

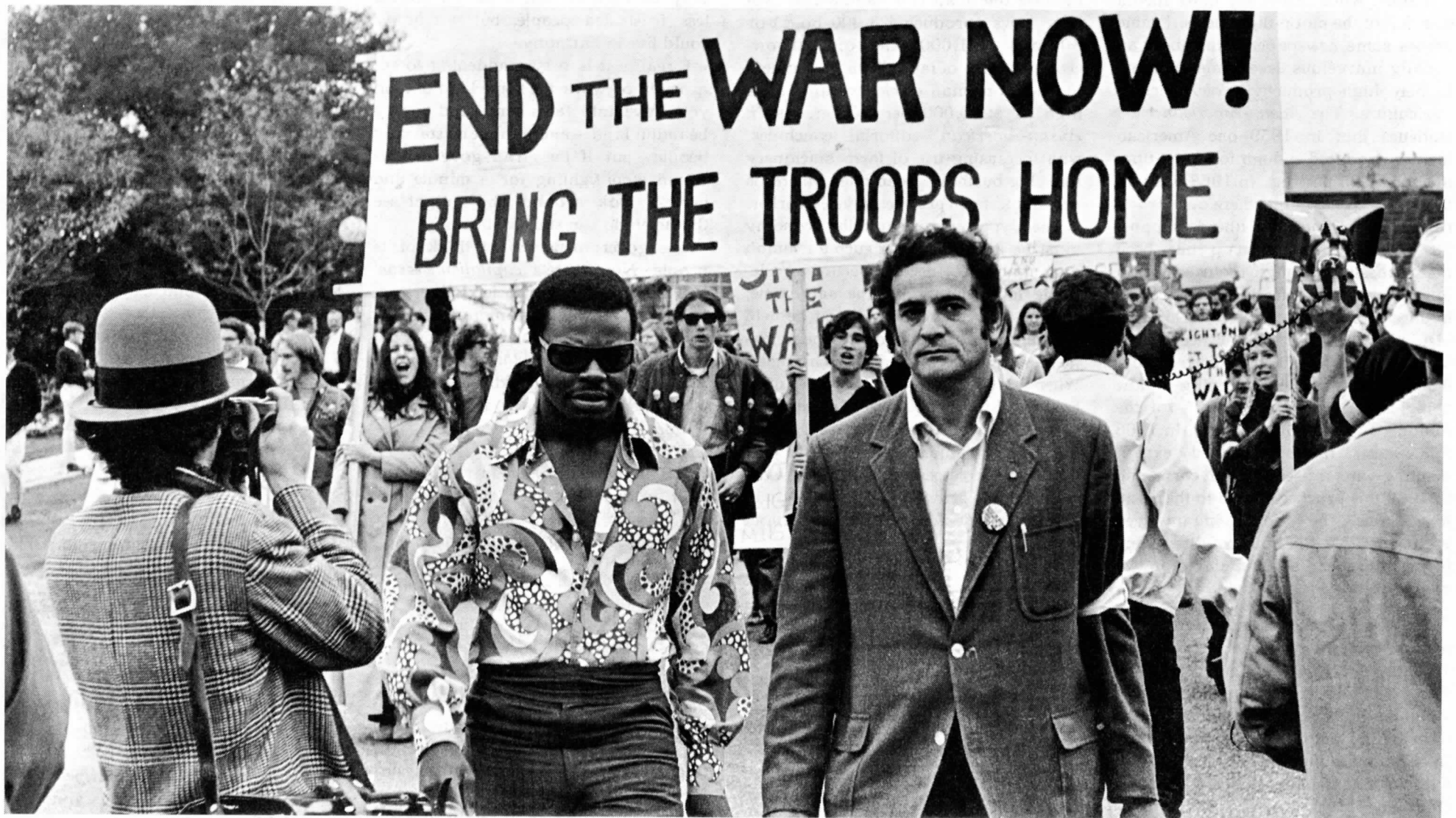
THE MILITANT

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Student Mobilization Committee
presses fall antiwar offensive

—page 10—

15,000 in Ann Arbor march against war



Photos by David Katz

FOOTBALL AND ANTIWAR FANS. Ex-Pvt Andrew Pulley of Ft. Jackson GIs United (left) and Prof. Sidney Peck, co-chairman of New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, were joined

by 15,000 football fans at University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in march to public square for rally against the Vietnam war. See story page 3.

New York's Lindsay another Daley?

Scores ballot-ban move

New York, N. Y.

"Move over; here comes Big John!"

Mayor Lindsay's challenge to the socialist candidates for mayor puts Big John in the company of Mayor Daley of Chicago and Mayor Joe Barr of Pittsburgh. It's big boss politics with a "they don't have a chance to win anyway" attitude. He forgets the socialists have a *right* to be on the ballot!!

Solidarity,

Sheldon Ramsdell

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.

Food production and hunger, a growing contradiction

Austin, Texas

A short while before the mass media was full of the moon-flight news, I came across some newspaper items about an equally marvelous development: the extremely high productivity of American agriculture. The *Austin-American* cited statistics that in 1959 one American farmer produced enough food and fiber to support 25 persons. In 1968 this had improved to the point where one farmer raised enough food and fiber to support 48 persons. Such a jump has been made possible through the use of farm machinery and scientific advances in fertilizers, seeds, etc. New techniques also play a major role. Fifteen years ago, southern rice farmers tried sowing from the air. Such air-seeding is now being used to sow about 90% of the nation's 2.1 million rice acres. In 1968 midwestern farmers started experimenting with air-seeding for corn, and in 1969 this practice spread to the planting of oats. The labor saving involved is considerable. Six hours of air-seeding is the equivalent of three days for two men to seed a 300-acre field.

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

Another side of the picture is revealed by looking at employment figures for hired farm workers. Employment of farm workers rose, for the first time in five years, during 1967 to 3.1 million. However, in 1968 the farm work force again went down, hitting 2.9 mil-

lion. Fewer workers are needed now because *one* man can handle 200 two-litter sows (producing 3,000 hogs) or 80 cows or 1,000 cattle or 720 row-cropped acres of land. Total investment for such one-man efficiency can run as high as \$250,000 per worker. As an *Austin-American* editorial concludes, with increasing use of farm machinery and big-business techniques, there is no limit to farm productivity per worker.

The dynamics of capitalist economy must be given credit for such a triumph over mankind's need to secure an adequate food supply. At the same time, capitalist social relations must be held accountable for the hunger, unemployment and poverty amidst such plenty. When the U.S.A. becomes the United Socialist States of America, production for profit will be replaced with production for human needs, and the phenomenal successes of American agriculture will provide basic food and clothing needs for peoples throughout the world.

Evelyn Sell

Dispossessed shouldn't fight dispossessor?

Irvington, N.J.

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

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

Israel is occupying a small fraction

The Lord's will?

Chicago, Ill.

You show by your newspaper that you are pro-Al Fatah and anti-Zionist! Why? The Lord gave us that land (Read *Exodus*) and the Arabs only took it away. We took the piece of land that was left (a small portion of what the Lord gave us—and even that we had to fight for), we worked on it, built it up so that it meant something, and then the Arabs wanted to take that away!

They said they'd push us into the sea. Well, they never will. If the Arabs start working on their land as we work on ours, and stop fighting us and trying to push us into the sea, they will not only be happier, less deprived people, less frustrated people, but *maybe* we could live in harmony.

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

The government should think of its people. Now there's *capitalism*. Israel has a more socialist society. I've studied Israel through grammar school—You should take a look at it: kibbutzim, even the army, *everything!* Also if the Arabs are always picking fights and terrorizing, what do you want Israel to do, sit back?

The world is against us.

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

A. F.

of Arab lands. And the Arab governments still hold much greater land masses in proportion. Therefore the Arab guerrillas should direct their warfare against their own crooked, reactionary governments to establish a socialist democracy in their own countries. And also advise the Israelis to do the same in their country. Thus when both revolutions have been won, the Israelis and Arabs could unite in a socialist, democratic economic system.

D. A.

[It is certainly correct that the continuing existence of the refugee camps is testimony to the inability of capitalist regimes to solve the fundamental problems in the Middle East.

However, it is not "Arabs" in general who are fighting the Israeli rulers. The guerrillas are not Lebanese or Jordanians or Egyptians. They are Palestinians who were forcibly exiled from their homeland, and they are fighting the Israeli occupiers who drove them out. They are fighting for the democratic right of self-determination.

The Palestinians have the support of the masses in all the Arab countries, who react against Zionism as an instrument of the imperialism that is responsible for their oppression.

The willingness of the Arab masses to fight Zionism has begun to draw a dividing line between these masses and their bourgeois rulers, who would rather adapt to and peacefully coexist with imperialism. The inspiration of the Palestinian struggle thus serves to sharpen the class contradictions throughout the Arab world and further the entire Arab revolution.

— Editor]

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Volume 33 Number 39

Closing news date—Sept. 26

Pro...

Beverly Hills, Calif.

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

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

Power to the people!

J. C.

...Con

Sacramento, Calif.

Go fuck yourself.

R. F.

Sacramento SDS

Focus on imperialism

San Jose, Calif.

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

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

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

D. O.

JOIN THE YSA

IF YOU SUPPORT THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT, THE BLACK LIBERATION STRUGGLE, THE FIGHT FOR SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY IN EASTERN EUROPE, A SOCIALIST AMERICA, YOU BELONG IN THE YSA . . .

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600 subs in one week puts drive ahead of schedule

By BEV SCOTT
Militant Business Manager

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

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

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

serious, active group, suddenly getting tired?

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

The DeKalb local went on to make an extremely pertinent point, "We feel," they said, "that with the fall offensive and the generally accelerated radicalization it will not only be easier to get our literature out but also more vital."

The key point DeKalb stresses is that there is no contradiction between deep involvement in heightened campus activities and sub sales. Rather, "the relationship between sales and activity is intertwined."

Nor does it take an organized YSA local to get subscriptions. We received nine subs from a lone YSAer who teaches an "advanced government" class (we suspect it really is advanced) in an upstate New York high school.

Detroit is proceeding in a systematic political way in organizing its campaign. YSAers and SWPers active in particular political arenas are meeting and discussing plans for selling to the people they're working with.

"Pretty exclusive," "very brainy kids there" are among the ways people describe Bryn Mawr College. And, it can also be said, they're open to socialist ideas. Philadelphia reports: "As you can see from our sub blanks the bulk of our selling was done at Bryn Mawr College where the response was excellent."

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

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

"The response has been incredibly good. Of the 22 subs enclosed 20 came from two days at a campus literature table at Emory University. Over half were sold to people who were not able to see a sample copy of *The Militant* because we were sold out.

"People were so interested in socialist ideas that we were able to sell subs just by explaining what our ideas are and what our press deals with.

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

Right on.



Photo by David Katz

Football fans join antiwar march

15,000 in Ann Arbor join antiwar march

By MIKE SMITH

DETROIT, Sept. 21—Last weekend students at the University of Michigan and local Ann Arbor antiwar activists gave a rocket-like thrust to the upcoming fall offensive. The Ann Arbor New Mobilization Committee propelled thousands into action over what normally would have been a routine football weekend.

The only jarring feature of the weekend was acts of physical violence by SDSers against antiwar activists.

On Saturday afternoon while people inside the stadium were watching Michigan beat Vanderbilt, Mobilization activists were already gathering at the main exit gates of the stadium readying themselves to lead an antiwar march through the streets a mile and a half to a rallying spot in the middle of the campus.

People had been leafleted earlier as they entered the stadium and a sizable march was expected. But only the boldest thought that over 15,000 would join in! The march stretched some five blocks long pulling in passersby with spirited chants of "join us" and causing rock bands gathered on fraternity house lawns to go mute.

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

The rally held on the "Diag" in the center of campus, some said, was the largest ever held there in the history of the school. Ex-Pvt. Andrew Pulley of GIs United, on tour for the GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee; Dave Dellinger, a *Liberation* Editor; a spokesman for the Ann Arbor Black Berets, and others addressed the rally. Local politicians who had previously declined to endorse the rally then wanted to be placed on the packed speakers' list.

The previous Friday a teach-in was held which filled an auditorium to well over its capacity of 4,500. Robben Fleming, University of Michigan president, used the occasion to make a speech calling U.S. involvement in Vietnam "a colossal mistake" and recommended a staged withdrawal of troops—all but 100,000 by the end of 1970. Cautiously reading from his prepared text, he said

the university would make its 15,000-seat Events Building available for a "massive expression of opposition to the Vietnam war" and said he would urge other university officials to do likewise.

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

Motor City SDS, the Weathermen of Detroit, fresh from a number of unfortunate and harmful provocations at Detroit-area highschools, forced their way into the auditorium denouncing disruptively those who would allow Dr. Fleming the right to speak.

They were repelled quickly, only to start a few fist fights in the hall. YSAers were slandered as being accomplices of "the pig" Fleming. An onlooker was thrown bodily atop the YSA literature table, causing half of it to collapse, and a YSA member from the University of Michigan had his camera smashed.

A defense guard was formed around the table, and the Weatherman people who were obviously spoiling for a melee were told in no uncertain terms what the consequences would be if they so much as disturbed a single book. "We have respect for literature," replied a spokesman for Weatherman.

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

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

A number of workshops, including ones on imperialism, GIs, the black community, and the role of the university, followed the speeches.

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



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

Militant-Young Socialist subscription scoreboard

City	Quota	New Subs	City	Quota	New Subs
Binghamton, N.Y.	40	38	Houston, Texas	50	6
Lawrence, Kan.	30	21	Washtenaw Co., Mich.	50	6
Providence, R.I.	40	21	DeKalb, Ill.	80	9
Madison, Wis.	75	30	Seattle, Wash.	150	11
Philadelphia, Pa.	200	77	Bloomington, Ind.	30	2
Los Angeles, Calif.	275	102	Chicago, Ill.	275	15
Detroit, Mich.	275	93	Albany, N.Y.	25	1
San Francisco, Calif.	250	82	Carbondale, Ill.	25	1
Atlanta, Ga.	125	36	Antioch College, Ohio	30	1
Boston, Mass.	275	75	Austin, Texas	150	5
Cleveland, Ohio	250	66	Berkeley, Calif.	225	3
Newark, N.J.	35	9	Hayward, Calif.	40	0
New York, N.Y.	425	99	Gainesville, Fla.	35	0
Twin Cities, Minn.	200	47	Chapel Hill-Durham, N.C.	30	0
Kansas City, Mo.	30	7	East Lansing, Mich.	30	0
Champaign, Ill.	30	6	Greenville, N.Y.	25	0
San Diego, Calif.	45	9	Kent, Ohio	25	0
Washington D.C.	75	13	Logan, Utah	25	0
Phoenix, Ariz.	30	5	Portland, Ore.	20	0
St. Louis, Mo.	30	5	Lexington, Ky.	10	0
Boulder, Colo.	30	4	General	105	48
			Total	4200	953

Bolivia revolutionaries are dealt savage blows

By JOEL ABER

The Bolivian revolutionary movement has been subjected to a series of savage attacks at the hands of the military regime. Beginning in mid-July, the police and army have rounded up and jailed revolutionary leaders in a nationwide dragnet that has received little attention abroad but was reported in the Sept. 15 and Sept. 22 issues of *Intercontinental Press*.

The military clique has apparently focused its blows on the ELN (the National Liberation Army, which was led by Che Guevara until his assassination in 1967) and the POR (Revolutionary Workers Party, the Bolivian section of the Fourth International). The two revolutionary groups had been collaborating during the past year.

A dawn raid at a house in Cochabamba July 15 resulted in the arrest of Victor Guerra (Enrique Ortega), who was seriously wounded, and the death of 21-year-old Rita Emilia Valdivia, known as Maya. The secret police confiscated the body of Maya from the morgue and buried her secretly, apparently fearing student demonstrations. The two guerrilla fighters had defended themselves valiantly until they ran out of ammunition, according to the *Intercontinental Press* account.

The Bolivian press reported that Guerra announced from his hospital bed that the struggle would continue and that he is a member of the ELN.

On the afternoon of July 15, following a street battle in Cochabamba, Bolivia's third largest city, Antonio Moreno, Victor Cordova, Mario Bustamante, Beatriz Guardia and the two Campos brothers were arrested.

Moreno, a railroad worker and philo-

sophy student, and Cordova, a peasant leader, declared that they are members of the POR. Beatriz Guardia, an 18-year-old economics student, said she is a member of the ELN and reported being subjected to torture by the police.

In the city of Oruro, the two Vasquez brothers, Felipe and Elio, two prominent mine-union leaders active in the POR, were arrested and beaten until they were near death. A university professor, a university employee and a student leader, some of whom are also in the POR, were also rounded up in Oruro.

Further arrests in the mining centers of Catavi, Llallagua, Siglo Veinte and Uncia were reported July 23.

The repression has been most violent in La Paz, where hundreds of police were mobilized for the dragnet. At least nine POR members were arrested, as well as a high functionary of the state mining company, an assistant dean of the industrial engineering school and two Frenchmen, an Argentinian and a Finn.

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

All of the prisoners are being held incommunicado and some, according to their families, have been subjected to torture by suffocation, electric shock and blows to the testicles. Luis Zilveti, who police called a "kingpin" of the guerrilla movement, escaped after his arrest.

The police claim to have captured enough military hardware and provisions to supply an army unit of at least 30 men.

The press in La Paz has sensationalized the "subversive activities" of the guerrillas in an apparent attempt to justify the government's generalized repressive measures being instituted against the students, intellectuals and trade unions.

The Bolivian Student Confederation (CUB) issued a statement July 28 denouncing "before national public opinion the fact that a new repressive campaign is being unleashed, especially against the staffs and students of Bolivian universities. The revelations made by the Ministry of the Interior regarding alleged subversive activities by the ELN do not justify this ministry's violating constitutional rights and exceeding its authority to make arbitrary arrests on the pretext that persons arrested are implicated in guerrilla activities."

The student federation of San Simon accused the military dictatorship of using the guerrilla activities as a "pretext for blocking the reorganization and reunification of the trade-union movement by persecuting worker, student and peasant leaders" as well as attempting to create a witch-hunt atmosphere favorable to a coup d'etat that would "abolish the most elementary democratic freedoms" and "completely endorse" turning over the country's resources to foreign capital.

An even sharper denunciation of the latest repression came from 50 Bolivian and foreign priests, who said in part:

"We denounce the capitalist system in force in Bolivia, which is the cause of the underdevelopment, of the poverty of the Bolivian people and the poverty of

"Inti" Peredo Reported Killed

Guido "Inti" Peredo, leader of the Bolivian Army of National Liberation, was reported to have been killed in a battle with police in La Paz September 9. The announcement was made by Colonel Eufronio Padilla, minister of the interior.

Padilla said Peredo was surrounded together with two companions in a house in the Bolivian capital. According to Padilla, Peredo was killed when a grenade he had thrown exploded prematurely. The two men with him were wounded and both were captured. One was said to be Fernando Martinez, described as a representative of the Cuban press agency, Prensa Latina.

The September 11 Paris daily *Le Monde* seemed to credit the report as accurate. It printed a biographical note describing Peredo as one of the last surviving comrades of Che Guevara. Peredo refused to go

into exile with the rest of the survivors of Che's guerrilla organization in 1967 when Che was killed. *Le Monde* gave Peredo's age as forty-two. It said that he had decided to shift to a tactic of urban guerrilla warfare and that American-trained special units had been used to track him down.

In a recent declaration made public only a week before the report of his death, Peredo acknowledged setbacks to the guerrilla movement, but called for intensification of the struggle:

"The guerrillas will renew the struggle," he said, "which will be long and cruel and even more violent than in 1967."

Bolivian President Adolfo Siles Salinas issued a reply September 5 saying that the Bolivian army would "respond blow for blow to the guerrillas."

the miners in particular. We repeat our denunciation of the violations of trade-union rights in the mines. These violations systematically prevent the mine workers from achieving their just social demands.

"We denounce the permanent system of repressions imposed on the country's big mines . . . which has transformed these mining centers into virtual con-

centration camps."

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

The ELN and POR have not yet made any official statements on the arrests. These organizations, while suffering a severe blow, have not been destroyed. And the struggle continues.

IN PASSING

Radical symposium in Liberation

The August-September *Liberation* contains a symposium on "The Movement Ten Years from Now," which is more like a series of analyses by the nine contributors on where the radical movement is at now. The contributors include Jack Newfield, Noam Chomsky, Staughton Lynd and Arthur Waskow.

They emphasize the widespread need in the movement for political seriousness and a willingness on the part of movement participants to discuss ideas and learn from each other's successes and failures. And this is welcome considering the extent to which these seemingly elementary lessons have not been universally absorbed.

Beyond that, however, the symposium suggests that some of the contributors have elementary lessons to learn themselves.

Bob Cook, for example, castigates white radicals for championing the nationalism of blacks, the Vietnamese, etc. while not promoting what he conceives as a valid white nationalism. By this he seems to mean those aspects of white American tradition and culture that have progressive features.

He seems to miss entirely the key aspect of nationalism of an oppressed people having revolutionary significance. Nor does he comprehend the need for whites, without gainsaying what is valid in their tradition, to develop not a nationalist but an internationalist outlook.

Julius Lester points out that the movement has broadened in recent years to include a lot of people who are not members of any type of organization.

It "is exemplified by the high school dropout who knows why he's not in school, the long-haired youth whose life is lived in the streets, college students, SDS organizers, winos, blacks in dashikis and blacks in suits and blacks in black leather jackets and on and on and on. Indeed, most of the people who now consider themselves to be part of 'the movement' do not belong to any organization."

Although he doesn't spell it out, Lester seems to see the lack of adherence to a program and organization by many on the left as a virtue, not a defect.

Pervading many of the articles is confusion of Stalinism with Leninism. Mark Naison, who is active in New York Regional SDS, identifies Leninism with Stalinism and says he's for it; Bob Cook makes the same identification and says he's against it.

Cook equates Lenin's concept of democratic centralism with Stalin's perversion of the concept into bureaucratic centralism and rejects both.

Carl Oglesby states that Marxism-Leninism is a necessity for revolutionary strategy, but only because something better hasn't yet been discovered. And in his view, something better ought to be discovered forthwith.

* * *

The July-August *Leviathan* has an excellent article by Todd Gitlin on the social and political impact of TV. The article examines both the negative and positive effects that television has on the radical movement and on mass consciousness.

Gitlin points out that television is a bourgeois institution and as such consciously attempts to combat the radical movement: "But the ethic of 'covering the action' is at odds with the media's interest in social stability.

"Sometimes they realize it and adjust the ethic accordingly, as in the decision play down or eliminate unintended contradictions: TV helped turn the population against the Vietnam war. Daily coverage, over a period of five years, with steadily climbing body-counts and repetitious battle scenes in slogging geographical obscurity, beamed the unmistakable message that the war was unwinnable.

"But of course no one can comprehend the war through TV; and the awesome facts of bombing raids, the destruction of villages, refugee camps, etc., are fragmented and denatured by their juxtaposition to Excedrin and lip-stick commercials; the other side of the war-weariness is general stupefaction."

—MALACHI CONSTANT

Veteran socialist dies in Atlanta

By CLIFF CONNER

ATLANTA—A memorial meeting was held here Sept. 14 for Harry Herzog, a founder of Atlanta's movement against the Vietnam war and a long-time socialist. He died of a heart attack at his home Aug. 25 at the age of 57.

Herzog had been a member of the Socialist Party in New York City in the early '30s. Dissatisfied with the factionalism within the SP, he left it in 1934, but considered himself a socialist until his death. He took a consistently principled socialist position on electoral politics, never giving support to any Democratic or Republican candidate. He was extremely generous in donating his time and talents as a commercial artist and printer in support of the Socialist Workers Party candidate for the U.S. Senate in 1968 and in support of Linda Jenness' present campaign for mayor of Atlanta.

Herzog's chief concern in recent years had been opposing the war in Vietnam. He had also been active in the civil rights movement, and had been instrumental in founding Atlanta's underground newspaper, the *Great Speckled Bird*. He was always the first to come to the defense of the civil liberties of anyone in the movement, regardless of political differences he may have had with him.

Is Nixon trying to pull a 'concessions' swindle on antiwar movement?

By GUS HOROWITZ

"President Nixon is now applying to the antiwar students the same tactics he tried on the Vietcong, and with the same results. He is making limited concessions and he is being asked for unconditional surrender."

With these words, James Reston of the *New York Times* aptly assessed on Sept. 21 what's happening to the latest ruling-class gambits to disarm the antiwar movement. People are not being fooled by the latest token troop withdrawals or the "halt" in the November and December draft calls. All indications point to an intensification of antiwar activity this fall.

Nixon's draft reduction ploy is a patent fraud. Last year 296,000 men were drafted. This year, counting the November-December "halt," the total will be 290,400—almost exactly the same. And the orders to Vietnam continue. Nixon merely scheduled high draft calls earlier in the year so that he could announce a "suspension" now—accompanied, naturally, by well-publicized

The ruling class survives 'war' by Bay Area SDS

By GEORGE JOHNSON

SAN FRANCISCO — SDS "brought the war home" in an action to protest the International Industrial Conference that met here Sept. 15-19, but it did not quite turn out as the Weathermen apparently expected.

It certainly sounded "militant" enough at first. Under the general slogan, "Kick the ass of the ruling class," the action's organizers first proclaimed they would keep the distinguished imperial industrialists from holding their meeting.

Later, though, the Weathermen changed this to the declaration that they would keep the conference from meeting "in peace." They also revised their initial plans for "militant confrontations," when they recognized that the 500 people who turned out for the first part of the action on Sept. 15 were just not enough to defy an illegal police order to march on the sidewalk rather than in the street. And the SDS leaders suddenly began to bill the final demonstration on Sept. 18, which drew between 300 and 400 participants, as a "legal, peaceful mass action."

SDS refused to discuss possible Student Mobilization Committee cosponsorship of the IIC action on the grounds that the SMC is not "anti-imperialist enough."

While Weathermen may indulge the fantasy that "Kick the ass of the ruling class" is a somehow more "anti-imperialist" slogan than "Bring the troops home now," it is a fact that the troop slogan can mobilize far greater numbers in anti-imperialist action: The demonstration here last Aug. 21 against Nixon and South Korean puppet President Park Chung Hee, which was sponsored by SDS and the SMC and cosponsored by SDS and the Asian Coalition, brought out 5,000 people to demand "Bring the GIs home now from Vietnam and Korea."

fanfare, timed to coincide with the mass antiwar demonstrations and calculated to gain confidence in the administration's conduct of the war.

"We're simply buying time," a Pentagon official candidly told William Beecher of the *Times*, "on the installment plan." (Sept. 21)

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

"The 'installment plan' refers to a whole series of carefully sequenced announcements—on troop withdrawals from Vietnam, on military spending decreases, on draft reform and reductions in draft calls—all geared in part at least to establish a mood of confidence that the administration is moving slowly, seriously, conspicuously in the right direction."

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

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

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

●"Especially over the last 18 months both administrations have tried desperately to prove to the enemy that they can preserve enough public support for the war at home to hold out in battle and in the bargaining for an 'honorable settlement.'" (Frankel, Sept. 20)

●"If Mr. Nixon is to convince Hanoi that time is no longer its chief ally, that the Vietnam war, while not by any means popular, can be made bearable for the majority of Americans, he must master the strident voices of protest. And the most strident of all are on the college campuses." (Beecher, Sept. 21)

●"Thus he [Nixon] has embarked on a series of withdrawals designed to tranquilize public opinion and persuade Hanoi that the United States is truly capable of extending the war indefinitely. . ." (Semple, Sept. 21)

●"The White House has made no secret that it is hopeful the new Vietnam withdrawals together with draft reductions may for another few months at least placate critics on the campus, in Congress, and elsewhere. . ." (Beecher, Sept. 18)

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



How long?

enough to provoke continued dissent and criticism. With that many men still there, the weekly casualty rate will probably still be high." (Smith, Sept. 21)

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

●"It has been a bitter circle with no end in sight. What was designed to punish or lure the enemy into a more conciliatory mood has tended to raise doubts at home about the value of further sacrifice. What was designed to appease the public at home has tended to stiffen the enemy's determination to wait for a further American collapse. . . and in dealing with a critical public, Mr. Nixon is finding that every move yields only cries for more of the same." (Frankel, Sept. 20)

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

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

He got an immediate answer. David Hawk, coordinator of the Oct. 15 Vietnam Moratorium Committee, said that students would "see through this cynical

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

And, speaking for the militant student "firebrands," Carol Lipman, executive secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee, called for an all-out campaign against Nixon's war, for demonstrations every where he goes, culminating in the mass march in Washington, Nov. 15. "There'll be no peace for Nixon," she said, "until all the troops are home. We're going to do the same to him that we did to Johnson."

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

Michigan SWP files petitions for 1970 race

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 19—The Socialist Workers Party filed petitions today for a position on the Michigan ballot in the 1970 general election.

A total of 19,585 signatures were submitted from 12 counties.

The party has been on the ballot in Michigan since 1948. In the 1968 Presidential election, it ran Fred Halstead for President and Paul Boutelle for Vice President.

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

The factors promoting political consciousness

Is U.S. radicalization only tempo

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

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

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

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

tries under capitalist domination.

In light of this resistance, the capitalists have often had to vary and readjust their tactics to fit the changing relationship of forces. When they could get away with it, they have moved ahead mercilessly to crush any mass revolts which threatened their system. On the other hand, when they have been met with strong resistance—as in 1961 in Cuba—they have had to draw back and readjust their timetable for counter-revolution.

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

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

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

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

This domestic economic boom, which has been especially strong during the past decade, has been fueled by war spending and the economic boom taking place in the other industrially advanced imperialist countries. Monetary and fiscal manipulation, coupled with a willingness to run the risks inherent in continuous inflation, have also helped to maintain the boom.

But even in the sphere of the domestic economy, U.S. capitalists are beginning to face problems. Continued inflation is undermining the role of the dollar as an international currency, and the U.S. faces increased competition from other capitalist nations such as Germany and Japan, which have rebuilt their economies and modernized their technology since the war.

These problems are exerting heavy pressure on the American capitalists to slow down the economy, to increase the level of unemployment and to reduce real wages so they are more in line with the wages paid by foreign

competitors. In other words, the measures which the capitalists are considering to solve their present economic problems can only serve to heat up the class struggle at home.

The rise of revolutionary black nationalism and the development of the most deep-going revolt of black people in the history of this country constitute

whole new generation of youth—black and white—and thus opened the way for the massive response which developed against the Vietnam war.

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

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

The moon feat has highlighted this contradiction between the vast potential of American technology and the inability of the capitalist system to cope with the most elementary problems. On the very day they reached the moon, the capitalists couldn't manage to get the trains running between Long Island and New York.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Last January Genest wrote to his wife that "I just get so mad at the U.S., so mad that the government is subjecting its men to this type of life. Why don't we just mind our business? I don't like to think about it. I just get too angry."

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

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

"One step we almost forgot - a re-pollution room to prepare them for earth atmosphere again"



one of the most explosive challenges to the capitalist system today.

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

With the development of black nationalism, the questioning went further. The mass struggles of Afro-Americans laid the groundwork for a change in political sensitivity and outlook of a

Black pickets demand jobs in St. Paul construction

By DAVID KEIL

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

The committee's chairman, Evan Anderson, said that the group, mostly young black workers, is demanding fair practices by all parties involved—the city, the Fred Martini and Kamisch construction companies, and the nearly all-white union. He emphasized that the movement is not aimed against the white workers. The construction companies are receiving money from the city, state and federal governments. They are coresponsible. But discrimina-

tion in the union must stop. All-white crews are working in the black community for a white-owned company. This situation is detrimental to the community's interests, especially while so many blacks are jobless.

The committee has filed suit against Mayor Byrne demanding jobs and fair employment throughout St. Paul and enforcement of the existing antidiscrimination laws. It has appealed for pickets to join picketing the site at Milton St. and Dayton Ave.

There, blacks attempted to peacefully shut down the site. Ten were arrested on Sept. 11, and 13 more the next day. The 23 will be tried Sept. 19 for disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, and illegal assembly. Meanwhile, 10 cops are guarding the site, where about half as many workers are toiling. The city is spending taxpayers' money for such "law and order" to protect the company. Money for bail and fines should be sent to: the Rev. Denzil A. Carty, 465 Mackubin, St. Paul, Minn.

ary?

general questioning of all the accepted norms and values, which has reached into every nook and cranny of society, is an important indication of the depth and universality of these changes.

This can be seen in the movement for women's liberation, where women have begun to question their traditional role in society. It can be seen in the revolts going on within the church and in many of the professions—in the revolt, for example, of many of the younger doctors against the grossly inadequate system of medical care in this country.

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

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

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



Photo by Michael Hardy

THE TIMES THEY ARE A'CHANGING. A few years ago welfare recipients rarely protested degrading conditions under which they are forced to

live. Demonstrators above were outside of N. Y. Gov. Rockefeller's offices Sept. 18 angrily denouncing new welfare cuts.

the '50s?

We are convinced for two reasons that what we are seeing is the beginning of a radicalization that will continue and deepen. One is that the roots of this crisis lie deep in the very process of the expansion of American imperialism during the past 25 years, for the expansion of the U.S. as a world power has meant that it has become more deeply involved in all the existing powder kegs of world capitalism. And, as the political resolution states, "the very measures required to halt the world revolutionary process and defend American capitalism come into increasing conflict with the ability to maintain stability and class peace at home."

Secondly, the present radicalization, which includes a deep-going revolt of the Afro-American people, is occurring in the midst of an economic boom and in the midst of an imperialist war. In other words, war and prosperity—the very things which the capitalists have utilized in the past to buy off, stifle or repress revolutionary struggles—have

lost their effectiveness.

The problem before the American ruling class today is not how to stimulate some kind of war-induced economic boom to pacify a restless population. On the contrary, they are looking for the ways and means to depress the real wages of American workers so they can prevent a disastrous inflationary crisis.

Similarly, they are not looking for any new wars in order to whip the American people into a patriotic fervor. The problem they have is how to continue the present war without deepening the radicalization stimulated by that very phenomenon.

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

The perspective therefore is not one of a major reversal of the radicalization,

but rather an increasing class polarization. There will be a continuing tendency in the coming period for a breakdown of the relative equilibrium that has been characteristic of the heyday of American capitalism. This will mean an increasing strain on the two-party system.

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

I want to stress one point here. We use the term, *class* polarization, and not, polarization in general. The basic split which will take place in American society will not occur along some sort of general right-left or liberal-conservative division in the American population. It will be reflected in the growing incapacity of the American ruling class to keep national minorities and working people in thrall to the twin capitalist parties which have been so effective until now in hamstringing social struggles.

Alliance for Labor Action opens Ga. organizing drive

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

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

Although the ALA organizing drive began officially in mid-September, preliminary action took place much earlier when ALA officials met with 200 Atlanta shop stewards to ask their help in recruiting rank-and-file members to assist paid organizers. The IBT says it will throw as many as 30 organizers into the campaign. The UAW has assigned four top organizers and plans to hire a dozen local union leaders as special

organizers. The ICW already has 10 organizers in the area assigned to the new drive.

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

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

* * *

The seeming victory which the United Steelworkers won in an arbitration decision concerning coverage of workers, both maintenance and production, by incentive pay, is so enmeshed in legal gobbledygook that it will be a long time before any steel worker actually collects any real green money. According to the Sept. 11 *Wall Street Journal*,

The National Picketline

the Simkin arbitration panel award is currently yielding only "confusion and frustration" in the steelworkers' ranks.

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

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

Another USW grievance committee member summed up the Simkin award thus: "Except for arbitration at the end,

and that could take years, this other stuff is the same as it has been."

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

* * *

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

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

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

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

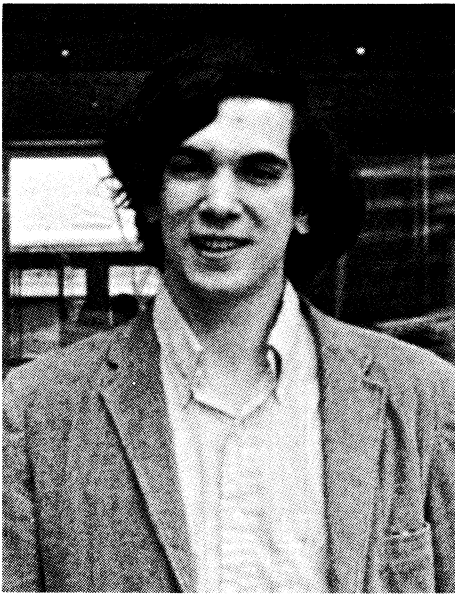
—MARVEL SCHOLL

Harpur freshmen get novel orientation

By PETER GELLERT

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

Some parents apparently didn't want their sons and daughters to hear such things. Many of the parents departed before the talk was over, some with their children in tow. One irate father was overheard to mutter, "It's a disgrace . . . damn communist." But the



Gary Wurtzel

general reaction of the new students seemed to be summed up by his daughter's angry comment: "I wanted to stay. They dragged me out. I dug what he said."

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

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

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

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

Blacks, Puerto Ricans face battle

Queens College officials attack

By MIRTA VIDAL

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

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

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

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

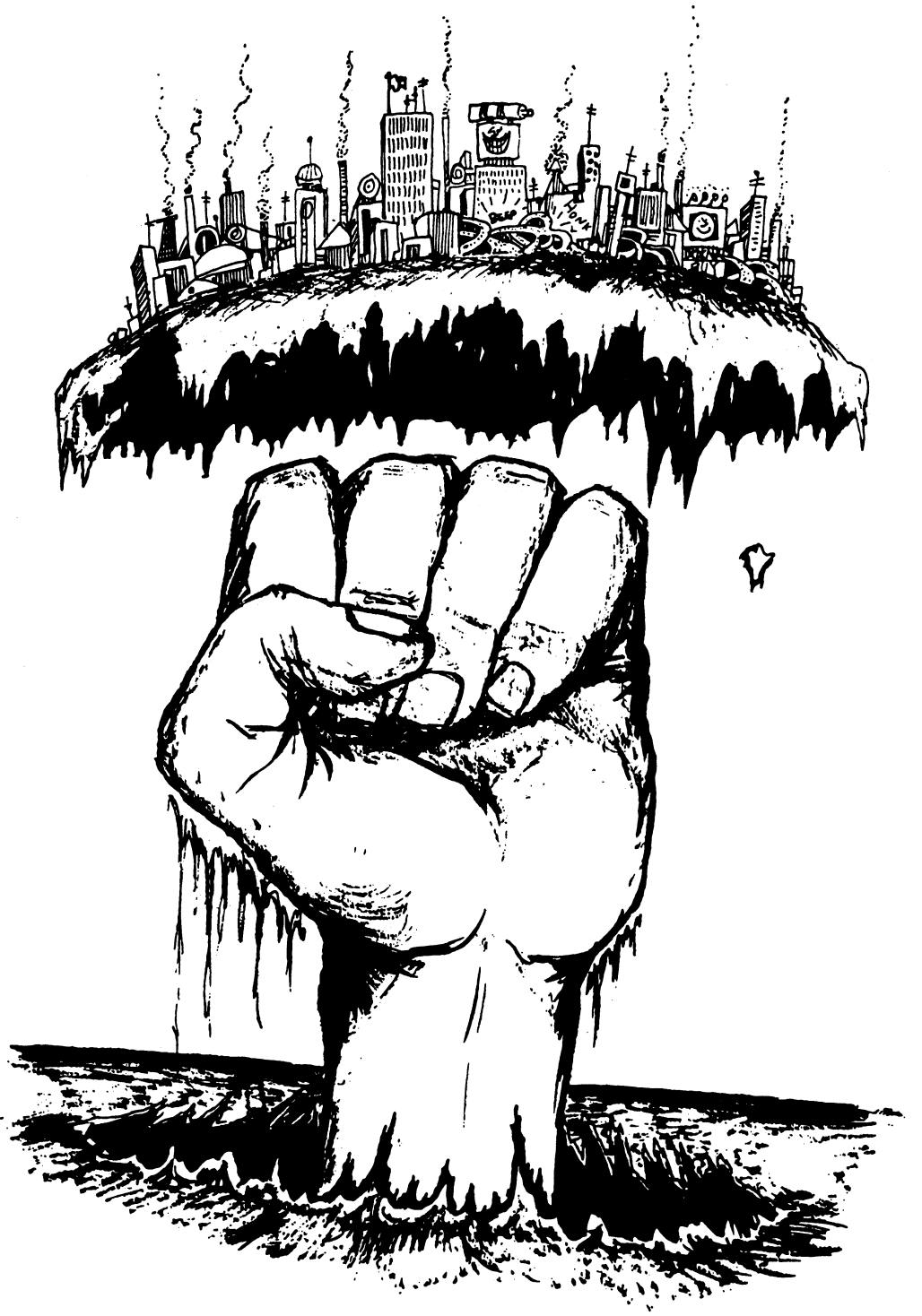
On Sept. 14, four other qualified

teachers who had been selected by SEEK several months earlier were denied permission to teach by Hartle.

On Sept. 12, Dean Hartle, anticipating the reaction of the SEEK Coalition, obtained a court injunction barring SEEK students and faculty from "creating disturbances or disorders" which "interfere with the educational process" of the college. The injunction includes the names of the 25 active leaders of the Black and Puerto Rican Student, Teacher, Counselor Coalition and a blanket clause which can be applied to anyone violating the injunction. It also makes Sam Anderson liable for arrest if he appears on campus. The supreme court of New York has since asked the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be extended. The threat that the injunction may be extended indefinitely now confronts the SEEK Coalition.

The Black and Puerto Rican Student, Teacher, Counselor Coalition is fighting back. Further actions will depend on the development of the struggle, but they will be aimed at both the courts and the Queens College administration. Since the SEEK students and faculty members are being denied their constitutional rights, it is not only possible but indispensable for broad support to be mobilized in their behalf on the campus and in the community.

The SEEK Coalition has already taken steps in this direction. On Sunday, Sept. 21, a meeting was called to discuss the issues with SEEK parents, students and other interested members of the black and Puerto Rican communities.



Space City News/LNS

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

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

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

This begins to add up. "In 1920 the citizens of this country were throwing away 100 billion pounds per year; today the amount is more than 720 billion pounds per year—not including 6 trillion pounds of mineral and agricultural solid wastes. By 1985, household wastes alone will amount to an estimated 1.25 trillion pounds per year."

The trend is indicated by what happened after modernization of the beer bottle. Before 1938, you returned the empty and got a refund. Then came the first "no deposit, no return" bottle.

In 1958, more than 1 billion beer bottles were made to be thrown away. "By 1970, the estimated combined beer and soft-drink use will exceed 12 billion nonreturnable bottles. That's 33 million bottles a day."

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

American garbage contains "ferrous and nonferrous metals valued at more than \$1 billion" annually. "Fly ash

from incinerators weighs about 20 pounds for every ton of refuse incinerated, and contains enough silver and gold to be comparable to a normal mine assay in the West."

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

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

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

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Big march celebrates Chicano Day in Denver

By ORRIN BROWN

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

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

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

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

The marchers massed for a rally on the State Capitol grounds. Speakers included local student leaders and a

Mexican student, Salvador Herrera Gomez, who brought solidarity greetings from Mexico. The speakers focused on the need for unity and on the Chicano educational demands.

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

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

Emilio Zapata Dominguez of the Crusade for Justice said at the rally, "These kids were fantastic, and they deserve a lot of credit." In addition to Hernandez and La Forette, Dominguez mentioned particularly that "Al Sanchez at Lincoln and Linda Bustos at Adams City did a great job. And there were a lot more."

Corky Gonzales pretty well summed up the day in his speech at the rally. "I think that everyone thought it couldn't be done," he said. "But when you look out and see the sea of beautiful faces you know that the Chicano people have done it. Thousands of Chicano youth walked out today. They walked out because it is their holiday."

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



Photo by Marianne Hernandez

CHICANO DAY. This observer apparently took day off from rabbit hunting for Chicano Day celebration in Denver. The young people (below) set the pace in the demonstration and the young man above seems to be doing the same.



Photo by Bill Stephens

SMC national roundup: fall antiwar offensive off to a fast start

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

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

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

On Sept. 20, about 100 high school students representing 20 different high schools in the Boston area took part in a high school Student Mobilization Committee "Antiwar Basic Training Day" at Boston University, with antiwar films, workshops and speakers on the fall antiwar offensive. High schoolers are meeting this Friday to map plans for the fall offensive in their schools.

Meanwhile a new adult antiwar coalition has been launched in Boston. On Sept. 15 over 50 people representing the broadest range of antiwar forces ever assembled here met at the headquarters of the American Friends Service Committee. They heard a national report on the fall antiwar actions by the Rev. Richard Fernandez of the steering committee of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

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

Conn. school to shut down

By MARK FRIEDMAN

POMFRET, Conn.—After students discussed the Oct. 15 moratorium with the headmaster of the Pomfret School here, he has agreed to suspend all classes for the day, thereby, in effect,

shutting down the school. The newly formed SMC plans to leaflet the nearby town and factories in the morning and hold a teach-in during the afternoon.

SMC organizes at Tufts

MEDFORD, Mass.—After its first meeting of more than 50 students, the Tufts University SMC has already been allocated an office, a typewriter and mimeograph and is striving for a university budget subsidy for the march on Washington. Previous to the meeting Joe Cole, formerly of Ft. Jackson GIs United, addressed an SMC-sponsored meeting of over 200.

Largest political meeting in recent years at Clark

By ALAN EINHORN

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

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

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

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

Georgia State SMC initiated

By ANDY ROSE

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

The newly formed SMC is the first antiwar group at Georgia State in more

500 student presidents, editors support Oct. 15 moratorium

SEPT. 23—A big doorbell and accompanying caption, "PRESS BUTTON TO END WAR," catches the eye of anyone leafing through the "Week in Review" section of the Sept. 21 *New York Times*. The full-page ad, sponsored by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, informs the public, "On Oct. 15, students and faculty all over America will leave their classes for one day to ring doorbells and talk to their fellow Americans about the madness of Vietnam."

The advertisement announces that nearly 500 student-government presidents and campus editors have signed the official call for the moratorium.

David Hawk of the Moratorium Committee predicts that 400 campuses will be shut down Oct. 15, and publicity for the shut-down is just beginning to go into high gear.

The Sept. 23 *New York Post* reported that the newly formed National Association of Black Students "wholeheartedly supports" and plans to take part in the moratorium actions around the country, according to Gwen Patton, coordinator of the black student organization.

The presidents of Rutgers University and the University of Michigan have pledged to make their institutions' full facilities available to students for Oct. 15 antiwar actions. President Mason Gross of Rutgers even took students to task for not doing enough to end the war!

The Oct. 15 Moratorium is being built actively by the Student Mobilization Committee as part of the fall offensive against the war.

than two years. Its members are mapping plans for the October 15 Vietnam moratorium; suggestions have been made to hold an all-day teach-in and a rally with films and antiwar speakers.

New Minneapolis coalition

By LEE SMITH

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

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

Madison plans in high gear

By PATRICK QUINN

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

Committee to End the War in Vietnam and director of the New Mobe's planned Nov. 15 mass march on Washington.

The meeting overwhelmingly endorsed ambitious plans projected to implement the Student Mobilization Committee fall offensive and to send at least 10 buses to Washington Nov. 15.

Included in the fall offensive will be initiation of campus-wide referenda calling for (1) endorsement by the University of Wisconsin of immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, (2) disassociation of the university from all military research, ROTC and the Selective Service System, and (3) turning over all ROTC facilities to the campus community to use as they see fit. Most of the enthusiastic participants were incoming freshmen.

Later in the evening, representatives of some 12 Madison antiwar organizations met with Professor Peck and constituted themselves as the Madison Area Peace Action Council (MAPAC), becoming the first broad antiwar coalition here in two years.

CALENDAR

AUSTIN

50 YEARS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM. Speaker: Howard Scoggins. Fri., Oct. 3, 8:30 p.m. 1508 Guadalupe. Ausp. Militant Forum.

BOSTON

HOW TO WIN OPEN ADMISSIONS AT UNIVERSITIES. Speakers: Chuck Turner, Coordinator of Afro Institute at Northeastern U., Miguel Padilla, a leader of black and Puerto Rican student struggle at CCNY. Fri., Oct. 3, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307 (1 bl. from Mass. Ave.). Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

CHICAGO

DISINTEGRATION OF THE NEW LEFT—WHITHER SDS? Speaker: Richard Hill. Fri., Oct. 3, 7:30 p.m. 302 S. Canal. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

DETROIT

EYEWITNESS REPORT ON THE MIDDLE EAST. Speakers: Nick Medvedy, former managing editor of South End; toured Middle East for 5 weeks as guest of Al Fatah and the Jewish Agency. Abdean Jabara, recent visitor to the Middle East. Fri., Oct. 3, 8:00 p.m. 3737 Woodward. Employed 75c, unemployed and students 35c. Ausp. Militant Forum.

NEW YORK

HOW ARAB AND ISRAELI REVOLUTIONISTS VIEW THE DEVELOPING MIDEAST REVOLUTION. Speaker: Robert Langston, recently returned from a trip to the Mideast. Fri., Oct. 3, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway (nr. 18th St.) Contrib. \$1 (50c for h.s. students). Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

PHILADELPHIA

CUBA AND WOMEN'S LIBERATION. Speaker: Eva Chertov, just back from 6 years in Cuba. Fri., Oct. 3, 8:30 p.m. 686 North Broad (at Fairmount) Donation: \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.



Photo by David Fenton/LNS

FRAME-UP VICTIMS. Five of eight antiwar figures charged with "conspiracy" in connection with last summer's Democratic convention police riot (left to right: Rennie Davis, Dave Dellinger, Jerry Rubin, Lee Weiner, Abbie Hoffman). Not shown are Bobby Seale, Tom Hayden and John R. Froines. Federal Judge Julius Hoffman did his damndest to begin Chicago trial Sept. 24 in true star-chamber fashion.

He denied ordinarily routine request for postponement forwarded by chief defense attorney Charles Garry, who was undergoing surgery. The Judge also issued warrants for arrest of four other lawyers who had previously withdrawn from case. When a defense attorney objected to his procedures, Judge Hoffman told him, "Sit down, or I'll ask the marshal to escort you to your seat."

The Great Society

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

Executive pacifier—Hard-pressed executives now have something in addition to built-in bars and secretaries to relax tension. There's a boom on executive sandboxes. Abercrombie & Fitch will be putting one out in a choice of teakwood, oak or walnut. Prices begin at \$600, sand included, plus \$75 for a set of playing tools. They're also handy if you have a cat around the office.

Nonmember of the wedding—Tiny Tim, now an estimated 44, drove his manager up the wall when he inadvertently indicated he may marry Vicki Badinger, 17. The manager, who feels this could hurt his property image-wise, angrily denied any marriage plans. "Tiny Tim became very ill in Australia," he told a news conference, "and is under medication now. He doesn't know what he's saying. The girl wants to get married and he's very fond of her. The announcement is just very premature." Tiny Tim said, "I'm sorry."

Unblemished image—We don't see why Tiny Tim's manager feels marriage will mar his image. Tim's possible fiancée, who met him while he was autographing books in Wanamaker's, confided to newsmen he was wearing a band-aid at the time "and he told me it was from removing warts."

Gallows humor?—Berkeley cops frequently club and sometimes mace demonstrators. One of them was photographed shooting a fleeing person in the back. Advertisements for recruits for the Berkeley force are advised they'll be joining "the domestic peace corps."

Far-sighted—A while back we reported that executives of an ad agency had vetoed a proposed San Francisco police recruiting ad featuring the slogan: "Are you man enough to be a pig?" Actually, the *Wall Street Journal* now reports, it was vetoed by a police official who thought the word might catch on.

Point for demonstrators?—A British hog farmer gets out at the sty every night and renders a few verses of *Onward Christian Soldiers* "to keep the pigs relaxed." His plump, contented hogs have won over a thousand awards in the past five years.

Plump pups they call 'em—The Nixon administration chalked up a magnificent peoples victory in establishing a limit on fat content in hot dogs. Industry spokesmen had urged continuation of the present lack of any fat limit. The Agriculture Department favored 33 percent, which they said is the present average. The pre-World War II hot dog averaged about 19 percent fat.

A question—With hot dogs in the news, we were reminded of a recent ruling permitting the use of chicken in hot dogs without so specifying. What we were wondering is whether or not this includes feathers.

Thought for the week—"A news article in the *Times* of Sept. 15 reports that it costs about \$3 a day to care for each monkey in a cancer research project of the National Cancer Institute. While funds thus spent are beyond doubt in the interests of humanity, it strikes me as peculiar that this amounts to \$4,380 a year for a 'family' of four monkeys, well over the poverty income for a family of four humans."—Letter to the *New York Times*.

—HARRY RING

Reading for revolutionaries

On the eve of WW II

WRITINGS OF LEON TROTSKY (1939-40). Edited and with a preface by George Breitman and Evelyn Reed. Merit Publishers, 1969. \$2.45.

This collection of Trotsky's writings is taken from his work during the last year of his life. In the 11 years of his last exile from his own country, Trotsky put down on paper a vast amount of material, covering an enormous number of questions, the main purpose of which was to educate a new layer of revolutionaries in the method and politics of revolutionary Marxism.

The wide range of topics dealt with in this selection reflects the great events taking place during Trotsky's last year, especially the beginning of the second world war and the first attempt to assassinate him. Two other main sections deal with American problems and the question of an independent Soviet Ukraine. The latter is especially important in the light of events in Czechoslovakia in the last two years.

The first section, entitled "World War II, Imperialism and Stalinism," shows Trotsky at his best as an analyst of current events, as well as his ability to apply fundamental criteria in his analysis in order to predict the general course of the future.

As an example, most people, and especially those in and around the Stalinist movement, were shocked at the announcement of the Hitler-Stalin pact which triggered the second world war. However, Trotsky had predicted for years that this was what Stalin was really after—an agreement with Hitler.

This first section, which consists of 20 separate items, includes the "Manifesto on the War and the Coming Revolution," adopted by the Fourth International which was founded in 1938 with Trotsky's guidance. It is instructive to read this 1940 document, written by Trotsky, from the standpoint of comparing it with what the world's rulers had to say at that time. Roosevelt and Churchill were talking about the Four Freedoms—which they junked just as soon as the tides of war were in their favor. Hitler was promising 1,000 years of "national socialism." Stalin and his spokesmen, however, take first prize for plain deceit and cynicism, to say nothing about their complete contempt for their own followers. The press of the Stalinist parties, which up to the day before the Hitler-Stalin pact was made public, was denouncing fascism and the Nazis, suddenly could find that all the world's ills came from the capitalist democracies.

The section on American problems should be of particular interest to rev-



Leon Trotsky

olutionaries in this country. It deals with the incident of the Dies Committee (HUAC), which had invited Trotsky to appear before it in Texas but soon cancelled the meeting when it realized that Trotsky would use its platform to publicize the revolutionary message. This event is instructive from the standpoint of how parliamentary institutions can be used to advantage by revolutionaries and how politically sterile it is to abstain from this kind of activity as some activists of the "new left" do.

A stenographic draft of discussions between Trotsky and a group of Socialist Workers Party leaders goes into many questions concerning revolutionary activity in this country. Of some interest in this discussion is the fact that there was a disagreement between Trotsky and the SWP representatives on policy in the 1940 Presidential elections. The SWP ultimately carried out the policies advocated by its leaders and not Trotsky's. I mention this to show that the Old Man was not a dictator in the Fourth International despite the great authority he had.

The section on the assassination attempt of May 24, 1940, the unsuccessful one, deals not only with the evidence of who was responsible for it but throws a glaring light on the methods of Stalin and his secret police, then known as the GPU. The raiding party which tried to kill Trotsky, his wife and grandson, and succeeded in murdering one of Trotsky's secretary-bodyguards, the American Robert Sheldon Harte, was led by the Stalinist painter David A. Siqueiros. Siqueiros remains today a hard-line Stalinist of Muscovite persuasion.

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

—MILTON ALVIN

Meet Socialists in Your Area

ARIZONA: Phoenix: YSA, c/o Lindley Garner, P.O. Box 750, Tempe, Arizona 85281. Tel: (602) 966-0430.
CAIFORNIA: Berkeley: SWP and YSA, 2519-A Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, Calif. 94704. Tel: (415) 848-9334.

Hayward: YSA, Caryl Towner, 2010 B Street, Hayward, Calif. 94541. Tel: (415) 537-3653.

Los Angeles: SWP and YSA, 1702 E. 4th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90033. Tel: (213) 269-4953.

San Francisco: SWP, YSA, Militant Labor Forum, and Pioneer Books, 2338 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94114. Tel: (415) 626-9958.

San Diego: Alan Stancliff, 4143 Georgia, San Diego, Calif. 92103.

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FLORIDA: Gainesville: YSA, Box 13157, University Sta., Gainesville, Fla. 32601.

GEORGIA: Atlanta: SWP, YSA and bookstore, 1176-1/2 Peachtree St., all correspondence to P.O. Box 7817, Atlanta, Ga., 30309. Tel: (404) 876-2230.

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Champaign-Urbana: YSA, P.O. Box 2099, Sta. A, Champaign, Ill. 61820. Tel: (217) 359-1333.

Chicago: SWP, YSA and bookstore, 302 S. Canal St., Rm. 204, Chicago, Ill. 60606. Tel: (312) 939-2667.

DeKalb: YSA and bookstore, c/o Frank Boehm, 235 N. First St., DeKalb, Ill. 60115.

INDIANA: Bloomington: YSA, c/o Marilyn Vogt, University Apt. 3-E, Bloomington, Ind. 47401.

KANSAS: Lawrence: YSA, c/o Bob Mears, 1500 Kentucky, Apt. 6. Tel: (913) 843-2073.

KENTUCKY: Lexington: YSA, c/o Ed Jurens, 1610 S. Limestone, Lexington, Ky. 40503. Tel: (606) 278-8544.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston: SWP and YSA, c/o Militant Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Rm 307, Boston, Mass. 02115. Tel: (617) 491-8893, 547-8857.

MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor: YSA, c/o Bill D'Angelo, 725 W. Huron, Ann Arbor, Mich. Tel: (313) 662-6385

Detroit: SWP and YSA, Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48201. Tel: (313) TE1-6135.

East Lansing: YSA, c/o Alec Harshey, 914 Lilac #7, East Lansing, Mi. 48823.

Ypsilanti: YSA, c/o Dave Davis, 417 Olive St., Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197. Tel: (313) 482-7348.

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis-St. Paul: SWP, YSA and Labor Bookstore, 1 University N.E. (at E. Hennepin) 2nd fl., Mpls. 55413. Tel: (612) 332-7781.

MISSOURI: Kansas City: YSA, c/o Paul Schmidlein, 5437 Charlotte, K.C., Mo. 64118. Tel: (816) 523-5468.
St. Louis: YSA, c/o Bill Onasch, Schardeil Hotel, Rm. 30, 280 N. Skinker Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63130.

NEW JERSEY: Newark: YSA, c/o Walt Brod, 425 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N.J. 07104. Tel: (201) 483-8513.

NEW YORK: Albany: YSA, c/o Bill O'Kain, 313 State St., Albany, N.Y. 12210.

Binghamton: YSA, c/o Peter Gellert, Box 1389, Harpur College, Binghamton, N.Y. 13901.

New York City: SWP and YSA and bookstore, 873 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10003. Tel: (212) 982-6051.

NORTH CAROLINA: Chapel Hill-Durham: YSA, c/o Bob Friedman, P.O. Box 10, Carrboro, N.C. 27510. Tel: (919) 942-3024.

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Lindsay's ballot-ban backfires

Notables back socialists in fight

By ROBERT LANGSTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—The extent of the anger, disgust and protest evoked by liberal Mayor John V. Lindsay's attempt to deprive the Socialist Workers and Socialist Labor parties of their rightful places on this fall's municipal-election ballot here has probably surprised the maneuver's authors.

Lindsay's machine challenged the validity of the two minority parties' nominating petitions, although the SWP and SLP had complied with all the requirements of New York's highly undemocratic election law before filing the petitions. The Lindsay organization's immediate motive for wanting to knock the SWP and SLP off the ballot was to secure a second slot for Lindsay's name on the top row of the voting machines.

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

The New York Civil Liberties Union has entered the case with an amicus



Paul Boutelle

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

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

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

Hill-Brownsville district; and Lloyd Hunter of the Institute for Advancement of Urban Education.

Writers joining the protest include Murray Kempton, Jack Newfield, Paul Goodman, Nat Hentoff, Eric Bentley, Letician Kent, Dwight Macdonald, and Susan Sontag.

Other supporters include Aryeh Neier, executive secretary of the New York Civil Liberties Union; H. Rap Brown of SNCC; Herman Ferguson of the Republic of New Africa; David McReynolds and Jim Peck of the War Resisters League; Norma Becker of the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee; Ruth Gage Colby of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; James Haughton of the Harlem Unemployment Center; Julius Jacobson, editor of *New Politics*; and film producer-director Lionel Rogosin.

The Ad Hoc Committee published an

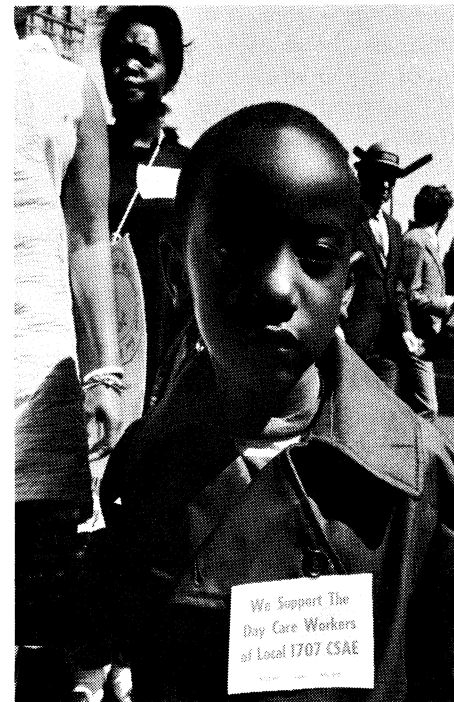


Photo by Alan Mercer

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

How you can help ballot fight

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

Letters of protest should be sent to Mayor John V. Lindsay, The Mayor's Office, New York, N. Y. 10007, with copies to the Ad Hoc Committee for a Fair Ballot, 339 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y. 10012.

Funds are urgently needed to cover legal and printing expenses and to pay for advertisements like the one in the Sept. 25 *Village Voice*. Contributions should be sent to David McReynolds, Ad Hoc Committee for a Fair Ballot, 339 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y. 10012.

open letter of protest to Lindsay in a quarter-page ad in the Sept. 25 issue of the *Village Voice*.

In the same issue of the *Voice*, Nat Hentoff, who recently wrote a laudatory political biography of the mayor, devoted his regular column to a vigorous attack on Lindsay's maneuver. Hentoff posed the question as one of basic political morality, and he cited some of the mayor's numerous sanctimonious utterances.

While Hentoff says, "I will vote for him [Lindsay], because of the alternatives, but I cannot any longer try to persuade others," he forthrightly explains what is involved:

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

Atlanta socialist presses vigorous write-in campaign

By JOHN VOTAVA

ATLANTA—What is a 'serious' candidate? In this city, up until the campaign of Linda Jenness of the Socialist Workers Party, a serious candidate was defined as one who paid an exorbitant sum of money to get on the ballot.

The Linda Jenness campaign, however, with her victories over the reactionary and unconstitutional qualifying fees, has forced the city government and local media to accept her as a serious candidate—even though they have succeeded in keeping her name off the ballot!

(Court suits initiated by the socialist candidate compelled the city to reduce the original \$5,000 filing fee first to \$1,000 and then to nothing.)

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

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

At one point in the meeting, Howell Smith—a \$1,000 mayoral candidate—said he thought that since the socialist

candidate had not qualified, her presence on the platform "cheapened the race." Smith was immediately booed and hissed by everyone there, while the women who organized the meeting called out, "We invited her, we invited her." Horace Tate, the black candidate for mayor then got up and said he was proud to be on the same platform with Linda Jenness. Afterwards a number of black aldermanic candidates came up and expressed appreciation to the SWP nominee for the fight against the qualifying fees, since it would give them a chance to run for office in their communities.

Linda Jenness is continuing her full campaign schedule. She recently appeared on WERD radio, a soul station, and for an hour almost every caller indicated agreement with various points in her program.

The managers of station WAGA-TV found themselves in a perplexing situation when they discovered they had to include the SWP standard-bearer's husband, Doug Jenness, on a show they had decided to call, "Meet the Wives of the Candidates." That a woman might run for the highest city office had apparently not occurred to them. When asked on the show about his wife's best character trait, Doug Jenness, who is also an SWP activist, answered, "Her political program."

Harlem residents are driven off reclamation site

By ELIZABETH BARNES

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

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

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

After deciding to go ahead with the office building Gov. Rockefeller announced that he was "certain" the demonstrators did not represent the feelings of the majority of Harlem residents. This assertion by the white billionaire governor came under immediate fire from a whole number of prominent Harlem figures including Urban League director Livingston Wingate and Urban Coalition head Eugene Callendar. Rockefeller, they pointed out, had never consulted the people of Harlem.

Marshall England, president of Har- yoo Act Community Corporation, called for a referendum of all Harlem residents 16 years and over to determine what should be done with the site.

Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Mayor, had earlier called for such a referendum. Speaking over radio WLIB on Sept. 23, he said he thought such a referendum should be preceded by an organized community-wide discussion of the issue.