

THE MILITANT

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and

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National Roundup



STUDENT CONTINGENT. College students line up to join giant antiwar march in New York on April 27.

Photo by Shannon

THE MILITANT

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Vol. 32—No. 19  Friday, May 10, 1968

Lindsay's Cops In Washington Square

The antiwar demonstration in New York April 27 marked another giant step forward in the mobilization of opposition to the role of U. S. imperialism in Vietnam. This was proved to the hilt by the number of participants, the involvement of the black community, and the general mood, which was to unite in a common action despite political differences of the deepest nature among some sectors. The entire antiwar movement internationally can feel justly proud of the achievement in New York, along with all the marches, rallies and demonstrations that took place in other cities in the United States and the rest of the world.

In this context several ugly incidents should be noted. At Sheep Meadow, a gang of toughs smashed into the vanguard of the feeder column coming into Central Park from Fifth Avenue. They were not "hecklers," as claimed by the press. They went into action with their fists and succeeded in seizing a large antiwar banner before they were driven off.

The same group then attacked a literature stand set up by the Socialist Workers Party, tearing down its banners and carrying them away, burning them a little later.

These hoodlums made several additional attempts at disrupting the rally in Sheep Meadow, attacking demonstrators with their fists to attract a crowd which they apparently hoped could be made to snowball. The police acted with extraordinary leniency. As the SWP put up new banners and the "loyalists" began to meet with salutary lessons from some of the demonstrators, the police gently persuaded them to leave Sheep Meadow.

In another part of New York, Mayor Lindsay's cops conducted themselves in less gentlemanly fashion. They wielded blackjacks on a small group in Washington Square which sought to organize their own feeder march to Sheep Meadow. (This group finally decided to "boycott" the giant antiwar rally.)

About 400 persons had gathered, according to the April 28 New York Times. Some of them may have thought they were taking part in a genuine "feeder" march to Central Park. Others thought their action would prove they were more "anti-imperialist" than any of the demonstrators at the park.

What happened next was reported by no less an authority than the Times. High New York police officials were in Washington Square, including Chief Inspector Sanford Garelik. "Around the park were knots of rough-looking, shabbily dressed men, who were identifiable as policemen by small red pins in their left lapels. Other officers disguised as hippies and without the pins mingled with the crowd." The police department refused to say how many "disguised" policemen were waiting for the signal to go into action.

At noon, some of the demonstrators began chanting and started to march along the sidewalk. A police lieutenant told them they were engaged in an "unlawful" parade. A ring of plainclothes police stepped in front of them and Assistant Chief Inspector Sidney Cooper then "urged them to break into small groups and join the authorized demonstrations." They responded by chanting, "The streets belong to the people."

"Suddenly," continues the Times account, "the plainclothes men began seizing the demonstrators and the banners. Marchers were thrown against parked cars and wrestled to the ground by groups of policemen."

"Several marchers who struggled were slammed to the ground by groups of plainclothes men and pummeled. One such demonstrator was surrounded by a group of plainclothes men who blocked photographers while the man was beaten for several minutes. . .

"All of the actions were taken by plainclothes men, some of them dressed as demonstrators and wearing antiwar buttons. Nightsticks were not used, but several policemen pulled saps—leather-covered, weighted blackjacks—from their back pockets and used them."

In our opinion, the Washington Square contingent of antiwar demonstrators made a serious error in tactics. It was a mistake to isolate themselves from the people in a way highly vulnerable to an assault by Lindsay's cops. If a guerrilla in a colonial area must learn to swim among the people like a fish in water and not get isolated, this holds all the more so for revolutionists in imperialist countries and particularly when great masses of people begin moving into action. If you really have a revolutionary message, it must be taken to the people. In New York on April 27, the address was Central Park. The Washington Square demonstrators were perfectly free to come there, to display their banners, to shout their own slogans and to sell their own literature if they cared to avail themselves of the opportunity.

We will return to this question of tactics in detail in future issues of *The Militant*. Meantime, we express our full solidarity with the 80 who were arrested and all the victims of the savage outburst of police violence in Washington Square.

GIs Protest Murder of Dr. King

'A Lot of GI's Were Very Upset . . .'

Heilbronn, Germany

The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King in the United States brought on the following occurrences here at the U. S. Army post in Heilbronn, Germany.

The battalion commander of the 26th Signal Battalion gave an order that all members of the battalion would be working a full day on both the 6th and 7th of April. This order was given after President Johnson had declared that Sunday, April 7, would be a national day of mourning for Dr. King. A lot of GI's here were very upset that the commander wouldn't respect the day of mourning.

Within a couple of hours a letter was gotten up by GI's with signatures of 53 men which was given to the battalion commander. The letter demanded that the 26th Signal Battalion observe the day of mourning for Dr. King and that a letter be sent to President Johnson demanding that King's killers be apprehended and that racism in the United States be ended now.

When a group of three was decided upon and went to see the battalion commander, he refused to see us as a group and, furthermore, tried to make us feel we were doing something illegal. He did this by refusing to speak to us other than as individuals.

A second lieutenant gave us an order that we could not speak to each other while waiting for our turn to see him.

In the following few days we made many other attempts to see the battalion commander as a group, but to no avail.

Because of difficulties with the battalion commander we finally decided to try to get the widest possible endorsement from men on the post by having them sign it as a "letter from the ranks," rather than an official letter from our unit.

Some officers even tried to create the impression that sending a letter to the President with GI signatures on it would be illegal! I tried to explain to them that it was their constitutional right to express their views in this way. I know a lot more GI's would be willing to exercise their civil liberties if they knew just what they were.

Pfc. Walter M. Kos

All's Fair . . .

Vevay, Ind.

I am supporting the Socialist Workers Party candidates this year (although I don't agree on many things—I'm not a Marxist-Leninist) and my only regret is that I cannot vote at my age—18.

I'm going to talk to many people in my area about this campaign. I come from an agrarian community and the government has shown no sympathy for the plight of the farmers in this country—many farmers are living on credit.

I do have a great fear, and that fear is that if there is a great deal of violence this summer President Johnson may use the violence as an excuse to cancel national elections—how does that grab you, having the same administration and Congress for an indefinite period of time?

The county I live in has a fair each summer. My brother and I have been thinking of setting up a display showing all the candidates (including SWP!) and their views. This is the only way we could get away with distributing Socialist literature—under the pretense of showing the views of all candidates for President.

It may cause a few people to think, and once they start they may think twice before voting for Nixon, Kennedy, or McCarthy.

The local Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle is going to provide me with all the literature and posters I need.

Best wishes for November '68.

B. B.

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.

Contrast

Nyack, N. Y.

The columnists and commentators have told us for years that those "poor, starving people of the captive nations" want nothing better than to obtain the many freedoms of our free-enterprise way of life. Well, it looks like they've caught up and surpassed us on this quota. That's what I conclude, at any rate, from the following understatement of the year, from a "Letter from Prague" in the April 27 New Yorker:

"A report in *Lidova Demokracie*, the official organ of the Catholic People's Party, read, 'Young soldiers held a meeting in Pardubice and came to the conclusion that General Lomsky, the Minister of National Defense, should resign and thus set an example for other Army leaders.' Even in many Western countries this would be unusual behavior."

Charles Gardner

SLP Un-Marxist

Toronto, Canada

After reading R. A.'s letter from New Haven, Conn. [April 8 *Militant*], it shows how un-Marxist the Socialist Labor Party has become over the past 50 years. It seems the SLP spends all their time discussing what socialism will be like while Marx, on the contrary, spent his life analyzing capitalism and how to "overthrow" it for a better life.

As scientific socialists it is necessary to approach society in an objective manner and truly "represent the future in the present." We must take the issues that are at hand to expose this system and to educate workers further. I might ask R. A. how a worker can agree to De Leon's plan if he is not even class conscious or is voting Democrat or Republican?

However, I feel it is good of you to publish this letter since "Brand X" socialists can't do likewise in the *Weekly People*. Here in Canada the aging SLP won't take part in debates or symposiums with other left tendencies. They are so sectar-

ian that when I asked a member if he would sell me some works by De Leon, he had to get permission from his executive because I am "persona non grata."

If R. A. is really serious he should try to arrange a debate between Halstead or Boutelle and Eric Hass or some other SLP'er. However, I can tell him the answer now: NO!

J. R.

Future Society

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Concerning forms of social organization (political-geographic versus industrial unionism) it is clear that the former has become outmoded even within the framework of capitalist society.

In 1781 each colony was a unique domain of enterprise; by 1860 two distinguishable and uncoordinated sectors remained. Today the monster is complete, and its self-enlarging mechanism is busy enveloping all exploitable matter in the universe.

Geographical boundaries are now just scars on its belly where it was sewn together.

Eventually a new organism must be built, and we, the cells, must insure that it is one in which we can thrive. Industrial unionism, when viewed as more than a transitory stage, implies that people will continue learning one simple job and performing it all their lives—that they will continue being cogs in a disassembled machine, conflicts and vitality removed.

When men are free to live where they want and do what they want, the only remaining external distinction will be age, and hence on the basis of age must people ultimately be represented.

P. M.

Comments on Cuba

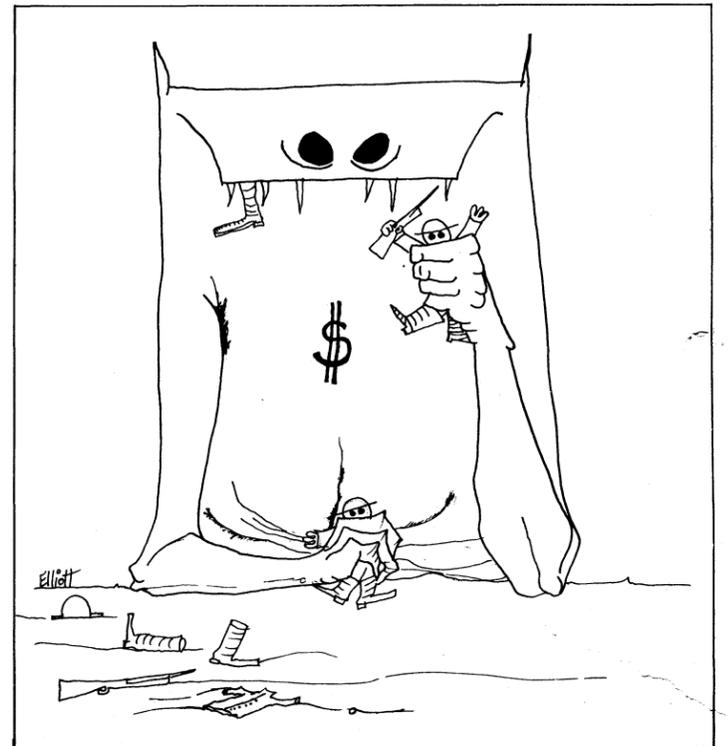
East Lansing, Mich.

I am directing these comments to Harry Ring, not in the nature of criticisms, but rather as constructive advisements on his series of articles on Cuba. I share your enthusiasm for the great steps forward taken by the Cuban people, but I think it would be of interest to your readers to receive firsthand knowledge on the nature of the decision-making processes that have developed out of the Cuban revolution.

I am especially interested in the steps that have been taken in order to ensure that all levels of the Cuban political system reflect the genuine, freely expressed interests of the Cuban workers. It's a pleasure subscribing to *The Militant*. Few other papers can claim as proud a revolutionary heritage.

Michael Maniscalco

(Harry Ring will write a series of articles assessing general political developments in Cuba, including many of the questions raised above.—EDITOR)



Chicago Police Attack Peace Demonstration

By Gus Horowitz

CHICAGO, April 27—A massive rally of over 10,000 people against the war in Vietnam—the largest such demonstration ever held here—was brutally attacked and dispersed today by Mayor Richard "Shoot-To-Kill" Daley's cops.

The march preceding the rally was faced from beginning to end by the opposition of the Chicago city administration and police force. Permits for the use of the Grant Park bandshell for a pre-march rally were denied until the final moment, as was the parade permit.

Even so, the parade was permitted to march in the street for only a brief period and then was forced onto the sidewalks by the police. This tactic was used to break the march into small groups by stopping it at traffic lights.

Use of the Civic Center for a culminating rally was also denied, although other groups had been permitted to use it only weeks before.

At the Civic Center the police attacked the crowd. Scores of demonstrators were arrested and many were injured. For no apparent reason, Daley's cops charged into the crowd at various times, picking out individuals for victimization. Many picket signs were confiscated.

One demonstrator was reportedly pulled out of a restaurant while eating a hamburger.

Even as the demonstration was dispersed and demonstrators were walking on State

Street on their way home, the police clubbed and arrested those who "looked like" participants in the antiwar action.

Mayor Daley's police action against the demonstration is one more incident of his use of police repression in Chicago. Recently he ordered police to "shoot to kill" black people they judged to be "arsonists," and he expressed his disappointment that the police hadn't acted strongly enough to suppress the black community after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

The massive march and rally today was the high point of a week of antiwar activity in the area. It was overwhelmingly youthful in composition, and many were high school students. Over 30 high school antiwar groups organized contingents for the demonstration. In addition, a contingent of "Kids Against the War" brought out demonstrators from grammar schools.

The march also drew significant participation from the black community. Although no large black contingent was organized independently, many black militants took part, including the West Side NAACP Youth Council.

Wide Participation

According to C. Clark Kissinger, chairman of the April Parade Committee, over 120 groups organized contingents for the dem-



CHICAGO MARCH. This was before cops attacked and broke up demonstration.

onstration, the broadest representation to date in Chicago.

The march was also marked by significant participation from groups outside the Chicago metropolitan area.

Sizable contingents at the march included participants from Women for Peace, Vets for Peace, two medical contingents, 11 groups of clergymen, and close to 50 college and university groups.

Numerous banners and picket signs highlighted the two central themes of the march—

"Support Our GIs—Bring Them Home Now!" and "Self-Determination for Vietnam and Black America!"

The Vets for Peace marched in front, carrying a massive banner with the "Support Our GIs" slogan. This proved to be an effective counter to the prowar stance of the Veterans of Foreign Wars parade held the same day. Two more massive banners, highlighting the demand for self-determination, were set on the stage of the Grant Park bandshell for the rally.

The march met with a friendly reception from passersby, and some servicemen expressed their solidarity. Heckling was confined to one small group of right-wingers. A mood of militancy prevailed on the march. Among the chants shouted at one point in the march were "Ho, Ho—Ho Chi Minh," and "Hey, Hey—Viva Che."

Many of the participants in the demonstration wore McCarthy buttons, apparently unconcerned that their candidate has expressed his desire to keep antiwar sentiment off the streets. Supporters of socialist candidates Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle were also present in force, led by Dan Styron, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senator from Illinois. The SWP contingent carried three large banners illustrating the central themes of the march.

Speakers at Rally

At the rally held before the march, featured speakers included St. Clair Drake, professor of sociology at Roosevelt U.; Father Blase Bonpane, Maryknoll priest expelled from Guatemala for his support to the revolutionary movement there; Jeff Charlotte of Vietnam Veterans Against the War; Alderman Sammy Rayner; and the Rev. Charles Billups of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Portions of a message from Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, were also read.



Richard "shoot-to-kill" Daley

Student Strike Climaxes Antiwar Week in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 27—More than 10,500 students from 15 Chicago area colleges demonstrated their contempt for U.S. aggression in Vietnam by participating in the International Student Strike yesterday. The strike climaxed a week of antiwar activities involving 13,500 students from 25 schools in the Chicago area.

Chicago's Columbia College was virtually closed through the cooperation of sympathetic professors. Pickets were stationed at the entrance of the college. An all-morning program was held at which Dink McCarter of Vets for Peace and Dan Styron, Illinois senatorial candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, were speakers.

At least one department of the University of Illinois Circle Campus was shut down for the first time in the school's history. An all-day rally included speeches and a cultural antiwar program presented by Artists for Peace.

An antiwar group at George Williams College mailed mock induction notices to the entire male student body as a prelude to the week of antiwar activities.

Although Chicago high schools were closed

for spring vacation, three suburban high schools participated in the strike. Fifteen hundred students at Highland Park High School viewed an antiwar film, and at Niles North High School 20 students boycotted classes and leafleted the rest of the student body. At exclusive Lake Forest Academy on Chicago's suburban North Shore, a rally on Friday was offered as an alternative to classes.

Many Chicago area campuses participated for the first time in antiwar activities this week. They were: Rosary College, St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Columbia College, Bogan City College, Wright City College and Maryknoll Seminary.

Following CHOICE 68 voting on April 24, about 100 students gathered in a driving rainstorm at Illinois Institute of Technology. They demonstrated against the school's extensive biological and chemical warfare research. Later that evening, as the storm continued, 150 hearty antiwar activists gathered at the Conrad Hilton Hotel to "welcome" President Johnson, who had come to Chicago for a \$100-a-plate Democratic fund-raising dinner.

The intense activity in Chicago this week demonstrated that antiwar sentiment is still on the upsurge here.

Black Liberation Notes

Newark's fire commissioner, John Caufield, says he is "convinced" that many of the fires that broke out there after the assassination of Martin Luther King were set by small store owners who wanted to collect on their fire insurance.

"I suspect that there were a lot more fraud fires than we even know about," he said. "But we can be sure only about those fires that didn't take hold and left unburned evidence behind."

Caufield did not announce any prosecutions of the small businessmen. Meanwhile, a 13-year-old black youngster has been arrested in Newark for setting one of the fires.

A recent survey by the Harris Poll has come up with the startling revelation that black people are more turned off by this society than ever.



John Hulett

According to the poll, "alienation from the mainstream of American society" has increased among Afro-Americans "from 34 percent in 1966 to 56 percent."

With rebellions breaking out in 125 cities across the country after the murder of Dr. King, one would think such a poll would be superfluous—even for white people. But this survey did turn up a couple of interesting facts:

They say that while 72 percent of black people questioned believe that there has been some progress, most attribute this to black militancy, not to the goodwill of white people.

The poll also checked out "alienation" among white people. It has increased also, they say, "from 24 to 30 percent."

Martial law was declared in the British colony of Bermuda April 27 when hundreds of black youths took to the streets in a spontaneous rebellion.

A number of buildings went up in flames in the capital city of Hamilton, including some of the most exclusive furniture stores.

The United Bermuda Party, the predominantly white party which is in power, went so far as to call in a British ship to back up the local cops.

Meanwhile, they denounced the Progressive Labor Party, a rival party that wants independence for Bermuda, for bringing on the revolt by making "inflammatory statements."

A white judge in Lowndes County, Ala., has received 22 threatening phone calls, had 600 of his cattle poisoned, and has been denounced in the county's racist weekly newspaper. Why? Because, in his capacity as County Record Keeper he refused to make public the names of some of the candidates being run by the Lowndes County Freedom Party in the coming elections.

The candidates asked him not to release their names because they feared for their safety.

In praising the judge for his cooperation, Freedom Party leader John Hulett said that in past campaigns candidates had been subject to a great deal of intimidation. Despite this, the black party, commonly known as the Black Panther Party, has received over 40 percent of the vote in past elections.

All during the spring there have been hundreds of protests by black students, but the most intensive week of activity followed the assassination of Martin Luther King.

Even some of the smallest and most out-of-the-way schools were involved. For example, at Mississippi Valley State Teachers College in Itta Bena, Miss., students were shot at by cops when they began marching on downtown Itta Bena. Police had advised them to stop the demonstration. When they refused, the cops opened fire, injuring two students.

— Elizabeth Barnes



Photo by Shannon

COUNT 'EM YOURSELF. Above is one sector of the crowd that gathered in Sheep Meadow in New York's Central Park April 27 to oppose war in Vietnam. Police on spot estimated turnout at 200,000. New York Times estimated that only "58,080" people could fit in Sheep

Meadow—but this was based on assumption that each person stood one yard away, in all directions, from people around him. If each person stood one-and-a-half feet from people around him, then the Meadow would hold 232,320 people by the Times' reasoning.

Teen-Agers Dominate March

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK—The massive entrance of teen-agers into the antiwar movement was dramatically demonstrated at the march and rally staged here April 27 by the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee.

High school students were the largest single section in the antiwar protest action.

Along with college students and young professionals, they comprised the great majority of the demonstration, which drew some 200,000 people.

While the traditional adult peace groups turned out in somewhat smaller numbers than previously, this was more than compensated for by the young people who made it clear that even though some of their elders may be lulled by Johnson's "peace" talk, they are not.

They were the most spirited and militant part of the demonstration, dominating the twin marches that went down Fifth Avenue and Central Park West into Central Park

for a rally that demanded an end to the war against the Vietnamese people and an end to the war against the people of America's black ghettos.

Next to the high school and college students, the largest sector of the parade was young professionals, with teachers, medical workers and social workers turning out the largest groups.

A contingent of several hundred marched from Harlem, stopping off at Columbia University in a demonstration of solidarity with the embattled students there.

Biggest Yet

The twin parade was the largest yet organized by the Parade Committee.

A coalition of some 150 groups opposed to the Vietnam war, the committee's first Fifth Avenue parade in October of 1965 had 30,000 participants. There were 50,000 in the Fifth Avenue parade of March 1966.

Last April 15, 400,000 marched from Central Park to the United Nations. But this was one axis of a nationwide demonstration organized for New York and San Francisco by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. In addition to New Yorkers, thousands poured into the city for that demonstration from the metropolitan area and from cities throughout the East.

In organizing the present action, a major source of support for the Parade Committee was the Student Mobilization Committee whose school strike the day previous to the parade was the most successful ever staged in this country. The strike in turn provided the basis for the massive student turnout for the Saturday march.

The growing strength of the antiwar movement was attested to by the city administration. With the two-faced stance typical of capitalist aspirants for the highest office, Mayor Lindsay first appeared at the "loyalty" parade of a few thousand and then hustled over to greet the huge throng at Central Park. (A few hours previous Lindsay's cops had brutally attacked an antiwar group in Washington Square.)

When the first Fifth Avenue parade was held in 1965, the city denied a permit for a rally in Central Park and its action was upheld by the State Supreme Court.

Last year, for the April 15 rally, the city again denied use of the park. But after the Mobilization Committee simply issued leaflets advising people to mobilize in the park, officials reconsidered and issued the permit de-

spite regulations intended to bar such gatherings.

This year they again acceded to the demand of the antiwar movement and issued the permit.

The demonstration and rally expressed the developing leftward trend within the antiwar movement. Three of the six principal official slogans centered on the demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, and none were in conflict with this demand. (For the first parade in 1965 the coalition was

able to agree only on the single slogan: "Stop the war in Vietnam now.")

In the present action, the coalition also expressed support for black freedom fighters at home with a demand for an end to the war against the black ghettos.

The crowd expressed enthusiastic support for the Columbia University students. At the end of the Central Park rally some 2,000 marched to Columbia to bring food to the sit-in'ers and register their solidarity with them.



Photo by Hermes

AGAINST DRAFT. High school contingent most spirited in April 27 march in New York.



Photo by James M. Katz

SOCIALIST BANNERS. The Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance participated in antiwar actions around the country April 27. The photo above shows SWPers marching in Cleveland, demanding GIs be brought home now. At right Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle from the City College of New York call for self-determination for black communities. Photo at right is by Brian Shannon.



Photo by Les Evans

THEY LIKE WAR. Average section of prowar "Loyalty Day" parade held in New York April 27 in opposition to massive antiwar march. Less than 1,800 took part in the fiasco, called the "smallest ever."

N.Y. 'Loyalty' Parade Is Worst Flop So Far

By Les Evans

NEW YORK—At the same time that 200,000 New Yorkers were massing uptown to demonstrate their opposition to the war in Vietnam April 27, those who were so inclined had the opportunity to march in support of the war a little further downtown in the "Loyalty Day" parade.

The event was run by the right-wing Veterans of Foreign Wars, which set up "Loyalty Day" in 1948 as the Cold War "answer" to May Day, the international workers' holiday. The press, radio and television played on the theme of the two opposing parades for a week prior to the demonstrations. The morning of the marches the New York Post predicted that 60,000 would participate in the prowar parade.

When the last marching band had disappeared up Fifth Avenue with a few Knights of Columbus clanking their dress swords and puffing along behind, the New York Times gloomily summed it up as the "smallest Loyalty Day parade since the first one 20 years ago." The Times credited the march with 2,669 participants. This reporter counted 1,800. A similar prowar parade also took place in Brooklyn which the Times credited with 4,000 participants. The handful of anti-Communist faithful who turned out in New York were outnumbered by the antiwar throng uptown by better than 30 to one.

"They're All in Uniform . . ."

The whole parade took less than an hour. But aside from its size and purpose, its character was very different from the mass

outpouring against the war in Central Park. There were practically no "civilians" in the prowar parade. The whole thing was made up of organizations in uniform, marching in military ranks: drill squads from military academies, parochial school bands, American Legionnaires, and odd assortments of exiles from Eastern Europe in their khaki best.

A potbellied drill sergeant called cadence as a unit of 12-year-olds marched by in Army fatigues, rifles on their shoulders and their faces hidden under steel combat helmets. The Cardinal Spellman High School band struck up a tune. And right in the middle of the parade rolled an Army landing craft with uniformed men at its guns, apparently waiting for an order to establish a beachhead in Manhattan.

Here and there were a few small groups in "plain clothes": Highway Department officials, a contingent of pro-Chiang Kai-shek Chinese businessmen, and about 50 right-wing youths who later went uptown to pick fights with antiwar demonstrators.

Along the sidelines the spectators hardly outnumbered the marchers. Many of them were Saturday shoppers who stopped for a moment to look curiously and then walked on.

On the march itself each band or bugle corps would spread its 50 or so members out to fill up a whole block, with at least a block between contingents. Thus puffed up, the parade moved in little clumps from 36th Street to 52nd Street on Fifth Avenue, then turned right to Third Avenue where it just deflated and dribbled off in all directions.



Coretta King Addresses New York Antiwar Rally

NEW YORK—The youthful character of the April 27 antiwar demonstration here achieved its greatest visibility at the huge Central Park rally. As you looked out at the sea of faces that almost filled the 12-acre Sheep Meadow, the predominance of young people was strikingly apparent.

The most dramatic moment at the rally came when Coretta King, widow of Martin Luther King, appeared on the platform. Dr. King had been scheduled to be the keynote speaker at the rally and after he was killed she decided to speak in his place.

During her speech, Mrs. King read from notes about Vietnam that had been in her husband's pocket when he was slain. The notes listed "ten commandments" attacking the falsehoods used to justify U. S. intervention in Vietnam.

There were some 20 speakers at the rally, expressing a broad range of views. The meeting was co-chaired by Dave Dellinger, coordinator of the Parade Committee, and Ella Baker, veteran rights fighter, now associated with the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Akmed Lorence, a black veteran of the Vietnam war, delivered a slashing attack on the reactionary forces that are waging war on the Vietnamese people and on black Americans. He called on black people to intensify



Photo by Harry Ring

VIETNAM VETS. Two of three black Vietnam veterans who appeared on platform at New York rally April 27.

mittee, pointed with pride and elation to the extent of the student strike in the city's high schools and how this demonstrated that antiwar sentiment was not confined to white, middle-class students.

Pedro Juan Rua, a leader of the Puerto Rican Movimiento Pro-Independencia in New York, warned the gathering not to be duped by liberal capitalist politicians seeking to keep them tied to imperialism.

He sharply assailed Mayor Lindsay for his use of the police against blacks and Puerto Ricans and against antiwar demonstrators. He indicated his objection to Lindsay appearing at the rally.

Other speakers were: the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, the Yale University chaplain now under indictment for allegedly obstructing the draft; Steve Halliwell of SDS; Greg Bradford, an ex-marine who fought in Vietnam; James Haughton of the Black United Action Front; Viveca Lindfors, the British actress; Dr. Jay Orear, a nuclear physicist; Eddie Ortiz, of the East Harlem Tenants Council; Michael Ferber of The Resistance; Prof. Franz Schurmann of the University of California; and actress Diana Sands.



Pedro Juan Rua

their struggle, declaring, "If it is a crime to want to be free, every black man should be a criminal."

As Lorence spoke, two other black Vietnam veterans stood on the platform with him.

Meany Assailed

David Livingston, president of District 65 AFL-CIO, assailed the prowar policies of AFL-CIO President George Meany, declaring Meany did not speak for the ranks of organized labor on this issue.

Linda Morse, executive secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee, described some of the highlights of the national student strike, citing schools that had never previously brought out more than a handful for antiwar actions and which turned out large numbers for the strike.

Earl Brown, a black youth active in the New York High School Mobilization Com-

Lindsay and Sutton

Mayor Lindsay and Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton, who had been invited to extend official greetings of the city to the rally, spoke briefly, indicating they were critical of government policy on Vietnam.

On the Wednesday night previous to the rally, a special meeting of the administrative committee of the Parade Committee had voted unanimously that a resolution be presented to the Central Park gathering condemning the "emergency powers" law adopted by the City Council at the request of Mayor Lindsay.

Directed against the black ghettos, the measure would give Lindsay virtual martial law powers that could also be used against the antiwar and labor movements.

The resolution was presented by Dellinger as the rally was concluding.



Photo by Shannon

MRS. KING SPEAKS TO N. Y. RALLY. Coretta King (center) addressing giant rally against war April 27.

Columbia Battle Stirs Seething Discussion

By Dick Roberts

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, May 3.—“All I've been doing for about a week is just discussing . . . Everyone has this deep emotional tie to Columbia all of a sudden.”

“The reason I have a hard time making myself clear is I've been up for five days and nights and in jail for the last 13 hours.”

If you multiply these remarks and others like them by more than 10,000 students and teachers, it describes the impassioned and turbulent atmosphere at Columbia University—today ending its second week of strike-struggle against the powerful university administration.

The catalyst in this massive galvanizing of protest against the administration was a brutal and bloody police attack on striking university students, April 30. The cops were ordered in by university president Grayson Kirk to clear five campus buildings occupied by militant protesters since April 23.

Sweeping down on the campus late at night, the police arrested 720 persons. These and hundreds of others were beaten with clubs, handcuffs and gun butts; lined up against walls and slugged; dragged down steps by the hair; chased down streets by mounted police.

Several prestigious professors were carried from the melee on stretchers; more than 145 persons were hospitalized; a bunch of right-wing students who had come to cheer on the police attack were themselves clubbed and beaten.

It left a stunned campus. Opposition to the

Boutelle Assails N.Y. 'Riot' Law At City Council

NEW YORK—Speaking at a public hearing of the New York City Council May 1, Paul Boutelle denounced the emergency powers law unanimously approved by the council. The bill was requested by Mayor Lindsay to cope with ghetto outbreaks.

The Socialist Workers vice-presidential nominee declared that the unanimous vote in favor of the measure made clear “that every faction of this city administration is determined to put black people in a position where they cannot defend themselves against racist violence.”

The measure gives the mayor the sweeping power to declare a state of emergency when he deems it necessary. In such an emergency places of public assembly can be shut down and vehicular and pedestrian traffic barred. There are penalties for possession of firearms, explosives, etc. The law can be used also in labor and other struggles.

Boutelle charged that the demands for such powers exposed Lindsay's hypocritical claims of sympathy for the aspirations of ghetto dwellers. “This law is not designed to control riots,” Boutelle declared. “If it were it would be aimed against the institutions and people responsible for the riots. No. This law is intended to ‘curb’ the victims.”

Hedda Garza, SWP senatorial candidate from New York, also spoke against the bill.



Photo by Shannon

PAUL BOUTELLE. Socialist Workers vice-presidential candidate speaking at hearing on “emergency powers” bill.

thousand or so students who had seized campus buildings earlier in the week all but vanished. The vast majority of students, many faculty members and a number of campus employees decided to strike. The others went home.

For four days, the university has been dotted with discussions and meetings, ranging from two or three persons to one and two thousand. And the agenda is open-ended.

Everything is up for debate: from the ways of the American ruling class to the nineteenth century level of American education; from U.S. aggression in Vietnam to exploitation of black Harlem; from strike tactics and slogans to the private letters of Grayson Kirk—photographed during the period of occupation of his office.

As of this writing, a general strike steering committee has been formed on the basis of one delegate per 70 members of any organization supporting the strike. Each of the five occupied buildings, already having formed “communes,” selected about three delegates each to the new committee.

At the same time, the steering committee added representatives of many new organizations—a number of them formed on the spur of the moment—to expand the strike leadership. Walking across campus yesterday, it appeared that anything and everything had been used as the basis for forming strike-support committees.

“College English Majors ORGANIZE!” was a typical sign, giving the meeting time and place. One committee was composed of those students who had not actually been in occupied buildings but had formed the lines in front of them to keep the police out.

Supporting the strike formally means supporting six demands put to the administration by the SDS and black student-led groups which seized buildings April 23 (see background article, below). When it gets down to talking about it, however, there is varying support for the demands. Two of them—ending Columbia's complicity with the war through the Institute for Defense Analysis and ending the Harlem gym project—are virtually unanimously supported. There is some objection to amnesty. The other three demands have been largely supplanted by new and more popular ones.

Uncertainty about the amnesty demand stems largely from misunderstanding it. This is seen by some as meaning that the students aren't willing to face the consequences of their deeds. But the fact is, regardless of “trespass” laws, the students did nothing wrong and should not be punished. The students are protesting the criminal policies of the university administrators who are the real criminals.

Three additional demands have been made by the thousands of students and faculty members who joined the strike following the police attack. These are: resignation of university president Kirk and vice president Truman; investigation of the trustees who rule the university; and more rights for undergraduate and graduate students and junior faculty members.

In a mass meeting of student strike supporters, SDS leader Dave Gilbert declares, “We do not see police brutality as the only issue . . . We demand a solution on the basis of political issues . . . We want our own classes, a free university . . .”

Across the campus Professor Seymour Melman tells an audience of students and teachers: “There has been a selective preference in the faculty for those who were oriented to the status quo. Those who were not, found themselves less favorably viewed . . . The fundamental question is the relation of ideology to society.”

Famed anthropologist Margaret Mead

Our New Look

We hope you like our front-page picture, the many photos throughout the issue, and the changes in our general appearance. From now on we will be able to do a great deal more to make The Militant brighter and livelier. This is possible because The Militant is now being printed by photo offset, a more modern process which lends itself to such improvements.

Like last week, this is a special 12-page issue instead of our usual eight. We did this to give maximum coverage to the big events that have been taking place.

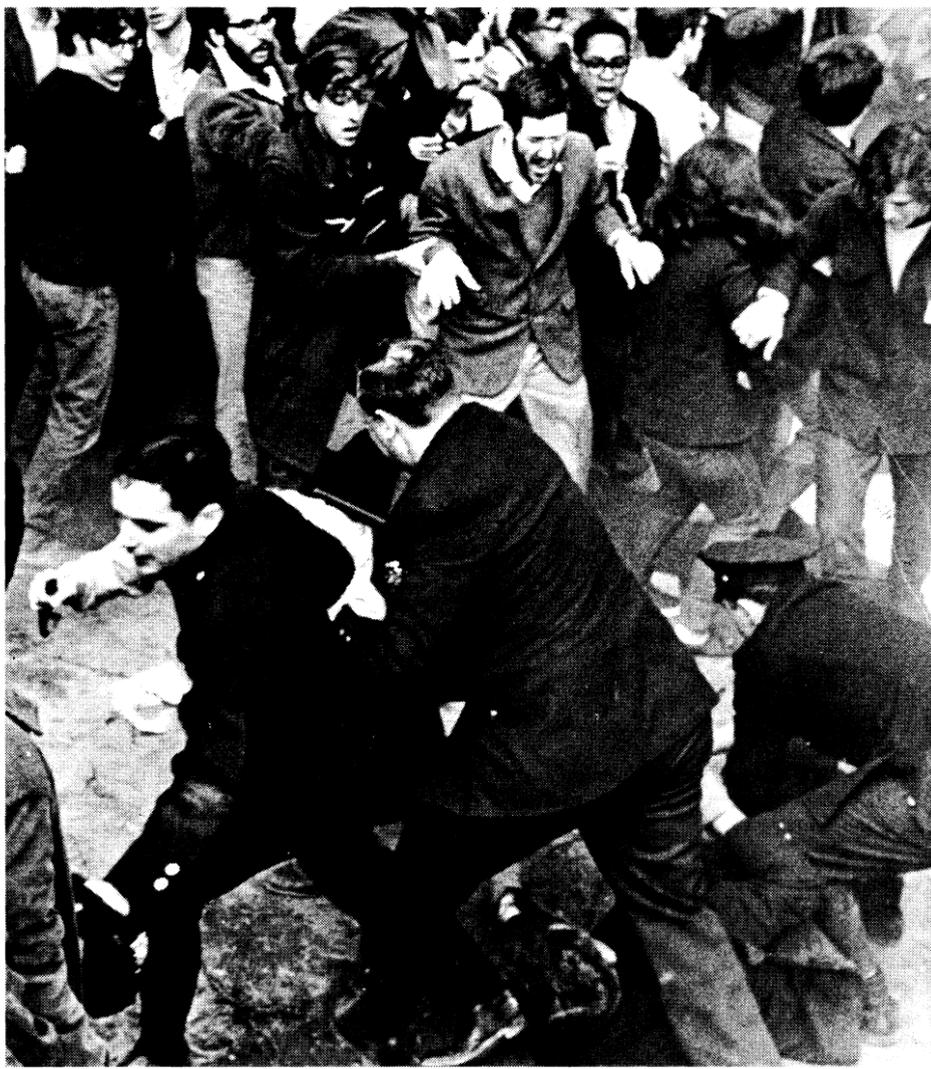


Photo by Columbia Spectator

AT GYMNASIUM SITE. Police remove demonstrators. Student leaders were placed on probation, which triggered student occupation of buildings.

declares, “The present system of university management is obsolete and the style of the relation to the larger community, archaic.”

Drama editor and critic Eric Bentley blasts faculty members who do not support the strike and accuses them of making power plays to take over the presidency.

Everyone agrees that the fight is against an undemocratic university offering hundreds of useless courses. The fight is for a university that faces the real problems in the real world. The concept of self-determination for the people of Vietnam and Afro-America is linked to self-determination on campus: yellow and black power with student and faculty power.

“Kirk must go!”—the next most popular slogan at Columbia to “Strike!”—means more than the removal of Kirk and Truman. It means removal of the representatives of

corporations from university administration, replacing the chairmen of banks and big business by students and faculty. This viewpoint is shared by rebelling freshmen and senior faculty members alike.

The campus is being flooded with copies of Kirk's mail. They are letters to and from senior military officials, corporation presidents, top-ranking politicians and other representatives of the ruling class.

What most of the students considered a “conspiracy theory” last week, is accepted as a matter of course today: the big universities, like the country, are ruled in secret by a small clique of members and representatives of the capitalist class. At Columbia, the representative of capitalism is “Dear Grayson,” as the letters to Kirk begin. And at Columbia, “Dear Grayson” is very unpopular.

Columbia: How Antiwar,

By Bob Gebert

NEW YORK—The roots of the student uprising at Columbia go back several years when students and people in the Morningside Heights and Harlem area surrounding the university began protesting the site of a projected university gym.

The university had swung a backroom deal with New York State officials in the late 1950s which granted it a large part of a nearby Harlem park as the gym site—for a token annual rent. By the time construction began, community protest delayed it several times.

Although the university offered its black neighbors “separate but equal” use of the gym, as the protesters called it, their opposition to the take over of park area grew louder.

Independently of this movement, Columbia students discovered that an unknown organization, the Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA), was aiding the Vietnam war effort. In spite of denials by administrators, members of the Students for a Democratic Society soon proved Columbia's complicity in the war.

SDS and other campus groups held many protests over these issues. They were met with an edict by university President Grayson Kirk forbidding even peaceful indoor protests. But the students paid no heed to the unpopular edict and held five indoor protests in the course of the last year.

On the sixth protest, however, five SDS leaders and the head of the Resistance were placed on probation—singled out of 150 persons who took part in the protest. This led directly to the occupations and student strike.

April 23, SDS, the Student Afro-American Society (SAS) and other groups held a demonstration at the site of the gymnasium construction to disrupt work. When they returned

to campus, several hundred students decided to occupy the main academic building, Hamilton Hall, and to hold one of the deans of the university in hostage.

By the following morning, it had been agreed that Hamilton Hall would be held by black students, now joined by other militants, while the whites would occupy Low Library, the main administrative building. They broke into the building and seized Kirk's office suite.

Six Demands

Six demands were presented: total university disaffiliation with IDA; a permanent end to construction in the park; a democratically elected faculty-student judicial board for future disciplinary measures; dropping of all charges against demonstrators; an end to the ban on indoor protests; and amnesty for all current protesters.

The demand for amnesty was made a precondition for negotiations.

As mass discussions were held on the issues, increasing student sentiment developed for the sit-in. April 24, the university closed early, but when students in the School of Architecture were ordered to leave, they sat down and occupied their building, Avery Hall—the third “liberated zone.”

Late that night, graduate students joined in, occupying their main academic building, Fayerweather Hall. By this time, police had already arrived on the campus in large numbers.

On April 25, the third day of occupations, a student strike developed with the same six demands. Late that night a new building was opened up, Mathematics Hall.

In all five “liberated zones,” the students organized efficient food, defense, cleanup, medical and other committees and prepared for a long stay.

They erected barricades at the door; they kept the buildings clean, voluntarily and rig-

'I Was Pushed Down Stairs And Hit Twice With a Club'

By Paula Reimers

(The following eyewitness account of the brutal police attack on Columbia University, early Tuesday morning, April 29, was written by Paula Reimers, a student at Barnard College, a women's college associated with Columbia.)

(Miss Reimers describes the events taking place outside four of the five university buildings "liberated" by student sit-ins.)

(As Miss Reimers saw it, the cop attack was by no means limited to those carrying out the actual occupations. It spread throughout the campus and onto the city avenues and streets outside it.)

Nearly 1,500 students and faculty members milled around campus at 2:30 a.m. April 29, as rumors of police action increased and tension mounted. When the police moved in to attack the buildings, about half of the people began to interpose themselves between police lines and the buildings, while the other half chanted for no violence.

I was first at Low Library where students held the president's office. Six rows deep of defenders stood before the entrance.

Nearly 100 officers of the "Tactical Police Force" and 15 or 20 plainclothesmen formed a wedge and charged the line—first pushing and then punching. They had no clubs.

Meanwhile, students in the library chanted slogans, sang and made the "V" for victory sign as they were taken away.

The cops moved the crowd away from the library and I was pushed to Avery Hall, the School of Architecture. There, helmeted cops broke through a faculty line which included the Dean of the School and went in after the students.

I saw one boy dragged from the building by his hair and kicked repeatedly by a plainclothesman. He was not given medical attention until a crowd gathered and demanded it.

At least four people were bleeding from head wounds when I arrived at Fayerweather Hall. Two girls were handcuffed together and pulled down the stairs. Their faces were badly bruised and both were bleeding from the head.

In the grass, I found a sad memento of the cops' work—a pair of girl's glasses, bent, broken and twisted, with a handful of

hair entangled in the frames.

The cops were especially vicious in moving the crowds of students. If they did not move immediately, which was nearly impossible considering the size of the crowds, the cops charged in, swinging their clubs.

I was pushed twice into the side of a building, pushed down a flight of stairs and hit twice with a club. My experiences were not unique.

It was not really possible to please the cops. If you ran somewhere, they chased you; and if you just walked, they clubbed you. I was walking away from the cops when a boy beside me sighed quietly and slumped down. Turning quickly, I saw he had been hit with the blunt end of a gun.

I held his head in my lap and tried to stop the blood, screaming for a doctor, which the cops finally let in. It was a wonder that there was no riot.

An instant later I saw a cop, club in hand, chasing a boy up and down the steps of Uris Hall shouting, "You want to play games, sonny?"

As soon as I got to Mathematics Hall, the cops decided to force the whole crowd of about 300 people down a narrow stairway to street level. Fortunately no one fell but there were a number of club injuries.

I followed the crowd around to the street side of the Mathematics building. The people still inside it were leaning out the window and making "V" signs. They urged the crowd to carry on the strike and close the university entirely.

Even when the last of the occupied buildings had been cleared, the students continued to try to block the police vans taking the arrested victims away. The vans didn't stop. They accelerated.

Then the cops moved on the streets and sidewalks. Mounted police, at full gallop, chased demonstrators downtown on the sidewalk. Students who tried to dodge the horses between parked cars were stopped and beaten by plainclothesmen.

They were chased every which way—north, south and west. I was being chased down 116th Street towards Riverside Park when I managed to escape by climbing the wall into Barnard dormitories. It was then 5:30 Tuesday morning.



Photo by Hermes

OCCUPATION. Black students (on balcony) led seizure of Hamilton Hall. Four other buildings were taken over by students, who demand that university halt construction of gymnasium in Harlem park and break ties with Institute for Defense Analysis.

Seattle Demonstration Against Vietnam War Draws Record Turnout

By Wendy Reissner

SEATTLE, April 27—Seattle's biggest antiwar protest to date was held here today as approximately 4,000 people marched to a rally at Seattle Center. And, for the first time, the antiwar movement won the right to walk through the center of the city in the streets.

The protest, sponsored by the April Days of Protest and Resistance Committee, assembled at City Hall Park and marched to the Seattle Center (World's Fair site). Bystanders along the route of the march were friendly, and many joined the line as it passed by.

At the Seattle Center rally, Ann Fetter, chairman of the April Days Committee, urged the crowd to continue to fight against the war. She closed her remarks by reading a telegram from Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President.

Other speakers included Mitchell Goodman; Denise Levertov; Bob Mandel (one of the Oakland Seven); Fred Rowlands, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, local 1488; Robbie Stern of the University of Washington SDS; and Martin Amiable, a Canadian trade unionist.

The April 27 protest capped a week of antiwar activity in the Seattle area. The University of Washington Antiwar Committee and SDS had an antiwar carnival, antidraft day, war crimes tribunal, and passed out leaflets urging a large vote for the antiwar referendum on CHOICE 68. A well attended rally was held on April 26 in support of the International Student Strike. After the rally 640 students filed through the office of the president of the university to place leaflets on his desk demanding an end to campus complicity with the war and campus racism.

Eastern Washington State College in Cheney also participated in the student strike. Fifty percent of its 5,000 students boycotted classes, and many professors canceled their classes in sympathy with the strike.

During the week, Seattle Women Act for Peace distributed leaflets at shopping centers in defense of Dr. Spock and the others indicted with him for antidraft activity. Draft Resistance and SDS distributed leaflets to high schools urging students to oppose the war and participate in the days of protest.

GIs Join D.C. Rally; March Biggest Yet

By Nancy Strebe

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The April 27 demonstration against the war was the largest antiwar action yet held here that was organized locally. Nearly 800 people participated in the march and rally despite the gray, rainy day—double the size of any previous local antiwar demonstration.

The march proceeded through all stop lights and was not halted at intersections. It was pouring rain by now, but no one left the line of march.

The route of march went through the downtown shopping area, where thousands of shoppers saw the march, and some joined. Placards read, "Bring the GIs Home Now"; "Self-Determination for the Vietnamese"; "The Fight for Freedom is at Home"; "Vietnam for the Vietnamese"; "Release All Draftees"; and "End the Draft."

Speakers at the rally following the march included Prof. Monroe Freedman of George Washington University; Etta Horn, a black community worker; Jan Bailey of SNCC and the National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union; Donna Allen, of Women Strike for Peace; and James Farmer, former CORE leader.

GIs Attended Rally

During the rally I was handing out leaflets for the Mobilization Committee. When I offered the leaflet to three guys standing on the outskirts of the rally, they said they couldn't take them because they were GIs. I showed them one of the march's slogans, "End the Draft and Release All Draftees," and they readily agreed that they supported that. I pointed out that this was not an anti-GI demonstration, that we blamed the policies of the government for the war in Vietnam, not GIs. They agreed with that and I gave them Fred Halstead's "Letter to GIs," which they all stood there and read.

While we were talking, another guy came over and asked, "Are those leaflets for GIs?" I said yes and he said, "Well, I'm stationed at Fort Holabird, Md., and I'd like one too." So, the first three guys (who were stationed at Fort Belvoir, Va.) and the one from Fort Holabird began talking about how bad it was that they might have to go to Vietnam, read the Halstead leaflet and took copies with them.

In the march, Federal Employees Against the War in Vietnam participated under their own banner, with more than 80 in their contingent. There were many college and high school students in the march, but the majority of the marchers were young government workers, office workers, and professionals. Organizers felt that if it had not rained the demonstration could have been twice as large.

Antiracist Struggle Developed

idly enforcing self-imposed prohibitions of looting and vandalism. (The great destruction in Low Library, making front-page material for the dailies, resulted from the police attack: In addition to hitting them with clubs, handcuffs and gun butts, the cops threw chairs and other furniture at the students.)

Saturday, April 27, a contingent of Columbia students marched to New York's Central Park to take part in the mammoth Sheep Meadow protest. Their chants of "Hey, hey, LBJ, we don't want your IDA," drew ap-

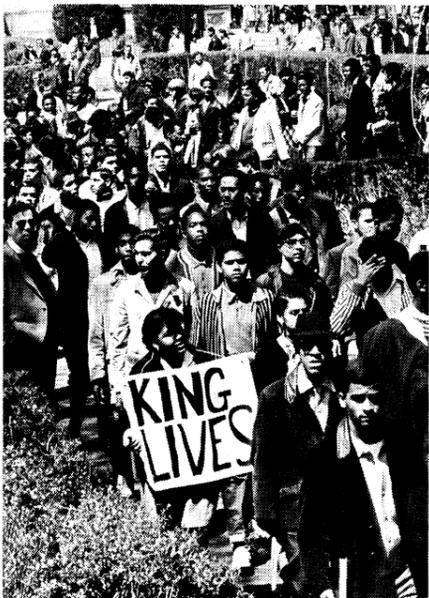


Photo by Columbia Spectator

SUPPORT STUDENTS. Harlem high school students march in support of Columbia students. Police said they timed attack on Columbia for early morning "when Harlem was asleep" to avoid community support for students during attack.

plause, and after the demonstration several thousand marched back from the park to mark their solidarity with Columbia students.

Red flags flew over university buildings and students inside Low Library made what they called startling new discoveries in Kirk's private files. These were duly copied on a Xerox machine, and replaced in the files.

Meanwhile the campus daily newspaper, The Columbia Spectator, and its radio station, WKCR, reported all developments impartially and thoroughly, winning great gratitude from the sit-ins. They also played a key role in rallying campus support to the student demands, including amnesty.

By Sunday, April 28, new supporters of the six demands included the Columbia Lawyers Guild; the two highly prestigious senior secret honor societies, Nacoms and Sachems; the officers of the University, Graduate Faculties and General Studies student councils; the editor of the Columbia Owl; and the president of the senior class.

And by the time the police attack occurred the following night, the list was even more impressive, as student support continued to rise rapidly through continued mass discussions.

One of the weak spots, nevertheless, was the university faculty. Most teachers tried to act as negotiators of the dispute rather than as allies of the students. Before the police blitz, the best they could agree to do was issue a statement April 25 that the faculty "trusts" police violence would not be resorted to.

But by April 28, the Spectator expressed general campus sentiment when it termed possible use of police force "totally abhorrent and suicidal," and demanded that if negotiations failed, the university must either grant amnesty or "close Columbia for the remainder of the academic year and reorganize the university."

GI Contingent Leads Antiwar March in S.F.

By Mary Kraft

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27—A contingent of GIs from Fort Ord and Hamilton Air Force Base led a massive march of 30,000 here today against the war in Vietnam. There were between 20 and 30 airmen from Hamilton alone, and the GIs carried a large banner which said, "GIs for Peace."

The antiwar servicemen were interviewed by press, radio, and TV from here and from several foreign countries. They told reporters that they had organized their contingent in the face of considerable pressure from the Air Force brass because they felt they had a right and a duty as citizens to express their opposition to the war in Vietnam.

Marching with the GIs were several hundred Vietnam and other veterans. At the head of the parade was World War II hero Rear Admiral Arnold True (Ret.), who is the national chairman of Veterans Against the War in Vietnam.

The march began at noon, leaving from the Panhandle section of Golden Gate Park and winding over a mile or more to the Civic Center Plaza, where a rally was held.

The largest portion of the crowd were students, including a large and well-organized group of high school students drawn from all over the Bay Area.

Ed Farley, chairman of the April 27 Mobilization Committee which organized the mass action, was master of ceremonies at the rally.

Admiral True won cheers from the crowd when he condemned the government for quibbling over a place for peace talks. Speaking against anti-Communist hysteria, he said, "In the interests of self-determination, if any country wants that form of government I see no reason why they should not have it."

Halstead Given Standing Ovation

Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, gave one of the best received speeches of the day. His talk was continually interrupted by cheers and

applause, and he was given a standing ovation by the crowd at the end.

Actress Vanessa Redgrave was unable to appear at the rally as scheduled, but sent a moving speech on tape. "The present talk about negotiations is meaningless," she said, "... who can possibly believe in the peace-talk offers that have come from President Johnson? ... I do not believe we can, or should, trust anybody, not even Senator Kennedy or Senator McCarthy. ..."

Muhammad Ali spoke next, criticizing the government and the war, and outlining the program of the Nation of Islam.

Other speakers included Paul Jacobs, senatorial candidate of the Peace and Freedom Party; Bobby Seale, chairman of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense; Phil Drath, an antiwar Democrat; and Reese Ehrlich of Stop the Draft Week.

Unions Participated

A number of union organizations took part in the mass march that preceded the rally. These included the San Francisco local and two Berkeley and East Bay locals of the American Federation of Teachers; Painters Union Local 4; the Northern California Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; the San Francisco Labor Assembly for Peace; and the Santa Clara Labor Assembly for Peace.

The day-long antiwar action was the culmination of 10 days of antiwar activity in the Bay Area which included several anti-draft demonstrations plus a great deal of activity at Bay Area campuses: the CHOICE 68 antiwar referendum vote and the International Student Strike against the war.

The student strike was effective in closing down classrooms at the University of California at Berkeley and at San Francisco State College, and was large and militant at other colleges in the area. In San Francisco there was large-scale high school participation in the strike.

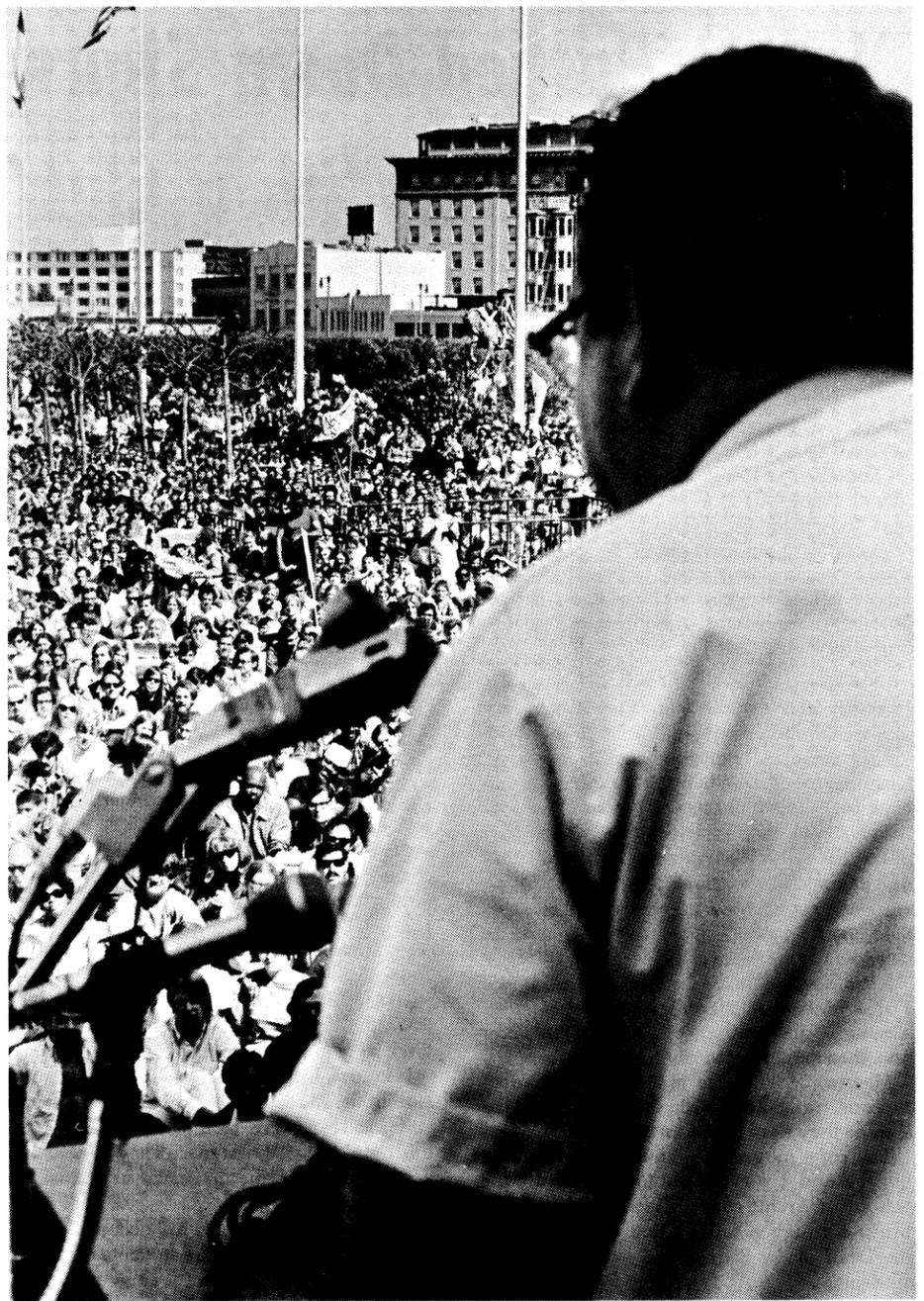


Photo by David Warren

FRED HALSTEAD. Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate speaking at rally of 30,000 in San Francisco April 27. Halstead received a standing ovation from the crowd when he called on people to build the independent power of the antiwar movement.

Halstead in S.F. — 'If This Be Revolution...'

Following are major excerpts from the speech given by Fred Halstead to the April 27 antiwar rally in San Francisco.

You know Johnson announced his withdrawal from the race and started making peace noises and we have a proliferation now of so-called peace candidates. But the B-52's are still raining death on Vietnam. And now they are doing it close to the environs of Saigon. There have been more than 700 GIs killed since Johnson made that statement, and who knows how many Vietnamese?

We are told that we can't get out of there now, that we have to negotiate, and we have to argue about places to negotiate, and that we have to stay there because we've got to somehow shore up the Thieu-Ky regime so they can carry on the war themselves. Well let me read you a little item about that regime and the recent elections there. "The elections here were a loss of time and money. They were a joke. They have served to install a regime that has nothing in common with the people—a useless, corrupt regime."

End quote. And that is a quote from Marshall Ky himself. That's right, as it appeared in a March 31 AP dispatch describing an interview in Der Stern magazine of West Germany.

Now we're supposed to expend GIs' lives to shore up that regime. Let me tell you that that's not exactly why they are expending GIs' lives. They are being expended to save face for some cheap politicians who first got us in there because they were sending the American military around the world to defend the private profits and investments and future investment possibilities of American big business. And that's a very poor reason to lose 21,000 young men, dead, and its a very poor reason to kill all those Vietnamese.

We don't own that country, and we never did, and we never will, and we shouldn't. It doesn't belong to us, and the fighting over there is not in our interest and it has absolutely nothing to do with the defense of this country . . .

When I see the U. S. government over there on China's borders, insisting that China understand that the U. S. is her mortal enemy, then I wonder what a Chinese thinks, and I wonder if they don't feel the necessity and the justification for developing that ICBM.

And I ask, what has that provocation by

Washington got to do with my defense? Or the defense of you, or of the rest of the American people? And what has it got to do with the defense of the families of the GIs that are over there? Or with the defense of the GIs? It has absolutely nothing. It is a negative as far as our defense is concerned.

Admiral True pointed out that in the past this country did not have a tradition of a permanent draft. We have one now. When I was a child in the 1930s and someone suggested we have that—occasionally somebody did—you'd look at him like he was some kind of a nut.

We don't need that kind of thing to defend this country and we never did. The reason we have it now is because we're all over the world defending these private profit interests and future investment possibilities. Trying to put down other peoples' revolutions. And that isn't making it any safer for us.

You know the people with white skin, like mine happens to be, are not a majority in this world. And what this government and what this ruling class are doing is not making it any safer for us. Those people have got a right to make their revolutions after their own fashion, as we have done—and incidentally, will do—in this country.

They say if we don't stop communism over there we'll have to stop it here. If we don't stop them over there we'll have to stop 'em here. They'll be climbing up the beaches of Los Angeles. Who? The Vietnamese? The Chinese? They've been growing in numbers for these many years and they still don't have troops outside their own country. Unless you consider Tibet not to be part of China, and you'd have to argue that with Chiang Kai-shek as well as Mao.

But we have ours all over the world. And that's wrong. And it's not in our interest, and it's not in our defense, and it's an abuse of our young men facing the draft, and it's an abuse of our young GIs in the Army, and the Navy and the Marines and the Air Force. It's an abuse.

The other day General Eisenhower wistfully said: "Where is the old courage, where is the old patriotism, where is the old honor?" I'll tell you where it is. It's right here. It's right here. It's in Admiral True, that's where it is. And it's in these young kids out here, that's where it is. And it's in these GIs who came on the demonstration—that's courage!

It doesn't take any courage for a fat politician to stand up in Congress and say, let's support our GIs by sending more of them to die over there, or by voting more money to kill more Vietnamese and endanger more GIs' lives. You want to support our GIs? Get them home, and get 'em home now!

The antiwar movement supports the GIs. The independent movements growing up outside of the corporate power structure which gets rich off these wars, support our GIs. We should get out and talk to the GIs. They listen. And they want to know that they've got people supporting them.

And the way we're going to end this war. If we stay in the streets and if the GIs keep coming on demonstrations, if we get out and talk to them, if we talk to the young men that are facing the draft, and if we keep building that pressure, then we can stop the war. Not by trusting some other liberal Democratic or Republican politicians.

There is a precedent for this sort of thing. I was in the Navy at the end of the second world war and when it was over they put us in China. I had never heard of the civil war in China until I found myself involved in it. A slight oversight, I figured, on the part of my government. But there began a movement among GIs in the Pacific to get out of there.

It was a massive movement. Thousands demonstrated, in uniform, technically in time of war, and even in a shooting situation. That's right. And wrote letters, and petitions to all kinds of people back home who went to Congress, and to any official they could find, and put on all kinds of pressure.

And it became very clear that the authorities were going to lose something a great deal more than what they expected to gain over there if they didn't pull us out, and they did pull us out. Now I'm not advocating that GIs do anything that's going to subject themselves to court-martial or anything like that. I'm just citing a historic precedent.

Now have a little confidence in yourselves. Take a look at this crowd. They haven't fooled anybody. The people are going to stay in the streets. The antiwar movement is going to continue to grow, and the pressure is going to continue to mount. We're not going to go for any austerity program or no-strike pledge for this war or for any

other imperialist adventures around the world.

We're going to keep the pressure on until they bring the GIs home and until we spend the billions of dollars being wasted on war over there over here where they are needed on these central cities.

Don't get fooled. Don't get sucked back into their structure. Stay independent. Stay in the streets. Build black power. Build brown power, Chicano power, student power, high school student power, independent political action, labor power.

I'd like to see some more labor unions out here next time. If you've got any friends in labor unions, talk to them. Tell 'em, where are they, why aren't there more of them out here? Go into your own unions. Raise it on the floor. Don't take "no" for an answer. George Meany doesn't speak for you any more than Johnson does.

Have a little confidence in yourselves. Have a little confidence in your kind. Yes, and have a little confidence in your country. Because your country isn't those big businesses. And it's not that white capitalist power structure. It's right out here. It's right out here. Keep building that independent power and we'll end this war and make this country a decent place to live in—and if that be revolution, make the most of it!

FOR BOOKS ON:

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Effective Student Strike, March, in Phila. Area

By Joel Aber

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—More than 2,000 people turned out today for a march more than double the size of any previous anti-Vietnam-war action here. The march followed the April 26 Student Strike, which was the largest antiwar event ever held on campuses in the area. During the strike there was a rally by 2,500 University of Pennsylvania students.

Today's demonstration began west of City Hall and proceeded east down Market Street, the main shopping street of Philadelphia, to the tomb of an unknown soldier of the Revolutionary War at Washington Square.

The theme of the demonstration, sponsored by the Philadelphia Mobilization Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee, was "Bring Our GIs Home Alive." Prominent among the banners were ones identifying the Philadelphia Socialist Workers Party; the Communist Party; University of Pennsylvania Vietnam Week Committee; Temple University Medical Committee; Ursinus College; Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle; and a huge banner with the words, "Support Rudi Dutschke and the German SDS."

Speakers at the rally included John Wilson, national chairman, National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union; Carl Davidson, national secretary, Students for a Democratic Society; Louis Kaplan, Philadelphia United Electrical Workers District Council; and Katherine Camp, national president of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The tone of the speeches was militantly for immediate withdrawal of the troops from

Vietnam. Louis Kaplan held up a photo from the newspaper of the Plumbers Union, which is headed by AFL-CIO President George Meany, showing Meany with Nguyen Loan, the notoriously barbaric police chief of Saigon.

"Not only is George Meany for the brutal war," Kaplan said, "but he is the leader of the most racist union in the United States." We must fight the Meany's as well as the Johnsons, Kaplan said.

Both Carl Davidson and John Wilson stressed that McCarthy and Kennedy are trying to co-opt and buy off the antiwar movement.

Following are some of the highlights of the April 26 student strike in the Philadelphia area.

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania Vietnam Week Committee staged a noon walkout followed by a rally of 2,500 students. The most enthusiastic applause from the demonstrators was received by the chairman of the rally, Richard Lesnik, a Vietnam Week Committee leader and also Socialist Workers Party candidate for State Treasurer.

CAMDEN, N. J.—The South Jersey branch of Rutgers University had its first major antiwar action as part of the International Student Strike. About 200 students, nearly one-fifth of the campus, showed up for a teach-in.

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—About 250 faculty and students from Moravian College and nearby Lehigh University took part in an outdoor teach-in April 26 behind Moravian's Student Union. Half of the professors at Moravian, a small, church-oriented college steeped in conservative tradition, canceled their classes, and about one-fifth of the Moravian students were at the teach-in.

NEW HOPE, Pa.—At Solebury School, a private high school, a few students organized an effective boycott of classes and got the student body to come to a film showing, followed by speakers from Princeton SDS, Philadelphia Resistance, and the Socialist Workers Party.

ST. DAVIDS, Pa.—At Eastern Baptist College 100 students, about half the school population, attended two movies and discussion about Vietnam on April 26 during the student strike.

Los Angeles Demonstration

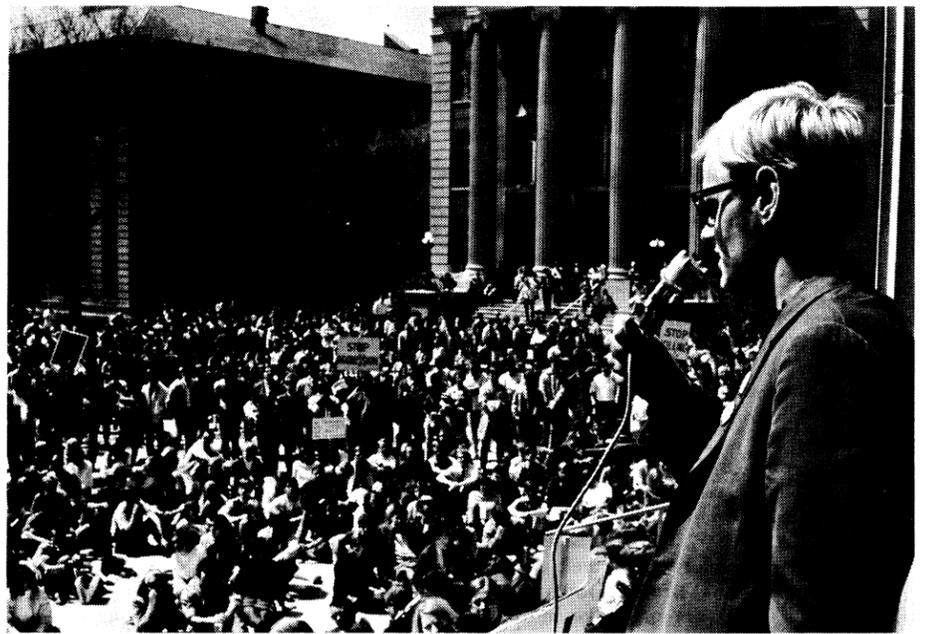
By Hayden Perry

LOS ANGELES—During the antiwar day of protest here, about 2,000 demonstrators marched up both sides of Broadway, the main shopping street, to the steps of city hall.

The marchers had been denied a permit to march in the street by the police commission. An appeal to the courts was unsuccessful. However, the hundreds of colorful antiwar banners mingling with the Saturday shoppers brought the protest close to the passersby.

At one point a dozen Nazis with swastika armbands joined the march with provocative shouts. Several Afro-American demonstrators closed in on them and after a brief scuffle drove them away, some with bloody lips and noses.

At the city hall steps speakers from various



MINNEAPOLIS TEACH-IN. David Thorstad, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress speaks to rally of 2,000 at University of Minnesota during student strike.

2,000 in Cleveland

By Jim Katz

CLEVELAND, April 27—More than 2,000 demonstrators from Cleveland and Northern Ohio participated in what was the largest antiwar march and rally held here to date.

Three different marches—one from the east side, another from the west side, and a third from the black community—converged for a rally on one of Cleveland's downtown malls.

In a significant victory, the Cleveland antiwar movement for the first time received parade permits, and the marches were in the streets.

The community reacted favorably to the demonstrators' demands to end the war and to bring the troops home. Spectators cheered as the marchers went by and many joined in answer to "Join Us" leaflets passed out along the way. The noise was deafening as drivers responded to the request to "blow your horn for peace."

At the downtown rally the marchers were addressed by Bishop David Hill of the House of Israel, one of the leaders of the black contingent; Stewart Meacham of the American Friends Service Committee; Father Phillip Berrigan; and spokesmen for SNCC and SDS. A message to the demonstration from Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, was read as one of the opening greetings.

About 75 participated in the black contingent, the first in any Cleveland demonstration. It was led by Bishop Hill and Muhammad Akbar, also of the House of Israel.

The east side march, led by the Rev. Robert Bothius, chairman of the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, and Stewart Meacham, was the largest of the three. Some 2,000 people walked the 107 blocks from the Cleveland Art Museum lagoon to the downtown area.

The west side march of 150 started at the Cleveland Zoo and paraded with little trouble through one of the city's traditionally most conservative districts. It was led by Father Berrigan and Doreen Wohl of the Ohio Peace Action Council.

A demonstration in solidarity with the April 27 Days of Protest was also held in Cincinnati. Both the Ohio demonstrations were sponsored by the Ohio Peace Action Council, the one in Cleveland in cooperation with the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council.

Cops in Delaware Break Up Protest

WILMINGTON, Del.—A peaceful antiwar demonstration was attacked by cops here April 27. After being assured by city officials that they would get a parade permit for the demonstration, the Wilmington Peace Committee was denied a permit on the pretext that an emergency proclamation is in effect here.

The proclamation, arbitrarily outlawing all gatherings of 10 or more people, was issued during the angry outburst from the black community here following the assassination of Dr. King. According to city officials, the proclamation will remain in effect all summer.

For a week prior to Wilmington's first scheduled march against the Vietnam war, leaders of the Peace Committee received phone calls and letters threatening repressive police action should the demonstration take place.

More than 100 Wilmington area residents took part in an indoor rally the morning of April 27. Then those who were willing to risk arrest marched downtown, and 23 were arrested by the Wilmington police.

Among those arrested were two chemists from the local DuPont plant.

The demonstration followed by less than a week the University of Delaware's student strike activity, a very successful teach-in of over 400 students.

March and Rally Held in Atlanta

By Nelson Blackstock

ATLANTA, April 27—After picketing the Federal Building, 250 marchers paraded down Atlanta's Peachtree Street this afternoon to protest the war in Vietnam, the draft, and racial oppression.

After the march more than 300 people attended a rally in Piedmont Park. Local actors presented an antiwar play in the style of the Bread and Puppet Theater. Carl Oglesby, former president of SDS, addressed the rally.

Denis Adelsberger, an antiwar GI who was given an undesirable discharge by the Army, chaired.

The march and rally were organized by the Atlanta Alliance for Peace, a broad coalition of organizations opposed to the war in Vietnam.



LOS ANGELES, April 27 demonstration.

Phone Strike Spreads To New England Area

On April 26 about 13,500 members of the independent International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers began picketing the 500 New England Telephone Company facilities. The N. E. Bell System is an "affiliate" of the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation monopoly.

The telephone strike now affects all but three states—Montana, Alaska and Hawaii. In addition to the Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO), there are several independent unions involved, as well as the AFL-CIO International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who are on strike in New Jersey.

In Philadelphia, the independent Federation of Telephone Workers charges that the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania has used strikebreakers armed with knives and guns.

Negotiations between the CWA and AT&T spokesmen have reached an impasse, and both sides are now pessimistic about a quick settlement. Ben Gilmore, president of the corporation, charges that the union has added to its demands since the beginning of the strike. Joseph Beirne, president of the CWA, denies this. He stated it was his opinion that Gilmore's men had spoon-fed him information a bit at a time—in more polite language, of course.

There has been one big change, however. Both sides have agreed to negotiate a new three-year contract instead of revising the wage and wage-related clauses in the 1967 agreement. Thus it will now be possible for the union to bargain for increased pensions and other fringe benefits.

"Little People" in Detroit City Employ Protest Too-Small Wage Increases in City Budget

According to the black weekly, the Mich-

CALENDAR

The rate for advertising in this column is 40 cents a line. Display ads are \$2 a column inch.

BOSTON

Should Radicals Support McCarthy? Speaker: **Linda Sheppard**, Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle. Friday, **May 10**, 8:15 p.m. **295 Huntington Ave.**, Rm. 307 (One block from Mass. Ave.) A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

CLEVELAND

Antiwar GIs and the Right to Dissent. Speaker: **Howard Petrick**, recently discharged from the Army for his antiwar views. Friday, **May 10**, 8 p.m. **9801 Euclid Ave.** Contrib. 75 cents. A usp. Militant Forum.

LOS ANGELES

MAY DAY 1968. Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Political Revolution in Eastern Europe. Speaker: **Max Geldman**, Socialist Workers Party. Chairman: **Phil Passen**, Young Socialist Alliance. Friday, **May 10**, 8:30 p.m. **1702 E. Fourth St.** Donation. A usp. Militant Labor Forum. **Note: This forum was originally scheduled for the previous week.**

NEW YORK

NO FORUM MAY 10. Our regular forums will resume the following week.

The National Picketline

igan Chronicle, petitions are being circulated among city employes in Detroit protesting the small wage increases for hospital workers and sanitation employes proposed in the mayor's budget. The Chronicle says the dissatisfaction is being channeled through protesters "operating as individuals" rather than through the regular unions. One such petition, circulated by three Department of Health employes, had already gotten 1,500 signatures.

A mass meeting sponsored by several such independent groups is being planned to initiate some action. One proposal is an outbreak of the "blue flu" which was used last year by the police to bring the city to terms.

Both Detroit police and firemen used the sickness-call-in last year to win substantial wage increases.

The mayor's proposed wage increases for hospital workers, clerks, attendants, storekeepers, technicians, drivers, mechanics and sanitation workers is from \$624 to \$728 a year—a wage increase which the workers correctly claim has already been eaten up in the increased cost of living and taxes. They did not receive any increase at all last year, but the mayor gave himself a boost of \$10,000—from \$25,000 to \$35,000 a year!

The petition now in circulation winds up thus:

"We are the little people who are demanding that something be done about this."

Most of those "little people" who now live at below-poverty levels in Detroit's inner city are black.

Romney Enters Detroit Newspaper Strike; Threatens Legislation for Compulsory Arbitration: Claims Bi-Partisan Support

On April 26 Governor Romney of Michigan said he would ask the legislature for power to end the five-and-one-half-month-old newspaper strike unless it is settled quickly. Republican and Democratic state senators who have investigated the long controversy said they would prepare and support legislation to force compulsory arbitration on the 10 unions and two newspapers involved.

The governor ordered representatives of both sides into his Lansing office on April 29 in an attempt to get long-recessed bargaining sessions under way.

The Teamsters, whose strike began the strike-lockout on Nov. 16, have signed a contract with the newspapers granting them wage increases and fringe benefits of approximately \$30 a week over three years. However, the Teamsters have continued to honor the picket lines of the other unions on strike or locked out.

During the course of the strike all the other contracts have expired. None of the workers will go back to work until their contracts are satisfactorily negotiated and signed.

—Marvel Scholl



BLAST U.S. AGGRESSION. Dominican youth hold rally in New York in commemoration of April, 1965 revolution.

N.Y. Dominicans Mark Anniversary of Invasion

By Al Rosenthal

NEW YORK, April 28—A militant demonstration of 200 Dominican youth denounced the April 1965 invasion of the Dominican Republic by the U.S. at a march and rally here today. The demonstration, held on the third anniversary of the landing of 12,000 Marines at Santo Domingo, was sponsored by the Frente Unido de Liberacion Dominicana (United Front for Dominican Liberation), an emigre youth group, many of whose members fought in the Constitutionalist revolution.

The spirited demonstration, which included a supporting contingent from the Young Socialist Alliance, carried signs declaring in Spanish: "Yankees Get Out of the Dominican Republic"; "The Dominican Republic and Vietnam—United They Will Win"; and "Viva Black Power." There were loud chants of "Viva Che Guevara" and "Viva Fidel Castro."

At the rally, Phil Luciano, a black Puerto Rican and head of the Queens Black People's Union, declared, "We must remember never to divide the Third World by questions of color; that is what this country does and this is a sick country." He then went on to explain that "We are talking about participatory democracy for everyone; we are talking about socialism." He was interrupted by enthusiastic shouts of "Viva Socialism."

Speakers from the FULD called for unity in the struggle. "You have to unite to make the revolution" one speaker said, "but we are not talking about uniting with pseudorevolutionaries. We are talking about an armed struggle" in the Dominican Republic.

Pedro Juan Rua of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia (Movement for Puerto Rican Independence) expressed the solidarity of the Puerto Rican people with the Dominican revolutionaries. He declared that Marxism-Leninism will be the ideology of the Puerto Rican Revolution.

Terri Lynne of the Young Socialist Alliance talked of the need to build a massive movement against the Vietnam war, and ended by quoting Che's call for two, three, many Vietnams.

Although contending ideologies clashed on many slogans, the overall theme of the rally was unity against imperialism and a struggle to the death for liberation. The rally ended with the singing of the Dominican national anthem.

Socialist Literature Is Well Received by N.Y. Demonstrators

NEW YORK—More than \$160 worth of revolutionary literature was sold on April 27 at the Socialist Workers Party-Young Socialist Alliance literature tables, overlooking the Sheep Meadow in Central Park. Best sellers were: the YSA pamphlet, Zionism and the Arab Revolution; Che Guevara's Vietnam and World Revolution; and two works by Malcolm X, Malcolm X Talks to Young People and On Afro-American History.

Along the lines of march and in the Sheep Meadow, SWP and YSA members sold more than 1,700 copies of The Militant, 430 of the Young Socialist, and 450 of the SWP campaign pamphlet, The Truth About the McCarthy Campaign.

A mob of 50 right-wingers, waving American flags and shouting prowar slogans, attacked the tables shortly after they had been set up, before many people were in the Sheep Meadow. The youths were urged on by three or four adult right-wing thugs. After one table had been overturned and a banner ripped down, the cops, who were plentiful in the area, offered "police protection" by escorting the youths from the park.



REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE. SWP-YSA table at Sheep Meadow in New York April 27.

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Student Leaders Jailed In Puerto Rico Roundup

By Richard Garza

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—When I arrived here on Friday morning, April 26, students at the University of Puerto Rico were involved in last-minute feverish preparations for their antiwar rally and demonstration, as were students in other parts of the world. There was one major difference: The colonial government had obtained warrants the night before for the arrest of 25 student leaders on trumped-up charges dating back to September 1967—an obvious attempt to pick off the leadership of the demonstration and undermine the success of the day of protest.

With the aid of other students, the leaders managed to avoid arrest all morning, and by the time the rally started at midday, the presence of a militant antiwar gathering of over 1,200 led to a notable absence of police on or near the campus.

The university students were joined by local high school marchers who had responded to the international call of the Student Mobilization Committee and the National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union in the U. S., as well as to the calls of 10 other organizations, including the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (Federation of University Students for Independence) and the Grupo de Universitarios Cristianos (Group of Christian University Students) which, with 60 professors, had issued a statement urging support for the rally. Many classrooms were closed for the day.

Marta Romero, a prominent actress, read part of a letter from her son in the U. S. Army: "Almost all the Puerto Ricans at my camp have been assigned to duty in Vietnam." Miss Romero wept when she spoke of the young Puerto Ricans dying overseas.

Playwright Rene Marquez, author of "The Oxcart," gave his support to the young men who have refused to serve in the Yankee Army, including his own son, Raul, who had been arrested the day before. "My son was jailed in La Princesa for following the dictates of his conscience. He said 'no' to the entire colonial system in Puerto Rico."

Piri Fernandez de Lewis, president of the Sixto Avelo Committee which was organized to defend youth who refuse induction, commented that "the Puerto Rican people are being forced to pay a tax without representation, a tax paid in blood." Other speakers included two priests, many prominent performers who

lent their talent to the rally and a woman worker whose son had been taken by force for refusing induction.

The wind-up speaker, Juan Mari Bras, General Secretary of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia (Movement for Puerto Rican Independence), accused the colonial government of Puerto Rico of trying to sabotage the meeting by issuing warrants for the arrest of student leaders on the eve of the rally. His fiery denunciation of U. S. aggression throughout the world and his tribute to the heroic role of the Vietnamese people as the defenders of humanity at this critical historical juncture, were climaxed by a call to all Puerto Ricans to intensify their struggle against the war and compulsory military service.

Having achieved their goal of a successful and well publicized antiwar rally, 18 of the charged students turned themselves in on Monday, April 29. No doubt infuriated by the militancy of the demonstration, the colonial court set an excessive bail of \$2,000 for each student and charged these organizers of the rally with inciting to riot, conspiracy, arson and destruction of property.

Conviction could result in sentences of 15 years or more. The father of Jose Rafael Varona, the young militant who died last March of wounds he received during a U. S. bombing raid on a school in North Vietnam where he was visiting as part of a delegation from the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, was among those who raised the bail for the student youth. One young woman, Evelyn Narvaez, mother of a two-year-old child, was among those charged.

On the way to the airport, the two students who accompanied me said that a meeting was scheduled for that night to rally support for the witch-hunt victims.



Photo by Richard Garza

AT UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO. Students gather before strike, calling on others to join them.

SOCIALIST FUND

Right on the Nose!

By Evelyn Reed
Fund Director

As the first scoreboard shows, \$11,024 of the \$26,000 Socialist Workers Party spring fund drive has been collected. This 42 percent of the total at the end of six weeks is right on the nose! Of the 14 regions of the country participating in the drive, five have met or surpassed this percentage. Twin Cities leads the race, followed by Cleveland, New York, Chicago and San Francisco. We have assurances that all regions, including the late-starter, will complete their quotas "in full and on time" by the end of the campaign, June 15.

The money raised in this fund will be used to strengthen the SWP in all its manifold purposes: its educational work, which includes summer schools as well as regular classes and forums; its publications and press; its electoral campaigns and numerous activities in support of labor, the black struggle and the fight against the war in Vietnam.

Now, more than ever, it is necessary to extend and intensify this party-building work. Developments in this election year have produced more awareness among more people that something is basically wrong with U. S. capitalism and its two-party fakery. This means more interest in socialist literature and ideas as an answer to the crucial issues of the day.

This could be seen at the big protest demonstrations against the Vietnam war in New York City last weekend. On the march, over 1,700 Militants and—interestingly enough—hundreds of the truth kit on Eugene McCarthy's voting record in Congress were sold.

Will you, who are reading this column, add your bit to the fund so that this educational work for socialism can be stepped up for the rest of the 1968 campaign? Please clip the coupon and send us your contribution today.

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The Great Society

Ethical Huckster Society—The American Association of Advertising Agencies issued a code of ethics and a manual on the subject for its members who will be handling hundreds of millions of dollars worth of election campaign advertising. This is to ensure that the agencies "operate under a code that reflects the finest values of our political system." An appreciation of the values of our system is indicated with the admonition: "GET CASH IN ADVANCE!"

Practical Dreamer—During a campaign appearance in Gary, Ind., which has a large black population, Eugene McCarthy wore an "I have a dream" button. Later, when he appeared in Hammond, Ind., which has fewer blacks and more Ku Kluxers, the button had somehow vanished from his lapel.

Sticky Idea—Radio station KRLA in Pasadena suggests the government switch its monetary reserves from gold to trading stamps. Their slogan: "Nations that lick together stick together." Our amendment: LBJ should nominate Hubert to head up the project. He's certainly the nation's leading stamp-licker.

Comparison Shopper—Judy Watts, Michigan coordinator of Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle, insists that while prices are high in Detroit, they're higher in New York. Four years ago Judy clipped and saved a New York Times Tiffany ad for a pair of porcelain quail personally hand-painted by a Miss Dorothy Doughty. The price, \$50,000. This winter Charles Warren, a Detroit shop, offered a pair of porcelain bluebirds, also hand-painted by Miss Doughty, for only \$950. What Judy doesn't understand is that we New Yorkers are ready to pay a bit more for quail.

Who Would Think That?—The White House denied it had pressured a publisher who canceled a scheduled critical book on

Hustling Hubert which had already been publicly advertised.

High Society—Jonathan Farkas, son of the board chairman of Alexander's department stores, showed up at a New York night club with an actress-model who doffed her suit jacket to display a transparent blouse. "It makes your date the center of attention and you take the lead," Mr. Farkas said. The next week he threw a party for the young lady where she declined to doff the jacket. "There's a time and place for everything," she said. "You do something like that to stand out when you're looking for attention. But at my own party I'm not looking for attention. I'm a lady."

Preventive Medicine—LBJ assured a well-wisher that his decision not to run again did not mean he was in poor health.

The Profit Curve—Makeup companies expect to cash in on transparent blouses. One company thinks blue breasts will be a smash. Pointing to a photo of a blue-breasted model, a Yardsley spokesman said: "Notice the rounded belly. Bellies have been straight or concave for a long time. We're bringing back the gentle curve."

Mode of Life—Reporting that big mansions are coming back into vogue, the Wall Street Journal describes the Washington home of David Kreeger, an insurance executive: "It's a snug little 43-roomer. That's counting 11 bathrooms. Its other niceties include three art galleries, a swimming pool big enough to float a battleship, a music room, an indoor garden, a built-in waterfall and servants' quarters that rival Buckingham Palace's. Cost \$1.9 million. . . ." Comments the owner: "The house just evolved from our mode of life and various amenities."

— Harry Ring

Socialist Fund Scoreboard

Branch	Quota	Paid	Percent
Twin Cities	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,466	81
Cleveland	1,500	900	60
New York	6,400	3,455	54
Chicago	2,200	1,100	50
San Francisco	1,700	725	42
Detroit	1,800	743	41
Allentown	135	50	37
Los Angeles	4,700	1,473	31
San Diego	350	96	27
General	1,215	326	27
Philadelphia	800	210	26
Oakland-Berkeley	1,700	400	23
Boston	1,200	70	6
Newark	200	10	5
Seattle	300	0	0
Total	\$26,000	\$11,024	42

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Enclosed is my contribution of \$_____ to help fulfill the \$26,000 Socialist Fund.

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Nat'l Student Strike Biggest Since '30s

April 30—The Student Strike against the Vietnam war April 26 was the largest student strike since the thirties. No figures are in yet for demonstrations in other parts of the world, although it is known that large demonstrations took place in Czechoslovakia and Japan as well as actions in Canada, Great Britain, Europe and Latin America.

The organizers of the strike, the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, have already received reports from 280 colleges and high schools throughout the country, documenting participation of more than 365,000. The committee had been in contact with over 1,000 schools where demonstrations were scheduled. Kipp Dawson of the Student Mobilization Committee told The Militant that some schools where large demonstrations had been expected had not been heard from yet.

Figures for New York are the most complete, and the strike here was the most effective. The New York Times put the strike at 200,000 for metropolitan area high schools and city colleges. The actual figure is probably somewhat higher. An additional 60,000 students were out at private colleges and universities in the New York area, according to figures received by the Student Mobilization Committee.

In Tucson, Ariz., 11,000 students at the University of Arizona—half the student body—stayed away from class. One hundred faculty members signed a petition to dismiss classes, and the student government supported the strike.

At the University of California in Berkeley 40 percent stayed out of class—13,000—and 5,000 attended a strike rally.

Estimates from San Francisco State College put the strike there at 98 percent effective by mid-afternoon with a student body of 18,000.

Over 1,000 students participated in a boycott and teach-in at the University of Connecticut at Storrs, Conn. Seventy percent of the classes were out, of a student body of 12-14,000.

In Washington, D. C., more than 300 students, mostly black, marched from George Washington University to a local induction center where they sat-in and demonstrated.

More than 1,000 students at Indiana U. in Bloomington boycotted classes. There was an all-day peace fair with literature tables set up by all antiwar groups. One hundred instructors stayed out along with 30-40 of the regular faculty.

At Notre Dame in South Bend, Ind., 400 participated in the strike; 500 at Purdue, in West Lafayette.

In the Boston area between 200 and 500 took part in the strike at each of a number

of colleges, including Bay State College, University of Massachusetts, Northeastern U., and Simmons. Wellesley College, in Wellesley, Mass., was entirely shut down. There are 1,700 students at the all-girls school.

Next to New York, the heaviest turnout for the strike among high school students was in Detroit. Twenty-two high schools participated in the strike. More than 3,000 were at a rally at Wayne State University.

In Berkeley, Calif., 30 percent of the 4,000 students at Berkeley High School stayed out of school. Eight hundred demonstrated at the Oakland induction center demanding freedom for imprisoned Black Panther Party leader Huey Newton, and then marched to the University of California for a rally.

Across the bay in San Francisco, 1,000 high school students boycotted classes.

In Chicago 1,500 students at Highland Park High attended an antiwar film showing.

At Drew University in Madison, N. J., half the student body of 1,200 took part in the strike.

Seventy-five percent of Oberlin College's 2,500 students struck in Oberlin, Ohio.

At Albany State, in Albany, N. Y., 1,100 students boycotted classes during the strike, which started a day early.

More than 2,500 of a student body of 6,000 at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia attended an antiwar rally. Fifty faculty members called off classes. It was the biggest and most militant action ever held on the campus. It was sponsored by the Vietnam Week Committee and the Society of African and Afro-American Students.

In Scituate, Mass., half the students at Scituate High—900—boycotted classes.

Five hundred students at Columbia High in South Orange, N. J., wore armbands and took part in a convocation on the lawn.

In Peekskill, N. Y., 200 black students demonstrated at the draft board.

More than 1,000 students took part in the strike at Brown University in Providence, R. I., and at East Washington State College in Cheney, Wash.

Two thousand students took part in the strike at Washington State University in Pullman, Wash., and at the U. of Washington in Seattle.

At Portland State College in Portland, Ore., 2,500 participated in the strike.

More than 3,000 took part in the strike at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Calif. McCarthy Group Held Activity Rival to April 27th

Half-page advertisements urged young people throughout California to come to Los Angeles to participate in door-to-door canvassing on behalf of Eugene McCarthy. The ads appeared in at least two publications, the widely read Los Angeles Free Press, and in the Daily Californian, campus paper at the University of California in Berkeley.

Coordinated by the Southern California McCarthy headquarters, the canvassing was scheduled for April 27.

The date is of particular significance for opponents of the Vietnam war. April 27 was the day that mass demonstrations against the war were held across the country, including Los Angeles and the Bay Area.

In announcing his presidential bid last Nov. 30, McCarthy expressed the hope that his campaign would serve to restore "a belief in the process of American politics and of American government." He added the hope that he would be able to draw young people away from "irregular political movements" and into the domain of the two major parties.

A New York Times editorial the next day added that McCarthy's bid could serve to redirect youthful energies now being directed toward "marches and demonstrations."

The decision of McCarthy's campaign committee to organize a statewide canvassing drive in direct competition with the antiwar demonstrations makes clear that their interest is in exploiting the antiwar movement, not in building it.

The only possible argument that might be advanced to justify such an action could be that perhaps the McCarthy organizers didn't know of the conflict of dates. But this, if true, would simply underscore how isolated and divorced they are from the antiwar movement.

Antiwar activists who are supporting McCarthy in the belief that doing so helps advance the fight against the war will do well to consider the meaning of what the McCarthy committee did in Los Angeles. It's a very concrete expression of what's meant by getting young people out of the streets and into "regular" political action.



Photo by Finer

AT APRIL 27 MARCH. Day after massive student strike tens of thousands of high school students from New York area joined antiwar parades to Central Park.

High School Students Hold Big N.Y. Strike

By Brent Garren

NEW YORK—The first international student-faculty strike against the war, racism and the draft was an unprecedented success in New York City high schools. The Board of Education admitted that at least 100,000 students were out, and press reports went as high as 200,000.

The breadth and depth of the strike surprised even the optimists in the antiwar movement. Practically every school not closed for midterm vacation reported a large increase in absenteeism. Most private schools, including Catholic, Episcopal and Jewish parochial schools, participated in the strike. At Elizabeth Irwin, for example, only three of the school's 200 students were present.

Every type of public school—ghetto and predominantly white, vocational and special—saw strike action. Strikes were organized at scores of schools, and at many the shutdown was nearly complete. Absentee rates of 70 percent or more were common, while at some schools they were much higher. At Canarsie, 90 percent of the students were absent; at George Washington, 90 percent, and at Francis Lewis, 95 percent.

The strike, organized primarily by the High School Student Mobilization Committee (HSSMC) at 17 E. 17th Street, emphasized local initiative. Each school or group of schools planned and executed its own program, with the HSSMC providing materials, advice and coordination. As a result, there was a great diversity of types of action.

Picketing was a tactic used at almost all schools. At Forest Hills, where the strike was 85 percent effective, there was a picket line of about 500. This number was matched at Francis Lewis, Brooklyn Technical and a number of others. The picket lines not only brought the strikers together, giving them a sense of community, but also strengthened the strike's impact on the students who decided to go to school. Above all, however, these pickets established a precedent. In the future, high school students will have fewer inhibitions about openly confronting the part of the system that oppresses them most directly—the schools.

After picketing their schools, strikers from Bronx High School of Science, DeWitt Clinton and other Bronx high schools joined a rally at Hunter College. Between 3,500 and 4,500 students from these schools participated.

The Bronx Science picket line was physically attacked by right-wingers, but a well-organized Afro-American Society from a nearby school protected the strikers. One of the attackers was hospitalized. At other schools where violence was reported, the picket lines were not protected, and the strikers suffered all the casualties.

Educational work, aimed at both the strikers and the public, was an important part of the day's activities. There were numerous teach-ins throughout the city. Some 400 students attended one teach-in sponsored by a group of independent schools in Manhattan. Jamaica and Springfield Gardens high schools held a joint freedom school after a march through the community. Four hundred John Bowne students likewise participated in a freedom school after their parade, and 1,000 John Bowne students voted for immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops from Vietnam in a school referendum.

The threat of the strike forced many school administrations to provide time in the school schedule for antiwar activities. At Fieldston, Van Buren and Washington Irving the teach-ins were included in the academic day, in reaction to the strike call.

Many junior high school students also participated in the strike. Although most junior highs supported programs planned by neighboring high schools—Parsons and Campbell JHS's joined the Bowne freedom school—there was some independent action. I. S. 70 sponsored a rally of 125 students in Washington Square Park and JHS 52 had 70 strikers on a picket line, which later became a march and then a teach-in. In Queens, 50 strikers from JHS 240 met with other junior high students and formed a new peace group.

The strike was called as a joint student-teacher action, and in some schools teachers took the initiative. A large teacher walk-out generally accompanied a large student strike. At Boys' High School, where 78 percent of the students struck, 26 teachers were out. Wingate, with 65 percent of the students out, had a faculty strike that was 50 percent effective. Thirty-five Bowne teachers sacrificed a day's pay to support the strike. And at George Washington, where teacher participation was greatest, 80 teachers struck along with 4,500 students.

One of the most militant actions took place at Tilden High School in Brooklyn. Many of the 1,000 pickets there sat-in on the steps of the school. Confronting a demonstration of this size, the police made no arrests. Later in the day, strikers repeatedly forced entrance to the building and leafleted the students who went to school. Twenty teachers joined the line, while many more reported for work but refused to teach classes. In this way they joined the strike without losing any pay.

The success of the high school strike is unquestionable; it was massive and militant. The question that is now before the high school antiwar movement is how to organize the abundant energy at its disposal into channels which can effectively destroy militarism and racism.