movement should focus more strongly on the imperialist nature of American capitalism. I believe now that the majority of people support "Bring the troops home" they should begin to understand why people of America must fight and act to bring this about. Being a pacifist or against war alone won't end the war. Especially at a time when it seems likely that the American ruling class is about to expand their imperialist forces and commitments into Thailand and the rest of Southeast Asia, the revolutionary movements and guerrilla forces there.

I believe the American people are ready to accept and are hungry to learn of the nature of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam. Only liberal capitalists and their allies who are involved in the antiwar movement would be opposed and refuse to support a program or slogan of "End U.S. Imperialism."

D.O.

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P. O. Box 635, Madison Sq. Station, N.Y. N. Y. 10010
600 subs in one week puts drive ahead of schedule

By BEV SCOTT
Militant Business Manager

SEPT. 24—It may be a first-minute spurt, but this past week we gained 600 new subscribers toward our goal of 4,000 new readers by Nov. 15. As of the ninth day of the drive, we have a total of 953 new subscriptions to The Militant and Young Socialist.

One of the fun parts of the drive is to read the mail that accompanies the batches of subscriptions, even though one letter gave us a turn. Our heart sank on reading the opening lines of a letter from the DeKalb, Ill., YSA. "The sub quota of 40 was not accepted by the local," it bluntly stated. "The comrades felt an assignment of 40 subs was not in keeping with the national perspective, let alone our perspective on campus."

Had we really been wrong? Was it unrealistic to think we could get 4,000 new readers in a relatively short time? Or were the DeKalb comrades, a serious, active group, suddenly getting tired?

The questions were superfluous. "I was felt," the letter continued, "that our quota should be doubled."

The DeKalb local went on to make an extremely pertinent point. "We feel," they wrote, "that our university and the generally accelerated radicalization will not only be easier to get our liter- ature out but also more vital."

The key point DeKalb stresses is that there is no contradiction between deep involvement in heightened campus activities and sub sales. Rather, there is a ral- ation between sales and activity is intertwined.

"As the campaign rolls on, it is an organized YSA local to get subscriptions. We received nine subs from a lone YSAer who told me he "had advanced a government." (We suspect it really is advanced) in an upscale New York high school.

DeKalb is proceeding in a systematic political way in recruiting its campaign. YSAers and SWPers active in particular political arenas are meeting and convincing people to sell to the people they're working with.

"Pretty exclusive," "very brainy kids that are among the people who describe Bryn Mawr College. And, it can also be said, they're open to socialist ideas," Philadelphia reports. "As you can see from our subs, this belief that our selling was done at Bryn Mawr Col- lege where the response was excellent."

They add, "We have found sub work in campus dormitories to be very in- teresting and enjoyable. Many of the students met expressed a concern about the rash of ultra rightism and disgust with the developments in the many SDSs. The antiwar mood is HIGH."

To finally dispose of the notion of "Southern exceptionalism," we quote from a note sent in by John Yovata of Atlanta:

"The response has been so meritorious. Good. Of the 22 subs enclosed 20 came from two days at a campus literature table at Emory University. Over half were sold to people who were not sure and just to see a sample copy of The Militant because we were sold out. People were so interested in socialist ideas that we were able to sell subs just by explaining what our ideas are and what our press deals with."

"Also, six were sold by two new friends of the YSA. And the top salesman in the drive so far is Steve Abbott, past president of the Emory University Student Government Association, who is the newest member of the local."

Right on.

UP FRONT. Smealus hawks April 17, 1967, Militant featuring story of Howard Petrick, the Young Socialist who made news by insisting on exercising his con- stitutional right of free speech in the Army. At the time, many thought we were out of touch with reality in insisting there was significant antiwar sentiment in the armed forces that could and should be tapped. Today virtual- ly the entire movement recognizes need to support antwar GIs. The moral? Tell your friends to sub- scribe to a paper that's quite often up front on what the movement should be doing next.

Football fans join antiwar march

By MIKE SMITH

DETOUR. Sept. 21—Last weekend students at the University of Michigan and local Ann Arbor antiwar activists gave a rocket-like thrust to the upcoming fall offensive. The Ann Arbor New Mo- bilization Committee proceeded thousands of action over what warranty would have been a routine football weekend. The only jarring feature o’ the weekend was acts of physical violence by SIsers against antiwar activists. On Saturday afternoon while people inside the stadium were watching Mich- igan beat Vanderbilt, Mobilization activi- ties were already gathering at the main exit gate of the stadium reading them- selves to lead an antiwar march through the streets a mile and a half to a rally- ing spot in the middle of the campus. People had been leafleted earlier as they entered the stadium and a sizable march was expected. But only the bold- est thought that over 15,000 would join in! The march stretched some five blocks long pulling in passersby with 100-200 chants of "join us" and causing rock bands gathered on fraternity house lawns to go mute.

The police, who had brutally sup- pressed students and street people last summer, obligingly stopped traffic for the marchers.

The rally held on the "Dix" in the center of campus, some said, was the largest ever held there in the history of the school. Ex-Pvt. Andrew Pulley of GIs United, on tour for the GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee; Dave Del- linger, a Liberation Editor; a speak- man for the Ann Arbor Black Ber- et; and others addressed the rally. Local politicians who had previously declined to endorse the rally then wanted to be placed on the packed speakers' list. The previous Friday a touch-in was held which filled an auditorium with over its capacity of 4,500. Robbin Flem- ing, University of Michigan president, used the occasion to make a speech call- ing U.S. involvement in Vietnam a "colossal mistake" and recommended a staged withdrawal of troops—all but 100,000 by the end of 1970. Cautionily reading from his prepared text, he said the university would make its 15,000- student building available for a "massive expression of opposition to the Vietnam war" and said he would urge other university officials to do likewise.

Rennie Davis of the New Mobe spoke next. He counterposed a position of support to Dr. Fleming's equivocal statement.

Motor City SDS, the Weathermen of Detroit, fresh from a number of un- fortunate and harmful provocations at Detroit-area highschools, forced their way into the auditorium denouncing disruptively those who would allow Dr. Fleming the right to speak. They were repelled quickly, only to start a few feet back. An out- looker was thrown bodily atop the YA literature table, causing half of it to collapse, and a YSA member from the University of Michigan had his camera smashed. A defense guard was formed around the table, and the Weatherman people who were obviously spoiling for a melee were told in no uncertain terms what the consequences would be if they so much as disturbed a single book. "We have respect for literature," replied a spokesman for Weatherman.

The next night, a few hours after the rally on the Dix, Andrew Pulley, Howard Zinn, and Dave Dellinger addressed an attentive audience of over 600.

Pulley's experience in the Army evoked enthusiasm from the audience, as did Dellinger's exposure of the nature of class justice in this society which is prosecuting him as one of the Con- spiracy 8. For this, ironically, the anti- riot section of the 1968 Civil Rights Act is being used, an act Dellinger wrote fully for the culmination of a decade of liberal work.

A number of workshops, including ones on imperialism, GIs, the black liberation, and the role of the uni- versity, followed the speeches.

The interest and widespread support shown in Ann Arbor indicates that the fall antiwar offensive will be very suc- cessful. The action represented a qual- itative change for a campus, which has had a reputation for complacency.

Militant-Young Socialist subscription scoreboard

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<th>City</th>
<th>Quota</th>
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Bolivian revolutionaries are dealt savage blows

By JOEL ABER

The Bolivian revolutionary move- ment claimed on Thursday that it has dealt a severe blow to the milit- ary regime. In mid-July, the police and army had arrested and jailed revolutionary leaders in a nation- wide dragnet that has received little attention abroad but was reported in the weekly Intercultural Press, 22 issues of which are published in Bolivia.

The military clique has apparently found a political use for the Revolutionary Liberation Army, which was led by Che Guevara until his assassination in 1967 and the PDR (Revolucionary Workers Party), the Bolivian section of the Fourth International. The two rev- olutionary groups had been col- laborating against the regime.

A dawn raid at a house in Cochabamba July 15 resulted in the arrest of villa resident, single woman, and the chief of the local police station, who was seriously wounded, and the death of 21-year-old Rina Emilia Valdivia, known as Maya. The secret police was extremely generous to Maya from the morgue and buried her secretly, apparently fearing student demonstrations.

The two guerrilla fighters had defended themselves val- antly until they ran out of ammunition, according to the Intercultural Press account.

The Bolivian press reported that Guevara announced his hospitalization and his death in La Paz, where hundreds of police were mobilized for the dragnet. At least nine other members were arrested, as well as a high functionary of the state mining company. An underground revolutionary cell may have been destroyed in these mining centers into virtual com- centration camps."

"All are responsible for injustice who do not right that injustice by all means available," said the priests.

The ELN and PGR have not yet made any official statements. The priest in Cochabamba said that he had heard of the executions of the miners in particular. We repeat our demand of the government that it make the internal workers' union rights in the mines. These viola- tions systematically prevent the mine workers from achieving their just social demands:

"We denounce the permanent system of repressions imposed on the country's labor movement. .. We call for the release of all the miners imprisoned in Cochabamba, Atuntaqui, and Aucion.

Finally, it is reported that Guido "Itof" Peredo, leader of the PDR, was killed in a battle with police in La Paz Sept. 9. Hugo Gonzalez Moscoso, the leader of the PDR, has been kidnapped by the police but has evaded them.

All of the prisoners are being held incommunicado and some, according to local reports, are being subjected to torture by suffocation, electric shock and blows to the testicles. Luis Zeveti, who was an "active" member of the guerrilla movement, escaped after his arrest.

The police claim to have captured enough military hardware and provi- sions to supply an army unit of at least 30 men. The press in La Paz has sensation- alized the "subversive activities" of the guerrillas in an apparent attempt to justify by friendship of the government's repressive measures being instituted against the students, intellectuals and trade-unionists.

The Bolivian Student Confederation (CUB) issued a statement July 28 den-ouncing "the national police" and the political situation. It called for the release of all political prisoners. The students are still demanding the release of the miners in particular. We repeat our demand of the government that it make the internal workers' union rights in the mines. These violations systematically prevent the mine workers from achieving their just social demands.

Beyond that, however, the students suggest that some of the contributors have elementary lessons to learn themselves.

Bob Cook, for example, castsigate white radicals for championing the na- tionalism of blacks, the Vietnamese, etc., while promoting what he conceives as a valid white nationalism. By this he seems to mean those aspects of white American culture that have progressive features.

He seems to miss entirely the key aspect of revolution - the people having revolutionary significance. Nor does he comprehend the need for whites, without guising what is white, to be the revolutionary tradition, to develop not a nationalist but an international- ist outlook.

Julius Lester points out that the move- ment has broadened in recent years to include a lot of people who are not members of any type of organization. It is exemplified by the high school dropout who knows why he's not in school, the longshoreman who lives in the streets, college students, SDS organizers, winos, blacks in apple and pears in black leather jackets and on and on and on. Indeed, most of the people who now consider themselves to be part of "the movement" do no belong to any organization.

Yet they will go on, because one can compre- hend the war against TV; and the awesome facts of bombing raids, the destruction of villages, refugee camps, etc., are fragmented and denatured by their juxtaposition to Escadril and lip- stick commercials; the other side of the war-weariness is general stupefaction."
Is Nixon trying to pull a 'concessions'\' winde on antiraw movement?

By GUS HOROWITZ

"President Nixon is now applying to the antiraw students the same tactics he tried on the Vietcong, and with the same results. He is making limited con-
cessions, hoping he will be asked for un-
conditional surrender."

With these words, James Reston of the SDS and the Times aptly assessed on Sept. 21 what\'s happening to the latest ruling-class gambits to disarm the anti-
war movement. People are not being fooled by the latest t General\'s order to withdraw or the \'half\' in the November and December draft calls. All indications point to an intensification of antiraw activity this fall.

Nixon\'s draft reduction play is a patent bluff. Last year 296,000 men were drafted. This year, counting the November-December \'halts\', the total will be 290,400 - almost exactly the same. And so orders to Vietnam continue.

Nixon merely scheduled high draft calls earlier in the year so that he could announce \'concessions\' now - accom-
ppanied, naturally, by well-publicized

fanfare, timed to coincide with the mass antiraw demonstrations and calculated to gain confidence in the administra-
tion\'s conduct of the war.

"We\'re simply buying time," a Penta-
gon official candidly told William Beecher of the Times, \"on the install-
ment plan.\" (Sept. 21)

\"Beecher points out, \"in continued patience with the war on the homefront, and particularly on the campus and in Congress.\"

\"The installment plan\" refers to a whole series of carefully sequenced an-
nouncements - on troop withdrawals from Vietnam, on military spending decreases, on draft reform and re-


ductions in draft calls - all geared in part to establish a mood of confidence that the administration is moving slowly, seriously, consciousness-

ly in the right direction."

The reason for the latest troop withdrawals and draft call\"suspensions\" is the growing awareness by the Amer-
ican people that the war is continuing at a high level and that no end is in sight. Half of the more than 280,000 GI battle casualties have occurred since April 1968, when Washington\'s \"peace offensive\" began, and public impatience with the war is mounting at an ac-
celerating rate.

\"Faced with this growing impatience, and well aware of the antiwar move-
ment\'s plans for\" - Nixon administration is carrying on this major campaign of deception to disarm the antiwar movement in order to gain time to \"buy some kind of victory\" in Vietnam. This policy has been well-
documented by staff writers for the New York Times. A sampling of the Times\' articles in the past week tells the story and points out the tremendous power of the mass movement.

\"The president wants to reduce the cost of the war, cut the casualties and reduce the opposition so that he can gain more time to fight and negotiate.\" (Reston, Sept. 21)

\"Especially over the last 18 months both administrations have tried desper-
ately to prove to the enemy that they can \"venture\" public support for the war at home to hold out in battle and in the bargaining for an \"honorable settlement.\"\" (Frankel, Sept. 20)

\"If Mr. Nixon is to convince Hanoi that time is no longer its chief ally, that the Vietnam war, while not by any means popular, can be \"made ha-

rable\" for the majority of Americans, he must master the strident voices of protest. And the most strident of all are on the college campuses.\" (Beecher, Sept. 21)

\"Thus he\'\[Nixon\] has embarked on a series of withdrawals designed to tran-
quilize public opinion and to \"decode\" Hanoi that the United States is \"truly capable of extending the war in-
definitely.\"\" (Stern, Sept. 21)

\"The White House has made no se-
cret that it is hopeful the new Vietnam withdrawals with draft reduc-
tions may for another few weeks all-


least placate critics on the campus, in Congress, and elsewhere.\" (Beecher, Sept. 19)

\"After the second batch of soldiers is gone, there will still be some 473,000 Americans in Vietnam - a figure large

How long?

enough to provoke continued dissent and criticism. With that many men still\[Nixon\] will probably still be high.\" (Smith, Sept. 21)

\"But in his emphasis on the peace talks and his willingness to withdraw all troops from Vietnam in due course, he has encouraged the impression that the continued killing is meaningless.\" (Reston, Sept. 21)

\"It has been a bitter circle with no end in sight. What was designed to punish or lure the enemy into a more conciliatory mood has tended to raise doubts at home about the value of further sacrifice.\" (Frankel, Sept. 20)

\"Mr. Nixon is making small con-

cessions to deal with vast problems, and the more concessions it makes, the more he is asked to make. His troop withdrawals, far from satisfying the opposition, have merely raised the cries of the families of men who are left on the battlefield.\" (Reston, Sept. 21)

\"The Pentagon official who explained to Beecher that the administration is merely buying time with the draft-call \"suspension\" also pointed out that \"normally we have some fall off in draft calls anyway when we approach the Thanksgiving-Christmas season.\" By announcing a somewhat greater than usual increase, we\'re not going to per-
suade the firebrands on campus they should put away their posters. But the activists are few. Will the great bulk of moderate students follow them into the streets? Or will they feel the ad-


ministration really seems to be trying and ought to be given a chance?\"\"

He got an immediate answer. David Hawk, coordinator of the Oct. 15 Viet-

nam Moratorium Committee, said that students would see through this cynical

and calculated attempt to fool the public.\" Charles Palmer, president of the National Student Association, branded it \"a meaningless attempt to pull the wool over people\'s eyes.\"

And, speaking for the militant student \"firebrars,\" Carol Lipman, execu-
tive secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee, cited for an all-out campaign against Nixon\'s war, for demonstrations every where he goes, culminating in the mass march in Wash-


ington, Nov. 15. \"There\'ll be no peace for Nixon,\" she said, \"until all the troops are home.\" We\'re going to do the same to him that we did to Johnson.\"

The tremendous support received by the New Move, SMC, and Vietnam Moratorium for the fall offensive against the war indicates that the ruling-
class attempts to deceive the masses of people will not work. The mass mobiliz-
ations this fall will deal a major blow to the imperialist war in Vietnam.

Michigan SWP files petitions for 1970 race

LANING, Mich., Sept. 19 - The Social-

Salaried Workers Party filed petitions to-

day for a position on the Michigan ballot in the 1970 general election.

A total of 19,585 signatures were sub-

mitted from 12 counties. The party has been on the ballot in Michigan since 1948. In the 1968 Pres-
idential election, it ran Fred Haletsted for President and Paul Boulette for Vice President.

The Socialist Workers Party in the past has campaigned as the antiraw party, and a spokesman here today said the party expects that the war in Vietnam will continue through the 1970 elections and will be the central issue in the campaign. The Socialist Workers Party seeks to bring all U.S. troops home now.
The factors promoting political consciousness

Is U.S. radicalization only temp?

At the recent national convention of the Socialist Workers Party, there was extensive discussion of the prospects for some sort of revolution in the U.S. today. This discussion took place in connection with a resolution adopted by the convention, entitled, "The Course of U.S. Imperialism and the Revolutionary Struggle for a Socialist America."

The following is a section of a report to the convention on this resolution by Jack Barnes, SWP national organization secretary.

Looking back over the last quarter of a century, we see that the basic strategy and the aims of the ruling class in this country has not changed. Throughout this period, their overriding purpose has been to roll back the worldwide revolution, to hold the line against the colonial revolution, and to lay the groundwork for what they hope will be the eventual recovery of the areas already lost to capitalism.

This has been their one consistent strategy, their one consistent goal. But, in pursuing this course on an international scale they have been met and rebuffed time after time by the rise of the forces of world revolution, most importantly by the revolutions in the colonial world. And instead of a rolling back of the world revolution, there has been a decrease in the number of countries under capitalist domination.

In light of this resistance, the capitalists have had to alter their tactics to fit the changing relationship of forces. When they could get away with it, they had to tilt toward any mass revolts which threatened their system. On the other hand, when they have been confronted with strong resistance, as in 1961 in Cuba—they have had to draw back and readjust their timetable for counterrevolution.

In Vietnam, you have the most recent example of this process. During the initial probes into Vietnam, the imperialists escalated their involvement, with the intent of taking advantage of the split between China and the Soviet Union to win a quick victory. But, as the war progressed, the resistance of the Vietnamese themselves set back the plans of the imperialists.

Up until recently, the ruling class in this country had been successful in preventing any large-scale domestic oppression to their role as world capitalist cop. This does not mean that their actions have not been limited by considerations of what the American people will accept. In the immediate after-war period, though, demands that the American troops be brought home immediately are being heard more effectively against the Chinese revolution. And even during the height of the McCarthy witch-hunt, mass dissatisfied with the Korean war was an important factor in forcing the U.S. to accept a military stalemate there.

But a mass antiwar movement of the type we see in the U.S. today is unprecedented. By radicalizing people and raising basic questions about the nature of U.S. imperialism to intervene in the affairs of other countries, this movement is having an impact which the capitalists will find difficult to erase.

The continuing ferment within the colonial world attests to the fact that the imperialists have been unable to do anything to solve any of the basic economic problems which exist there. One of the most serious contradictions in the world capitalist system continues to be the contrast between the economic stagnation of the underdeveloped countries and the immense economic expansion within the U.S. itself.

This domestic economic boom, which has been especially strong during the post-depression period, has been fueled by war spending and the economic boom taking place in the other industrially advanced capitalist countries. Moreover, economic manipulation, coupled with a willingness to run the risks inherent in continuous inflation, have also helped to maintain the boom.

But even in the sphere of the domestic economy, U.S. capitalists are beginning to encounter problems. Confrontation is undermining the role of the dollar as an international currency, and the present difficulties are increasing from other capitalist nations such as Germany and Japan, which have rebuilt their economies and modernized their industrial base.

These problems are exerting heavy pressure on the American capitalists to slow down the economy, to increase the level of unemployment and to reduce wages so they are more in line with the wages paid by foreign competitors. In other words, the measures which the capitalists are considering to deal with the economic problems can only serve to heat up the class struggle at home.

The rise of revolutionary black nationalism and the development of the most deep-going revolt of black people in the history of this country constitute one of the most explosive challenges to the capitalist system today.

It is important to remember that in the late 1950s, it was the rise of the struggles of black people in the South that first opened the door for the mass radicalization we see now. That struggle took the pioneering steps towards stripping away the myths about America as a democratic, progressive, peace-loving nation.

With the development of black nationalism, the questioning went further. The mass struggles of Afro-Americans laid the groundwork for a change in political sensitivity and outlook of a whole new generation of youth—black and white—and thus opened the way for the massive response which developed against the Vietnam war.

The two chief ingredients of the present radicalization have been the struggle against racial oppression and opposition to the Vietnam war. But these movements have also sparked a more general mood of dissatisfaction, which is expressed in opposition to all the oppressive and rotten aspects of the system.

Even some of the very things that were once used as evidence of the superiority of the American way of life are now causing dissatisfaction. The tremendous expansion of technology and productivity, the success in controlling air pollution, water pollution and increased filth in the cities. The entire environment in which we live is deteriorating.

The moon has heightened this contradiction between the vast potential of American technology and the inability of the capitalist system to cope with the most elementary problems. On the very day that the moon was launched, the capitalists couldn’t manage to get the trains running between Long Island and New York.

The development of TV and other advanced communications systems provides another example of an achievement of capitalism in many ways is turning against the capitalists themselves. With the spread of TV and radio, people are becoming more conscious of political events taking place outside their own communities. This has been an important factor nationally and internationally in awakening people to the various struggles going on and in actually spreading news of radical movements worldwide.

All these things, and many more that I don’t have time to mention, are part of the changes that are occurring. The

Bitter war widow refuses U.S. flag for GI’s coffin

Brenda Cavanaugh Genest, 21, of Manchester, N.H., is a Vietnam war widow. She bitterly refused to accept the U.S. flag that draped her dead husband’s coffin and barred a military

"Richard's parents now have that flag," she told newsmen. 'I turned it away because I don’t feel devotion to the flag is the country with the policies of ours . . . ."

"My Richard hated the Army, the military, and that war so much he almost couldn’t stand it. I had him buried in his civilian clothes and without a military funeral because that is what he would have wanted."

Richard Genest was one of four New Hampshire National Guardsmen killed when their truck rolled over a landing mine after 12 months of active duty in Vietnam a few days before they and 500 other Guardsmen were scheduled to be sent home.

Last January Genest wrote to his wife that "I just got so mad at the Army, so mad that the government is subjecting his men to this type of life. Why don’t we just mind our business? I don’t know what I think about it, it just gets too ugly."

The antiwar GI was buried in an unscreened grave in Manchester after a Catholic Requiem Mass in the church where he and Brenda had been married.

Brenda Genest angrily told the reporter: "I’ll do what I can to help in the antiwar movement."

Black pickets demand jobs in St. Paul construction

By DAVID KEIL

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 17—Struggles are occurring in many cities for jobs rights for black workers in the construction trades. In St. Paul, where the black community is smaller in proportion to total population than in many cities, pickets are making this demand. Police are guarding the construction site where 23 people were arrested for sitting—in back their demands. Daily picketing is being organized by the Poor People’s Committee Construction Commission.

The committee’s chairman, Evan Anderson, said that the group, mostly white workers, is demanding fair practices by all parties involved—the city, the Fred Martin and Kambach construction companies, and the nearly all-white union. He emphasized that the demand is not aimed against the white workers. The construction companies are receiving money from the city, state and federal governments. They are corresponsible. But discrimination in the union must stop. All-white crews are working in the black community for a white-owned company. This situation is detrimental to the community’s interests, especially while so many blacks are jobless. The committee has filed suit against Mayor Byrne demanding jobs and fair employment throughout St. Paul and enforcement of the existing antidiscrimination laws. It has appealed for jobs to picket the site at Hilton Halls and the next day.

There, blacks attempted to peacefully shut down the site. Ten were arrested on Sept. 11, and 13 the next day. The 23 were arrested Sept. 19 for disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, and illegal assembly. Meanwhile, 10 cops are quartered about half as many workers are toiling. The city is spending taxpayers’ money for such "law and order" to protect the company. Money for bail and fines should be sent to: the Rev. Denzil A. Cartey, 465 Mackubin, St. Paul, Minn.
general questioning of all the accepted norms and values, which has reached into nearly every area of society, is an important indication of the depth and universality of these changes.

This can be seen in the movement for women's liberation, where women have begun to question their traditional roles in society. In the revolts going on within the church and in many of the professions—in the revolt, for example, of many of the young- er clergy against what they see as an inadequately equipped system of medical care in this country.

And we are really beginning to see is a growing awareness on the part of numbers of people of one of the most profound, if abstract-sounding, laws of Marxism. That is the concept that under capitalism there is a growing contradiction between advancing technology and the limitations put on it by the system of private property, or, as Marx put it, a growing contradiction between the forces of production and the relations of production.

Finally, much of the dissatisfaction seems to have been summed up in the feeling of many people that they have absolutely no control over the various decisions that affect their lives. The desire for more control in the decision-making process is a factor not only in the black movement, but in the student movement and the farm movement as well.

All these developments raise a very important question for the revolutionary movement. Is there reason and evidence to believe that this process of radicalization will continue to spread and deepen, or is it just a brief lull, a reaction to a momentary crisis in the midst of a big expansion and forward march of imperialism? In other words, are we going to go forward to a more revolutionary decade in the 1970s, or is the real truth that after this brief interlude of radicalism, we will have to go back to the political conservatism of the '50s?

We are convinced for two reasons that what we are seeing is the beginning of a radicalization that will continue and deepen. One is that the roots of this crisis lie deep in the very process of the expansion of American imperialism during the past 25 years, for the expansion of the U.S. as a world power has meant that it has become more deeply involved in all the existing power lags of world capitalism. And, as the political revolution states, "the very measures required to halt the world revolutionary process and defend American capitalism come into increasing conflict with the ability to maintain stability and class peace at home." Secondly, the present radicalization, which includes a deep-going revolt of the Afro-American people, is occurring in the midst of an economic boom and in the midst of an imperialist war. In other words, war and prosperity—the very things which the capitalists have utilized in the past to buy off, stiff, or repress revolutionary struggles—have lost their effectiveness.

The problem before the American ruling class today is not how to stimulate some kind of war-induced economic boom to pacify a restless population. On the contrary, they are looking for the ways and means to depress the real wages of American workers so they can prevent a disastrous inflationary crisis. Similarly, they are not looking for any new wars in order to whip the American people into a patriotic fervor. The problem they have is how to continue the present war without deepening the radicalization stimulated by that very phenomenon.

It is very important that these two points be emphasized, because in the other two major periods of radicalization—the '30s and '40s—it was these two factors of economic boom and war which were used successfully by the capitalist class to stifle social struggles.

The perspective therefore is not one of a major reversal of the radicalization, but rather an increasing class polarization. There will be a continuing tendency in the coming period for a breakdown of the relative equilibrium that has been characteristic of the heyday of American capitalism. This will mean an increasing strain on the two-party system.

Most important, it will mean the development of tendencies on the part of black people and working people to form their own independent political parties.

I want to stress one point here. We use the term, class polarization, and not, polarization in general. The basic split which will take place in American society will not occur along some sort of general right-left or liberal-conservative division in the American population.

It will be reflected in the growing incapacity of the American ruling class to keep national minorities and working people in thrall to the twin capitalist parties which have been so effective until now in hamstringing social struggles.

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**Alliance for Labor Action opens Ga. organizing drive**

The Alliance for Labor Action (ALA) began an organizing drive in Atlanta, Ga., early in September. The ALA consists of the United Auto Workers, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and a recent affiliate, the International Chemical Workers.

The ALA affiliates all have bases in Atlanta to use as springboards for an attempt to organize Atlanta's 500,000 unionless workers. The UAW represents workers at two General Motors plants and a Ford plant. The IBT has members in the various trucking and warehousing companies. The ICW has won bargaining rights for Scripto workers, 95 percent of whom are black.

Although the ALA organizing drive began in September, pre- liminary action took place much earlier when ALA officials met with 200 Atlanta shop stewards in mid-September. In that meeting, a new committee was formed to identify candidates for the organizing drive. The committee was made up of shop stewards and workers at various plants in the city, as well as at the General Motors plants in South Carolina.

The committee selected four top organizers and plans to hire a dozen local union leaders as special organizers. The ICW already has 10 organizers in the area assigned to the new drive.

A UAW spokesman said that, in most of the South, unionism hardly exists outside of plants which are units of national companies having many plants throughout the country. According to Russell Leach, a UAW spokesman for the ALA, Atlanta workers have been writing to the ALA unions for the past three years asking for organization.

Some of these workers want to be unionized are employees of independent auto suppliers (a major industry in Atlanta) who compare their typical wages of $2 an hour to the far higher $3.65 earned by organized workers.

The seeming victory which the United Steelworkers won in an arbitration decision concerning coverage of workers, both maintenance and production, by incentive pay, is so enmeshed in legal gobbledegook that it will be a long time before any steel worker actually collects any real green money. According to the Sept. 11 Wall Street Journal, the Simkin arbitration panel award is currently yielding only "confusion and frustration" to the steelworkers' ranks.

An arbitration panel has now ruled that 11 basic steel producers have until Nov. 1 to list jobs for which they will pay incentive bonuses. The union then has 60 days to file a response, with any disagreement thrown to the whole thing back into arbitration.

One Pittsburgh steel local president said: "... all the old disputes are going to get hung up between us and plant management, same as always. Then they go off into arbitration and that could take years."

Another USW grievance committee member summed up the Simkin award thus: "Except for arbitration at the end, and that could take years, this other stuff is the same as it has been."

Yet I.W. Abel, president of the union, characterized the Simkin award, when attempting to explain it to a meeting of 850 local leaders, as a "major advance for the union workers."

**The National Picketline**

Governor Ronald Reagan of California has announced drastic cuts for both education and welfare in his new budget. He will eliminate 657 jobs in both categories.

The state colleges have been asked to get along on the same amount of money they had last year — $265.5 million. The college officials say, in view of inflation, that this means they will have to turn students away, increase fees or lower the quality of education.

The state welfare department is asking the legislature to increase levels of eligibility for welfare.

"Ronny Baby," as the governor is unaffectionately known among workers and students in California, is running for reelection on "economy in government."

— MARVEL SCHOLL.
Harpur freshmen get novel orientation

By PETER GELLERT
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.—During freshman orientation week at Harpur College (State University of New York) here, the student-government president delivers a welcoming speech to the incoming students and their parents. This year, President Gary Wurtzel devoted his address to a Marxist analysis of capitalism and the way in which campus problems are related to the problems of society. He linked campus issues to the war in Vietnam and urged students to fight for control over their own lives.

Some parents apparently didn't want their sons and daughters to hear such things. Many of the parents departed before the talk was over, some with their children in tow. One tearful father was overheard to mutter, "It's a disgrace... damn communists." But the general reaction of the new students seemed to be summed up by one daughter's angry comment: "I wanted to stay. They dragged me out. I dug what he said."

Gary Wurtzel is a member of the Young Socialist Alliance who was elected president of the Harpur Student Government as a YSA candidate last spring. Another Young Socialist, Andrea Baron, as well as a YSA-endorsed candidate, were elected to other student-government posts. More than 600 students voted a straight socialist ticket in the largest turnout ever for a campus election at Harpur.

Shortly thereafter a small but active YSA chapter had been formed from the ruins of an SDS crippled by bad leadership, ultraleftism, and the lack of a clear political perspective. The YSA here has grown considerably since then, and at present it is the only functioning multi-issue political group on campus.

YSAs are active in the antiwar movement and are planning to become involved in the women's liberation struggle. The chapter holds frequent educational meetings, maintains a literature table in the student center, and publishes a weekly newsletter, What Is To Be Done, that is sent to hundreds of students.

The chapter is running a slate of five candidates in the forthcoming student-government elections. While the Young Socialists expect to win several seats, the main thrust of the campaign is educational. The main slogan is "Support and build the fall offensive against the war," and "Black control of black education."

Gary Wurtzel

Blacks, Puerto Ricans face battle

Queens College officials attack

By MIRTA VIDAL
NEW YORK—Black and Puerto Rican students and faculty at Queens College here face an attack aimed at rolling back gains won by them last spring in a struggle for control of the SEEK special education program. A court injunction was issued Sept. 12, prohibiting SEEK students and faculty from assembling on campus to protest this attack. SEEK (Search for Education, Elevation and Knowledge) is a special program for disadvantaged youth from the black and Puerto Rican communities.

In a bitter struggle during the spring semester last year, the SEEK students and faculty, organized in the Black and Puerto Rican Student, Teacher, Counselor Coalition, won the right to set up their own personnel and budget committees with the power to determine curriculum and assignments.

The first step in what has become an all-out effort to reverse these gains was taken late in the summer by Dr. Robert Hartle, dean of faculty. He sent a letter to Sam Anderson, a mathematician in the SEEK program and a leading figure in the Coalition, informing him, without explanation, that he would not be recommended for reappointment this fall.

This firing overrode a previous decision in favor of Anderson's reappointment reached by the SEEK students and faculty. Hartle has turned the case over to the city's board of higher education, thus ridding himself of all responsibility, and making it almost impossible for the students to challenge the dismissal.

On Sept. 14, four other qualified teachers who had been selected by SEEK several months earlier were denied permission to teach by Hartle. On Sept. 12, Dean Hartle, anticipating the rejection of the SEEK Coalition, obtained a court injunction barring SEEK students and faculty from "creating disturbances or disorders" which "interfere with the normal activities of the college." The injunction includes the names of the 35 active leaders of the Black and Puerto Rican Teacher, Counselor Coalition and a blanket clause which can be applied to anyone violating the injunction. It also makes Sam Anderson liable for arrest if he appears on campus. The supreme court of New York has since asked the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be extended. The threat that the injunction may be extended indefinitely now confronts the SEEK Coalition.

The Black and Puerto Rican Student, Teacher, Counselor Coalition is fighting back. Further actions will depend on the development of the struggle, but they will be aimed at both the college and the SEEK Coalition administration. Since the SEEK students and faculty members are being denied their constitutional right to free speech, it is not only possible but indispensable for broad support to be mobilized in their behalf on the campus and in the community. The SEEK Coalition has already taken steps in this direction. On Sunday, Sept. 21, a meeting was called to discuss the issues with SEEK parents, students and other interested members of the black and Puerto Rican communities.

Charles A. Schweighauer, of the Center for Environmental Studies at Williams College, offers some impressive figures in the September 22 Nation on America's standing as a garage producer:

"Each one of us in a year, he writes, "throws away 188 pounds of paper, 250 metal cans, 135 bottles and jars, 338 caps and crowns, and $2.50 worth of miscellaneous packaging."

"This begins to add up. In 1960 the citizens of this country were throwing away 100 billion pounds per year; today the amount is more than 700 billion pounds per year—not including 6 trillion pounds of mineral and agricultural solid wastes. By 1965, household wastes alone will amount to an estimated 1.25 trillion pounds per year."

The trend is indicated by what happened after modernization of the beer bottle. Before 1934, you returned the empty and got a refund. Then came the first "no deposit, no return" bottle. In 1956, more than 1 billion beer bottles were made to be thrown away. "By 1970, the estimated combined beer and soft-drink use will exceed 12 billion nonreturnable bottles. That's 33 million bottles a day."

And that's not counting the cans that are thrown away, too.

American garbage contains "ferrous and nonferrous metals valued at more than $1 billion annually. "Fly ash from incinerators weighs about 20 pounds for every ton of refuse incinerated, and contains enough silver and gold to be comparable to a normal mine assay in the West."

Litter of the valuable materials in garbage are recycled. It's cheaper to tap America's still underused natural resources.

So garbage is "disposed of." This costs an estimated $4.5 billion annually, "an amount that is exceeded only by schools and roads among public services."

Moreover, that's for a very inadequate job. For the next five years an estimated additional $750 million will have to be spent each year just to bring the garbage system "to an acceptable health and aesthetic level."

U.S. piles up a high score on garbage accumulation

BACK AT SCHOOL? If so, please let us know your change of address. Important: Be sure to include your old address.
Big march celebrates Chicano Day in Denver

BY ORRIN BROWN

DENVER—On Sept. 16, this city saw the biggest Chicano protest demonstration in its history. About 6,000 people filled the downtown streets to celebrate Chicano Liberation Day—the anniversary of Mexican independence—and to protest the lack of decent education for Chicanos.

The day’s activities began early in the morning, when students began pouring out of Denver schools. The students met at specific locations close to their respective schools and then headed downtown by car and on foot.

The principal at Baker Junior High reported that only 172 of the school’s 800 students were left after the walkout. At Fairview Elementary, 278 pupils were missing out of a total enrollment of 780. Walkouts occurred in 31 schools, and teachers accompanied students at many of them.

Shortly after 10 a.m., the parade began. It was led by about 800 young people marching shoulder to shoulder. Rodolfo “Corky” Gonzales, leader of the Crusade for Justice, marched arm-in-arm with them in the front rank. There followed eight or nine blocks of colorful floats made by participating groups, musical groups and more marchers. Many people were wearing colorful traditional Chicano dress. The parade was joined along the way by other groups of students from outlying areas. Along with the sound of traditional Chicano music, chants of “Chicano Power” and “Viva la Raza” filled the air. A group of elementary-school children were chanting, “We want a better education and that’s why we’re here.”

The marchers massed for a rally on the State Capitol grounds. Speakers included local student leaders and a Mexican student, Salvador Herrera Gomez, who brought solidarity greetings from Mexico. The speakers focused on the need for unity and on the Chicano educational demands.

Participants in the action, in addition to the Crusade for Justice, which initiated it, included Chicano lawyers, several PTAs, Church organizations, teachers, the United Farm Workers and the Colorado Migrants. Supporting participants included SDS, the Young Socialist Alliance and the Black Panther Party.

While there was considerable adult participation, the real organizing was done by the Chicano youth, Rocky Hernandez, a student at North High School, led the contingent from North, and Archie La Foyette, who was the principal organizer of the blowout at West High School last March, led the contingents from Baker and West high schools.

Emilio Zapata Dominguez of the Crusade for Justice said at the rally, “These kids were fantastic, and they deserve a lot of credit.” In addition to Hernandez and La Foyette, Dominguez mentioned particularly that “Al Sanchez at Lincoln and Linda Bustos at Adams City did a great job. And there were a lot more.” Corky Gonzales pretty well summed up the day in his speech at the rally. “I think that everyone thought it couldn’t be done,” he said. “But when you look out and see the sea of beautiful faces you know that the Chicano people have done it. Thousands of Chicano youth walked out today. They walked out because it is their holiday.”

One thing is certain: From now on, city and state officials here will find the Chicano community a force to be reckoned with.

CHICANO DAY. This observer apparently took day off from rabbit hunting for Chicano Day celebration in Denver. The young people (below) set the pace in the demonstration and the young man above seems to be doing the same.
SMC national roundup: fall antiwar offensive off to a fast start

BOSTON, Sept. 23—A student-faculty coalition was formed here today as over 75 representatives from Boston area colleges met and projected a day of antiwar activities for the Oct. 15 moratorium, culminating in marches from the campus to a massive rally on Boston Commons.

Student government and Student Mobilization Committee representatives at the meeting were from Boston College, Boston University, Northeastern, Wellesley, Tufts, Holy Cross, Harvard, MIT and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Over 70 Harvard students attended the founding meeting of the Harvard Student Mobilization Committee yesterday.

On Sept. 20, about 100 high school students representing 20 different high schools in the Boston area took part in a high school Student Mobilization Committee "Antiwar Basic Training Day" at Boston University, with antiwar films, workshops and speakers on the fall antiwar offensive.

High schoolers are meeting this Friday to map plans for the fall offensive in their schools.

Meanwhile a new adult antiwar coalition has been launched in Boston. Organizers of the coalition, people representing the broadest range of antiwar forces ever assembled here met at the headquarters of the American Friends Service Committee. They heard a national report on the fall antiwar actions by the Rev. Richard Fernander of the steering committee of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Russell Johnson, New England regional director of the Americans Friends Service Committee, and Linda Shephard of the Socialist Workers Party were chosen as the coordinators for the coalition, which is already planning bus and train transportation to Washington for the Nov. 15 mass antiwar demonstration.

Conn. school to shut down

By MARK FRIEDMAN

POMFRET, Conn.—After students discussed the Oct. 15 moratorium with the headmaster of the Pomfret School here, he has agreed to cancel class for all classes for the day, thereby, in effect, shutting down the school. The newly formed SMC plans to lead the near-by town and factories in the morning and hold a teach-in during the afternoon.

SMC organizes at Tufts

MEDFORD, Mass.—After its first meeting of more than 50 students, the Tufts University SMC has already allotted an officer, a typewriter and mimeograph and is striving for a university budget subsidy for the march on Washington. Previous to the meeting, Tufts former SMC Jaekel Jaekel United, addressed an SMC-sponsored meeting of over 200.

Largest political meeting in recent years at Clark

By ALAN EINHORN

WORCESTER, Mass.—More than 300 people attended the initial meeting of the Clark University Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam here Sept. 18. It was by far the largest political meeting in recent years at Clark. The SMC was organized by the leadership of the former SDS here.

Joe Cole, one of the Ft. Jackson 8, spoke on his experiences in carrying on antiwar activity in the Army and on the harassment antiwar GIs get from the brass.

Contributions totaling $80 were collected for the GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee.

The meeting discussed plans for a march and rally to be held here Oct. 15, and for the national day of the Clark SMC would be to send as many people as possible to Washington Nov. 15.

Georgia SMC initiated

By ANDY ROSE

ATLANTA, Sept. 18—More than 50 students at business administration-oriented Georgia State University here turned out Sept. 17 to organize a Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. The meeting heard reports from representatives of the national Student Mobilization Committee, the New Mobilization Committee, the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, and Woman Strike for Peace.

The newly formed SMC is the first antiwar group at Georgia State in more than two years. Its members are mapping plans for the October 15 Viet-
nam moratorium; suggestions have been made to hold an all-day teach-in and rally with films and antiwar speakers.

New Minneapolis coalition

By LEE SMITH

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 16—Over 100 people representing well over a dozen antiwar organizations met Sept. 16 to form the Minneapolis New Mobilization Committee, a broader group than the old coalition here, and organized for the first time an office and full-time staff for the antiwar movement.

Sidney Lens of the New Mobilization Committee outlined national plans for the fall offensive. The meeting included representatives from the AFSC, Young Democrats, Friends Meeting, Americans for Democratic Action, Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, Minnesota Student Association, New Democratic Coalition, Student Mobilization Committee, Veterans for Peace, SWP, VSA and other groups.

Madison plans in high gear

By PATRICK QUINN

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 17—At the largest political meeting in the five-year history of the Madison SMC to End the War in Vietnam, the campus antiwar group, an overflow crowd of over 300 University of Wis-
consin students heard yesterday heard a spirited rap by Professor Sidney Peck, co-chairman of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Secretary of the New Peck's organized Nov. 15 mass march on Washington.

The meeting overwhelmingly endorsed another year of support for the Student Mobilization Committee to end the offensive and to send at least 10 buses to Washington Nov. 15.

Included in the fall offensive will be initiation of campus-wide referenda calling for (1) endorsement by the University of Wisconsin immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, (2) disassociation of the university from all military oriented fellowships and the Selective Service System, and (3) turning over all ROTC facilities to the campus community to use as they see fit. The appeal for student participation was incoming freshman.

Later in the evening, representatives of Wisconsin and Wisconsin organiza-
tions met with Professor Peck and constituted themselves as the Madison Area Peace Action Coalition (MAPAC), becoming the first broad antiwar coali-
tion here in two years.

fram-up victims. Five of eight antiwar figures charged with "conspiring with" a communist group with last summer's Democratic convention police riot (left to right: Rennie Davis, Dave Dellinger, Jerry Rubin, Lee Weiner, Abbie Hoffman). Not shown are Bobby Seale, Tom Hayden and John B. Froines. Judge Julius Hoffman did his damnedest to begin Chicago trial Sept. 24 in true star-chamber fashion. He denied ordinarily routine request for postpone-
ment forwarded by chief defense attorney Charles Garry, who was undergoing surgery. The Judge also issued warrants for arrest of four other lawyers who had previously withdrawn from case. When he objected to his ruling, Judge Hoffman told him, "Sit down, or I'll ask the marshal to escort you to your seat."
The Great Society

Modernization program — The U.S.-supported Greek dictatorship announced plans to modernize certain areas to meet "an urgent need" of modernizing its prisons. We presume they'll include the latest electronic instruments of torture.

Executive paralyzex — Hard-pressed executives now have something in addition to built-in barbs and secretaries to relax tension. There's a boom on executive sarcasm. Anyone in Politics is putting one out in a choice of teakwood, oak or walnut. Prices begin at $6,000 and up and are available in sets of playing tools. They're also handy if you have a cat around the office.

Nominee of the wedding — Tiny Tim, now an estimated 44, drove his manager up the wall when he inadvertently indented he may marry Vicki Badinger, 17. The manager, who feels this could hurt his property image-wise, angrily denied any marriage plans. "Tiny Tim became very ill in Australia," he told a new conference, "and is under medical care. It's not known what he's saying. The girl wants to marry and he's very fond of her. The announcement will be very premature." Tiny Tim told, "I'm sorry."

Undiscovered image — We don't see why Tiny Tim's managers feel marriage will mar his image. Tim's possible fiancée, who met him while he was autographing his books in Plimnamaker's, confessed to nuns when he was wearing a band-aid at the time "and told me it was from removing warts.

Gallows humor — Berkeley cops frequently use it and have a contingent of constables. One of them was photographed shooting a fishing pole in the face of a heavyweight contender. It's the same technique for the Berkeley police are advised they'll be joining the "domestic peace corps."

Reading for revolutionaries

The eve of WW II


This collection of Trotsky's writings is taken from his work during the last 17 years of his life. In 1936, just prior to his last exile from his own country, Trotsky put down on paper a vast amount of material, covering an enormous number of questions, the purpose of which was to educate a new layer of revolutionists in the method and politics of revolutionary Marxism. The wide range of topics dealt with in this collection reflects the great events taking place during Trotsky's last year, especially the beginning of the second world war and the first attempt to assassinate him. Two other main sections deal with American problems and the question of an independent Soviet Ukraine. The latter is especially important in the light of events in Czechoslovakia in the last two years.

The first section, entitled "World War II," is a series of articles in which Trotsky laid his "trotskyist at his best as an analyst of current events, as well as his ability to apply fundamental criteria in his analysis in order to predict the general course of the future. As an example, most people, and even those who are close to him, thought the Stalinist movement, was shocked at the announcement of the Hitler-Stalin pact which triggered the second world war in 1939. It is the case that this was Stalin's real defeat — an agreement with Hitler."

This first section, which consists of 20 separate items, includes the "Manhattan Project, War, and Revolution," adopted by the Fourth International which was founded in 1938 with the "Trotskyist" groups. It is important to read this 1940 document, written by Trotsky, from the standpoint of comparing it with what the world's rulers had to say at that time. Roosevelt and Churchill were talking about the Four Freedoms — which they jinxed just as hadn't done just as much for the world as they had for their favor. Hitler was promising 1,000 years of "national socialism." Stalin and his spokesmen, however, take first prize for plain deceit and cynicism, to say nothing about their complete contempt for their own followers. The press of the Stalinist parties, which up to the day before the Hitler-Stalin pact was made public, was denouncing fascism and the Nazis, suddenly could find that all of the world's lies came from the capitalist democracies.

The section on American problems should be of particular interest to revolutionists in this country. It deals with the incident of the Dies Committee (HUAC), which had invited Trotsky to appear before it in Texas but soon cancelled the meeting when it realised that Trotsky would use its platform to publicise the revolutionary message. This event is instructive from the standpoint of how parliamentary institutions can be used to advantage by revolutionists and how politically sterile it is to abstain from this kind of activity as some activists of the "new left" do. A stenographic draft of discussions between Trotsky and a group of Socialist Workers Party leaders goes into many questions concerning revolutionary activity in this country. In some interest of this discussion is the fact that there was a disagreement between Trotsky and the SWP representatives on policy in the 1940 Presidential elections. The SWP ultimately carried the policies advocated by its leaders and not Trotsky's. I mention this to show that the Old Man was not a dictator in the Fourth International despite the great authority he had.

The section on the assassination attempt of May 24, 1940, the unsuccessful one, deals not only with the evidence of who was responsible for it but through a glaring light on the methods of Stalin and the GPU. The raiding party which tried to kill Trotsky, his wife and grandson, was led by the Stalinist tráibaint David A. Siguemont. Siguemont remains today a hard-line Stalinist of Muscovite persuasion.

In addition to the articles contained in this book, Trotsky produced two others in this last year of his life. One, an almost completed biography of Stalin, and the other, his writings during the internal dispute in the Socialist Workers Party called "In Defense of Marxism," will be reviewed at a later date.

— MILTON ALVIN

Meet Socialists in Your Area

Arizona: Phoenix, YSA, c/o Lindsey Gordon, P.O. Box 237, Phoenix, Arizona 85001

California: Berkeley, SWP and YSA, 1934 Telegrapge Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94704; Tel. (415) 840-3000

Hayward YSA, Caryl Tower, 108 E Street, Hayward, California 94544; Tel. (415) 787-3432

Los Angeles SWP and YSA, 1702 E 4th St, Los Angeles, California 90032; Tel. (213) 209-4532

Los Angeles YSA, 1240 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, California 90006; Tel. (213) 404-6004

San Diego: Alex Stenwick, 4142 Georgio, San Diego, California 92103; Tel. (619) 328-4532

Colorado: Boulder YSA, c/o Clyde Aydin, 2233 Folsom, Boulder, CO 80302

Florida: Gainesville YSA, Box 13157, University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32602; Tel. Gainesville, Florida 41158

Georgia: Atlanta YSA, 1546 North Ponce de Leon Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia; Box 8808, Atlanta, Georgia 30307; Tel. (404) 882-2860

Illinois: Carbondale SWP, 234 S. 8th Street, Carbondale, Illinois 62901; Tel. (618) 524-1212

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Lindsay's ballot-ban backfires

By ROBERT LANGSTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 - The extent of the anger, disgust and dismay evoked by liberal Mayor John V. Lindsay's attempt to deprieve the Socialist Workers and Socialists Labor parties of their rightful places on this fall's municipal election ballot here has probably surpassed the maneuver's authors. Lindsay's maneuver challenged the validity of the two minority parties' nominating petitions, although the SWP and SLP were able to prove the requirements of New York's highly undemocratic election law before filing the petitions. The Lindsay organization's immediate motive for wanting to knock the SWP and SLP off the ballot was to secure a second seat for Lindsay's name on the top row of the voting machine.

Yesterday, a division of the New York supreme court heard arguments by attorneys for the SWP and SLP asking that last week's arbitrary action by the city's board of elections ruling the two parties off the ballot be reversed. A decision by the court is expected early next week.

The New York Civil Liberties Union has entered the case with an amicus curiae brief challenging the constitutionality of the undemocratic New York election law that was used by the Lindsay machine as the legal pretext to try and remove the two minority parties from the ballot. The SWP and SLP are prepared to fight the case to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary.

The SWP and SLP have joined their two suits. There is thus a united court front in defense of democratic rights.

Supporters of the Ad Hoc Committee for a Fair Ballot, which was formed last week to defend the two minority parties' right of access to the ballot, now include former City Councilman Paul O'Dwyer, a central figure in rallying liberal Democratic support to Lindsay; Randie Storey, the Communist Party candidate for mayor, Rhody McCoy, administrator of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district; Luis Fuentes, a principal in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville district; and Lloyd Hunter of the Institute for Advancement of Urban Education.

Writing the joiner protest include Murray Kempton, Jack Newfield, Paul Goodman, Nat Hentoff, Eric Bentley, Jet Meekin, Dwight Macdonald, and Sis Shor.

Other supporters include Areyk Neller, executive secretary of the New York City Civil Liberties Union; John H. DeWeese, editor of the City of SNCC; Herman Ferguson of the Republic of New Africa; David McReynolds and Jim Fink of the War Resisters League; Norma Becker of the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee; Ruth Gage Culley of the National Student Association; James Haughton of the Harlem Unemployment Center; Julius Scrabin, editor of New Politics; and film producer-director Lionel Rogosin.

The Ad Hoc Committee published an open letter of protest to Lindsay in a quarter-page ad in the Sept. 25 issue of the Village Voice. In a series of the Voice, Nat Hentoff, who recently wrote a laudatory political biographical novel of the mayor, de- voted two recent columns to a blistering attack on Lindsay's maneuver. Hentoff posed the question as one of basic political morality, and cited some of the mayor's numerous sanctimonious utterances.

While Hentoff says, "I will vote for him, if I can stomach the sins that he has, but I cannot any longer try to persuade others," he forthrightly explains what is involved:

"There's no way of exorcising what happened. John Lindsay is willing to deny the supporters of the SLP and the SWP a chance to have their petitions in order 'to protect what is his,' or what he thinks ought to be his. Neither the SLP nor the SWP would have been challenged had there been space for Lindsay to get a second top line."

Notables back socialists in fight

How you can help ballot fight

You can help in the legal and political fight being waged to regain ballot status for the socialists participating in the New York mayoralty race.

Letters of protest should be sent to Mayor John V. Lindsay, City Hall, New York, N.Y. 10007, with copies to the Ad Hoc Committee for a Fair Ballot, 339 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y. 10012. Funds are urgently needed to cover legal and printing expenses and to pay for newspaper advertisements like the one in the Sept. 25 Village Voice. Contributions should be sent to David McReynolds, Ad Hoc Committee for a Fair Ballot, 339 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y. 10012.

Paul Boutelle

Harlem residents are driven off reclamation site

By ELIZABETH BARNES

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 - The battle against the construction of a state office building in Harlem intensified this week after Lindsay's cops were sent in on Sept. 23 to forcibly evict the demonstrators at Inclamation Site #1.

For three months, Harlem residents have succeeded in holding off construction of the building by occupying the site which is located in the center of Harlem. The demonstrators are demanding that the community be allowed to determine what shall be done with the site. They say that a poll of area residents shows that most favor the construction of a housing project, endorsed by the city's housing and educational facilities.

Nine people were arrested at the site for refusing to move. After the arrests, police blocked off the area and began destruction of the tents and shelters which had been built by the demonstrators.

After deciding to go ahead with the office building Gov. Rockefeller announced that the mayor would press for the building and that the demonstrators did not represent the feelings of the majority of Harlem residents. This assertion by the white billionaire governor came under immediate fire from a whole number of prominent Harlem figures including Urban League director Lawrence Gilbert, Urban Coalition head Eugene Calandar.

Despite the city's use of an improper residency requirement, Linda Jenness's campaign is continuing with the same intensity as before.

A week after the city clerk announced he would not qualify her because she has not resided for the past two years, Linda Jenness appeared along with all the other candidates before the DeKalb County Democratic Women, where she announced her intention of carrying on a spirited, action-oriented write-in campaign.

"At one point in the meeting, Howell Smith—a $1,000 mayoral candidate—said he thought that since the socialist candidate had not qualified, her presence on the platform 'cheapened the race.' Smith was immediately booed and hissed by everyone there, while the women who organized the meeting called him a 'moral scoundrel' and 'traitor.'" Horace Tate, the black candidate for mayor then got up and said he was proud to be on the same platform with Linda Jenness. Afterwards a number of black aldermanic candidates came up and expressed appreciation to the SWP and SLP for their support against the qualifying fees, since it would -- them a chance to run for office in their communities.

Linda Jenness is continuing her full---

Atlanta socialist presses vigorous write-in campaign

By JOHN VOTAVA

ATLANTA—What is a 'serious' campaign for Mayor? The write-in cam-
paign of Linda Jenness of the Socialist Workers Party, a serious candidate was down to $100 and was paid out an exorbitant

A three-week strike of New York City day-care workers ended Sept. 19, after approval of a new contract by Local 1707 of the Community and Social Agency Employees. Settlement extracted from Lindsay administration includes recognition of union shop, retroactive welfare benefits and pay scale comparable to that of other city employees for the 30-month contract. Minimum salary will be $5,200 and will go to $6,000 by June, 1971, up from $3,900 under the old con- (Photo by Alan Merer)