

THE MILITANT

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Politics and Powell

An Editorial

In an act of naked racism, congress has denied Adam Clayton Powell his seat. The way was opened for this display of anti-Negro sentiment by the report of the committee set up to make a "recommendation" on Powell, headed by liberal Emanuel Celler of New York. The Celler committee, which included Negro Democrat John Conyers, found Powell "guilty," and recommended he be seated with punishments, including fines. This wasn't enough blood to suit the congressional lynchers, however, and they increased the sentence to expulsion.

Their action exposes the deep racism of both the Democratic and Republican parties, and of all wings of those parties, including the Northern liberals.

The Democrats and the Republicans do not represent the black people of this country. They represent the ruling circles who benefit from racism and who are determined to preserve the racist system. The congressmen have just provided a graphic demonstration of this fact. Their action also demonstrates the futility of the idea of black people "taking over" the Democratic Party by "working from within."

Powell was well-entrenched in the Democratic Party. He built a base and machine inside the party. But all of this was of no avail when the racists decided to get him. This is because the real control of the Democratic Party lies in the hands of the big businessmen who run the country.

The only way black people can achieve true representation and a measure of power, is to organize their own political party, under their control, to struggle against the Democrats and Republicans. A mass independent black political party would be a powerful force the rulers would have to reckon with, and would be an important step toward ending the racist system itself.

Rev. King Assails War in Vietnam

Rev. Martin Luther King sharply assailed the Vietnam war at a church meeting in Great Neck, Long Island, March 5. In answering a question, King called U.S. involvement in Vietnam "unjust and immoral." The civil rights leader attacked Washington's Vietnam policies a week earlier in a Beverly Hills, Calif., meeting with four U.S. senators.

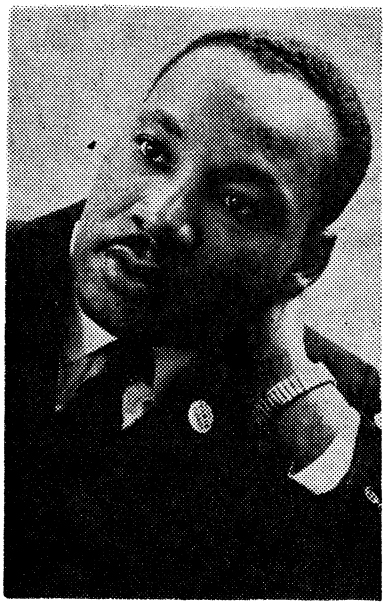
At the Beverly Hills meeting, King declared: "The promises of the Great Society have been shot down on the battlefield of Vietnam. The pursuit of this widened war has narrowed domestic welfare programs, making the poor, white and Negro, bear the heaviest burdens both at the front and at home.

"The recently revealed \$10-billion mis-estimate of the war budget alone," King pointed out, "is more than five times the amount committed to antipoverty programs. The security we profess to seek in foreign adventures we will lose in our decaying cities.

Second Class

"We are willing to make the Negro 100 percent of a citizen in warfare, but reduce him to 50 percent of a citizen on American soil. Half of all the Negroes live in substandard housing and he has half the income of whites.

"There is twice as much unemployment and infant mortality among Negroes. There were twice



Rev. Martin Luther King

as many Negroes in combat in Vietnam at the beginning of 1967, and twice as many died in action — 20.6 percent — in proportion to their numbers in the population as whites."

According to *New York Times* correspondent Gladwin Hill, who covered the meeting of King and the senators, the theme of the conference was United States withdrawal from the Vietnam conflict. "Dr. King asserted that the U.S. involvement had violated the UN Charter and the principle of self-determination; had crippled the antipoverty program; and had impaired the right of dissent."

The senators were Eugene McCarthy, (D-Minn.); George McGovern, (D-S.D.); Ernest Gruening, (D-Alaska); and Mark Q. Hattfield, (R-Ore.).

On April 15 there will be two giant demonstrations against the war, in New York and San Francisco. For news on this Spring Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam, see page 3.

Militant Harlem Rally Denounces Ouster of Adam Clayton Powell

By Eli Finer

NEW YORK, March 5 — Over 4,500 black people jammed into Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church today to protest the ouster of Adam Clayton Powell from congress. Powell is pastor of the church.

The mood of the crowd was indicated when they were asked to sing the "Star Spangled Banner." A roar of "no, no, no!" went up, and only the chairman's reminder that they were in a church, and the quick response by the organist who began playing, quieted down the outburst.

Despite a cold drizzle, several hundred people stood outside the church to listen over loudspeakers.

Speakers

Cleveland Robinson, national president of the Negro American Labor Council and secretary-treasurer of District 65, AFL-CIO, presided at the rally. Present were a cross-section of Negro leaders, including Floyd McKissick, national director of CORE; Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton; Hulan Jack, an old Democratic Party professional; and Eddie (Porkchop) Davis, a well-known Garvite black nationalist street corner speaker.

Rent strike leader Jesse Gray, and James Bevel of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, were present but were not able to speak.

Floyd McKissick lashed out at dual standards in the United States, and brought the applauding crowd to its feet time and time again. "They bred our women like animals," he said. "They beat us with chains and the same system



Photo by Finer

HARLEM RALLY. Cleveland Robinson speaks at meeting to protest denial of Powell's seat in congress.

is now going on and they talk to us of morality."

The Rev. David N. Licorish, associate minister of the church, said, "We want to serve notice upon all reactionary bigots in American life that it is 'high noon,' and much later than they think."

Run Independent?

Eddie Davis raised the question of Vietnam, and the high rate of casualties among black soldiers. Then he turned his fire on "whitey's Democrats" and "whitey's Republicans." He said that Powell should run as an in-

dependent. The crowd responded enthusiastically, and more than one platform guest squirmed.

Percy Sutton, a Democrat, spoke next, but ignored Mr. Davis' remarks. Hulan Jack, who once held Sutton's job, took Davis to task and defended the Democratic Party. The audience reminded him that Powell's trouble was caused by that party. When Jack persisted, the audience grew more clamorous. Jack insisted that to be independent was to give up your vote, and the uproar that followed silenced Jack, who was escorted to his seat by the chairman.

Kennedy's Vietnam Stand

By Harry Ring

Robert Kennedy's present critical stance in relation to Johnson on Vietnam can help to promote the antiwar movement. Whatever differences develop among the ruling circles of this country about the war, if correctly utilized, facilitate the struggle against the war.

The very fact that a leading political figure takes issue with the administration — even if his differences are purely tactical and do not express actual opposition to the war — helps to legitimize dissenting views on the war. The widely publicized dispute focuses greater public attention on the issue and spurs debate.

Such a dispute makes clear that there are serious doubts within the country's ruling circles as to the wisdom — if not the justice — of what is being done in Vietnam. This weakens the case of the apologists for the war.

Further, it is a reliable indication of developing popular antiwar sentiment. No politician as calculatingly vote-conscious as Kennedy would make a public issue out of Vietnam if he felt it would be a hindrance, not a help, to his presidential aspirations.

However, if this political development is to be effectively utilized by the antiwar movement, its meaning must be properly understood. Above all, it must not be mistaken for what it is not — that is, a genuine move toward opposing U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

Kennedy's call for a halt to the

bombing has, expectedly, been seized upon by his liberal supporters who had been increasingly hard put by his silence on the issue. They do the antiwar movement no service with their argument that building a "draft Kennedy" movement is a means of opposing the war. What they propose can only blunt the antiwar movement and, if it were to gain significant support, derail it.

Way to End War?

"Radical" supporters of Kennedy argue that building support for him is a "realistic" way of fighting the war. Of course, some of them readily concede, Kennedy is a capitalist politician like the rest of them, but, for whatever reason, at least he wants to end the war. That may be. But the same thing can be said about Johnson. The only problem is the way he wants to end the war — by negotiating the unconditional surrender of the Vietnamese people. The question is, does Kennedy want to end the war on any fundamentally different basis than LBJ?

Kennedy's previous record would certainly indicate this is not the case. There is his early record with the Communist-baiting McCarthy committee, and the labor-baiting McClellan committee. There is his viciously anti-union vendetta against Teamsters Union leader James Hoffa.

Kennedy played a key policy role in the efforts of his brother's administration to crush the Cuban revolution and in the first escalation of the intervention in Viet-

nam. None of these things would indicate any concern on his part for the right of the Vietnamese to self-determination.

The fact is that Kennedy's dispute with Johnson centers around how to achieve an aim they share in common — how best to maintain U.S. hegemony over Vietnam.

In his March 2 Senate speech calling for a temporary suspension of the bombing of north Vietnam, Kennedy made it clear that this did not represent the slightest concession to the rights of the Vietnamese. He declared:

"And even though we debate, as we must, the wisest course toward settlement in Vietnam, there is no comfort for our adversary in these councils. Nearly all Americans share with us the determination and intention to remain in Vietnam until we have fulfilled our commitments.

"There is no danger of any division . . . which will erode American will and compel American withdrawal."

Kennedy was careful to explain that his proposal was a slick method of deflecting mounting world opinion away from the U.S. and of putting the Russians on the spot.

"I propose that we test the sincerity of the statements by Premier Kosygin and others asserting that if the bombardment of the north is halted, negotiations would begin," he said.

"Let us," he continued, "place on the Soviet Union, on north Vietnam, the obligation to demonstrate

(Continued on Page 5)

THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

LBJ Moves to Break IBEW Strike

Strikebreaker Johnson has started proceedings for another Taft-Hartley injunction. This time he is attacking 1,400 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who walked out four months ago at West Coast shipyards from San Francisco to Seattle. Although the previous IBEW contract had expired in July, 1965, the shipyard electricians tried for 16 months to get a negotiated settlement before they finally struck on Nov. 3, 1966. They demanded wage increases of five percent a year in a two-year contract, retroactive to July 1, 1965. Their present rate is \$3.50 an hour.

When the strike began other shipyard workers generally honored IBEW picket lines. Business agents for other craft unions quickly stepped in to back the employers in demanding that no-strike agreements be "honored" instead. Since then workers in other crafts have gone back to work and the struck yards are operating on a limited basis.

At the outset an association of 13 major shipyards and 30 smaller independent yards were involved. Last January the independents began to sign up with the IBEW on terms including an immediate hourly wage hike of 25 cents, an additional 25 cents next July 1, and three cost-of-living adjustments. The major yards have hung tough on an offer of 20 cents, plus 10 cents more on July 1, which is the rate stipulated in a current joint contract signed two years ago by other craft unions in the yards.

As the independent yards began to sign new contracts with the IBEW, the owners of the major shipyards filed a suit against the union in federal court seeking damages of \$94,500 a day for each day the strike lasts, in addition to \$5.5 million in general damages. Then they offered to withdraw the suit if a deal could be swung along lines proposed by the bureaucrats of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department.

Under the projected deal the IBEW would return to work at the old wage rates, and the major yards would agree to end one year early the present joint agreement with other shipyard crafts now scheduled to run until June 30, 1968. Negotiations would then begin for a new three-year contract covering all the crafts, including the IBEW. This meant that the IBEW, which had rebelled against the 1965 settlement negotiated by the Metal Trades Department, would be brought back under its control, and the shipyard electricians would gain nothing tangible from their strike. Two separate attempts to push through such a deal have been rejected by the IBEW members involved.

Owners of the major yards complain that some contracts for work have been lost to independent yards that settled with the IBEW. They also bemoan their inability to operate at full capacity because of the electricians strike. Seizing on the pretext that some work involves repair of transports used in the Vietnam war, they have begun to clamor for government action to end the strike, brushing aside union observations that independents who have signed with the IBEW could handle such work.

Johnson quickly took the cue from the big shipyard operators and started proceedings for a Taft-Hartley injunction with a phony claim that "critical construction and repair work involving ships needed for the Vietnam sealift are being delayed by the strike."

A new contract with Armour, which remains subject to ratification by 12,000 workers at 47 company plants, has been jointly negotiated by the United Packinghouse Workers and the Amalgamated

Meat Cutters. It was negotiated six months before expiration of the existing contract and runs to Sept. 1, 1970.

The agreement calls for wage increases of 12 cents an hour upon ratification, another 11 cents next year and 11 cents more in 1969. There will be some correction of wage differentials in Southern plants. Basic rates now range from \$2.91 to \$3.99 an hour. The required retirement age for full pension qualification is lowered to 62 from 65. Although full details are not available, the unions appear to have given ground to the company on the problem of protecting workers from loss of jobs due to automation.

Through early settlement with the UPW and Amalgamated, Armour has been able to avoid co-ordinated bargaining with other unions representing workers in diversified divisions of the company. A ceiling has also been established, in effect, in union negotiations with other major meat processing companies, notably Swift and Wilson, whose contracts expire on Aug. 31.

Local 1 of the Lithographers has negotiated a new contract for 9,300 workers at 120 New York City concerns. Agreement was reached 14 months before the current contract was due to expire. The new pact, which runs to May 1, 1970, provides weekly wage increases of \$8 this May, \$7 in 1968 and \$7 in 1969. Current pay averages from \$190 a week for plate makers to \$250 for five-color pressmen.

The companies appear to be given a relatively free hand to introduce technological change. Local 1 President Edward Swayduck told reporters, "We have a philosophy of trying to understand each other's problems."

Commenting on the Armour and lithographers negotiations, a March 4 *New York Times* editorial said in part: "In both cases the new agreements provide the workers with substantial benefits and give the companies freedom to move forward energetically in technological innovation. Against these constructive developments must be set the continuation of the four-month-old strike of electrical workers in West Coast shipyards, which prompted President Johnson yesterday to move for an 80-day injunction under the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. . . . The default of social responsibility by the West Coast electrical unionists thus undermines faith in free decision-making at the very moment the unions in meatpacking and lithography are demonstrating how well that process can work in an atmosphere of maturity and mutuality."

With this editorial the *Times* — which happens to face negotiations with newspaper unions — adds to the capitalist lexicon of double-speak. Johnson practices the art by labeling war of aggression in Vietnam a "search for peace" and by branding Vietnamese defense of their right to self-determination an "attack on democracy." Here in this country the *Times* calls it "maturity and mutuality when union bureaucrats practice class collaboration with employers at the workers' expense, and the editors label strike action in defense of labor interests a "default of social responsibility" that "undermines faith in free decision-making."

Last year the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, headed by Walter Reuther, created a steering committee to coordinate bargaining by three unions with members at Union Carbide — the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, United Steelworkers and Interna-

tional Chemical Workers. Common goals were set for higher pay and improved working conditions. A demand was raised for multi-union, multi-plant bargaining.

Union Carbide insisted that negotiations be held union by union, plant by plant, its aim being to weaken union power and maintain the intense exploitation of labor through which it amassed record profits of over \$230 million in 1966.

Last summer the company locked out workers at its plant in Alloy, West Va., and the lockout was turned into a strike as union walkouts began at 10 other plants in various cities. In Ashtabula, Ohio, the company got an injunction against mass picketing in an effort to operate its plant there with scabs. Johnson helped Union Carbide by invoking a Taft-Hartley injunction, using the Vietnam war as an alibi, to force strikers back to work in Kokomo, Ind., at their old wages. The union challenged the injunction in the courts and the Supreme Court let it stand.

Subsequently the three affiliates of the Reuther-led IUD have retreated from their stance as a co-ordinated group and have returned to separate bargaining at individual plants.

OCAW has now settled with Union Carbide at the Marietta, Ohio, plant for wage increases of 15 cents an hour this year, another 10 cents in January, 1968, and nine cents more in August, 1968.

Strike for Recognition At Cleveland Hospital

By Rachel Towne

CLEVELAND, March 4 — Over 200 employees of Cuyahoga County's public tuberculosis hospital have been out on strike since Feb. 20. They are demanding recognition of their union, Local 1746, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO.

Hospital administrators have refused to allow an election to determine a bargaining agent for the workers, despite the fact that almost 300 out of 500 employees have signed union cards.

While the only demand raised by the workers at this point is for union recognition, working conditions and wages are bad. An employe who is sick one day must bring a doctor's written excuse. Partiality is shown in the system of "merit increases" in wages. Workers must pay for their own laundering of uniforms.

Vacations

Job classification is either nonexistent or ill-defined. For example, carpenters are called upon to do electrical work, which violates safety regulations. While two weeks vacation is granted, the weeks cannot be taken consecutively in most cases and have to be taken when "convenient" for the administration.

Sunny Acres, as the hospital is called, has lower wages than other county hospitals although the Civil Service laws of Ohio provide a higher wage differential for employes of TB hospitals because the

work is considered hazardous. Typical pay for a 10-day period is \$137 gross, which is \$1.72 per hour.

Workers are keeping up the picket line 24 hours a day on three hour shifts in near zero temperature.

The morale of the strikers continues to be very high. Ninety percent of those on strike are Negro. Many are women and many young. Slogans on picket signs include "Too Little, Too Long"; "Bargain Baby Bargain"; "3 Cheers for the Trustees — Heil, Heil, Heil" and "You Don't Own Us."

The picket line at each entrance to the hospital has been honored by other unions and the hospital is running short on supplies. Also, the professional staff is doing some of the menial work.

Hospital authorities have cynically taken advantage of every opportunity to attempt to defeat the strike. They are using conscientious objectors as strike-breakers. Released from active military service because of their religious beliefs, the COs have been threatened with the draft or jail if they do not remain on the job.

The Cleveland Federation of Labor has written every union local in Cleveland calling for support to the hospital workers.

"I have no country to fight for; my country is the earth, and I am a citizen of the world."—Eugene Victor Debs.

The CIA Doesn't Support Us!
We Need You!

THE STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE has been working for two months now to build the antiwar movement on campuses and to bring thousands of students to New York and San Francisco for the April 15 demonstrations.

AMAZING PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE. We are in contact with over 300 campuses. Whole new constituencies of the student body have been reached. The sponsorship of student government officials from such schools as Boston University, Notre Dame, Wayne State, and the University of Pennsylvania, as well as activists such as Judy White, Mario and Suzanne Savio, Paul Booth, Stokely Carmichael, and many more shows the scope of the committee. Many on the campuses working on Vietnam Week have never been involved in anti-

war activity before. We've sent out 50,000 calls, 30,000 STUDENT MOBILIZERS, 50,000 pledge cards, and thousands of buttons, posters, and stickers.

All this has been done with a TOTAL income of LESS THAN \$1000 — most of which is borrowed money!

HOW? The staff of four has been paid ONCE in the eight weeks — postage was more important. Printing, phone, and rent bills have been mounting up, and our credit will be shut off.

MUCH, MUCH more publicity and work are needed and CAN BE DONE IF WE GET HELP FROM YOU. Please send what you can — more than you can afford — so that we can expand our work.

Please clip and mail to:

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

29 Park Row (5th Floor)

New York, New York 10038

I enclose——to help build the mobilization.

Name.....

Address.....

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Monday, March 13, 1967

Defend the Teamsters Union!

A ten-year government vendetta — started under Eisenhower, continued by the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, and masterminded by Robert F. Kennedy — has finally put James R. Hoffa behind bars. The Teamster president has started serving an eight-year sentence on jury-tampering charges. He also faces a five-year term in a conviction on pension-fraud charges, which is under appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. In the latter case Hoffa was singled out for prosecution and trucking employers, who share responsibility for the handling of pension funds, went scot-free. All told, more than 200 Teamster officials have been prosecuted on various charges and over half of them railroaded to jail.

Hoffa's conviction in 1964 on jury-tampering charges arose out of an earlier trial in which he was accused of conspiring to share a kickback from a trucking concern. The conspiracy case ended with the jury unable to agree, whereupon the government alleged that Hoffa had tampered with the jury and brought him to trial on that ground. The key witness against him was Edward G. Partin, a stoolpigeon with whom the government made a deal in which criminal charges against him were shelved in return for his acting as an informer. Partin wormed his way into Hoffa's confidence for purposes of entrapment.

Upon appealing the jury-tampering conviction, Hoffa's lawyers presented affidavits charging that the Department of Justice had tapped his telephone during the trial, bugged his hotel room, spied on his lawyer, and eavesdropped on jurors. Briefs supporting Hoffa's appeal against such "Big Brother" tactics were filed by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Association of Criminal Trial Lawyers.

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the jury-tampering conviction, and in doing so also upheld use of the police-state methods employed to frame Hoffa and jail him. Once again the high court has shown that its basic function is to serve capitalist objectives at all hazards. When the chips are down, elementary justice and constitutional rights are subordinated to ruling class aims; in this case, the mounting offensive against organized labor.

One aspect of the developing anti-labor plot is illustrated in current negotiations for renewal of a national contract covering 450,000 Teamster members employed in over-the-road and city freight hauling. When the high court upheld Hoffa's conviction in the jury-tampering case and ordered him jailed, the trucking employers began to stall in contract talks that were under way at the time. Then they made a flat demand that further negotiations be postponed until March 7 — the day Hoffa was to be jailed. Obviously the trucking bosses plan to take advantage of anticipated leadership turmoil within the Teamsters, so as to have a better chance of cheating the rank and file in the present contract dispute.

In the face of the assault on the Teamsters — which is the spearhead of an attack on all labor — the record of Meany, Reuther and other AFL-CIO bureaucrats has been one of treachery and cowardice. When the government vendetta against the Teamsters began 10 years ago, the top bureaucrats moved at once to expel the union from the AFL-CIO, turning their backs on all its 1.8 million members. After that they conducted jurisdictional raids and committed other nuisances against the union. Not once, not even upon the outrageous jailing of Hoffa and other union officials, have they spoken up against the government assault and in defense of the Teamsters.

This criminal default calls for action by the AFL-CIO rank and file. It is the duty of every union man and woman to clamor for AFL-CIO action to oppose the legal lynching of Teamster officials and to demand that the victims be freed. It is no less the duty of every AFL-CIO member to back — and to demand that the top bureaucrats back — the Teamsters in their present contract fight with the trucking employers.

Socialist Directory

BOSTON. Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 307, Boston, Mass. 02139.

CHICAGO. Socialist Workers Party and bookstore, 302 South Canal St., Room 204, Chicago, Ill. 60606. WE 9-5044.

CLEVELAND. Eugene V. Debs Hall, 2nd floor west, 9801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44106. Telephone: 791-1669. Militant Forum meets every Sunday night at 7:30.

DENVER. Militant Labor Forum. P.O. Box 2649, Denver, Colo. 80201.

DETROIT. Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Mich. 48201. Temple 1-6135. Friday Night Socialist Forum held weekly at 8 p.m.

LOS ANGELES. Socialist Workers Party, 1702 East Fourth St., L.A., Calif. 90033. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238. Open 1 to 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

MILWAUKEE. 150 E. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

MINNEAPOLIS. Socialist Workers Party

and Labor Book Store, 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240, Minn., Minn. 55403. FEd-eral 2-7781. Open 1 to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

NEWARK. Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, New Jersey 07101.

NEW YORK CITY. Militant Labor Forum. 873 Broadway (at 18th St.), N.Y., N.Y. 10003. 982 6051.

OAKLAND-BERKELEY. Socialist Workers Party and Pioneer Bookstore, 2003 Milvia, Berkeley, Calif. 94704. Phone: 848-3992. Open 2 to 7 p.m. Monday thru Friday; Saturday 12 to 5 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA. Militant Labor Forum: P.O. Box 8412, Phila., Pa. 19101.

ST. LOUIS. Phone EVergreen 9-2895. Ask for Dick Clarke.

SAN FRANCISCO. Militant Labor Forum. 1733 Waller, S.F., Calif. 94117. 752-1790. Socialist books and pamphlets available.

SEATTLE. Socialist Workers Party. LA 2-4325.

Spring

Mobilization

News

Dagmar Wilson, the Women Strike for Peace leader who defied HUAC and was upheld by the courts, has become a vice chairman of the Spring Mobilization Committee. Last week it was announced that Cleveland Robinson had also become a vice chairman. Robinson is secretary-treasurer of District 65, AFL-CIO, in New York and chairman of the Negro American Labor Council.

On page 2 we publish an appeal for funds by the Student Mobilization Committee. We hope this appeal will evoke a generous response. The Student Mobilization Committee has done an impressive job of building Vietnam Week and publicizing the April 15 Mobilization. The unusually good reaction from students across the country makes clear that the committee is in a position to do an outstanding job and should not be handicapped by lack of funds.

The Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee in New York has called a conference to help build the April 15 Mobilization. It has issued an invitation to labor, religious, community and peace groups presently unaffiliated with the Parade Committee who may wish to help build the April 15 Mobilization. The conference will be Sat., March 18, 1 p.m. at District 65 Building, 13 Astor Place. Organizations may send either representatives or observers.

Getting down to the actual logistics of moving and guiding the large number of people who will participate in the New York parade April 15, the New York Parade Committee has issued a call for 500 people to act as parade marshals. A preliminary marshals' meeting will be held Monday, March 13, 8:30 p.m. at St. Marks Church, Second Ave. and 10th St.

Charles Bolduc, a member of the national committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, has been on a tour to promote Vietnam Week and the April 15 Mobilization. He has found a gratifying response in the areas visited. Opponents of the war at Clark University in Worcester, Mass., Amherst College in Northampton, Mass., and Colgate University in Hamilton, N.Y., said they would be sending at least one busload to New York April 15.

In Nashville, Tenn., Bolduc met with local antiwar activists including a minister who will be sending out a mailing about Vietnam Week and the April 15 Mobilization. There will be at least one



Dagmar Wilson

The letter met with enthusiastic approval.

A meeting of 200 at Northwestern University heard Rev. James Bevel, national director of the Spring Mobilization, Feb. 27. Rev. Bevel scored U.S. aggression in Vietnam and racism at home.

John Anderson, a veteran auto unionist who played a key role in organizing the Dearborn referendum which piled up a 40 percent vote in favor of withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, is now active as chairman of the Detroit Spring Mobilization Committee. The committee's address is P.O. Box 1333-A Detroit, Mich. 48232. Phone numbers are: 561-8856 and 832-5700.

The address of the Detroit Student Mobilization Committee is 1101 Warren. Phone 832-5700.

A New England conference of the Student Mobilization Committee will be held in Boston March 16.

Members of the Circle Committee to End the War in Vietnam of the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle are circulating a petition addressed to Secretary of State Dean Rusk in which the petitioners ask that a State Department official come to their campus during Vietnam Week to present the administration's position on Vietnam. The petition is being signed by many students of varied views and is proving effective in publicizing Vietnam Week.

Two cops were injured in Brussels March 4, according to a Reuter's dispatch, when they clashed with 8,000 demonstrators, mostly youth, demanding a halt to the U.S. bombing of Vietnam.

Racist in Texas Takes Off Like A Big Bird

A hard-nosed racist proved himself capable of tactical flexibility at a recent meeting at Rice University in Houston, Texas.

Speaking under the auspices of the Will Rice College and the Young Republican Club, J. B. Stoner, vice chairman of the National States Rights Party, delivered a polemic against Negroes, Jews and Chinese.

He took a dim view of the NAACP and the Chamber of Commerce, both of which, he said, are Jewish-controlled. He advocated a "Fire Your Nigger Campaign." He said this would break up the Negro vote bloc.

Mr. Stoner was critical of that well-known militant black rights advocate, J. Edgar Hoover. He offered the following critical estimate of the FBI head: "... that glorified, black-hearted saint from hell, with black winged Federal Bureau of Integration angels."

However, Mr. Stoner's audience was deprived of a scheduled question and discussion period. While he was still getting warmed up to his subject, 17 black SNCC members, led by Rev. F. D. Kirkpatrick, walked into the meeting.

Then, according to the Houston Post, the following happened: "Stoner finished the sentence he had started, asked for his speaking fee immediately, and disappeared out a side door with five followers clustered around him."

busload to New York from Nashville and possibly one from Memphis.

In Atlanta, Ga., Bolduc spoke to a meeting of 300 at Georgia State College. (He was the first antiwar speaker to be heard on the campus.) He also spoke before two political science classes at the college and was interviewed on local television. There will be a busload from Atlanta to New York and Vietnam Week activity will be organized by the Southern Student Organizing Committee.

The second issue of the *Student Mobilizer*, voice of the Student Mobilization Committee, is off the press and almost gone. The first issue had a press run of 5,000 which was quickly exhausted, so a run of 25,000 was decided on for the second issue and within a few days it was nearing depletion. It features the official call for Vietnam Week, regional activities reports and an article by Paul Booth of SDS on "The Efficacy of Antiwar Protest." Write quickly if you want copies: Student Mobilization Committee, 29 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038. There's no price on it but contributions to defray printing and mailing costs are very welcome.

San Francisco Locals 6 and 10 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union have endorsed the Spring Mobilization. Previously the Mobilization was endorsed by the Northern California ILWU and by the Santa Clara County AFL-CIO Central Labor Council.

ZURICH (*World Outlook*) — Anger over the U.S. role in Vietnam continues to mount in Switzerland. On Feb. 4 this city saw the biggest demonstration yet staged, some 1,200 responding to the appeal of the sponsoring group, an ad hoc committee composed of youths of various political tendencies.

A contingent of about 300 Spanish workers participated in the march. Two well-known trade union leaders spoke.

A proposed letter to be sent to the U.S. ambassador was read at the meeting. The letter condemned the "brutal intervention of the leading Western power in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese people" and expressed "heartfelt solidarity with the American opposition."

GIs and the Fight Against War

By Mary-Alice Waters

Introduction
By Fred Halstead

25 cents

Young Socialist
P.O. Box 471
New York, N. Y. 10003

Washington Aids Bangkok

Counterrevolution in Thailand

By Dick Roberts

Will the "nightmare pattern of the Vietnamese conflict" be repeated in neighboring Thailand? This question was raised in a front page article by *Wall Street Journal* staff-reporter Selwyn Feinstein, in a report from Bangkok, Feb. 15.

"Insurgency by armed bands of Communist guerrillas is mounting," Feinstein states, "accompanied by political assassinations and other acts of terrorism. As did the Vietcong, the rebels here have established a central 'cover' organization, the Patriotic Front of Thailand. There are indications they are getting aid and comfort from the outside."

Feinstein's McCarthyite language is all too familiar. Every intervention by U.S. military forces against the struggling peoples of the colonial world in the post war period has been cloaked by the same kind of anti-communist phrase-mongering.

But this is a good reason why opponents of the war in Vietnam should pay close attention to recent developments in Thailand.

Already, it is well known that the Pentagon has constructed six major bases in Thailand from which at least half of the air attacks on north Vietnam are launched. One of these bases will be capable in the future of landing the giant B-52s which are meanwhile bombing Vietnam from Guam. Less well known, however, is the fact that U.S. forces are aiding counter-guerrilla warfare against Thai peasants.

"Advisors"

"The regime in Bangkok is sending troops to threatened areas to flush out insurgents," Feinstein states, "and the U.S. role has widened. American troops . . . are ferrying Thai troops into action against the guerrillas and still others are acting as 'advisers' to Thai regiments in the field."

As to the question of repeating the same pattern of escalation in Thailand as in Vietnam, however, Feinstein's opinion is that U.S. authorities do not have that perspective: "For one thing, they contend that Bangkok and Washington, taught a hard lesson in Vietnam, have moved further, faster, and with more skill to stifle the threat than Saigon and Washington did in the late 1950s.

"Armed with some \$100 million in U.S. economic and military aid this year, the Thais are believed to be offering more protection, earlier, to areas in danger . . . The Thai civil aid programs, it's said, are aimed at supplying the real needs of the peasantry, as contrasted with the hated 'strategic hamlet' program tried in Vietnam."

Feinstein does not elaborate on this point. But he does take up the question of guerrilla warfare: "Intelligence estimates put the total number of armed Thai guerrillas in the northeast at about 1,000. With an army of 85,000 men,



IKE. Under his administration, U.S. intervention into Southeast Asia was stepped up.

a national police force of 33,000 and border police numbering another 6,500, Thai authorities would seem to have little to worry about.

"But there are complications. The guerrillas are operating in bands of 25 to 50 men each, from bases in and around the Phu Pan Mountains. This is a forbidding country of scrub timber and meager forage, cut off half the year by rampaging floods and reachable in the dry months only by bullock cart or helicopter.

"Thai army patrols can penetrate the area, but for most part it remains a safe haven for the rebels. . . . It's estimated that there are eight sympathizers for every guerrilla under arms."

Some of the details which Feinstein omits can be filled in from earlier reports. Last August, Stanley Karnow, a foreign service reporter for the *Washington Post*, wrote a series of articles from Thailand of particular interest.

Describing the area where the guerrilla front is active, Karnow stated, "the region's biggest handicap, however, has been economic. Lacking adequate water and fertile soil, its rice yields are about 40 percent below the national average. Its per capita income, only \$45 per year, is less than half that of the rest of the country, and it is inequitably distributed.

Income Distribution

"According to a recent study, the upper 2 percent of the Northeast peasants receive ten times more cash income than the lowest 78 percent."

In the same Aug. 22 article, Karnow took up the question of Thai civil aid programs. Essentially different from the "strategic hamlet" program? Not according to Karnow. "Some of the government errors are so blatant as to be incredible in this era of counter-insurgency publicity," Karnow feels.

"Like the Thai Army major who cannot identify a real Communist, military and police officers throughout this region regularly round up villagers, considering them suspect unless their innocence can be proved. . . . From all accounts, the most egregious blunders are committed by the provincial police.

"Operating on low wages and no expense money, they range through villages squeezing the local populace for food, lodging and girls. Uncooperative peasants may have a bone broken — or worse, find themselves detained as Communists.

"A few months ago, during the tricky rice transplanting period, a police unit barged into a village near here, ordered the peasants in from the fields and forced them to build a stockade. The peasants had no choice but to abandon their paddies."

Karnow did not rule out an escalation of U.S. combat in Thailand itself. "Against the possibility that American troops might be

needed in Thailand," he wrote Aug. 19, "the U.S. Army's Ninth Logistical Command has stockpiled its warehouses at Korat with enough vehicles, weapons and ammunition to equip a 17,000-man infantry division."

Senator Wayne Morse has also made strong warnings about Pentagon intentions in Thailand. When Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman addressed the UN General Assembly last September, it provoked rebuttal from Morse in the Senate, Oct. 11.

"Mr. Thanat has no credentials to speak for freedom at all," Morse stated, "The most he can show is that the Thai government today is non-Communist. That goes a long way in Washington these days, especially among small Asian countries.

"So, far, Thailand is not Communist, but indications are that with our help, the government Mr. Thanat speaks for is introducing into Thailand all the elements that made communist gains possible in south Vietnam. Communism has bred and thrived in Asian countries governed the way Thailand is governed — by a clique which enjoys financial prosperity at the expense of large numbers of its people, and made possible by profitable arrangements with a western nation."

According to Morse the Johnson administration has refused to discuss its real intentions in Thailand: "The administration rejected the request of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to discuss with us in open meeting the nature and purpose of the American involvement in Thailand."

On the question of military aid, Morse charged: "I wish it were possible for me to tell the Senate, the American people, and the Thai people, too, of all the American money now going into Thailand by way of economic aid, military aid, and the expenditures of the Defense Department for our bases and forces. The economic aid last year was about \$40 million and \$60 million this year. But the military aid information has to remain secret."

Morse also disputed the propaganda that U.S. military intervention was a response to a growing "communist threat": "There does not seem to have been an insurgency problem there until after we sent 5,000 troops into the area in 1962. The reports of 'terrorism' and guerrilla insurgency began about 1964 and 1965, when plans for large-scale American bases were well under way."

Black Youth in L.A. Wins in Draft Case

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES, March 3—Karl Von Key, who, with Norman Earl Richmond, has refused to be drafted into the army, was acquitted today in federal court on charges of failure to report for induction.

Key and Richmond refused to be drafted on the basis that all blacks in this country are colonial subjects, and do not have the rights of citizens.

The two cases were separated as they went to trial and Key chose to change his plea to innocent on the grounds that the draft board refused to reconsider his status when it was notified that he is the father of a child, now one month old. It was on this plea that Key was acquitted. Richmond is awaiting trial.

A picket line to demonstrate support for Key and Richmond was formed by about 50 young black men and women in front of the Federal Building as the trial opened. Most of the pickets were from the Freedom Draft Movement and the Afro-American Student Movement.

Phila. Professors to Don Caps, Gowns, Gas Masks

By Joel Aber

PHILADELPHIA — The University of Pennsylvania administration will be faced with faculty members wearing gas masks in addition to their caps and gowns at the spring commencement procession. The gas masks will be worn unless projects Spicerack and Summit are terminated by the university. These two secret chemical and biological warfare research projects, contracted from the Air Force and the Army, were uncovered 16 months ago by members of the University of Pennsylvania Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Coincident with the heightened controversy at Penn, a two-part series by Elinor Langer entitled "Chemical and Biological Warfare" appeared in the Jan. 13 and Jan. 20 issues of *Science*, the journal of the American Academy of Science. The articles not only single out the University of Pennsylvania for special condemnation, but describe a wide range of CBW research and development on many other campuses, and discuss the brutal nature of these "anti-personnel" weapons and their relation to the war in Vietnam.

Dr. Albert S. Mildvan, spokesman for the faculty group at Penn which plans to wear the gas masks, emphasized that "continuation of chemical and biological warfare research at the University of Pennsylvania, despite worldwide criticism . . . is damaging to the reputation of this university and the professional integrity of all those who carry on research here." Dr. Mildvan is a member of the biophysics department. He has circulated a letter to the whole faculty asking them to join in the protest.

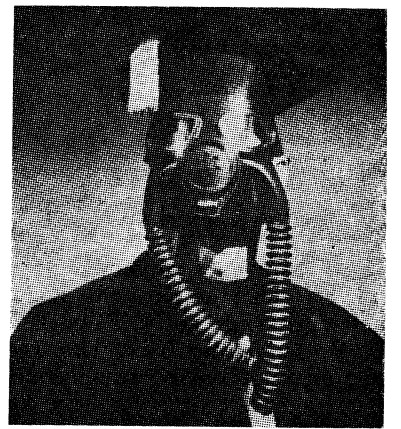
The broad faculty and student opposition to Spicerack and Summit, initiated by the campus anti-war group, has helped create the strong antiwar sentiment that has recently been voiced here.

In an advertisement appearing in the *Daily Pennsylvanian*, the vice president of the student government, the president of the Senior class and vice president of the Inter-fraternity Council, the chief justice of the Student Supreme Court, the campus representative of the National Student Association, the chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, and several other campus leaders in addition to representatives of the University of Pennsylvania CEWV and the Young Socialist Alliance, called for formation of a group to plan actions for the April 8-15 Vietnam Week. During Vietnam Week, a teach-in will take place at Penn, and one of its focal points will be biological and chemical warfare.

Rice Disease

International publicity following the exposure of Penn's research into the aerosol spraying of arsenic and cyanide compounds and spreading of rice diseases in Asia has not only embarrassed this particular university administration, but has also resulted in uncovering similar research at scores of other universities. The article in the Jan. 13 issue of *Science* comments: "One troubled university official complained that Penn's participation in CBW was being unfairly singled out. 'There are lots of people in this game,' he said. He was right."

The *Science* articles itemize CBW projects at Ohio State, U. of Arizona, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, U. of Maryland, Stanford, Brooklyn College, Illinois Institute of Technology, George Washington University, U. of Utah, NYU, and several other universities. Also guilty of complicity, according to the article, are such diverse institutions as the Public Health Service, the DuPont Chemical Compa-



ny, Travelers Insurance Company, and New York Botanical Gardens. Some of these research projects are small, and others, like Penn's, run into the hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars per year.

An entire page of the article is devoted to Penn, under the heading, "University of Pennsylvania: It's Hard to Kick the Habit." A description of the university's own credibility gap is included:

"University officials connected with the controversy have made contradictory statements, sometimes conceding relevance to Vietnam, sometimes denying it . . . In an interview with *Science* last fall, Knut Krieger, the chemistry professor who directs the research, said that he receives army field reports from Vietnam and that he has evaluated tests on defoliants."

Kennedy Administration

The importance of Penn to the army's designs on Southeast Asia is indicated by this reply by an army official to the *Science* interviewer: "We could get along without Penn, but we're not very anxious to try."

The connection between the nationwide network of secret CBW research projects and American military policy is well-documented in this *Science* series. The Kennedy administration in Washington sanctioned and substantially increased CBW research grants. According to *Science*, "New Frontiersmen became interested in acquiring a more versatile weapons 'mix.' And they were especially interested in systems that, like CBW, seemed to offer particular promise in fighting limited wars . . . There began to be a reorientation in conceptions of how the U.S. would fight its war against smaller nations . . .

"In recent years a good deal of attention has been focused on plant diseases," *Science* continues after enumerating various deadly epidemic diseases of man. "Recently the Army's Distinguished Service Medal, the highest award the Army gives civilians, was awarded to a Fort Detrick researcher for her contribution to development of rice blast fungus, a disease that in its natural form has repeatedly damaged Asian crops."

The second article in the *Science* series documents the use of lethal gases in Vietnam, and discusses other weapons in the Pentagon's arsenal. Apparently the cynical Strangeloves who do CBW research were ecstatic about hallucinogenic drugs long before Timothy Leary reached fame and fortune; they began such research in the early 1950s. "In 1964, General Rothschild, former Commanding General, U.S. Army Chemical Corps Research and Development Command, remained enthusiastic. 'Think of the effects of using LSD-25 covertly on a higher headquarters of a military unit or overtly on a large organization!'"

Copies of the *Science* series may be obtained from the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy, Box 701, Ithaca, New York 14850.

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Heavy Defeat for Congress Party

The Elections in India

(World Outlook) — The week-long elections in India Feb. 15-21 ended with a staggering defeat for the Congress Party which has ruled the country since political independence was won from Great Britain 20 years ago. With the final count still not in, it was clear that if the Congress Party managed to secure a majority, it would be by a slim margin.

The most spectacular reversal for the Congress Party occurred in south India in the state of Kerala. Of the 133 seats in the State Assembly, the party won only 9, against 113 for a broad front in which the "left" (pro-Peking) Communist Party won 52 seats. Even the "right" (pro-Moscow) Communist Party came out ahead of the Congress candidates, winning 19 seats.

Besides the two Communist parties, the "left-wing" electoral front included the Revolutionary Socialist Party, the Samyukta Socialist Party, the Kerala Socialist Party and two rightist formations, the Karashaka Thozhilali Party and the Moslem League. The participants in the front watered down their programs and divided up the 133 constituencies so as not to contest each other.

Dominant Party

The "left" Communists have become the dominant party in the Kerala legislature and it is thought likely that the party's leader, E.M.S. Namboodiripad, will be named chief minister. He was the head of the Communist administration in Kerala in 1957-59 which was dissolved by Nehru. Namboodiripad won by a majority of more than 12,000 votes in his own assembly constituency.

The Socialist Workers Party, the Indian Trotskyist organization, urged its supporters to vote for the



FOOD DOLE. India under capitalism remains in severe crisis.

"left" Communist Party and other working class parties. But in an open letter to Namboodiripad, the SWP sharply criticized his coalition with bourgeois parties, and pointed to the debacle in Indonesia, where a similar class-collaborationist policy pursued by the Indonesian Communist Party led to defeat and disaster.

In contrast to Kerala, the Congress Party was defeated in Orissa on the Bay of Bengal by a right-wing front composed of the Swatantra (Freedom) Party and the Jana Congress, a grouping that split away from the Congress Party last fall.

In Madras, where the Congress Party won a two-thirds majority in the 1962 election, it lost three-fourths of its seats. The majority went to the Dravidian Progressive Federation which had organized a five-party front. A regional grouping that has ordinarily campaigned on the language issue and appeals to local patriotism, the DPF switched in this election to the question of the high cost of food, running on a campaign promise to slash the price of rice by 86 percent.

The gains by both rightist and leftist political formations showed that a polarization of forces is occurring in India. The prime issue is inflation which has been reflected in steadily mounting prices for food and virtual famine conditions in various parts of the country. The incapacity of the Congress Party to stem this process resulted in the erosion of its popularity. The vote clearly speeded the opening of a period of crisis and intensified class struggle in India.

Johnson Policy

Two contributing causes were likewise discernible in the outcome of the election. One was the policy the Johnson administration has pursued of seeking to take advantage of hunger in India. Johnson held up shipments of grain while pressure was put on the Indira Gandhi government to grant concessions to private capitalist interests at the expense of the public sector.

The other factor that contributed to influencing the mood of the electorate was the example of China. Under capitalist rule, the economic situation in India is becoming more and more chaotic.

The specter of famine is very real. A big proportion of the huge population of 500,000,000 see no perspective whatever under the capitalist system except hunger and despair.

The Congress Party, in their opinion, has been given adequate time — two decades — to show what it could do for the country. The results are conclusive. China, on the other hand, has taken giant strides forward, despite all kinds of difficulties including natural calamities, heavy imperialist pressure and such setbacks as the Sino-Soviet conflict and the current political crisis.

The influence of the Chinese example was thus registered in the showing made by the "left" Communist Party. This was especially clear in Kerala where the vote was quite decisive in its repudiation of the Congress Party and its indication as to what road the masses want to take.

Capitalists Nervous

The election results thus alarmed Wall Street. In a gloomy editorial Feb. 24, the influential *New York Times* admitted that a "period of great stresses and strains is inevitable" and that "the problem of governing the vast sub-continent becomes formidable."

Returning to the subject in a lead editorial Feb. 26, the *Times* held that "The power factors in the world have been altered definitely and permanently by the rout of the Congress Party in India's general election." India is now "too weak and divided internally to have the influence she once exercised in global affairs. That is a loss for the West." India "cannot again be a major force in Asia, or the world, until she sets her house in order."

India was to be the glittering showpiece, set up and maintained by Western imperialism to offset the example of neighboring China. Too little and too late — that will probably be the verdict of history.

But it would be a mistake to believe that India now stands at the verge of a successful revolution. One of the main ingredients is still missing — a mass revolutionary socialist party. The construction of such a party is now more urgent than ever. The Indian workers have a priceless opportunity; let them not delay in seizing it!

Cuba Makes Big Gains In Public Health Care

By Harry Ring

During a visit to Cuba in 1960 I became friends with an activist in the July 26 Movement who was the membership director of a big, middle class fraternal organization. He explained that the principal advantage the fraternal order had to offer its members was that it owned and operated its own hospital in Havana.

This was a big inducement, he explained, since medical and hospital care in Cuba was costly and inadequate. He added, however, that he felt that his organization would soon have little to offer in this field since the revolutionary government was in the process of developing a significant public health program. The remarkable extent to which that program has been realized is now shown by a special report in the Feb. 12 issue of the English language edition of *Granma*.

In 1958 there were 25,745 hospital beds in Cuba. There was not a single rural hospital on the entire island. When someone in the mountain areas became seriously ill, relatives and neighbors would have to devise a makeshift stretcher and carry the person for miles to get them to a hospital. The death rate was high.

There were 6,286 doctors in the country when the revolution came to power and many of them left for the U.S.

There was only one medical school in the country, at the University of Havana. It had a total faculty of 158. There were only two teaching hospitals in the country.

The national budget for public health in 1958 was 22,671,000 pesos. And even that inadequate budget was subject to the parasitic grafting that marked every aspect of public life under Batista.

Socialized Medicine

The situation in Cuba today is far different. Despite the internal difficulties created by the U.S. economic blockade and the huge expenditures for armaments made necessary by the ever-present U.S. military threat, the Cuban government has made public health a major focal point of activity. The public health budget for 1967, the biggest so far, is 199 million pesos — a 900 percent increase over 1958.

Today there are medical schools at the country's three universities — Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara. The faculty at the University of Havana now includes 207 professors and 186 instructors. There are 15 teaching hospitals on the island.

Despite the departure of doctors, the total number has been increased from 6,286 to 7,115. The number of hospital beds has nearly doubled, with the figure

now standing at 47,708. In 1960 a construction program for rural hospitals was begun and there are now 44 rural hospitals with 1,184 beds. In addition to medical attention and hospitalization, they provide public health education and conduct programs for the control and prevention of contagious diseases.

From the outset, these rural hospitals have also provided dental care.

All medical care is available to every one of Cuba's 7.5 million people without regard to their ability to pay. This extensive program of socialized medicine has made impressive gains in improving the health of the people.

Since 1961, the number of cases of malaria was reduced from 3,230 a year to 36.

Polio Eliminated

Five years of intensive anti-polio vaccinations have eliminated that disease which used to strike 300 people a year and take about 100 lives. The first mass vaccination campaign was held in 1962. The number of cases that year dropped to 42. There was but one case in 1963 and one in 1964.

Since 1964 there has not been a single case of polio in Cuba! The only country in the Western Hemisphere that comes close to matching this is the U.S., which, according to the Pan American Health Office, had 56 cases in 1965 and 90 up to November of 1966.

The rate of diphtheria cases in Cuba stood at 20.9 for each 100,000 persons in 1962. By 1965 the rate had been reduced to 8.5.

Also in 1962, the mortality rate from diarrheic diseases was 58.8 for every 100,000 of the population. By 1965 it had dropped to 25.9 and further decreases were reported last year.

And, the report indicates, these giant strides have been accompanied by a serious regard for attaining a maximum of personalized attention for the people. For example, a frequent criticism of such socialized medical plans as the one in Great Britain is that they become too big and too depersonalized. In Cuba there have been serious efforts to cope with this problem.

Medical districts have been recently reorganized to provide all citizens with medical service most efficiently and without having to stand in line for attention. Under this program, out-patient clinics in hospitals have been eliminated. Instead, specialists provide the services at smaller polyclinics in each neighborhood.

Clearly, the elimination of capitalism is a key ingredient in a prescription for effective, humane public health care.



CUBAN CHILDREN. One of the things making future brighter for Cuban children is socialized medicine.

'Trotskyism' Attack Omitted in Replay Of Castro Speech

Regular readers of *The Militant* will remember the speech given by Fidel Castro at the closing session of the Tricontinental Conference in January 1966. The speech at once stirred up controversy among revolutionary circles throughout Latin American and other countries.

On the one hand the speech contained a powerful denunciation of American imperialism and an affirmation of the revolutionary road as the only one by which an oppressed people can win their freedom. On the other hand the speech included an attack on "Trotskyism" in terms reminiscent of the worst period of Stalinism. The MR-13 guerrilla movement in Guatemala came under particular fire as having been "infiltrated" by "Trotskyites."

The speech was recently re-broadcast over Radio Havana in installments. Fans of Radio Havana listening to the speech were surprised and relieved when the entire section of the speech dealing with "Trotskyism" and the MR-13 guerrilla movement, including the attacks on various journals like *Monthly Review* and *Marcha* were left out!

No explanation was given as to why this material had been omitted. Someone hearing the speech for the first time would never know that this was a shortened version.

Whatever the reasons for leaving out the divisive attack on "Trotskyism," the decision to do so could only be welcomed by the revolutionary vanguard.

"Great issues are not decided by courts but by the people."—Eugene Victor Debs.

Aims to Cripple College System

Reagan's Education Program

By Milton Alvin

LOS ANGELES — The University of California Regents have voted to ask for a budget of \$255 million for the year 1967-8. If this amount is voted by the legislature, it will be necessary to curtail new admission by 3,500 students next fall.

Governor Reagan, who has done little else but attack the university system since he took office less than two months ago, favors a budget of only \$195 million plus charging tuition of \$400 a year. In addition, the firing of University President Clark Kerr has opened the way to the possible appointment of an axe-handle administrator who will be expected to tame the radical communities on the various campuses, especially at Berkeley. The Regents have not yet come up with a nomination of a new president, waiting until the current turmoil dies down.

The entire university and state college system has rebelled against the sharp attacks of the governor. Widespread opposition to his moves exists on all the campuses, among the faculty and student bodies. The entire academic community recognizes that if his policies are carried out, the higher education system in California, the largest and one of the best in the country, will be severely crippled.

When Reagan first launched his attack movements sprang up on various campuses to form a state-wide student organization to fight back. More recently a number of faculty organizations have come out against his proposals. The firing of Kerr was opposed by most of the faculty and student groups.

Reagan's proposals would affect not only the present student bodies but also the young people who are about to graduate from high school who plan to enter the university. Not only will the reduced budget leave room for fewer students to enter, but the tuition charge, if adopted, will make it impossible for the poorer stu-

dents to get a higher education.

This will work the greatest hardship on Negro students who are told that they must not drop out of high school but go on to college in order to get good jobs.

Reagan, a Goldwater Republican, is fighting a determined battle to cut down the university system and make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for poorer people to get a college education. His budget-cutting and tuition demands are the opening moves; later, he can be expected to proceed directly against the radicals on the campuses. It can be taken for granted that he is determined to wipe out the radical groupings, especially at Berkeley. During the campaign last fall, he threatened an "investigation" of the campuses. This has now been postponed until the budget and tuition questions are disposed of.

Response Good

The first response of the students all over the state was good. Demands were raised in several quarters for the formation of a state-wide student organization to oppose Reagan's proposals. Apparently not much has been done yet along these lines.

The attack on the academic community affects the rights of students and faculty both as scholars and citizens. On the one hand, the curtailment of the budget will inevitably bring down the quality of education as well as the number who are able to afford it. On the other, the rights of the students and faculty to discuss and act upon current questions, such as the war in Vietnam, would be restricted by the right-wing Republicans who are now in control of the state administration and who want to put one of their kind in charge of the university system.

The Democrats, who control the state legislature, cannot be depended upon to oppose Reagan with any effect. Their leading spokesman, Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh, made this plain

a few days ago following the most recent meeting of the Regents of which he is an ex-officio member. Regents President Meyer, appealing for the reduced \$255 million budget, said, "We have to have faith in the legislature, the governor and perhaps God to find us that money." Unruh responded, "I share his faith in the legislature and God, but I have my doubts about the governor." However, Unruh also said that it would be naïve for anyone to expect the legislature to consider anything more than the figure proposed by the Regents. In other words, he has already committed the Democrats to cutting down new admissions by the 3,500 figure mentioned earlier.

When the current struggle first broke out, the *UCLA Daily Bruin*, a normally rather conservative student paper, demanded that the Board of Regents be abolished and that the university system be placed under the control of the faculties with student participation. This demand can very well be put into the program of any student or faculty movement that grows out of the present crisis.

It is clear now that a long and hard fight is ahead for all those in California who want to maintain the growing higher education system, to improve its quality and to make its facilities available to all who want to attend.

Illinois CP Announces Support of Hugo Blanco

The Illinois Communist Party has joined the protest against the threatened death sentence for Peruvian Trotskyist peasant leader Hugo Blanco.

A statement by Jack Kling, state secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois, declared in behalf of his party, "... Americans must raise their voices in solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and South America, in condemning the continued imprisonment of Hugo Blanco and his co-workers."

The message was one of a series of declarations of support received at a meeting in defense of Blanco held in Chicago, Feb. 24. The meeting was sponsored by the Friday Night Socialist Forum.

Sidney Lens, the well-known union official and writer, sent the following statement:

"The crime for which Hugo Blanco has been imprisoned is that he fought to win land for landless peasants... but the robbery and exploitation by the landlord classes of Peru, aided and abetted by the American State Department, is considered 'responsible' behavior..."

"Hugo Blanco... far from being a criminal... has associated himself with Man's noblest ideals. I salute him and I condemn the men who have imprisoned him as the true criminals..."

"The struggle of the peasant in Peru is not much different from

the struggle of the peasant in Vietnam..."

"If we would prevent more Vietnams it is incumbent that we defend the native leaders like Hugo Blanco... Blanco's incarceration is a blow to progress; his release would be an important step towards freedom and liberation for the common man not only in Peru but everywhere."

A message was also received from John Rossen of the Circuito Latino de Cines in Chicago. Rossen declared that, "The progressive Latin-Americans with whom I am in touch support fully the campaign of solidarity with Hugo Blanco..."

Meanwhile, in London, about 100 people took part in a march to the Peruvian embassy on Feb. 19, called by the Committee for Solidarity with the Victims of Repression in Peru. Bill Molloy, Labor MP, and Mrs. Harold Laski led a deputation to present a petition at the embassy.

In Argentina, the Armour and Swift Berisso local of the Workers and Employees Union of the Meat Industry have sent an appeal to the president of Peru asking for clemency for Hugo Blanco. This was the local in which Blanco became known as an outstanding activist before he returned to Peru to undertake organizational work among the peasants.

Mark DeWolfe Howe Dies; Was Noted Civil Libertarian

By Lawrence Trainor

BOSTON — Mark DeWolfe Howe, Professor of History of American Law at Harvard Law School, died on Feb. 28 due to a heart attack. For over 25 years he had been a leading authority on constitutional law. In 1933-34 he was law clerk to Justice Holmes. He authored many books on law, civil rights and state and church relations.

A member of one of New England's old, established families, he nevertheless defended any political minority whose civil rights were under attack. Although he was not a socialist, he was a tried and true friend of the Socialist Workers Party since 1941 when he served on the committee that defended the 18 leaders of the SWP who were indicted under the recently-passed Smith Act. On the very eve of his joining the army in 1942, he left behind a donation of \$100 for the committee "because the Smith Act is unconstitutional."

In 1953 Mark Howe and John Ciardi, the poet, were the only well-known liberals in Eastern

Massachusetts who would not surrender to McCarthyism. They served on the Kutcher Defense Committee when the legless veteran was fired from his job with the Veterans Administration because of his membership in the SWP.

Professor Howe spoke out against McCarthyism and McCarthy as an individual at the Boston Community Forum. This called forth a vicious denunciation of Howe by McCarthy in the Senate. McCarthy declared Howe to be a Communist, and demanded that Harvard fire him. Because of Howe's stand, McCarthy attacked Harvard itself.

Defended CP

Howe came to the defense of the Massachusetts Communist Party members who were indicted under the Smith Act, and agreed to be treasurer of the defense committee.

When three young socialists were indicted in Indiana for their socialist beliefs in 1963, Howe came to their defense along with many other figures in the academic world. He later became national chairman of the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students, which defended the three young socialists.

Mark DeWolfe Howe was a dedicated fighter for democratic rights. The SWP has lost a friend we truly respected for his honesty, integrity and courage. His memory will live with us.

...Kennedy on Viet War

(Continued from Page 1)

the sincerity of their declarations by coming to the conference table."

If the Soviet Union and north Vietnam do not respond in the prescribed way, Kennedy explained, "we will have proven to ourselves and our friends around the world that we are willing to take the initiative for peace, that it is our adversary, not America that bars the way."

This is the same crooked formula that Johnson used when he ordered a temporary halt to the bombing last year. Most people in the antiwar movement recognized then that it was nothing but a crudely designed maneuver to take the curse off the U.S. and attempt to put the onus on the Vietnamese for continuation of the war.

Those opponents of the war who are now whooping it up for Kennedy should stop and think of the possible consequence. Suppose the Kennedy proposal were adopted and suppose the Vietnamese decide — as logic and justice might well determine — not to accept?

Previously the Vietnamese took the position that they would not negotiate in return for a temporary halt to the bombing since the threat of resumption of bombing would be a club over their heads that would make a mockery of negotiations.

If they repeated that stand, and there is no reason to assume they wouldn't, opponents of the war who supported the Kennedy proposal would then be in a terribly difficult position in this country.

And make no mistake about it. Kennedy's proposal is specifically for a temporary halt to the bomb-

ing, with the next move up to the Vietnamese. He stated:

"If the passage of substantial time and events prove that our adversaries do not sincerely seek a negotiated solution or discussions are used only as a pretext to enlarge the conflict in the south, then we can re-examine our entire military strategy — including the possible erection of a physical barrier to block infiltration..."

And, he added, "Our effort at that time, after such a dedicated effort to secure peace, would have the increased understanding and support of our own people."

Viewed in its totality, the Kennedy proposal can only be characterized as reactionary. The Vietnamese have every right to reject such negotiations or any other negotiations. As a matter of principle the Vietnamese people are entitled to exercise the right of self-determination and this can be guaranteed by nothing short of the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam.

Nor is this simply a matter of abstract justice or utopian political idealism. It is the only practical way to bring a meaningful peace to Vietnam.

We need only recall that the negotiated settlement in Geneva in 1954 paved the way for the present U.S. war. Any negotiated settlement that provides for the continued division of Vietnam and

continued U.S. military presence, no matter under what guise, would only plant a time bomb for a future explosion.

To begin with, the people of Vietnam have demonstrated, against overwhelming military odds, that they will not accept any deal for the continued division of their country and the continued presence of a foreign occupier. No matter what settlement might be negotiated at gunpoint, they would continue to resist the occupier and the reactionary landlord regime kept in power by the occupier. And certainly a U.S.-dictated settlement would include these reactionary features.

On examination, the only just solution is the complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam and the creation by the Vietnamese people of a united, socialist Vietnam.

For decades, many on the left, principally the Communist and Socialist Parties, have supported "lesser-evil" capitalist politicians who supposedly offered "practical" if imperfect solutions to major problems. In large measure this helped put American politics in the shape it is today. Now some are offering us the same thing with Robert Kennedy. And doing it, no less, in the name of "new leftism." It offers no better solution than the same politics when practiced by too many of the "old left."

JUST PUBLISHED

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Does your local library have a subscription to THE MILITANT? If not, why not suggest that they obtain one. Librarians are often pleased to have patrons call their attention to publications that they should have available.

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.]

Appeal for SNCC Victims

New York, N.Y.
Seven black SNCC workers of Atlanta, Ga., who dared to "object, hinder and interfere with the drafting of black people," are facing imprisonment in federal penitentiaries and the state chain gangs. These seven are: John Tillman, Robert Moore, Johnny Wilson, Larry Fox, Donald Stone, Michael Simmons and Samuel Schutz.

The major counts presently are: interfering with the draft and destroying federal property. Conviction of interference brings a penalty of five years and a \$10,000 fine. The destruction of property brings one year and a \$1,000 fine.

At the time of their arrest on Aug. 18, 1966, the charges were: disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, and assault and battery on police officers; one is also charged with insurrection. Each immediately served two months in jail at the Atlanta Prison Farm, most of the time in the "hole" in solitary confinement with hardly the barest of essentials. One of the defendants, John Wilson, 19, had already been arrested 35 times by the State of Mississippi and has now been sentenced to three years on the chain gang.

These are strong, young Afro-Americans, the vanguard of black people; the future of the Afro-American nation. They have been active in the civil rights movement for several years, having faced racist Mississippi-Alabama-Georgia officials, police dogs, fire hoses, cattle prods, billy clubs, rifle butts, sniper bullets, and now the U.S. government.

These stalwarts would feel as appreciative of the dimes, quarters, and 50-cent pieces scotch-taped on cardboard as the dollars that some others might afford. The amount is not as important as the involvement and participation in giving, thus unifying with the activists in the struggle.

Send bail money to: Legal Aid

and Defense Fund of the Seven, c/o Freddie Green, SNCC, 360 Nelson Street SW, Atlanta, Ga.

Let's give what we can!

Bill & Mary Kochiyama

African Socialist

New York, N.Y.
I am a new reader of your dynamic paper. I find it to be inspiring and also very truthful.

For your information, I am an African student from Ghana.

As we all know, the movement of the world now is toward socialism and then to the utopian Marxist communism which we all await. Our pioneers are subjected to imperialist attacks, but we, the younger generation, will definitely achieve this goal come rain or sun.

New Reader

Life in a Garment Shop

New York, N.Y.
I want to write to you about the slum conditions that garment workers have to put up with in the shops here. It is something the union paper, or even the radical papers, have not written about.

In my shop with 45 women workers, there is one toilet, no hot water, no towels and sometimes no toilet paper. The toilet is washed only once a week.

In some of the shops the ceilings are peeling and plaster falls on you sometimes while you are eating your lunch.

Most workers have their lunch in the shop because they cannot afford to eat in a restaurant. Some have special diets because the majority of the dress workers are not too young and working under these conditions one can get sick.

Between Eighth and Ninth Avenue in the 30s there are many shops where there are toilets in the hallways. In some places they only sweep the floor a few times a week and the places are never dusted. The dust is on the light fixtures and when you open the window you get it on your head and in your lungs.

K.I.

"Free-World Partnership"

Safety Harbor, Fla.
Radio Station CMCA, Havana, reported Feb. 15 that at the first secret session of the American Foreign Ministers at Buenos Aires, Mexican Foreign Minister Flores was so opposed to the U.S. plan

for an "inter-American defense force" that Secretary Rusk "ordered" Brazil to withdraw its resolution which would have called for creation of such a body.

Dr. Bernard Raymund

Socialist Bibliography

Pittsburgh, Pa.
I am writing to congratulate you on the relevance and high quality of the Feb. 6, 1967 issue of *The Militant*. I think you are shedding more light than ever before. In the past I have sometimes regretted the fact that, while the *International Socialist Review* was confronting real issues, *The Militant* was merely being militant. This seems to have changed, although I realize this will be difficult to keep up owing to the very nature of weekly publication.

More and more I find myself in agreement with the positions taken by the Socialist Workers Party. Perhaps I am wrong, but it seems to me that you are closely related in thought to the *Monthly Review* of Sweezy and Huberman, and *The Minority of One* of Arnoni both of which I deeply respect. Am I misreading you? Keep up the good work.

I am a librarian and would therefore like to make a couple of suggestions which you can of course take or leave. They are relevant, possibly, to Merit Publishers, which seems to have much of

Thought for the Week

"One of the odd things about the latest exchange between the New York Senator [Robert Kennedy] and the administration is that the differences between their peace proposals are not so great as the similarities." — James Reston in the March 3 *New York Times*.

the merit that its name implies: A socialist often, particularly if he is isolated, has trouble locating sources of information on particular subjects treated from a socialist point of view. Would it be possible for Merit to do something in the field of bibliography — a subject and author bibliography perhaps, on subject matter relevant to socialist scholarship.

The *International Bibliography of Political Science* is an example of such a publication, having of course a different purpose than what I am suggesting. Further, although some are already in existence, a dictionary of socialism might prove a worthwhile publishing venture. Both of these ventures I suggest could be cooperative in nature with assignments being made both by regional and subject divisions.

A preliminary bibliography could easily be put out in semi-pamphlet form simply by asking various scholars to send in bibliographies in their own area of specialization on three-by-five

cards. The cards could be collated into subject areas, typed out, and sent to the printer.

It's easier than hell to suggest things and harder to carry them off. In any event, it may be a worthwhile venture to keep in the back of your minds.

J.B.

Challenges Mormons

Filmore, Utah
I recently wrote letters to the four members of the House of Representatives from Utah. I challenged them as Mormons to face the following issues: Our military arm has become a ruthless, cruel monstrosity; our constitution, a political football; our free press, questionable; our institutions of learning, a source of misguidance and our religion a cesspool of superstition, ignorance and hypocrisy.

In Isaiah 1-5, one reads: "The head is sick and the whole heart faint."

A. C. Gregerson

It Was Reported in the Press

Hollywood Leery on Vietnam — The *Detroit News* recently carried a UPI report from Hollywood by Vernon Scott noting the absence of films about the Vietnam war. "If Hollywood is any barometer of popular attitudes," Scott states, "then the war in Vietnam does not wring a sympathetic response from the public at large. If the opposite were true, movie makers would be grinding out musicals, dramas, comedies and romantic films based on the Southeast Asia conflict . . . Not even the fast buck artists have taken a crack at war pictures with Vietnam in the title."

Wall Street Marksist — What with all the talk about improved relations with the USSR, the price of \$1,000 Russian Czarist bonds shot up on Wall Street from \$25 to \$40. The principal dealer in the bonds which were repudiated by the Soviet government in 1918 is the Wall Street firm of Carl Marks & Co.

Nazis, What Nazis? — The film, "The Quiller Memorandum," has been changed in the West German version to eliminate references to the villains as being members of a neo-Nazi terrorist gang. Instead, it is suggested they are communists. The change was made at the behest of the West German motion picture industry which said the idea of a neo-Nazi group in present-day Berlin is "unrealistic."

Progress Report — Sea captains should be pleased with the latest Catholic stand which declares that the tradition of a captain going down with his ship is a form of suicide and sinful. We hope, though, this won't mean that from now on it's "captains and children first."

Pollution Problem Solved — The Tensor Lamp Company is about to market a Tensor Activated Charcoal Air Purifier. A simple little box filled with charcoal, it will be available at \$200. A change of filters is required every three months, but this will only cost \$25. The purifier would prove particularly helpful if Johnson should decide to extend the war to the home front. The company

says the box will effectively cope with all poison gases including mustard gas.

Anti-Statistical — A spokesman for Phillip Morris complained: "Our main problem is that we are being continually attacked by a group of statisticians." He was referring to the figures on the relationship of smoking to lung cancer. He said he knows an expert who agrees with him that statistics don't prove cigarettes cause cancer.

The Explainer — Arthur Hoppe of the *San Francisco Chronicle* says his character Elbie Jay is "a forthright feller who believes in always explaining what he's doing to folks. Afore someone else does."

Prison News — Legal gambling at the Nevada State Prison will be replaced by a hobby program — rawhide braiding, beadwork, knitting, crocheting, etc. Authorities promised that inmates would be credited for chips on hand on Mar. 28, the day gambling stops. Meanwhile, the FBI said it is probing the printing of allegedly illegal

draft cards and drivers licenses at the Indiana State Reformatory print shop.

Floating Capital — The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco's publication, *Monthly Review*, reported: "A subsidiary of an American oil company recently ordered two . . . tankers from Japanese shipyards . . . The tankers will be built in Japan for Liberian registry, as they will be owned by a Liberian firm which is a subsidiary of a Swiss firm, which in turn is a subsidiary of the foreign-operations subsidiary of the U.S. oil company. Moreover, they are scheduled to haul crude oil from Persian Gulf oil fields to U.S.-owned refineries in Italy and Australia."

The End Is Near — A headline in the *New York Times* reported: "Quiet Iowa State U. Picks Leftist, To Consternation of Legislators." And a rather woeful subhead added: "New Student President Vows Action and Wears Beard — Decadence Is Feared."

—Harry Ring

Weekly Calendar of Events

The rate for advertising in this column is 40 cents a line. Display ads are \$2 a column inch. There is a ten percent discount for regular advertisers. Advertising must reach us by the Monday prior to the date of publication.

BOSTON

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE IN GREAT BRITAIN. Speaker: Patrick Wall, British physician currently teaching at MIT. Fri., March 17, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave., Hall 307. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

CHICAGO

ART AND PROPAGANDA—A Discussion of Peter Weiss. Speaker: Evelyn Sell. Fri., March 17, 8 p.m. 302 S. Canal St. Contrib. 75 cents. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

DETROIT

MYTHS ABOUT MALCOLM X. Speaker: George Breitman, editor of *Malcolm X Speaks*, author of *The Last Year of Malcolm X: The Evolution of a Revolutionary*. Fri., March 17, 8 p.m. 3737 Woodward. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

LOS ANGELES

MALCOLM X ON AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY AND THE DYNAMICS OF AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY. Instructor: Max Goldman. Sat., March 18, 2:30 p.m. 2112 North Wilmington Ave., Compton. Ausp. School of International Socialism.

MARXIST COMMENTARY. A biweek-

ly socialist analysis of the news by Theodore Edwards, So. Calif. Chairman of the Socialist Workers Party. Mon., March 20, 6:45 p.m. (repeated Thurs., March 23, 12:45 p.m.) KPFK-FM (90.7 on your dial.)

NEW YORK

WHY DID THE CIA SUPPORT THE NSA? A symposium with David Langsam, president, Columbia University Student Council, and Melissa Singler, national executive committee, Young Socialist Alliance. Fri., March 17, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway, at 18th St. Contrib. \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

MARXIST LECTURE SERIES. The Colonial Peasantry and Working Class—Their role in the fight for independence. Speaker: Barry Sheppard. Mon., March 20, 8 p.m. 873 Broadway, at 18th St. Fee 50 cents. Ausp. Socialist Workers Party.

SAN FRANCISCO

THE MYTH OF THE WAGE-PRICE SPIRAL. Speaker: Nat Weinstein, national committee member, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., March 17, 8 p.m. 1733 Waller St., Contrib. 25 cents. Ausp. Young Socialist Alliance.

TWIN CITIES

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BLOOMINGTON STUDENTS CASE. Speaker: Ralph Levitt, a defendant. Fri., March 17, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

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THE MILITANT

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250 at YSA Education Meet Hear Black Panther Leader

NEW YORK — A total of over 300 young socialists and black militants from seven East Coast states gathered in New York City March 3-5 to attend an East Coast Socialist Conference held at Columbia University. The conference was sponsored by the Columbia Young Socialist Alliance. Topics ranged from the role of socialist youth in ending the war in Vietnam to the current CIA exposures, to the '68 elections and the necessity of independent working class political action.

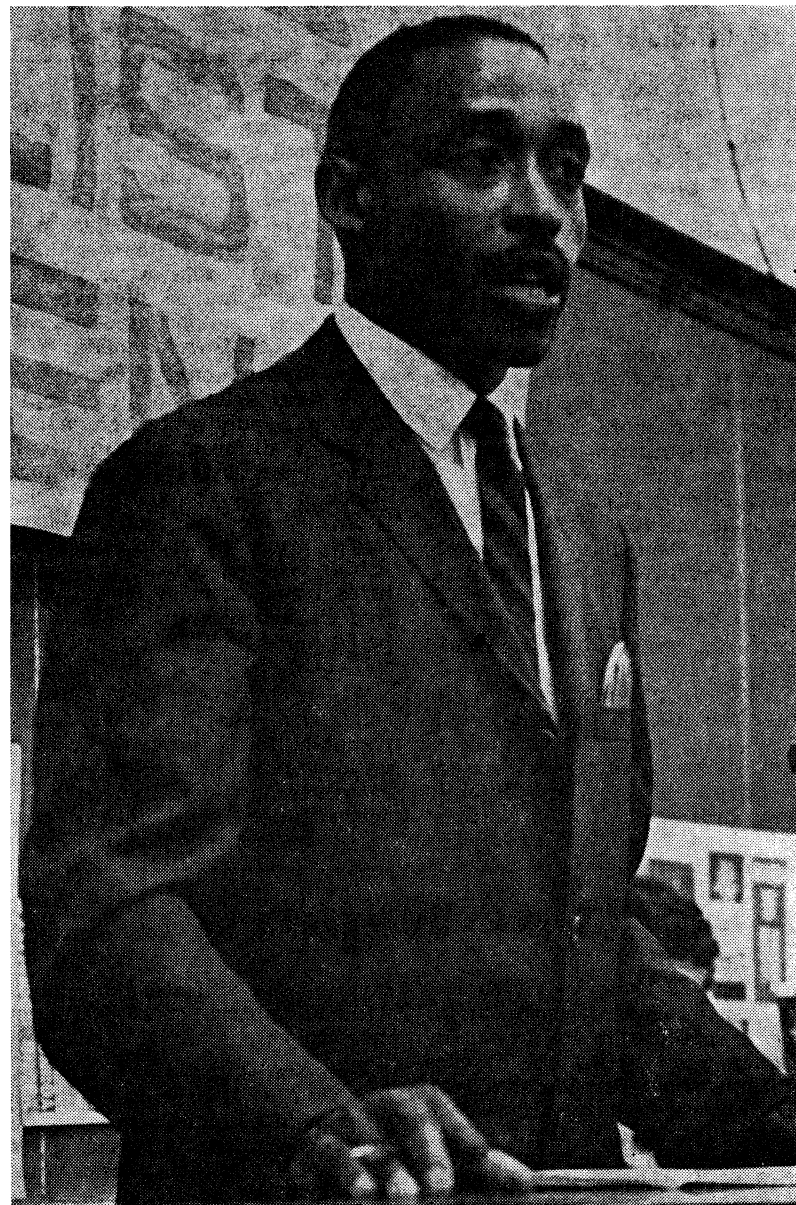
Highlighting the three day conference was a speech by John Hulett, chairman of the Lowndes County Freedom (Black Panther) Party on Friday evening. This was the largest single session with 250 in attendance. Mr. Hulett sketched the evolution of the Black Panther Party in Lowndes County, Alabama, from a small group to a party controlled by the black people of Lowndes. "For the first time," he said, "black people in Lowndes are organized to control their own destiny."

He urged black people in Harlem to form similar organizations, emphasizing the necessity of complete independence from the Democratic Party. Such an independent stand, he continued, often entails some hardships. Many individuals and groups withdrew financial support from the Black Panther Party when it became clear that the organization could not be bribed into watering down its demands and joining the Democratic Party. But, he continued, black Americans will gain full human rights only when they confront the power structure that controls the Democratic Party in this country with "organized black power."

Touching briefly on opposition to the war in Vietnam, Mr. Hulett said that young people in Lowndes are beginning to talk about the war and "of course, are opposed to the Vietnam war. It's simply a white man's war."

Mr. Hulett's address was received with rousing applause and endorsed by a collection of \$320 to help the Black Panther Party continue on its independent course.

The conference continued Saturday morning with Dick Roberts, managing editor of the *International Socialist Review*, speaking on the cold war and the economic basis of imperialism. In the second Saturday session, a tribute to Malcolm X was given by Elizabeth Barnes, national secretary of the YSA.



BLACK PANTHER LEADER. John Hulett, speaking at Young Socialist Alliance educational conference.

A third session on Saturday was addressed by Barry Sheppard, the managing editor of the *Militant*, on the role of radical youth in the antiwar movement, and the 1968 elections.

After a highly successful party on Saturday night the conference re-convened Sunday morning. At

this final session, Lew Jones, national chairman of the YSA, presented an analysis of the recent CIA exposures. These exposures, he said, should not come as a surprise. They merely reveal the role of the CIA as an arm of an anti-communist government. The way to end such infringements on the basic rights of citizenship is to join with the YSA in working to establish a socialist United States, he said.

Berkeley Police Caught in Action

In Berkeley, Calif., a new element has been added to the upcoming city elections. It was revealed on March 3 that the local police department has been using "undercover" cops to tear down posters for socialist candidates. The exposure was discovered by the Socialist Campaign Committee.

Three weeks ago mayoralty candidate Peter Camejo of the Socialist Workers Party, received a phone call from University of California student Hank Louck. He said he saw a man in a late model blue and white Ford pulling down socialist posters reading "Nationalize PG & E and Pacific Telephone" from telephone poles. Louck got the license number of the car.

Members of the Socialist Campaign Committee, which is supporting the SWP campaign, took on the job of tracking down the car, and on Feb. 25 it was found parked in an alley behind the Berkeley Police Station. When Brian Shannon, socialist candidate for city council, questioned officer Larry Olson on the mysterious car, he was told, "That is an undercover car." Olson elaborated by saying, "When work of an undercover nature has to be done that is one of the cars used."

Shannon asked what was undercover about tearing down campaign posters, but Olson refused to comment.

These latest revelations came on the heels of a series of exposures by Jerry Rubin, mayoralty candidate of the "Campus Movement For a New America," which brought to light infiltration of student groups in the Bay Area by "undercover" police.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* reported on Feb. 18, "Berkeley police infiltrated University of California leftist political groups, including the Vietnam Day Committee, over the years, Chief William Beal said yesterday. He also said the department's two-man intelligence unit . . . conducted routine surveillance of rallies and demonstrations on the campus."

Jerry Rubin charged that a cop using the alias "Jim Majors" infiltrated the top circles of the VDC in 1965 and that his disguise was only recently exposed when he was spotted in uniform.

The *Chronicle* reported that, "Berkeley police declined to comment on this incident beyond confirming it."

Federal Spies

Even the long arm of the CIA is involved, in complicity with University of California officials, in keeping a close watch on student radicals. The *Daily Californian*, UC student newspaper, reported on Feb. 22 that a university official admitted that, "About 10 times every day the University allows federal security agencies to see students' files without the students' permission or knowledge."

"His office, Registrar Clinton Gilliam said yesterday, allows agencies like the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to see students' grades and other information."

The *Californian* further reported that, "Judy Dewing, a secretary in the Registrar's office who 'pulls the files' for the agents when they come in, said that . . . sometimes as many as 30 agents a day come into her office looking for information . . ."

"Records there, she said, often included evaluations of students by high school counselors and other 'informal' records."

"She said a partial list of agencies which use the files in the Registrar's office would include:

Air Force, Central Intelligence Agency, Civil Service, Coast Guard, Counter Intelligence, Defense Department;

"Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration Service, Internal Revenue Service, Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, Office of Federal Investigation, Treasury Department, the Post Office and the State Department."

Contenders for Mayor in the approaching April 4 Berkeley elections include Peter Camejo, backed by the Socialist Workers Party; Jerry Rubin, former VDC leader running independent; incumbent Republican Mayor Wallace Johnson; and Fred Huntley, described as a "rightist" by the conservative *Berkeley Gazette*.

Program

Camejo is running on a platform that calls for an end to the war in Vietnam, elimination of unemployment, abolishing the racism inherent in the present system and the nationalizing of "PG and E," the big Bay Area utilities company. He calls for independent working class and Negro political action, and socialism.

Rubin is running in opposition to the war in Vietnam, and calls for abolishing the Berkeley Police Department's "intelligence division." He advocates finding a political expression for San Francisco's "hippy" culture, saying "I want to bring this new movement into the political world."

The Socialist Workers Party has also put forward a slate for other offices that includes Jaimey Allen, Ove Aspoy and Brian Shannon for City Council; Ernest Erlbeck for Board of Education; and Paul Montauk for Mayor of Oakland.

Socialists File For Ballot Spot In Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, March 1 — Socialist Workers Party candidates for Mayor and Board of Education filed today for a place on the ballot. Bill Onasch is the party's candidate for Mayor, and Larry Seigle for Board of Education.

Bill Onasch, 24, is a leading activist in the antiwar movement. He is editor of the *Vietnam Crisis*, the biweekly newsletter of the Minnesota Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Larry Seigle is a founding member of the same antiwar committee, and is also active in the University of Minnesota CEWV. He is 21 years old, and is the Minnesota organizer of the Young Socialist Alliance.

Onasch said today that his campaign would "give voters a chance to cast a vote against the illegal, immoral and unjust war in Vietnam."

NEW YORK

A Tribute to A. J. Muste

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L. A. Candidate Gives Position

William Hathaway, socialist candidate for Board of Education in Los Angeles, spoke to over 200 people at an open air forum in Westlake Park on March 5.



William Hathaway

Hathaway scored the war in Vietnam as a major threat to any advance in the field of education. He calls for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, and the use of funds now spent on war, for education.

Hathaway, endorsed by the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance, confronted two of his opponents before the Militant Labor Forum on March 3. Sharing the platform were Dr. Frank Lindenfeld of the Southern Californians for New Politics and Daniel Troy of the Socialist Party. All three are candidates for Los Angeles Board of Education, office No. 7.

Ghetto Schools

In his March 3 "campaigning for socialism" column in the *Los Angeles Free Press*, Hathaway put forward some ideas for ghetto school reform:

"As an immediate step toward motivation for ghetto school children to study, racial and ethnic groups in the school system should have the determining voice on education in their areas. Texts by Afro-Americans and Mexican-

Americans should be used and their history accurately taught. This would be black power in education."

Commenting on the general problem of racism and ghetto life in American society, Hathaway wrote, "The basic reason for the demoralization of the ghetto student lies in the relationship of black people to capitalist society as a whole. This society has little to offer white workers and even less to Afro-Americans, who have more of the status of colonial subjects than of U.S. citizens . . ."

"The most serious, immediate problem that faces the Los Angeles ghetto is the need for jobs. There is a hopelessness that overwhelms a man when his repeated efforts to find a job come to nothing. There is the feeling that society has turned its back on him. These feelings quickly extend to the ghetto school children."

The *Free Press* column is paid for by supporters of the campaign. Contributions can be sent to: Hathaway Campaign Committee, 1702 E. 4th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90033.