Berkeley, Uof Ill., others, create antiwar universities

 Strike leaders, SMC, urge nat'l action building to May 30

The following statement was presented to a May 7 Washington, D.C., news conference by a leader of the Kent State Student Mobilization Committee and by student strike leaders from Berkeley, Wayne State, Case Western Reserve and Tulia. They called for it to be introduced and adopted in student strike councils across the nation. For more on the news conference, see story page 9.

The past week has seen the beginning of a campus strike of proportions unprecedented in the country’s history. Originally a spontaneous response to the Nixon administration’s extension of the U.S. ground war in Southeast Asia into Cambodia, the strike wave attained its present scope and intensity after four of our fellow students at Kent State University were killed by the Ohio National Guard.

The strikes on the campuses have been accompanied by a revolution of incalculable intensity among the people of the country as a whole at the escalation of the war and at the Kent massacre. The possibility now exists to reach out to build an antiwar movement vastly greater in numbers and in power than any yet seen.

On a growing number of campuses, the strike has advanced from “shut it down” to “open it up” as the antiwar university. Campus facilities have begun passing into the hands of the campus community—students, faculty members and campus workers. They are using these facilities as centers from which to organize and mobilize as effective action this daily mounting antiwar sentiment of the population as a whole. This is a revitalization of the colleges and the beginning of their reconstruction in accordance with the proclaimed humanistic goals of higher education.

The established ruling authorities of some campuses now on strike have declared “their campuses closed.” They hope thereby to split the campus community into a “responsible” part that will meekly do their bidding and go home, and the “bums” whom they hope to turn into targets of government violence. This attempt to divide the campus community must be defeated.

We call on the campus communities now in control of campus facilities to maintain that control and to preserve the broadest student-faculty unity in the face of all attempts to divide them.

We call on the campus communities that have not yet taken control of their campus facilities to do so and to join with their sisters and brothers across the country in utilizing the facilities to mobilize noncampus communities against the war.

We call on the united campus communities to reach out into all communities—in the neighborhoods, the labor unions, the Afro-American and other Third World organizations, the churches and synagogues, the women’s groups, the political associations, the military installations—and organize the new, united antiwar movement that will have the power to actually compel an end to the killing abroad as well as at home.

In particular, we call on the students, faculty members and other campus workers to utilize all campus facilities to make the mass street actions scheduled to take place throughout the country on May 30 the mightiest active expression of popular opposition to a war in the nation’s history.

Spread the strike! Establish and maintain the antiwar university! Take the antiwar message to the American people! Make the coming actions culminate May 30 in the most massive actions in our history! No more victims—Vietnam, Cambodia and Kent! Bring all the GIs home from Indochina NOW!
Crumbling dictators—
allies of U.S. aggression

By DICK ROBERTS

MAY 7—A short Associated Press dispatch buried on page 31 of the New York Times this morning reveals more about the war in Southeast Asia than many other longer and more prominently placed articles in the same and other newspapers. The AP dispatch, written in Snoul, Cambodia, May 6, states:

"The French manager of a rubber plantation caught in the fighting here said today that the North Vietnamese had armed most of his 1,600 workers and had taken them along as they fled from U. S. tank and air attacks."

The plantation manager was on his way back to his home in Paris. He told the AP reporter: "They gave guns to the people and now they are fighting along with the Vietcong. . . . We cannot stay. The Americans have been here, and now nobody would ever trust us again."

On one side of the war in Southeast Asia stood the oppressed people. It was also the peasant population in South Vietnam who first revolted against the plantation owners in that country and the regime in Saigon. And those plantations have long since been bombarded by U. S. planes. It almost goes without being noticed in the brief AP dispatch that the words "North Vietnamese" and "Vietcong" are used interchangeably.

And if one questions why it is that the Cambodian army collapsed so perceptibly in the face of the so-called North Vietnamese invasion, the dispatch answers: because the "invaders," whoever they are, armed the people. It never occurred to the generals in Phnom Penh to give arms to the Cambodian masses. The generals were the ones who actually appeased for outside help. The generals were the ones who cried out for Nixon to send bullets and bombs.

The war in Southeast Asia is a war that sees Washington, the largely absent plantation owners and the military elites and their armies on one side, and the people on the other side. And this is not a war that began last week with Nixon's massive six-front attack on Cambodia. U. S. bombers have pounded the countryside of Vietnam for five years. Literally millions in that country have become the poverty-stricken, hungry and diseased occupants of refugee camps surrounding the main cities.

On May 6, the day before the AP dispatch was written, another American newspaper in Snoul wrote that: "By dusk parts of Snoul—where French rubber plantation owners used to sit on their verandas sipping citron presse and watching American jets bomb South Vietnam six miles to the south—were in flames. Rubble was everywhere." (New York Times, May 6.)

It is little wonder that the French plantation manager quoted in the AP dispatch said "The Americans have been here and nobody would ever trust us again."

When Nixon arrived at the decision once again to escalate the attack on Southeast Asia, it split the highest levels of government including the cabinet, according to New York Times chief Washington correspondent Max Frankel.

Frankel reported that Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird (who subsequently denied it) "had serious misgivings about the use of American troops in Cambodia. . . . President Nixon's war decisions in the last two weeks have been reached in an atmosphere of confusion as well as dis- sension."

And the day after the decision was announced, the stock market plunged 19.87 points in its worst decline since the day President Kennedy was assassinated.

Witnesses of Kent massacre to tell story

Students from Kent State University who were eyewitnesses to the massacre that took place there on May 4 have formed a committee to publicize events surrounding the massacre at Kent State and to mobilize public outrage over the actions of the Nixon administration in Southeast Asia and the United States. They are willing to travel anywhere. Speaking engagements have already been organized in Boston, Detroit, Phoenix, Portland, San Francisco, Berkeley, Atlanta, St. Paul, Cleveland, San Diego, Los Angeles, New York and elsewhere.

For information and arrangements, contact Committee of Kent State Massacre Witnesses, c/o Cleveland Area Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, 2100 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Tel: (216) 621-6516. Money is urgently needed.

The Militant, a revolutionary socialist newspaper, which not only presents news and information about the mounting mass movement against the war and other developing social struggles but offers a political perspective and a meaningful program of action for the struggle as it develops. Don't miss a single issue. Subscribe now.

Three Months for $1

Name ________________________________
Address ________________________________
City ______________________ State __ Zip ____________
Make checks payable to The Militant, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003 (Continued on page 7)
By ALAN WALD and JEAN SAVAGE

BERKELEY, May 7 — The response of the University of California's Berkeley campus, to Nixon's expansion of the war in Southeast Asia and the murder of the Kent State University students surpassed all previously conceived forms of protest. Fifteen thousand students, faculty and employees met yesterday and agreed that the university community must take a part of the war machine into a center for struggle against the war.

University facilities have been used by the students and faculty for several days as a massive antwar sentiment of all sections of the population in this area. Rather than a strike against the university, the university community has taken over the university facilities to use them to fulfill the needs of the community, i.e., studying how, learning how, and acting to mobilize a movement that can effectively challenge Nixon's escalation.

The student government offices at Berkeley have become a state and, to some degree, national strike center for current problems.

During the last several weeks, the campus has been hit by a series of ROTC confrontations between police and students led by a recently formed Peace Coalition of Berkeley. The cause of their ultraleft character, failed to gain either mass participation or mass support.

However, following President Nixon's escalation speech the faculty peace committee, installed in the last two years, reconvened. Some 120 faculty members, including several students, met on Sunday, May 3, to formulate antwar proposals for an upcoming meeting of the Academic Senate, (12 to 15 hundred-member official body of tenure and untenured faculty).

When the Senate, normally a moderate group, met on Monday, it responded with a majority vote to call for a Wednesday's convocation of the students and appropriate response of the campus community to the grave consequences of the recent widening of the war. The Senate agreed that the Associated Students of the University of California (student government) would sponsor it. Classes were suspended throughout the week.

Later, the six-faculty-member steering committee was enlarged to include Dan Siegel, ASC President and Jean Savage of the Student Mobilization Committee, and Mike Ross of the People's Coalition. The students widely approved this move.

That evening word spread throughout the campus. By Tuesday morning, the strike was already beginning to take effect at mass meetings and mass actions were established.

A noon rally of over 6,000 was held on Sproul Plaza. The main speaker was student body president Dan Siegel. Responding to an Academic Senate resolution, Siegel spoke on the need of the whole campus to become a massive antinuclear, antiaircraft, anticombat-type actions occurred on campus after his speech. These actions received little to no support from the university officials.

The school was already beginning to close. In response to the Senate's decision, many departments held student-faculty meetings, voting to stop normal functioning and accepting fees for strike and antiaircraft actions.

Yesterday, more than 15,000 people attended the community Theater in an unprecedented display of unity against U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia. The theater included Peter Scott and Franz Schurrman, co-authors of The Politics of Revolution in Vietnam. Other speakers were representatives from various sections of the antiaircraft movement and from the student community in the Bay Area.

The People's Coalition, the Student Mobilization Committee.

The majority of speakers expressed their outrage at the government's escalation and the Kent massacre. They spoke of the need for the university and its constituents to form a massive organizing force. The high point of the conclave came when President P. M. Sheldon Wollen summarizing the students' faculty, including seven-point action (see this page).

The motion received continuous applause while it was being debated. An extended standing ovation at its conclusion. It was then endorsed by the ASUC, and a vote in favor of the strike was taken from a wildly enthusiastic crowd.

The proposal marks a completely new stage in the Berkeley movement's conception of how to wage a struggle against the war. Rather than a student strike to "shut down the campus," the goal was explicitly stated as "opening the university and every part of it to facilitate antiaircraft actions.

Following the convocation, strike organizing began (rooms established for meetings to organize picketing, community organizing, etc.). Three to five hundred people attended department meetings, and huge votes were taken to hold academic work and to support the strike.

The Associated Student's offices became the center of strike activity and the strike headquarters.

A Strike Coordinating Committee meeting was called for last night to create a mode for organizing diverse numerous activities. But due to a treacherous mass involvement and interest of the campus as well as Governor Reagan's announced closing of the University of California, the Coordinating Committee turned into another mass meeting of over 5,000 people.

It was voted that there should be a mass demonstration to win the support for the marked Kent students. In addition, a number of other antiaircraft actions were planned. The student government is preparing to convene with another mass meeting on Monday. Activists are projecting the May 5th date as the actual focal point for the ongoing actions.

Meanwhile, the 150-member Strike Coordinating Committee has met to implement the fellow's strike breakers. Plans were made to meet with the students and begin plans. It elected a 27-member steering committee to facilitate its work. In short, the main point is that the initiative of faculty members an overwhelming support surprisingly faculty-student alliance has emerged Berkeley around a plan to use the university facilities to build, in emergency fashion, the antiaircraft movement. Nonexclusive, representative unit-front steering committee has been formed to discuss these ideas at every level of the campus. Frightened by what has occurred at Berkeley, and fearful for the future, Governor Reagan has called for the closing of the University of California until Monday. May 11. The Berkeley movement has met this threat by involving in new plans. Immediate action is everywhere in the Berkeley community awaits Governor Reagan's next move to re-establish the University of California.

---

How can we win real, enduring peace? NOW! Youth everywhere are thinking, demonstrating, working toward an answer. Everywhere in the world... we mean political youth!

Let's pool our experiences. To know what political youth are doing 6, 15, 10, 15, 18 hours flight time from the U.S. read the weekly Intercontinental Press.

Their demonstrations, their slogans, there involvement, the ten, the tendencies, organization... their politics, the background... will help you understand issues... Plus a lot about the United States.

Create explanations. And, most important, the truth...

All kinds of analytical articles that probe basic trends in the world. Written in the tradition of Leon Trotsky includes documents of revolutionary movements on all continents and all periods.

We hope you want to subscribe. But if you're not sure, look through a sample issue of The Peacemaker (or that tear it out if you feel that way) and send it in. It's good for a free issue. You'll have to come off the press.

P. O. Box 635, Madison Sq. Station
New York, N.Y. 10010

Name
Street
City
State
Zip

$10.00

Couplin. Send a free sample copy.

What are we waiting for? I'll take a chance on subscribing now. 15 enclosed for 26 copies (a saving of 12.50).
New chapter in campus antiwar movement

By SUSAN LAMONT
National Secretary
Young Socialist Alliance

MAY 6—The Cambodian invasion and Kent State massacre have combined to trigger the largest, most extensive student strike the world has ever seen. In a number of schools, students, following votes in meetings of tens of thousands, have won direct control of campus facilities. This is an historic development that opens the way to the nationwide creation of antiwar universities; the utilization of such universities to extend mass antiwar consciousness to noncampus communities; and the very real possibility of organizing mass actions culminating in May 30 antiwar demonstrations of a scope and breadth never previously envisioned in every city—giant mass actions that can shake the world.

Those students who have assumed control of university facilities and are utilizing that control to advance the antiwar cause are for the first time in American history making the universities relevant to the most burning need of the day. Their example can and should be emulated throughout the country.

They have taken two essential steps to win over the overwhelming majority of the students and faculty to establish and maintain the antiwar university: They have held mass meetings which discuss and decide the policies to be followed; they have elected as the leadership a united strike committee broader than any single campus organization can be.

With governmental and educational officials now seeking to shut down the colleges and disperse the students, the strategy should be to "not shut them down," but to "open them up"—open them up and keep them open as antiwar universities. Efforts by those like California's Governor Reagan to disallow the students should be met by united and unyielding student-faculty resistance.

Control of campus facilities provides a new opportunity to accomplish a number of key tasks in the fight against the war.

Hammer blows can be dealt to every manifestation of university complicity with the war machine. Never has there been a better opportunity to mobilize the support to eliminate ROTC. Secret university war research can be banned and the necessary pressure mounted to call it to a halt. Truthful Indochina institutes and similar study centers can replace CIA fronts and training departments. And recruiters for the warmakers, military and industrial, will not even consider venturing onto the scene.

Even more decisive, development of student-faculty controlled antiwar universities offers an incredible opportunity to bring the antiwar message to the noncampus communities—to get the full truth to and mobilize GLs, working people, Black and Brown communities, women, high school students, the various professions, and church groups.

If moved into action, these forces can end the war. And an opportunity is here, unique in the history of the war, to reach and mobilize these forces.

The varied communication facilities of the universities, added to the energy of millions of activsts, can be effectively utilized to tap and surface the deep-seated antiwar attitude that exists in the general population. Even in his speech announcing the Cambodian invasion, Nixon conceded that the majority of the American people favor U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. The rapidly deepening divisions among the rulers themselves—including defections among Nixon's handpicked associates—is one of the clearest additional weapons of the overwhelming character of this mass sentiment.

That sentiment must now be crystallized and transformed into meaningful actions. From the outset students have played a vanguard role in the development of the movement against the war and are now developing it from a broad and small minority into its present powerful form. They have established the priorities of highly visible mass actions to bring the troops home now, organized through democratic united meetings and committees open to everyone against the war. And their actions on the heels of a decade of struggle by Afro-Americans have more and more established in the popular legitimacy of the central antiwar and mass actions.

But growing numbers of students have reason to feel that they alone cannot stop the war, that the noncampus community—particularly the people and the GLs—must be mobilized to do this.

The student antiwar movement is today incomparably bigger than it was a short week ago. The prospects for mobilizing other sectors of the population are better than ever. And control of campus facilities offers the perfect vehicle for doing so. With the ongoing actions and demonstrations drawing in larger and larger numbers, the student population as a whole can be put to work mobilizing the rest of the population.

Consider the available facilities. There is no question that college newspapers be limited in their function to reportage of campus activities on UP and ATF. Such a policy should become the voice of the student antiwar movement; the voice of the noncampus and the GLs. And their message can be brought to thousands in the noncampus community.

Offer the people in the every area surrounding the campuses a paper that will stand in sharp contrast to the daily diet served up by the bourgeois press.

Campus radio and television stations can be utilized to bring news and education about the war, about ongoing actions, and about May 30 to the general population.

Campus printing facilities can produce leaflets literally by the millions—addressed to the people of the ghettos, to the workers in the plants, to the GLs. Thousands of students can be mobilized to distribute such leaflets.

Graphic arts departments can design attractive posters with the May 30 message. Campus switchboard systems can be utilized to make telephone campaigns for wide spread direct discussion with potential supporters. Students of the theater arts can produce films and TV shorts.

Students in these rapidly developing action organizations through democratic, nonexclusive councils can have a pro-

To make a revolution...


CUT 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
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
ZIP

It takes revolutionaries.

Students press to

By RANDY FURST
CHICAGO, May 7 — The transformation of key metropolitan campuses into organizing centers against the Indochina war is adding a dynamic and powerful political dynamic to this city of three-and-a-half million where hundreds of thousands of students have gone on strike.

Campuses throughout the city are holding daily mass meetings of three, four and five thousand people and mapping plans for major massive actions.

The mood here is one of quiet confidence—especially among the students and faculty leadership, who are determined to turn the campuses outward to organize the opposition of the war outside the colleges and the universities.

These are the latest developments:

• A citywide strike council meeting of 1,500 students representing some 40 campuses and 20 high schools was opened and voted Tuesday night, May 5, to strike.
• Students are now operating key facilities at the University of Illinois Circle Campus and are currently demanding additional facilities. They are using this multimillion dollar educational complex to mobilize against the war.
• Other colleges and universities and many high schools are aligning towards this perspective as 'school as usual' grinds to a halt.
• Seven elected assever committee, voted by the mass citywide strike committee meeting and composed of student leaders from all over Chicago, is mapping plans for massive memorial rallies tomorrow for the martyred Kent Four.
• A peaceful giant march to demand U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia and evacuation of troops from all U.S. campuses is slated to wind through the downtown Chicago, Saturday, May 9.
• A high school strike slated in Chicago area, Friday, May 8.

All classes are not yet out, but the goals turn most, of the University-of-Illinois-type situation in several days.

Plans for these actions give an indication of the type of momentum that can be generated during the next few weeks. The most massive actions this country has ever seen on May 30.

Chicago has been more mobilized here almost from the time the fatal shots rang out at Kent State on May 4. A call went out from the Chicago Student Mobilization Committee headquarters for a mass strike meeting to be held at the Chicago Campus Tuesday. The statewide apparatus of student government leaders and study groups to protest a tuition hike, was utilized. Actions on the tuition hike had been scheduled during the week.

The response from student government officials to the strike call was immediate.

Yes, was their response, we will end in just a few weeks if the mass strike is brought on.

A Tuesday morning press conference with representatives from ten colleges and junior colleges announced a mass meeting.

No one organization is leading this nationwide action. It's far too big for that. For the existing student antiwar organizations, the main objective was to keep the strike going, keep it massi

So in Washington there was a national 10-cents meeting held on the first day of the Chicago representatives attended.

They came back with three perspectives for meeting the government's so-called 'mobilization' action, and strikes, over the demands of immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops, increased university complicity, and free all political prisoners.

Three projections were adopted at an overflow mass citywide meeting at the Circle Campus Amphitheater where a 100,000 people 'mass strike' accompanied by the continual waving of fists signaled the vote, the unanimous movement of the University of Illinois.

Students divided into schools, caucused, elected two representatives to the citywide steering committee, at the closing session.

They decided to hold strike rallies on all Chicago campuses Wednesday.
May 6. The rallies were held.

At the University of Illinois, negotiations with the university officials have resulted in the strikers gaining the use of telephone lines and printing facilities.

Citywide Strike Central is now operated out of the student government headquarters.

The audio-visual department has agreed to transmit this evening’s strike steering committee meeting on closed-circuit TV throughout the campus.

The art and architecture department has voted unlimited use of facilities and is open 24 hours a day to produce the picket signs that are being put up all over Chicago — aimed at the Saturday march.

A movement printer has agreed to print the hundreds of thousands of leaflets advertising the march.

Leaflets are going out in blocks of 10,000 to campuses and high schools.

 Strikes in Chicago are beginning to take on organizing. As leaders here state, there are several main tasks in the next few days:

1. Outreach: The view in Chicago is to get the broadest possible support around the strike. Students are on the phone to labor leaders for support and hope that unions and individual leaders will back the action. Union leaders have approached the students sympathetically but at any time in 20 years, any office clerk in downtown Chicago said that secretaries have told her that while they have never gone on demonstrations before, they are going to go on them now.

2. Outreach perspective including drumming in. Third World, Chicanos, and Chicano support: A Young Lords spokesman has solidified with the strike. The phones at Strike Central are humming with requests to Chicago community organizations to send support to the Memorial Strike and Chicago labor rallies. Virtually anyone who says “I’m with you” is being upped on. Church leaders are also being phoned. The Chicago Peace Council — a mainstay of the antiwar movement for years here — is viewed as part of the strike movement. Even city officials — Reform Democrats — liberal Republicans, are being invited.

2. Communications: While the reporters tend to be sympathetic, and press conferences are packed, strikers have launched their own informational apparatus, to get news out to the strikers. This apparatus breaks down into four areas:

A. Four main leaflets are slated to go out today, and are currently under consideration: One leaflet would be aimed at GI’s stationed nearby — the perspective is simply to “join us”; a second leaflet would be directed at labor, distributed at factories, linking labor’s stake in the fight against the war and against inflation, and again the call to “join us”; a third leaflet is aimed at high school students, who are striking tomorrow; a fourth leaflet is a general antiwar leaflet explaining the issues of the war, Cambodia, Vietnam.

B. A strike bulletin is to be published.

C. Telephone information goes out regularly through a main strike telephone number.

D. An international hook-up is being arranged for international statements from Europe, Australia, Japan, and elsewhere.

On the way to a strike meeting this morning, a strike leader outlined what he viewed as the issue of the strike, namely the mass meetings.

“Mass democracy is the most efficient way of organizing the action,” he said, “because you do not have self-appointed leadership like in meetings behind closed doors.”

“Get more done in a mass meeting with representatives in one hour than in closed meetings that drag on all day — because the students want concrete proposals — they want it to act.”

As the strike movement develops in this stratified Midwest city the perspective is clearly not to shut the university down.

The perspective is to open it up and fight to keep it open — in order to organize an even more intensive, broad-based campaign building toward mass actions May 30.

control at U of I!
Labor antiwar sentiment deepens

By DAVID THORSTAD

As the strike wave on the nation's campuses spread, there were indications that another sentiment within the ranks of organized labor was also deepening and beginning to break through to the surface. Striking students are clearly making every effort to reach out to the trade unions.

Without question the most dramatic sign of this occurred on May 7 when the national convention of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), meeting in Denver, adopted a resolution for the immediate and total withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia (see text this page). The resolution was adopted by a more than two-thirds majority of the 1,400 delegates. AFSCME, with 460,000 members, is the eighth largest union in the AFL-CIO. It is the fastest-growing union in the country (1,000 new members per day).

In New York, several unions have agreed to coordinate a number of anti-war projects. District 37 of AFSCME, District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union, and Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Union have agreed to:

- call on their members to participate in the May 9 demonstration in Washington, D.C.;
- circulate a petition calling for the impeachment of President Nixon;
- call on Mayor Lindsay to declare a city day of mourning for the murdered Kent State students;
- demand a special session of the New York legislature to adopt a bill, similar to that already passed in Massachusetts, to exempt New York residents from having to fight in the war in Indochina.

A May 5 general council meeting of more than 300 District 65 shop stewards overwhelmingly voted to support the bill and the impeachment of Nixon.

The headquarters of District 65 will be draped in black on May 8 in honor of the victims of the Kent State massacre.

The ground and maintenance workers for local 2441 of the Transport Workers Union at Columbia University struck May 7 in support of the students' demands for immediate withdrawal from Southeast Asia, freedom for political prisoners, and an end to all U.S. involvement in the war.

A New York meeting on May 6 of the executive board of the New Coalition, the opposition caucus in the American Federation of Teachers, voted to call on teachers to support the student strike.

The executive committee of the Social Service Employees Union of New York, Local 371 in New York passed a resolution May 5 condemning the murder of the Kent State students and demanding that those responsible be put on trial, demanding immediate withdrawal of all U.S. military personnel and funds from Southeast Asia, and calling on its members to participate in the Washington demonstration.

In Los Angeles, AFT Local 1990 at the University of California at Los Angeles accepted a motion at an emergency membership meeting May 6 de dening the insensitivity of the U.S. decision to withdraw all U.S. troops from Southeast Asia. Henry Linnet, president of the Michigan Federation of Teachers, also announced the UFT's opposition to the escalation of the war into Cambodia at a news conference held jointly with the Detroit Committee to End the War Now.

In other Michigan developments, August Schule, president of the Michigan AFL-CIO, and Grady Glen, president of the Frame Unit of Local 600 at Ford, voiced their support of the student strike and for a mass demonstration in Detroit May 5 to protest the escalation of the war. A statement supporting the demonstration was also issued by the Michigan Region Jewish Labor Committee. Trade union spokesmen will be represented at antiwar memorial meetings in several areas. Scheduled speakers at a Student Mobilization Committee memorial meeting in San Francisco, for instance, include Art Carter, secretary-treasurer of the Contra Costa Central Labor Council, Sidney Roger, editor of the ILWU Dispatcher, and others. The president of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO, Thomas Policastro, will be one of the major speakers at a similar mass memorial rally in Providence.

Kent faculty hits troop occupation

At Kent State, after the killing of the four students, 600 faculty members met in a church near the campus and passed a resolution vowing they would refuse to teach under conditions of military occupation of their campus.

They stated: "In this moment of grief, we are pledged that in the future we shall not teach in circumstances which are likely to lead to the death and wounding of our students. We cannot keep civil authorities from assuming control of our campus, but we can and must refuse to teach in a climate that is inimical to the safety of our students and the principles of academic freedom."

Kent State students have called upon faculty and students across the country to try to pass similar resolutions asserting the right of students, faculty, and campus personnel to protest without intervention of cops or National Guard. They said students and faculty should make it known that they will refuse to go back to their studies as long as their campus is occupied by a single armed representative of the government.
Many solidarity actions have been scheduled in countries around the world in response to the escalation of antiwar sentiment in the U.S. and numerous messages of support have been received. The Student Mobilization Committee released the following telegrams at a Washington, D.C., press conference May 7:

Sydney, Australia
Massive demonstrations and student strikes are being staged throughout Aus-
tralia on May 9. We are joining in the wave of bitter outrage sweeping the world in response to the recent escal-
ation of the war into Cambodia, and the student and university students protesting against this war.

Neither the American people nor the rest of the world will stand by while the U.S. moves to widen the vicious war in Southeast Asia. We demand the immediate with-
drawal of all U.S., Australian, New Zealander, South Korean and Thai troops from Southeast Asia.

Vietnam Moratorium Campaign

Tokyo, Japan
After creating bloodthirsty war in Indo-
china, American imperialism is now masquerading youth of America in cold blood.

We stand with you in your deter-
mined struggle against this ruthless enemy.

Tokyo Mobilization Committee

Hanoi, North Vietnam
People and students of all strata of our na-
tion indignantly condemn Nixon admin-
istration for bloody repression of Kent demonstrators May 4, killing four and wounding many others.

-themed property

Canada support actions

By JACQUE HENDERSON

TORONTO, May 6 — The Canadian ant
iwar movimiento responded immedi-
ately to Nixon’s escalation of the war into Cambodia with instant demon-
strations at U.S. government off-
cines in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa May 1-2. The kiln-
ings of two Canadian students resulted in largel-
ly spontaneous actions from coast to coast. Four to five hundred turnouts in Toronto U.S. Com-
ulate, 60 in Winnipeg, 200 in Mon-
treal, chanting “Withdraw U.S. Troops —
Off the Campus, Out of Southeast Asia.”

The students and faculty at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver as-
sembled at a mass meeting on Wed-
nesday which effectively closed the campus down. Another mass demon-
stration, sponsored by the New Demo-
cratic Youth, the City College Student Council, The Young Socialists and others, was called for that evening be-
fore the U.S. consulate.

The Students Against the War in Vietnam are planning memorial ac-
ions of a diverse character through-
out Toronto high schools on May 8. This coming Sunday will see demon-
strations in every major center. A Tor-
onto demonstration called by the Na-

ivon Mobilization Committee will fol-
low on the heels of a “citybelongs to the people” action in city-ball square which will probably rally the largest number yet to protest the war before the U.S. consulate.

The prolonged war in South Viet-
name, escalation in Laos, open aggres-
sion in Cambodia and new bombings in North Vietnam further ex-
pose na-

Hanoi, North Vietnam
On May 1 to 4, more than 100 U.S. planes bombed populated areas in

ng of students, workers, and other in-

and wounding many children. These new violations of the sovereignty of the Democratic Rep-

up of Vietnam and the recent inva-

of Cambodia by U.S. and Saigon troop

intensifying the spreading war in whole of Indochina.

Please develop mass actions oppos-

oing Nixon’s war escalation, urging immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops.

NORTH VIETNAM

National Student Union

...Indochina

(Continued from page 2)

Press International reported from Saigon, May 5:

"President Nguyen Van Thieu or-
dered all schools in the Saigon area
closed tonight because of "student am-
ong South Vietnamese students." The
UPI dispatch reported that in at least one case Saigon cops had been ordered against student demon-

strators: "The police, using tear gas, drove the students from the building . . . then rounded them up and took them to the police station."

This followed by several weeks the report that Saigon cops have tortured students arrested in similar incidents (see May 1 Militant).

After five years of massive slaughter and repression, the Vietnam regi-

time is still so unstable that it must close its schools and imprison student activists. Is there any wonder many people doubt Nixon’s promise that U.S. ar-
tillery and bombs will "stop the Cambodian regime in—three to seven weeks?"
Strike leaders, SMC
issue May 30 call

By ROBERT LANGSTON
WASHINGTON, D.C., May 7— Campus strike leaders issued a statement and a news conference here today calling on strike councils across the country to keep the campuses open as a gesture of solidarity with students organizing centers for a massive antiwar movement that will have the power to end the war. The statement calls on the campus strikers to build the Memorial Day demonstrations that are expected to be "the mightiest active expression of popular opposition to a war that cannot be won.”

The statement was presented by Mike Alewitz, a student leader at Kent State University, and was witnessed by the Kent State massacre. Alewitz who was a candidate for student-body president in the Kent State elections (after the school was closed down) also announced the formation of the Committee of the Kent State Massacre Eyewitnesses. Alewitz said, "We witnessed the bloodshed shall not be silent. The climate of violence the Nixon Administration has created must be reported all over the country. We intend to send witnesses of the murder to every corner of the country to relate exactly what has happened at Kent and to build the networks of Kent State solidarity that the press has beenguaranteed by the Kent State massacre.”

Dave Chamberlin of Wayne State University in Detroit explained how the antiwar university was born at Wayne. After a mass meeting of 5,000 students and faculty members voted to strike against the war, the university’s administration shut down the university. Chamberlin explained that the university had been turned over to the antiwar movement. "These facilities are now being used to organize the struggle for the broader liberation of the country. The power of the university is in its potential as a tool for organizing the struggle for freedom."

Byron Ackerman, a leader of the student movement in the Berkeley campus of the University of California, described the mass meeting of 15,000 students and faculty and the meeting at the State University of New York at Albany. He said, "We believe that the university should be transformed into a center for the struggle for freedom."

5,000 attend N.Y. funeral for one of slain Kent Four

By DERICK MORRISON
NEW YORK, May 7— Over 5,000 students crowded outside the Riverside Memorial Chapel here today for the funeral services of Jeffrey Glenn Miller, one of the Kent State Four. Miller was from Plainview, Long Island.

Although the funeral wasn’t till 11:30 a.m., students started gathering at 10 a.m. A crowd of hundreds students from Pratt College in Brooklyn marched across the bridge from Brooklyn and all the way up Manhattan to the Chapel at 72 Street. In Manhattan itself, high school and college student contingents marched to the Chapel from Stuyvesant, Music and Art, Central Commercial, H.S. of Performing Arts, New York Tech., and Hunter College and from Lehman College in the Bronx. There was also a contingent from Great Neck [Long Island] High School. The students sat in the surrounding streets, blocking off traffic. The magnitude of the crowd caught everyone by surprise. As a result, there was not sufficient sound equipment to amplify the speakers outside.

The service inside was simple and short. When the casket was taken outside to be put on the hearse, over 5,000 hands went up, displaying the peace-V symbol or the clenched fist. There was almost complete silence. After the hearse left the scene, the crowd moved up the street toward Columbia University, singing peace songs and chanting.

Out of sight! Campus actions keep spreading

By ELIZABETH BARNES

Reports flooding into The Militant show that the national student struggle is not only gigantic, but is still growing. The theme of actions everywhere is: Extend the strike! Keep the pressure on! Win the university! Reach out to broader layers...

The following outline gives just a taste of the depth of the ferment:

The Southern California Federation of the University of California (Orange, California) shut down by strike. The entire California state college system closed by the board of regents. Dozens of campuses on strike in other southern states.

Colorado: Over 400 abandons and other 800 march in downtown Denver. Colorado Springs Air Force Base is sealed by the brass as a result of the ferment. Mass May 9 demonstration endorsed by the student Mobilization Movement, 73 are on strike, four more considering strike, and a growing number organizing to open campus up under strike committee control. Mayor Lindsay has ordered the entire public school system closed May 8, national day of mourning for Kent State Four.

Seattle: Over 20,000 including large contingents from Black communities—marched through downtown Seattle. Over 10,000 students at the University of Washington have participated in day-to-day actions aimed at reaching the community.

Arizona: A demonstration of 8,000 to 10,000 halted traffic in downtown Tempe, Arizona. This is many times larger than anything ever before in Arizona. Arizona State University in Tempe (25,000 students) is on strike with students using campus facilities to organize the community. All decisions on actions are made at giant, democratic, daily-run strike rallies.

Boston Area: May 8 rally of 25,000 on campus. Another larger rally for Harvard Stadium May 8. Masses of students are going door-to-door talking with people and getting signatures on petitions calling for a statewide antiwar referendum. Students are demanding the sealing of campus facilities throughout the area to organize.

St. Louis: Schools in the area have all been on strike. St. Louis University administration agreed to remove ROTC from campus.

Oregon: The Oregon University, Portland, and must get back on campus. Students at Portland State and Reed College—all on strike. Ohio: Antioch student strikers forced college administration to agree to pay campus workers during campus strike. Silent march through downtown Cincinnati of 5,000.

University of Southern California: Rally of 15,000. University of Minnesota: Rally of over 6,000. And many, many, many more . . .

N.Y. SMC office is vandalized

NEW YORK, May 8—The offices of the New York Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam were raided last night by persons unknown. All of the committee’s office equipment—typewriters, mimeographs, machines, etc.—were taken along with mailing lists. Telephone lines were slashed. The committee has been a center of antiwar organizing during the war. It plans to get back on full operation as rapidly as possible. Rush a contribution to SMC, 15 E. 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10003.