Students in Poland Demand Democracy

By Evelyn Reed

Rose Karsner Cannon, a founding member of the American Trotskyist movement and dedicated fighter for socialism her entire adult life, died of cancer on March 7 in Los Angeles, at the age of 78. As we go to press, memorial meetings have been scheduled in Los Angeles and New York.

By Evelyn Reed

Rose Karsner Cannon's life spanned four critical generations, extending from the heyday of capitalism to the beginnings of socialism. Along with serious setbacks to the world revolution, she witnessed enough victories to strengthen her conviction that the hopes and aspirations of the oppressed will prevail. Rose started her political life at the age of 18 by joining the Masses, a semi-official newspaper and magazine of the Socialist Workers Party. This was in 1908, an election year, and after listening to a speaker at a street corner rally, she signed a membership application. She came to know such leaders as Harry L. Goldsmith, Albert J. Sachen, and B. K. Pollock. She also gained awareness of the growing turmoil over liberalism in that country despite an almost total lack of sources, the student demonstrations, and the building of the Culture Ministry. She was a speaker at a street corner rally, and the student demonstrations, and the building of the Culture Ministry.

Memorial Meetings

For Rose Karsner Cannon

As we go to press, memorial meetings for Rose Karsner Cannon have been scheduled in Los Angeles and New York. The meeting in Los Angeles will take place at 3 p.m. Sunday, March 23, at Channing Hall, 2826 West Eighth Street. The New York meeting will be held at 2:30 p.m. Sunday, March 17, at 873 Broadway.

By Dick Roberts

MARCH 12 — General Westmoreland's request this week for increased reinforcements of 200,000 more troops to Vietnam has touched off an unprecedented de- beates in the American ruling class. Now in the course of the war has the division over Vietnam politics been so deep. Few times in American history have such sharp disagreements in ruling circles openly been expressed.

The New York Times revealed March 10 the existence of a se- cret committee before national TV audience. This division takes place at the full extent of Washington's defeat in the Tet offensive is beginning to be assimilated — and to a cer- tain extent even against the most ardent anti-Vietnam war policy makers. It occurs when demands are being made for more soldiers rose above the 500 level announced by President Johnson March 8. It assists the peace movement further in its efforts to keep this issue before the public.

And administration critics have set in on reporters as an example of the war from ranking members of the Senate Foreign Relations Com- mittee before national TV audience. "More democracy!" "Down with the Tet offensive!" "More troops are dangerously needed!" "Freedom from Poland's control!" "More democracy!" "Down with the Tet offensive!" "More troops are dangerously needed!" "Freedom from Poland's control!"

The student demonstrations, which began March 8, were aimed at winning political and artistic freedom from government dictators. The New York Times reported March 10 that students were chanting such slogans as, "More democracy!" "Down with the Tet offensive!" "More troops are dangerously needed!" "Freedom from Poland's control!"

Press claimed that the demonstration ranks have been attacked by police forces in various cities, including New York. The student demonstrations were aimed at winning political and artistic freedom from government dictators. The New York Times reported March 10 that students were chanting such slogans as, "More democracy!" "Down with the Tet offensive!" "More troops are dangerously needed!" "Freedom from Poland's control!"

Rose became secretary of State Bank in 1917 and died of cancer on March 23, at Channing Hall, 2936 West Eighth Street.
Role of Police Force

By Dick Roberts

The oppression of black Americans is one of the two most important topics of the day. Yet, in 1968, with the Johnson administration and Congress, a middle-class Democratic Congress, and a middle-class Democratic administration, the Negroes, who have every right to be suspicious of the present, have been denied any significant solution to their problems.

In both cases the agreements cover $1.134 per hour of the union leaders are likely to make concessions to the profit motive. The NLRB, which had awarded the garbage workers a $400 year raises in wages, has refused to award the workers a $400 raise. The NLRB, which had awarded the garbage workers a $400 year raises in wages, has refused to award the workers a $400 raise. The NLRB, which had awarded the garbage workers a $400 year raises in wages, has refused to award the workers a $400 raise. The NLRB, which had awarded the garbage workers a $400 year raises in wages, has refused to award the workers a $400 raise. The NLRB, which had awarded the garbage workers a $400 year raises in wages, has refused to award the workers a $400 raise.

Answer

The purpose of the report is to make the report on the black ghetto more effective than any other report. It is the ruling class's way of covering up its own inactivity as it may be, in terms that appear to make concessions to blacks. The report's recommendations are not intended to include the law. The law is essential to continued "public safety" in the disruptive conditions of ghetto life, the commissioner's answer to this threat.

The length and importance of the report do not make it either more effective or readable. All the questions it raises in a single article. In this and a series of future articles in The Militant, we hope to answer these questions.

The proposal of the Negroes"—if any of their actions were leading the black community to change the police—for more "effective" police techniques.

Negroes, the"... "poor police... their behavior is... "police brutality."

Police brutality and the"... "police brutality."

Organizers of the minority community have to control the police as much as the police have to control the minority community.


Elsewhere in the report, the riot committees did rule that police action was needed to deal with "routine arrests... for minor offenses...[] (p. 144) A chart on page 120 shows that complaints by black people about police violence have increased... The two exceptions were in Cambridge and Houston. (p. 125) and 196,.

Even more, the commissioners conducted a study of black grievances. "Police practices were, in some form, a significant grievance... The two exceptions were in Cambridge and Houston. (p. 144) A chart on page 120 shows that complaints by black people about police violence have increased... The two exceptions were in Cambridge and Houston. (p. 125) and 196,.

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CHOICE 68 is a nationwide campaign to win votes for Fred Halstead and Boutelle. It is backed by TIME magazine.

Halstead-Boutelle campaign. Over 80 students and faculty members attended. Finally, he spoke at Antioch College to about 100 students. According to John Studer from Antioch, there are now active Young Socialist Clubs at Halstead and Boutelle groups in formation at both Wilmington and Antioch Colleges.

A cocktail party to raise money for the campaign fund was held at the home of a professor from Case Western Reserve University. In Akron a meeting was held at Halstead at the Unitarian Church, sponsored by the Peace and Freedom group there. In his Tallahassee campaign tour which followed Ohio, Halstead first stopped in Houston. Meetings had been arranged at the University of Houston and at Rice University, sponsored by the Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle.

At his next stop, Dallas, Halstead was the guest of the Peace and Freedom Center, a local headquaters for the antikke and black liberation struggle in Dallas. His main meeting was at Southern Methodist University, sponsored by the Young Democratics. The March 6 SNCC Campaign reported that Halstead’s tour, part of the SWP program to have Halstead-Boutelle the Number One candidate in their ballot, according to J.D. Arnold, Halstead’s Dallas press agent. The meeting was attended by 50 people, including students, local peace activists, and members of SNCC. Halstead appeared for an hour on a talk show on a major Dallas radio station. In Austin a press conference, produced TV and radio broadcasts on Halstead’s visit through the day. The meeting for him at the University of Texas was attended by over 200 students.

Paul Boutelle, SWP candidate for Vice President, received a friendly response to campaigning in the San Francisco Bay area. Guy Gregory, reporter for the Afro-American newspaper, the San-Repeter, described his impressions of Paul Boutelle as follows: "Boutelle, a personable young man, seems to have a clear idea of what he stands for. An appearance of your candidate on campus would be extremely helpful."}

**CHOICE 68 POSTER.** X marks Fred Halstead the choice for President of the Mississippi, Minnesota campaign director wrote, "The Pentagon minority opting for tones down the war, possibly in the undefendable areas in the country-side to the main cities and seeking some way out of the Hanoi. They oppose further escalation of the military situation, this is the solution being offered by most other capitalists, the administration's war plan."

"If the events of the past six weeks in Vietnam prove anything they demonstrate how opined editorially March 11, "they demonstrate how the people of the world will have to decide what to do for themselves. The President and his Pentagon advisers have for years advocated the same thing - and worse - but they have not been pushed over the limits of publicity."**

**Critical Dilemma**

The most significant about this attacks on Johnson's policy is the many arguments submerged by them, but the critical dilemma exposed here is how Neureeck continues to campaign for choice.

"After three years of gradual escalation, President Johnson's strategy for Vietnam has run into a dead end. Only the chronic time-out cost now be seen 'the light at the end of the tunnel' that used to illuminate the rhetoric of the military briefing officers."

Then they can console themselves with the comforting feeling that suddenly the war will not end, that it will not "wither away. . .Today the enemy has the initiative and he has the initiative throughout the war, he said."

"The American people have been pushed beyond the limits of publicity."

**In Ship's Hands**

Neureeck notes the take of the trapped marines: "the initiative at Khe san has shifted entirely into Ship's hands. . .the marines there would be hard put to make an orderly withdrawal now."

"To the east, Route 8 has been cut by the North Vietnamese who have prepared scores of ambush sites to tear apart the enemy. It is impossible that a westward retreat would be made possible by the construction of at least one of the five marine battalions based at Khe san.

Neureeck then points out that it is hard to decide whether the Vietnamese have: (1) the capability of carrying the Vietnamese of the possible attacks in both Saigon and Co."

Neureeck concludes that, "This is the point of view we try to give the people of the United States."
April Days of Protest

... Turmoil in Poland

NEW YORK — The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam is receiving a steady stream of reports on activities against the April 26 Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam Strike set for April 26 and the April 27 national demonstration against the Vietnam War to protest the draft. April 27. Both actions promote the program of the resolutions of Johnson's aggression in Vietnam. Following are selected from progress reports and correspondence received by the SMC national secretariat.

In New York the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee has filed for a parade permit for twin marches April 27 down Fifth Avenue to Central Park. The parade will converge at Sheep Meadow in Central Park. Posters are already being sold in Cincinnati, Cleveland and New York.

More than 100 students participated in a statewide conference at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio, March 9 to plan activities for April 24 through 26 to strike and the day of the protest to follow. Big demonstrations will be held at universities, community and colleges, and organizing plans will be begun around the April 24 CHOICE 68 collegiate demonstration for a referendum on the war.

A regional Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam Strike will convene at the University of Pennsylvania, for students from Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey.

The Philadelphia Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam Strike announced that the march there April 27 will convene at the Jewish War Memorial at 11 a.m. and will march around noon and march to the Revolutionary War Cemetery, where a rally will be held.

One hundred black people met at Wayne State University in Detroit March 2 for a Detroit regional conference of the National Black Students' Anti-Draft/Conscription Strike. The meeting discussed plans for beginning the Strike. SBAWU will hold a national conference April 12-14 in New York City.

More than 150 students from high schools in the New York City area convened at Queens College April 4 to plan their participation in the Strike. The Strike plans of the New York Strike will be announced April 27 demonstration in New York.

DELAHI, N.Y. (Delhi Tech) — "We are a student strike for peace and we have taken it to every college campuses across the nation. This was only the beginning of the demonstration at Delhi Tech. . . ."

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Macalester College) — "The Macalester Committee for Peace in Vietnam voted unanimously to participate in the national demonstration at Delhi Tech . . . ."

BRING THEM HOME! American GIs and Vietnamese people are victims of Vietnam's war in Vietnam.

April 26 with a rally at noon and teach-in during afternoon classes . . . . Minnesota Mobilization is organizing a mass regional demonstration for April 27 . . . ."

DOODGY CITY, Kan. (St. Mary of the Plains College) — "If possible could you send me information concerning antidemonstration and draft deferments."

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio (Bowling Green State U.) — "I support the aims of the Student Mobilization Committee . . . ."

KINGSTON, N.Y. (University of Rhode Island) — "As part of our big smash week or 10 days, April 21-30, we are having a campus teach-in on the war in Vietnam."

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Rhodes High School) — "I go to Rhodes School in N.Y.C. and our whole school is intending to strike on April 26 . . . ."

By George Novack

The clash between the supporters of President Antonin Novotny and their opponents in Czechoslovakia is becoming aggravated with each passing day. The controversy which led to Novotny's replacement as first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party by Alexander Dubcek quickly passed beyond the confines of the Central Committee and upper party circles and have drawn one segment of the people after another into heated nationwide debates.

Dubcek, who already weakened position of Novotny and his orthodox Stal­linist faction has been further shaken by the flight of Major General Jan Sejna from the Polish People's Army. Sejna is a former soldier of the special forces, helmeted police and a return to proletarian revolution."

Prochazka expressed surprise that the country was still afloat after sev­eral attempts to whisper the secret to Europe. "The Soviet Union was divided between liberals and conservatives," he added. "One is the presence of the party bureaucracy."

"The police and secret police agents in civilian clothes are a constant threat to students who are wounded in the streets are workers. But it is too early to describe the situation as a real crisis."

"We are warning the students to be careful of the Soviet Union."

"It is too early to predict what will happen to the students."

"We are fighting for the continuation of our demonstration."

"We are protesting against the intervention of the army in the streets."

"We are fighting for the rights of the students."

"We are fighting for the rights of the students."

The liberalizers are clearly in the ascendant and on the offensive.

"Despite their disarray, the old Guard to disarm, Dubcek is elated with its new-found freedom."

"The liberalizers are clearly in the ascendant and on the offensive."

"The liberalizers are clearly in the ascendant and on the offensive."

The clash between the supporters of President Antonin Novotny and their opponents in Czechoslovakia is becoming aggravated with each passing day. The controversial...
**Rose Karsner Cannon**

(Continued from Page 1)

Young. After marrying Edward Dell, John Sloan and others, who subsequently joined with Max Eastman to convert it into a radical-literary periodical.

The great change in Rose's political thinking, as with so many revolutions of her generation, came with the first world war and the Russian Revolution. In her view, the victory of the Bolsheviks she saw clearly for the first time what a truly Marxist party, which fearlessly and consistently applied its revolutionary principles, could be and do. That transformed her into a committed Marxist— which she and never thereafter deviated from that position.

Toward the end of 1925, as part of the revolutionary left wing of the CP, Rose went over to the new Communist Party of the U.S. She met James P. Cannon in 1921 at the Unity Convention when two rival Marxist groupings named the Communist Party and the United Communist Party. Cannon belonged to the leadership of the UCP and Rose was assigned by the national office to take notes of the convention proceedings. This Unity Convention was held in secrecy because of the witch-hunt atmosphere unleashed by the infamous Palmer raids.

**Belief Work**

Subsequently Rose went to work in the national office of the newly established Communist Party of the U.S. and in New York City. When the second convention of the CP was held at Bridgeport, Miss Cannon, along with other leaders arrested, was put in charge of the CP's relief work and was then elected its national secretary.

We collected food, clothing and medicine for the famine-stricken Soviet Union and its Republic Soviet Pictorial did a great deal to dispel ignorance of the USSR. She recalled.

When the Soviet situation improved, Rose and a number of the workers decided to work overseas, to raise funds to help hungry German workers. Its head- quarters was New York and its next big task Rose undertook was to prepare a list of Soviet agents in both the United States and abroad through the International Labor Defense.

The International Labor Defense had been organized in the United States in 1923 by James P. Cannon as its national secretary. Rose was both his wife and chief assistant. "We participated in many cases, including that of Sacco-Vanzetti, that it's not easy to enumerate them," she said. "But anyone who can read can find out about them in the official monthly organ of the CP." In contrast to its subsequent sectarian policy, Rose emphasized that "the ILD at that time was a genuinely communist defense organization which aided all victims of the class struggle regardless of their political beliefs." This principle of defense for victims of class injustice, established by the Stalins, was to be carried over into the Trotskyist movement.

The bureaucratization of the Soviet regime after Lenin's death in 1924 did not disclose its pernicious features all at once to foreign observers and sympathizers.

When Rose went to visit the Soviet Union from December 1924 to April 1925, her predominant feeling was one of harmony with the Soviet leadership of the day.

"I felt that when I walked down the streets of Moscow, I belonged," she said in 1960. "Today, I am sure I would not have that same feeling; as a Trotskyist I would be regarded as a stranger.

Despite increasing disquiet, it was not until 1928 that the reasons for the undercover difficulties in the American Communist Party became clear to Rose's mind. The first sign of illumination came when she read the copy of Trotsky's Criticism of the Draft Program of the CP that had been smuggled out of the country by J.P. Cannon unloaded out of the copy of Trotsky's Criticism of the Draft Program of the CP — which he had brought with him when he was expelled from the Comintern. Rose's account of that event is this:

"As I look back," she said, "my task remained that of taking care of office details and organizing the work of volunteers for wrap-rounding of the 'Tractors, Not Armaments.' I was the first person to whom she showed her copy of Trotsky's book, just as important and important as any other work as speaking and writing.

**Toward New Party**

After Hitler came to power in 1933, a call went out for the new party she would later call the CPUSA. Rose had a call in the letter she observed: 1928 from the Second World Congress of the Comintern, he brought back with him the copy of Trotsky's Criticism of Draft Program which he had brought with him when he was expelled from the Comintern. A SWP pamphlet she created the preconditions for a new movement. Rose explains how she did it:

"The Trotskyist movement set out to create the preconditions for a new movement. Rose explains how she did it: "At first I was not party members. In a speech I saw it and was inspired by it. I felt that its atmosphere unleashed by the famous Palmer raids.

The Militant was born and published regularly, as well as some of the administrative principles, of the SWP, to which she belonged to handle. Rose felt that its atmosphere unleashed by the famous Palmer raids.

**SACCO (right) and VANNETTI**
**for International Labor Defense**

The Militant. For International Labor Defense was a powerful influence among our members. To me, as a member of the Trotskyist movement, the Militant was the world's most accurate organ of the revolutionary left wing of the CP. Our chief work was one of clarifying the issues involved in our expulsion — internationalism versus Stalinist theory of racial nationalism. We saw that the Militant upheld the CP one by one. We now saw the Trotskyist movement as the only one that had gone with long-standing friends. "It is very hard to break with old and tried friends," Rose said. "However, it was not our task to destroy the CP but to struggle with it, and with all its fraternization. The Militant was born and published regularly, as well as some of the administrative principles, of the SWP, to which she belonged. Rose felt that its atmosphere unleashed by the famous Palmer raids.

Rose did not believe that serving the cause of a socialist nature need involve great sacrifices on the part of individuals. On the contrary, as she remembered, "the party gives more to the individual than it takes. She felt that to grand perspectives took one out of the conflict of the self and the family to the most creative kind of work — conscious social change.

**Courage**

In facing the facts of life and death, after learning last year that she had cancer, Rose displayed her characteristic courage. At age 77, she wrote me, "with a feeling of fearlessness, I am thick as a blanket with all the protection I need. She has nothing to complain about and has no regrets. She has not spent my days in gloomy study and thinking of my death. I have just lived life to the utmost, and I have had the chance to think my mind over.

What can one ask for?"

Although Rose was the best known and best loved woman in the CP, her work was exceeded by her life. In the same letter she observed: "From audiences never had any glitter for me. As she saw it, "we could find no one else who could or would undertake this work at that time."'

In 1942, the age of 62, Rose and Jim moved from New York to Los Angeles where they continue to make their contributions to the movement at a slower pace and in a more benificent climate. Although Rose missed the dynamism of the party center in New York, she recognized that it was proper for younger people to take over the leadership posts and prepare the future. Noting the spectacular growth of a youth movement adhering to the Trotskyist program, she later wrote to me. "I am filled with hope for youth and with the promise they hold for building a sane society on the road to a truly democratic society and with the profit-system abolished."
**Anti-Riot Law Contested By TSU Five Defendant**

**By Richard Barnes**

HOUSTON — The trial of the “TSU Five,” scheduled to begin on March 4, has been postponed as a result of charges by attorneys for both the prosecution and the defense. The “TSU Five” are African-American students who were charged with attempting to frame up on charges of felonious rioting in the wake of last spring’s riot at Texas Southern University.

On March 4 Benjamin E. Smith, a prominent black civil rights attorney, and Bobby Caldwell, Houston civil rights attorney, filed suit with the U.S. District Court on behalf of Floyd Nichols, one of the five defendants. The suit seeks to restrain the government from proceeding with the defendants’ prosecution. The defense maintains that the so-called anti-riot law under which the defendants were indicted is unconstitutional. The suit was filed against the defense activities, including a plea for congressional action.

Herman Ferguson of the “Queens” is now out of jail. He was arrested on March 8 at Houston, Texas, on a charge of giving an order to disperse a demonstration. Ferguson, a former assistant to black militant Bayard Rustin, who was one of the main organizers of the 1963 March on Washington, has been at large for almost a year. His trial is scheduled for March 10 in Houston, Texas.

It was so awful I couldn’t react ...

**Detroit Newspaper Strike Deepens in Fourth Month**

**By Sarah Lovell**

DETROIT, March 10 — The continued strike against the Detroit Free Press and Afro-American, the daily newspapers here, was the subject of a two-week boycott at the two-week boycott at DuSable High School. The boycott at DuSable came on the heels of another two-week boycott at Warren High School in protest against the firing of another well-known leader of Afro-American history teacher, Charlie.

The students at DuSable High School, one of the largest ghetto schools, were among the first to be left out of the strike, as a plea for congressional action. The students at DuSable High School are among the first to be left out of the strike, as a plea for congressional action. The students at DuSable High School are among the first to be left out of the strike, as a plea for congressional action.

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Thought for the Week

“The time has come to abandon this bankrupt policy. The American people have been pushed beyond the limits of illusion.”


Weekly Calendar

The note for advertising is this column is 40 cents a line. Display ads are $2 a column inch. Rates are subject to change without notice for regular advertisers. Advertising must reach us by the Monday prior to the date of publication.

KISTOS

HERBERT KORETS—THE POLITICS OF DESPAIR. Speaker: Robert Lange. Friday, March 22, 7 p.m. 873 Broadway, New York. Admission is free. New York’s only socialist speakers bureau.

DEADLINE


LOS ANGELES

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR ROSE KARNER CASSON. Sunday, March 24, 4:30 p.m. Channing Hall, 2516 W. Eighth St.

Report and evaluation from participants at the PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY CONVENTION. Speaker: Frank G. Johnson. Tuesday, March 26, 7 p.m. 1702 W. Broadway, Los Angeles. Admission free. Twin Cities Socialist Federation.

BIWIRY RADIO COMMENTARY FOR ROSE KARNER CASSON. Sunday, March 24, 4:30 p.m. Channing Hall, 2516 W. Eighth St.

Red Paint in Britain

Demonstrating students at Sussex University three blood-red paint over an American Embassy official and penned him into a university building Feb. 21 until police reinforcements arrived.

When the American official eventually was driven off campus by the police, American students burned the American flag as the car passed.

The previous day, two-thirds of the audience attending a three-hour meeting held by the American Embassy in London were arrested for the illegal and criminal activity.

Red Paint in Britain

When he was pelted with paint, the American official was surrounded by 76 students who had cordoned him after a long chase. The flag-burning was attended by 256 students, who waited for the official to appear from his hiding place in a school toilet.

University of Sussex officials and the press are attempting to blame the incident on one or two (to quote the official U.S. “un–kempt agitator types”). They have taken up the line put out by the U.S. State Department. At the University of Sussex it is not representative of the university and I feel sorry that it is going to be a situation of simply an attempted assassination.

On Feb. 26 the vice-chancellor threw out two students until the end of the term for being in the demonstration. It was nothing more than they were just infed of the decision, based on hearsay evidence.

Furthermore, the students were told that they would be completely expelled if they made any statements in their defence on or off campus, in meetings or to the press, during their period of suspension! And that they would be expelled if they were suspected of having aided other students to defend.

Reader

“Great Society” Fan

New York, N.Y.

Although I am a regular consumer of The Militant and find its contents on national and world affairs penetrating and stimulating, I turn with particular enjoyment to “The Great Society” column.

This column, by presenting clear facts and aspects of our “civilized” world and its “eminent” leaders are served up in delightful little sharp and witty ditties.

Keep them coming — they’re great! M.B.

A Criticism

Los Angeles, Calif.

Your series of articles on the Third World and Peace and Freedom Party [“Politics of ‘Third Camp’” by Tom Kerry, Feb. 26, Militant] is a bit disquieting — nothing but an excuse to cop old political statements and to give them meaningful, in-depth comments on the PPF, making use of political perspective which usually shows much depth and wisdom.

I should think you must have meaningful information and criticism on the Third World, not just recite the same politics people instead of what you have left in your book. As Hoffer said at all. Better still — do it well! N.S.

A Compliment

Madison, Wis.

The juxtaposition of the Fourth International statement on Viet- nam with Tom Kerry’s incisive ar- ticle on the “Third Camp” in the Feb. 26 Militant is to be commended.

For me, personally, it recalled how even the most effective of the third camp began when I attended a series of lectures by Kerry in Min- neapolis a little over a year ago. As Kerry wrote, the “distingu- ishing feature of the ‘Third Camp’ itself is its amorphous and diffuse character.” This fact explains why, as well as the extreme right-wing, socialists Kerry correctly labeled as “shamfaced sup- porters in the camp of U.S. imperial- ialism.” — Irving Howe, the Dissent crew, the Socialist Party — there are also groups encompassed within the meaningless rubric of “Third Camp” some small clusters of in- dividuals whose line on the war, if nearly as confused, is a bit more principled.

Those Third Campers grouped around Hal Draper in Berkeley advocate immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from all nations elsewhere in the world, simply on the grounds of an imperial- ialism and support of the right of self-determination of the people with the “Draperites” is their stand (or limp?) on the National Liberation Front in Vietnam. Draper’s agonized analysis of the NLF and its “totalitarian” characteristics of the “totalitarian” communist governments, making them into agents of subtle “red imperialism.”

It is interesting to note, how- ever, that one of the Draperite internal discussion bulletins last year contained an article by a Charles Levinerweber (Berkley) who argued that the Third Camp must abandon the practice of condemning every revolutionary move- ment in the world as “Stalinist” — most must either abandon this practice or accept per- verted levellenean, Levinerweber argued for support of the NLF. I think if we realize that, in order to do what Leinerweber wants, the Third Camp would have to check out its whole inadequate analysis of extent of extant workers’ states, we could agree that the Third Camp must either cease to be the Third Camp or continue to be irrelevant to the struggle for socialism in the United States and the whole world.

— Steve Smith

New Readers

If you would like to be sure of receiving every issue containing Harry Ring’s special on-the-spot series from Cuba, order an introductory four-month subscription now. Or simply write mimeographed copy: President John F. Kennedy, December 1967 Issue of the International Socialist Review containing Fidel Castro’s speech at the OAS conference held in Havana last summer, and the resolution declared by the OAS. Send this coupon and $1 to:

THE MILITANT

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New York, N.Y. 10003

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By Nelson Blackstock

COLUMBIA, S.C., March 3—Fort Jackson here has seen what many in the Army call "the perfect storm" of antiwar sentiment among GI's who are back home from the Vietnam War. For the third consecutive week, GI's at Fort Jackson this past week have been turned away in their attempt to enter the chapel, and their fights expression of their feelings about the war has again been put to the test.

As on two previous Tuesday evenings, all entrances to the chapel have been sealed off and the chapel surrounded by MPs armed with riot equipment. The chapel and the area around it, normally well-lighted, were reported darkened every night since the incident occurred on Feb. 13. Army regulations state that the interference with chapel services is against the law. The GIs at Fort Jackson have been out there demanding to have their demand to the chapel. On March 30, they called a meeting to discuss the possibility of forming a group to coordinate their activities at Fort Jackson. They have been meeting with representatives from the chapel and attempting to resolve the issue.

The present developments date back to the time in early February when a group of soldiers hit the headlines by chaining themselves to the chapel to halt a mass meeting in the chapel. In the meantime, the GIs at Fort Jackson have continued their protests, which have led to several arrests.

The antiwar sentiment among GI's at Fort Jackson is not unique to this post. Similar sentiments have been expressed at other military installations across the country.

L.A. Mexican-American Students Strike Against Low School Grades

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES—March 9—With the closing of "Chicanas (Mexican-American) Power," a high school student strike on Los Angeles East Side, which has been spreading from school to school throughout the city since last June, students at Garfield, Roosevelt and Lincoln schools have been arrested.

The strike also spread to Jef- ferson High in the black ghetto and by yesterday the school was closed down, with teachers boy-cotted the school because of strike conditions.

School social and economic conditions are so bad in the East Los Angeles barrios that there are more high school dropouts here than in the black ghetto. Horace Quinones, a neighborhood worker who is spreading the word, said that students here have been arrested at a dropout rate at Wilson High is 80 percent.

The students say they are being asked to attend classes in substandard and inferior education. They are angry about the delegation of their tax revenues to the predominately Anglo teachers and the teaching methods which are evident in the textbooks. They want bilingual textbooks and courses on Mexican history. They want Mexican-American students to be appointed to school administration and "American Liberty, Law and Justice," "Education, Not Eradi- cation," "Education and Justice," "We Remember," "For Two Days Before," and "American American Students and members of the militant Mexican American Brown Berets.

They felt that the Army was trying to discredit the armed forces by looking for statements of support, and that they should be free to express their feelings about the war.

The GI's felt that the Army had charged with the duty of defending the country, and that they had been watered down because of strike attempts by the GIs.

"Lincoln High has inadequate and unsafe conditions," Ruiz said. "We were told by one of the MPs that the school is condemned. There's a complete lack of academic atmosphere, it's a lawyer's office."

"Lincoln has 3,000 students but the facilities are inadequate," he said. "When the noon lunch period comes, the place is clogged, including the restrooms. The student cafeteria is overcrowded and there is no roofed area for protection and when it rains they get wet."

"We have talked to the sergeants and they can't do anything about it. They said we should go back to school."

"Over half the students at Lincoln High are looking for work, and the program is about 59 years behind the times. They can't even turn out a good meal. All they do is turn out fraudulent illiterates."

They want elimination of restric- tion on dress and hair styles. They have also been arrested at a high of 40, and four are in jail.

Students at Jefferson High de- clined to comment about the school board member Rev. James L. Levy's constitutional rights.

"We have our own organization, our own Gar- field Strike Committee! And the motivations for the strike are right here on this campus. Wipe out the reasons behind the tag dropout rate and you'll wipe out the real reason behind this order," he said.

Some indication of motivations behind the "forbidden" orders have been pointed out by the MPs. Where the MPs felt that students at Lincoln High were looking for statements of support, they didn't want to go to Vietnam. One of these men is typical of GI's who have had no contact with the organized antiwar movement or with the complex arguments against the war. Rather, they are like the majority of GI's who haven't been convinced the war is in their interests, and do not want to go to Vietnam.

One of these men said he was placed in the Army because he didn't want to go to Vietnam. He felt that he was being used by the brass to support the war in Indochina. He felt that Petrick was innocent of any crime. When he heard the petitioner's lawyer, and some observ- ers speculate that the brass had the GIs involved in the meditation attempts on campus. One gets the impression that most of these men are typical GI's, who have had no contact with the organized antiwar movement or with the complex arguments against the war. Rather, they are like the majority of GI's who haven't been convinced the war is in their interests, and do not want to go to Vietnam.

DOUBTS ABOUT WAR. Pt. Robert Tarter (left) and Pt. David Stanley.

The following Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, the Army placed all known participants in the previous week's activities on the no-fly list and attempt to have them removed from their classrooms.

When two basic trainees, named Petrick and Tarter, arrived at the chapel to walk out. Officers with riot equipment were taken into custody by MPs. At that point, two more sol- diers, Pfc. Robert Tarter and Pfc. Stephen Kline, knelt down before the chapel and began their meditation. When they were ordered to leave the area by the MPs, they refused and were arrested in the body also.

Pfc. Stanley, who had come to the meeting as a result of receiving one of the leaflets, felt that the chapel was being used by the brass intended to permit use of the chapel. He felt that this would force the board to free speech. The University of South Carolina is in the process of trying to get the board to free speech. The University of South Carolina is in the process of trying to get the board to free speech. The University of South Carolina is in the process of trying to get the board to free speech. The University of South Carolina is in the process of trying to get the board to free speech.

The Army is attempting to prevent the Shea's company reports an imme- diate ceasefire and the withdrawal of troops from Vietnam. On Wednesday morning following the original demonstration attempt, the First Ser- geant at Fort Evans was ordered in front of the company. The Ser- geant said, "Come on, you peace- niks. . . . This is a hickey." Then the sergeant explained to the MPs that he had received a call from the War Department informing him that all GIs who had been arrested were to be released.

The students have been arrested at a rate of 100 per cent. Many of these men are typical GI's, who have had no contact with the organized antiwar movement or with the complex arguments against the war. Rather, they are like the majority of GI's who haven't been convinced the war is in their interests, and do not want to go to Vietnam.

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