

Women's strike: an historic event

THE MILITANT

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Protest march set for Sept. 16

BULLETIN. The Chicano Moratorium and others are organizing a massive Mexican Independence Day protest action to be held in Los Angeles on Sept. 16. See late report on page 5.

Chicanos mobilize against savage L.A. police attack



Photo by Della Rossa



Photo by Della Rossa

Los Angeles cops attack peaceful Chicano antiwar demonstration. See pages 3,4,5,6.

Prisoners organize to fight oppression

'Trouble is wardens make decisions—not us'

Seattle, Wash.

A few weeks ago I was invited by a number of prisoners at McNeal Island to participate in a weekly discussion group called Interaction, involving about 40 prisoners.

About one-third of the men at McNeal get paid for the work they do—17 cents an hour. "Rehabilitation" programs, the men charged, are a joke. Even when a man is taught a trade, he learns to work at a very slow pace and finds he just can't compete on the outside. And to add insult to injury, felons are disenfranchised for life, even after they have supposedly "paid their debt to society."

The prisoners were articulate about their grievances and determined to organize against them. Although different groups organize separate movements (there is, for instance, a very strong Chicano movement which even has its own newsletter), the emphasis was on solidarity with all who are oppressed.

They pointed out that the prison authorities tried to divide them and talked about an attempted strike of the food services last year. One remarked: "Some people asked, 'Who's the strike for—the Blacks, the Chicanos, the whites?' They should have said, 'If a prisoner called it, it's for all of us.'" When I talked about the oppression of women I was amazed by the instant acceptance of the women's liberation movement.

Most of the prisoners who spoke out were sympathetic to the ideas of socialism. As one Chicano put it: "We already work socialistically here. He does my laundry, I cook his food. The trouble is the wardens make the decisions and not us."

The level of political development among the prisoners is quite high. For the first time, I understood how and why our rotten prison system can produce a Malcolm X.

Stephanie Coontz
SWP candidate for U. S. Senate

Inter-imperialist rivalry

Kyoto, Japan

There is some unhappiness here among Japanese capitalists. The downswing in the U.S. economy is very heavily reflected here.

With trade becoming more difficult with the U.S., Japan is looking increasingly to mainland China and the

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.

rest of Asia. China holds all the good cards. It waits until the Japanese economy goes into a decline and then offers to trade at the Chinese prices.

American industry, incidentally, is attempting to move more and more into the Japanese market, and not simply with "joint ventures" but with businesses it owns outright.

D. M.

Prefers paper that 'takes care of business'

Bristol, Tenn.

A friend loaned me a copy of *The Militant* a couple of weeks ago and I really dig it. Like most of the literature with the same general viewpoint as the YSA and SWP, I found it to be free of the bullshit of the "underground" press and really down-to-earth on building the revolution. It takes care of business.

So here's \$1. I'd like to take advantage of the trial offer. Go right on.

S. C.

The Atheist movement

Montclair, N. J.

The Militant has provided its readers with high-quality coverage and analysis of the various current events and issues. However, I have seen little or nothing on the Atheist movement in the U. S.

Any examination of this topic would have to include Poor Richard's Universal Life Church, the first Atheist church in the U.S., and its associate, the Society of Separationists (SOS), plus its affiliates—the American Atheist Press, the American Atheist University, and the Charles E. Stevens

American Atheist Library and Archives.

Madalyn Murray O'Hair has played a significant role in organizing the Atheist forces and the above-mentioned organizations. The fact that Atheists are now organizing is indicative of the growing determination of all oppressed groups to overcome their predicament.

James Brinning

Holds high hopes in GIs

Santa Cruz, Calif.

Every capitalist country has a high-salaried military group that knows how to starve students and workers into involuntary slavery. They really have no power except by the consent of the servicemen who could change the picture overnight.

I have been spreading the word on international socialization since 1934, and I have high hopes that the servicemen will help to liberate themselves soon.

H. C. B.

Likes Quebec coverage

Montreal, Quebec

I would like to compliment your efforts which, I think, have resulted in a greatly improved newspaper over the last two or three months. When I first began to receive *The Militant* I was disappointed by the lack of descriptive analysis. Now very little rhetorical analysis appears and the quality of the descriptive analysis keeps on improving—so I am very pleased by what I read.

The July 10 issue particularly impressed me. I was overjoyed to find at long last an in-depth article in an American radical paper on Quebec. For two years I lived in Pittsburgh and read scarcely a word about the progressive tendencies that were developing in Quebec.

R. B.

Conditions on prison farm

Indianola, Miss.

On July 22 I went back to the Sunflower County prison farm to serve the remaining 21 days of my sentence and \$200 fine. I was charged with possessing a deadly weapon in the presence of three or more people.

Upon entering the farm I was placed in a cell for Black prisoners. The supervisor told the superintendent that I talked too much. For this reason I was placed in the hole. This is a

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room 12 feet by 12 feet. It has a steel door with a hole in it large enough for a tray to pass through. The window faces west, causing the room to be very hot this time of year. While in the hole you have to sleep on the concrete floor. The food usually consists of one piece of bread a day, and you have to drink water from the shower located in the hole.

In October 1969 I was placed in the hole for the first time. I was told to undress completely. I refused—even when the superintendent came after me with a pistol and a blackjack. Then he ordered several other men to undress me. When they refused, we were all placed in the hole and forced to undress. We spent four days and nights in the hole without food or clothes. The temperature dropped as low as 30-40 degrees at night.

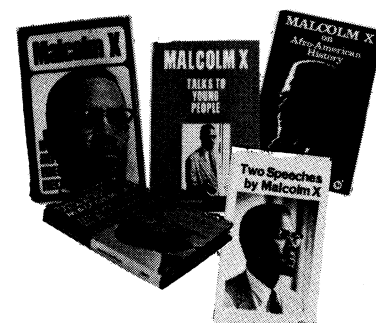
This time I was not forced to undress when I was put in the hole.

Many of the people on the county farm are innocent. The majority did not have soap, toothpaste and toothbrushes, razors or many other things they need so badly.

The Sunflower County Improvement Association plans to help people in prison and to furnish scholarships for students with ability but not resources to further their education.

Otis Brown, Jr., President
Sunflower County Improvement Ass'n
P. O. Box 30
Indianola, Miss.

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Los Angeles cops attack Chicano rally of 20,000

By ANTONIO CAMEJO

(Antonio Camejo is SWP nominee for Calif. superintendent of public schools.)

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30 — The National Chicano Moratorium antiwar demonstration, which mobilized unprecedented numbers of the Chicano community here yesterday, was the target of an apparently planned, bloody police riot. The police attack led to the murder of Chicano journalist Ruben Salazar, numerous injuries, and the arrest on trumped-up felony charges of several leaders and candidates of the Colorado Crusade for Justice and La Raza Unida Party.

A minimum of 20,000 and possibly as many as 40,000 marched peacefully through the East Los Angeles barrio, reflecting the militant spirit and the march's overwhelming community support. Thousands lined the march route to cheer. Mass chants of "Chicano power," "Raza si, guerra no," and "Viva La Raza" set the march's tone.

Thousands of banners also captured the marchers' militancy: "Be Brown and Be Proud," "Our Fight is in Aztlan, Not in Vietnam," "Brown is Together," and "Aztlan: Love It or Leave It."

The marchers were overwhelmingly young, but all segments of the Chicano community were represented.

From the outset, the organizers of the demonstration made clear that it would be peaceful and legal so that the central point would not be obscured: Bring all the *Carnales* [brothers] Home.

The Los Angeles County sheriff's department deputies, however, took a provocative stance from the beginning of the action. At virtually every corner along the route of march, police were stationed in groups of two and three. Their open contempt toward the marchers created several incidents during the march.

When the march reached the rally

site in Laguna Park, the crowd was in a festive mood. The Moratorium provided food for all, and a picnic atmosphere developed while everyone listened to the entertainment and awaited speeches by Moratorium leader Rosalio Munoz, Corky Gonzales of the Denver Crusade for Justice, Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers, and others.

Munoz was able to give a brief presentation, but near the end of his remarks it was clear the police intended to make trouble. Taking a minor incident at a store near the rally as a pretext, a police line formed on the edge of the field and moved toward the crowd. For a moment the crowd resisted. Massive police reinforcements were quickly brought up, and with no warning the crowd was attacked by a rampaging, club-swinging army of at least 500 cops.

A Moratorium Committee news release described what happened:

"This charge was conducted in such a way as to enclose the multitude between an impassable line of buses and a police line of club-swinging deputies. The crowd naturally panicked, and many sought refuge inside the buses and in nearby houses. The police charged into the buses and private homes and proceeded to evict and systematically beat and club the people. Tear gas canisters were shot indiscriminately into the crowd, striking many and seriously injuring several.

"Fifteen minutes later, the crowd had been dispersed with injury to at least 70 people. As the crowd fled from the area, the police gave chase firing tear gas grenades and guns."

Some hours after the dispersal, the well-known Chicano journalist, Ruben Salazar, was found dead in a restaurant. Salazar was hit with a 10-inch gas grenade that was shot from 15 feet away. Salazar was an award-winning *Los Angeles Times* columnist who had visited Cuba, covered

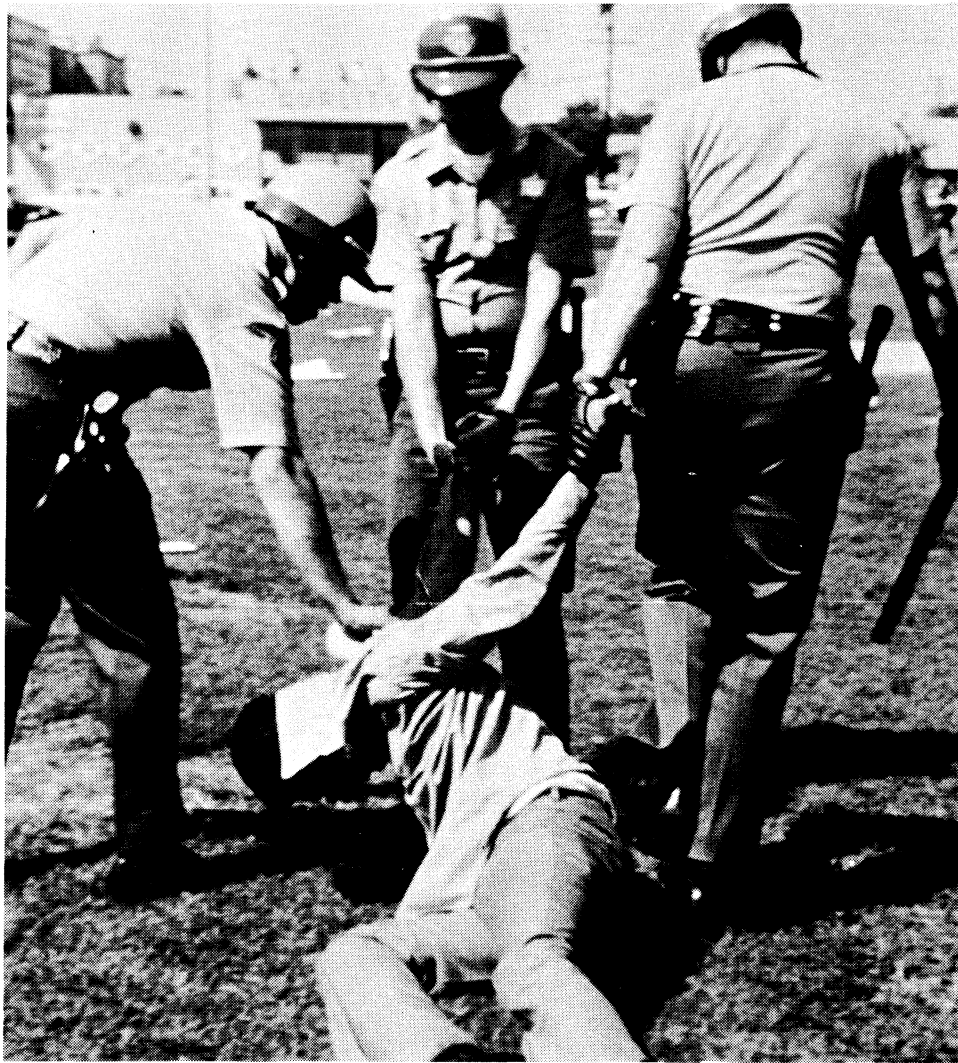


Photo by Dave Warren

L. A. cops in action

the Vietnam war and the Dominican Republic, been head of the paper's Mexican bureau, and most recently authored a popular weekly pro-Chicano column. He was also news director for TV Station KMEX. A companion of Salazar said they were relaxing over a drink in the Silver Dollar Cafe when the police attacked.

Two others are in extremely critical condition. One suffered a gunshot wound when police fired into his auto which he was driving toward the po-

lice barricade. The other was knocked through a plate-glass window by the explosion of a tear gas grenade, according to the police.

The police arrested a reported 185 people, including Corky Gonzales and 16 candidates and leaders of the Colorado Raza Unida Party, all on felony charges. Gonzales was booked on the fantastic frame-up charge of armed robbery, and bond was set at \$9,000.

At 3 a.m. Sunday morning, the police massed cars in front of the Moratorium office in an apparent attempt to provoke a confrontation. The Moratorium, however, had prepared for such police tactics and nothing came of this provocation.

The outrage of the demonstrators and the surrounding community at the police action was quickly expressed. In an elemental upheaval, masses of Chicanos vented their fury on cops and burned down Anglo-owned businesses into the night. At one point, 12 large fires were burning along Whittier Boulevard in East Los Angeles.

A severe police repression is now under way in East Los Angeles. Hundreds of cops are occupying the area in military fashion.

An organized response by the Chicano Moratorium is being formulated. The potential exists here for a gigantic outpouring of the Chicano community and others in support of the Moratorium's right to free speech and assembly and the right of the Chicano community to control its own affairs and in a protest against police brutality.

Aid is needed here by the Chicano Moratorium. Protests should be sent to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Statements of support and financial aid can be sent to the East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU), 274 So. Atlantic Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90022. Tel: (213) 268-6475.

Denver Chicano leaders arrested

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 — Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales, leader of the Denver Crusade for Justice, was arrested here Aug. 29 on "suspicion of armed robbery." Gonzales had been scheduled to speak at the National Chicano Moratorium antiwar rally, which was at-

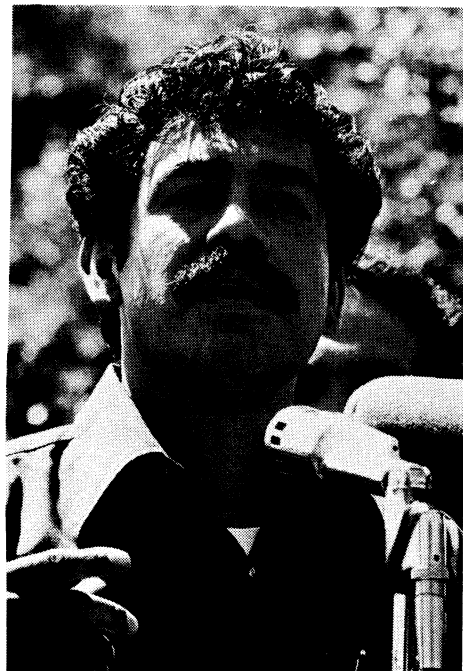


Photo by Della Rossa

Corky Gonzales

tacked and broken up by police shortly before he was arrested. Sixteen other leaders of the Crusade for Justice were also arrested on felony charges.

As of this writing, Gonzales is still in jail in lieu of \$9,000 bail.

According to the *Los Angeles Times*, Gonzales and 25 others riding in a truck were stopped by police for "a possible traffic violation because many of the passengers were hanging over wooden guardrails on the truck's bed."

Claiming they saw Gonzales drop what appeared to be a handgun on the floor, the police searched the truck. They reported finding a 38-caliber and two 22-caliber rifles and "a large amount of ammunition, some of it spent."

An initial report asserted that two shells from the 38-caliber rifle had been fired. But later, the police said all three weapons were fully loaded and no additional ammunition had been found. Police refused to comment on the obvious inconsistency between the reports.

The arrest of Gonzales and those with him was called "routine" because he had 370 dollars in his possession. The money, of course, was fully accounted for as travel expenses laid out by the Crusade for Justice, and

the cops have not been able to specify any particular robbery Gonzales is supposed to have committed. Moreover it is at least implausible that a national leader of the Chicano Moratorium coming to a city to address a nationwide demonstration is going to select that occasion to commit a robbery.

Yet, for the racist Los Angeles police department, it no doubt appears "routine" to arrest any Chicano carrying a large sum of money on "suspicion of armed robbery."

The fact that Gonzales and those arrested with him have not yet been released is a clear indication of the attempt to intimidate the Chicano community and to keep its leadership out of circulation at this moment of crisis.

Demonstrating that the Chicano community will not be intimidated and will continue to fight for its rights, the National Chicano Moratorium Committee and the Congress of Mexican-American Unity have demanded that all those arrested be released and all charges against them be dropped.

Thousands of dollars are required for bail. Funds should be sent to Legal Aid Services, 274 S. Atlantic Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90022. Tel: (213) 268-6475.



Photo by John Gray

Los Angeles Chicano Moratorium Aug. 29

The pretext of the L.A. police attack

By FROBEN LOZADA

(Froben Lozada is the SWP candidate for Calif. attorney general.)

LOS ANGELES—In attacking the Chicano Moratorium demonstrators, the police used the pretext of a minor incident at a liquor store two blocks away from the rally site. The incident was the result of a number of things.

First of all, the Los Angeles police department and the county sheriff's office have historically brutalized the Chicano community. As a result, the Chicanos naturally and legitimately hate the police agencies.

Secondly, it was a hot day, people were quite thirsty, and along the route of march they had been given water by merchants sympathetic to the demonstration. Upon reaching Laguna Park, the rally site of the demonstration, many people proceeded to Whittier Boulevard, where there were a number of liquor stores, to get beer.

One store refused to allow the Chicanos in. A crowd of about a hundred Chicanos began to gather around the store, demanding to be allowed

in. Some pounded on the windows, and they eventually entered the store. The police, who had clearly planned in advance to attack the demonstration, swiftly moved in on these Chicanos, and they were beaten back with a hail of full, 16-ounce beer cans.

The sheriff immediately got massive reinforcements and, instead of dispersing the Chicanos, drove them back to the rally site two blocks away. Many people at the rally went to the scene of this disturbance. The monitors of the Chicano Moratorium locked arms and placed themselves between the sheriff's men and the rally.

At this point, about 500 sheriff's deputies poured out of police buses on Whittier Boulevard, dressed in full riot regalia, and charged the mass

rally. They attacked without warning, neither notifying the monitors nor announcing with bullhorns that they wanted the rally to disperse. They brutally clubbed and beat about 50 Chicanos and had the crowd dispersed in about 15 minutes.

The attack was not simply an attack against the demonstration but an attack against the Chicano community as a whole. The cops proceeded to turn East Los Angeles, the barrio, into an armed camp. Chicanos were constantly harassed and arrested by the cops.

This attack on the right of the Chicano community to organize itself will not be taken lying down. Mass actions against this attack are being planned for Sept. 16, which is Mexican Independence Day.

California socialist candidates condemn unprovoked cop assault

The following statement was issued by the California candidates of the Socialist Workers Party on Aug. 30, the morning after the Los Angeles police attack on the Chicano Moratorium.

Yesterday's Moratorium made it clear that there is a growing mass movement of La Raza against the Indochinese war. Everywhere there were signs of a growing nationalist pride. Everywhere there were signs of a growing independent political consciousness. The implications and the example for others to follow threaten the political monopoly of the Democrats and Republicans. The local ruling class responded with a massive mobilization of the notoriously racist Los Angeles sheriff's department in an attempt to intimidate the Chicano community. . . .

We were there. We witnessed the police assault on that legal and peaceful rally. No warning, no announcement—just cops moving in formation to break up the rally.

The Moratorium leadership made every effort to hold the rally together and maintain its peaceful character in the face of mounting police violence. However, the cops were determined to break it up and they finally had their way. . . .

We condemn in the strongest terms

the police and those who gave them their orders. We have only contempt for those who think they can intimidate with police violence the Chicano community and the antiwar movement, or any other movements for social change, with police violence.

We pledge ourselves and our campaign to tell the truth about what happened and to organize the broadest possible protest against these outrages. It is necessary for the Chicano community, the antiwar movement, and everyone who cherishes their constitutional rights to raise one united voice of action against these attacks. We also call on every candidate for public office in California claiming to stand for justice to join in organizing the protest. We demand immediate release of all those arrested, immediate removal of all police from the East Los Angeles barrio, and that Los Angeles cover the full expenses of those injured or killed.

Only Chicano control of the Chicano community will insure that such attacks do not occur again.

Herman Fagg, candidate for governor; Antonio Camejo, for sup't of public instruction; Froben Lozada, for attorney general; Patti Iiyama, for sec. of state; Andrew Pulley, for U.S. Congress, 7th District.

East Los Angeles: 'land of poverty'

LOS ANGELES—In the barrio of East Los Angeles live more than one-and-a-half million Chicano people, the largest minority in the city of Los Angeles and about one-fourth the total Chicano population in the southwestern United States. Here conditions of life prevail which equal in degradation those in the Black ghetto in South Los Angeles.

According to C.L. Dellums, chairman of the California Fair Employment Practices Commission, "South and East Los Angeles are literal islands of poverty and deprivation that have grown more depressed over the past five years." A special census of East Los Angeles taken in 1965 clearly demonstrates the deterioration of housing, income, employment and education that had occurred since the 1960 census.

Between 1960 and 1965, the real income of Chicano families fell more than \$400, placing 23.6 percent of all Chicano families below the poverty level. During the same period, the quality of housing deteriorated sharply, while rental costs rose and the number of owner-occupied dwellings fell.

East Los Angeles has an unemployment rate approximately 2.5 percentage points higher than the Los Angeles area as a whole, and between 1960 and 1965, a significant increase occurred in the number of Chicanos who had given up hope of finding a job and who had therefore been dropped from the unemployment statistics.

Nearly 53 percent of the Chicano population is now under 26 years of age. About half the high-school-age youth drop out before finishing high school.

The war in Southeast Asia hits the Chicano community harder than any other. Chicanos are thrust into the front lines of combat in greater percentages than are Anglo soldiers.

There can be no wonder, then, that the barrio is beginning to "rise up angry."

Chicano antiwar film available

The National Chicano Moratorium is circulating a film on the second Chicano Moratorium demonstration held last February in East Los Angeles.

Despite a driving rain, over 5,000 Chicanos turned out for the march and rally. The film vividly conveys the esprit de corps of the demonstrators in the storm. Various contingents of students hold high their banners while shouting militant slogans. The Brown Berets assemble and march in drill formation, shouting cadence all of the way to the rally.

The cohesiveness of the demonstrators doesn't break when the rally begins. Speakers address an attentive audience with themes on the war, the racist government, and self-determination.

On the fringes of the rally, the camera catches a reporter sarcastically asking a Chicano mother if the demonstration is un-American. She answers, "No, I don't think so. It's more Chicano than American, but it's not un-American."

The film, which runs about half an hour, should be seen by all antiwar and Third World militants. It can be rented or purchased from the National Chicano Moratorium, 4629 East Brooklyn, Los Angeles, California 90022.

—DERRICK MORRISON

Southwest Chicanos respond to attack

The police attack on the Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles is having reverberations across the Southwest.

As *The Militant* approached its press deadlines, there were these developments:

Chicano officials in Crystal City, Texas, have asked residents to lower flags to half mast. Flags will remain lowered on public buildings and outside the schools through the end of the week of September 5.

Protest actions are spreading. "Rallies are being planned throughout Texas," Carlos Guerra, national president of the Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO), told *The Militant* in a telephone interview. "There are bail bond drives going on in the Rio Grande Valley, in the Crystal City area, in San Antonio, in Corpus Christi, and in Houston," said Guerra.

Mass Chicano march Sept. 16

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2—A mass planning meeting of 600 held here yesterday by the National Chicano Moratorium Committee and the Congress of Mexican-American Unity, voted unanimously to organize a massive outpouring of the entire Chicano community in a march and rally on Sept. 16, the 160th anniversary of Mexican independence.

The gathering, which represented virtually every segment of the Chicano community, proposed that the unfinished business of last Saturday, a protest of the war in Vietnam, would be the central theme, together with a protest of the death of Ruben Salazar and the brutal police repression and occupation of the Chicano community.

It will be a legal, peaceful demonstration, and for the first time will take the annual independence parade out of the hands of the city officials, putting it in the hands of the community.

The mass meeting demanded that the police stay away on this day because they are the ones that create violence.

The decision to organize such a demonstration reflected the widespread anger at last Saturday's police attack and murder of Salazar.

Moratorium: get the cops out of barrio

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 — At a news conference here today, the Chicano Moratorium announced plans to hold a public wake in response to the police riot against the National Chicano Moratorium and to protest the police murder of Ruben Salazar. Plans were also announced for a possible mass action on Sept. 16.

Rosalio Munoz, chairman of the Moratorium, summarized before the large audience of reporters the decisions of a meeting of 100 Moratorium activists. Munoz demanded that the police be removed from the barrio, that charges be dropped against all who were arrested, that an investigation into the death of Ruben Salazar be conducted by Chicanos.

Spokesmen for the Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA), the Congress of Mexican-American Unity—a group representing 300 Chicano organizations—and the Welfare Rights Organization also participated in the press conference.

Abe Tapia, a board member of MAPA, announced plans for a mammoth demonstration on Sept. 16, the anniversary of Mexican independence. This action is intended to mobilize the support of as many forces as possible in a definitive answer to the police attack.

Tapia further commented that as the result of this attack, many now understand the need for the formation of La Raza Unida Party in California.



Photo by John Gray

Chicana demonstrators

Rosalio Munoz: 'We demand an end to the occupation'

The following are excerpts from a statement by Rosalio Munoz, chairman of the National Chicano Moratorium at a Los Angeles press conference Aug. 31.

The National Chicano Moratorium, along with all major Chicano organizations, planned and prepared for a large, lawful and peaceful demonstration to protest the injustice that the war has brought to the Chicano community. This opportunity was used, however, by the Los Angeles County sheriff's department as an excuse to viciously and maliciously attack Chicanos, not only the many at the demonstration, but the Chicano community of Los Angeles in general. . . .

From the beginning, the deputies showed their racist and violent intentions by showing up at the activities in full riot regalia, in extraordinary numbers, and armed with detailed, 15-page instructions on how the organized attack would be conducted.

Using a minor and isolated incident off the rally site as justification, the deputies, without any warning whatsoever, charged, clubbed and gassed the peaceful crowd of not only men but numerous women and children. . . .

It should be emphasized there was never a warning or an opportunity for the people to disperse. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that the people were obviously trapped before the noxious gases were shot into the crowd. It is surprising that there were no more injuries than there were.

But perhaps the most indicting of the actions of the police involved the death of Ruben Salazar. Ruben Salazar, a staff writer for the *Los Angeles Times*, TV newsmen, nationally and internationally recognized journalist, and recently elected chairman of the National Chicano Media Council, lost his life. His death resulted from the overzealous efforts of the Los Angeles sheriff's department, who bombarded

a location solely on the rumor that there might be armed men in the place. The rumor was without foundation, but Ruben Salazar still died of injuries to his head.

Since the incidents of the 29th, the community of East Los Angeles has been in a state of armed siege. A virtual police dictatorship exists in the area and is worsening. Civil rights have been abolished and police terrorism of the community prevails. The deputies and other police departments reign as unquestionable authorities. Terrorism by the police has become a frightening reality through *el barrio*, and it cannot be tolerated.

This occupation of *el barrio* by the racist, cowardly police must be terminated immediately. The persons arrested and jailed on ridiculous and manufactured charges must be released. All charges must be dropped.

Furthermore, an investigatory body must be composed as soon as possible to find the killers of Ruben Salazar and ensure that police riots of this kind do not occur again.

The further alienation of the already alienated Chicano community is being caused by the increased brutality in the name of law and order that is being perpetrated by the various police agencies. Peace can be restored to East Los Angeles if all the repressive forces are removed and political prisoners released.

Let us make our stand a little clearer. We demand an end to the occupation of the Chicano community by the Los Angeles County sheriff's department, the California highway patrol, and all other so-called law enforcement agencies.

We demand the immediate release of all persons jailed because of incidents related to the legal and peaceful rally which was brutally attacked by the police.

We further demand that all charges be dropped. We further call for the

formation of a commission to investigate the police riot which took place last Saturday, Aug. 29, 1970, and to determine the role of L.A. County sheriff Pitcher, L.A. police chief Davis, the L.A. County board of supervisors, and the mayor's office, conspiring to create this police riot and the subsequent murder of Ruben Salazar. We want to make it clear from the beginning that any commission or investigative body which is set up must

include representatives of the Chicano community to be elected by the Chicano community and no one else.

Finally, we demand that [Mexico's] President Dias Ordaz call off his meeting with President Nixon until the murderers of Ruben Salazar are brought to justice. We further request that President Diaz Ordaz attend the funeral of Mr. Salazar and pay his respects to the noted Chicano journalist.

How Moratorium developed

By WOODY DIAZ

LOS ANGELES — The National Chicano Moratorium Committee is less than a year old, but already it has organized several demonstrations which have been increasingly successful in mobilizing the vast antiwar sentiment in the Chicano community.

The Moratorium's growth, paralleling that of La Raza Unida Party in Colorado and Texas, reflects the willingness of the Chicano community to fight for its interests.

The Moratorium was formed at a national Chicano conference on the draft following the massive Nov. 15, 1969, D.C. antiwar protest. By organizing on a nonexclusive basis, it has succeeded in winning wide support, including groups which previously had not opposed the war.

The first Chicano antiwar demonstration was called for Dec. 20 in Los Angeles. Two thousand people participated. The Moratorium called a second demonstration for Feb. 28. Despite one of Los Angeles' heaviest rainstorms, 6,000 people took part in the march and rally.

The plans for the Aug. 29 action were made at the Denver National Youth Conference hosted last March by the Crusade for Justice. The conference also projected actions throughout Aztlan leading up to Aug. 29. [Aztlan is that area of the Southwest which the Chicano people declare was wrested from them by the U.S. rulers.]

In the last few months, 18 local Moratorium actions have been held in such cities as San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, San Bernardino, Stockton, Fresno and the San Joaquin Valley in California; Austin and Houston, Texas; and Denver, Colorado.

One of the more significant of these actions was a June 6 demonstration of 2,000 in Coachella, Calif. Called by MECHA [Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan—Chicano Student Movement of Aztlan] in support of the grape boycott, it received the greatest united support to that time. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers, Corky Gonzales of the Denver Crusade for Justice, and Rosalio Munoz of the Moratorium all appeared to show their solidarity.

How Los Angeles deputies murdered Ruben Salazar

By DAVID FRANKEL
SWP candidate for lieutenant
governor of California

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2—The Chicano community has reacted with outrage to the tissue of slanders and lies that has emanated from the L.A. sheriff's department since last Saturday's vicious cop attack on a peaceful antiwar demonstration.

Most infuriating of all is the attempt to cloud the circumstances leading to the death of award-winning *Los Angeles Times* correspondent Ruben Salazar.

The story the police have cooked up is well-known to movement radicals, combining the standard mixture of red-baiting and racism.

Accordingly, "some officers" told the *Los Angeles Times*: "A few members of the crowd were drinking heavily and the weather was hot. The combination . . . was volatile."

Police Chief Edward Davis "blamed a small, hard-core group of subversives" for the violence, the same news-

paper reported. "One percent can infiltrate and turn any group into a mob," Davis said.

The head of the L.A. county sheriff's department, Peter J. Pitchess, claimed: "Hundreds of provocative acts were committed by known dissidents who came to the location to incite and foment trouble."

Pitchess did not identify any "known dissidents" in his statement.

Ruben Salazar was an internationally-known journalist. In addition to writing for the *Los Angeles Times*, he was news director for a Los Angeles Spanish-language TV station, KMEX. He had covered the revolution in the Dominican Republic, the war in Vietnam, and student demonstrations in Mexico City.

"It was ironic that he should be killed after returning to the safety of his own country and in the community of fellow Mexican-Americans," a newsman commented.

But Chicanos in this city's massive poverty-stricken barrio view Salazar's death with deep suspicion and anger—not irony. "The one man who could get our ideas across through the mass media was the one man killed by the sheriffs," said Rosalio Munoz, chairman of the Chicano Moratorium.

According to the sheriff's department, deputies had merely attempted to clear a cafe with tear gas because someone had supposedly entered it with a gun.

Eyewitnesses give a different story. Those who saw what happened include KMEX reporter Guillermo Restrepo and two friends who were with Salazar at the time of the murder.

None of the witnesses observed anyone enter the cafe with a gun. The witnesses say—and the cops do not deny it—that the door was unlocked and that no warning was given to clear the cafe. Some who had looked out the cafe door at oncoming deputies were warned back.

One person, quoted in the Aug. 31 *Los Angeles Times*, heard a deputy saying, "We're clearing the streets. You people don't come out. I got this gun, it's loaded and I'll use it."

Immediately afterwards, two to five

SMC assails attack on Chicanos

[The following message was sent to the National Chicano Moratorium Committee by Don Gurewitz, executive secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.]

* * *

We express our outrage at the vicious and unprovoked police attack on Chicano Moratorium demonstration Aug. 29. This was an attack on the right of entire antiwar movement and of all American people to protest against genocide carried out by this government in Vietnam and at home.

The national Student Mobilization Committee is in solidarity with your struggle, and will work to unite the entire antiwar, student, and radical movements in support of your actions and your right to organize free from police attack and harassment.

Cop riot in L.A. claims second life

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2—A second Chicano has died here as a result of the police attack on the Chicano Moratorium demonstration.

Angel Gilberto Diaz, 30, died here yesterday, the victim of multiple gunshot wounds. He was a local resident.

The fatal bullets were fired by members of the sheriff's department as he was driving his automobile after police had begun their assault.

Diaz's car crashed into a utilities pole, police said. Originally police had reported that Diaz was electrocuted when he hit the pole.

In another development, a claim for more than \$1 million, charging wrongful death due to negligence, will be filed in Los Angeles County in the next several days by the family of murdered reporter Ruben Salazar.

Memorial march for Ruben Salazar in Santa Ana Sept. 12

By RONSES SILAO

LOS ANGELES—A memorial march for Ruben Salazar will be held Sat., Sept. 12, in Salazar's hometown of Santa Ana. It is sponsored by the Ruben Salazar Memorial Committee. The march will leave El Salvador Park at 10 a.m. and continue to the municipal stadium.

Thousands from Chicano communities all over California are expected to come to pay their respects to Salazar, a well-known journalist and spokesman against the injustices suffered by the Chicano nation.

Most of the out-of-town participants will probably stay for the Sept. 16 moratorium in Los Angeles whose purpose is to complete the Aug. 29 moratorium and to commemorate Mexico's independence day.

Further information can be obtained by calling (714) 549-3967.

Ruben Salazar: Barrio's reporter and advocate

Ruben Salazar was the subject of a special feature entitled "Chicano columnist" in the June 22 issue of *Newsweek*.

It began by reporting how the paper for which Salazar worked, the conservative *Los Angeles Times*, had recently switched its stand on Vietnam in an editorial which stated, "The time has come for the United States to leave Vietnam, to leave it swiftly, wholly, and without equivocation."

But, *Newsweek* wryly added, for all its newfound cautious liberalism on the war, the *Times* in at least one respect, has found itself taking a far more radical position than it ever intended.

"Last year, *Times* editors belatedly recognized that Los Angeles' relatively silent Mexican-American community outnumbered its Black community by about 30,000 and makes up 13 percent of the city's population. In view of these facts, James Bassett, the *Times* editorial-page editor, decided it was time to 'close an information gap' by printing a column about Chicano life in Los Angeles."

To write this column about Chi-



Los Angeles Times

Ruben Salazar

10-inch high-velocity tear-gas projectiles were fired into the bar through the open door. One, fired from a distance of about 15 feet, pierced Ruben Salazar's head.

These shells are capable of piercing a pine board 100 yards away. At close range they can go through stucco. A warning on their casing states: "Not to be used in crowd control."

The *Chemical Agents' Manual*, pub-

lished by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, warns that these projectiles "are designed and intended for use only against barricaded criminals and should never be used against crowds in riot-control situations, where the risk of serious injury or death is not acceptable."

Although KMEX executives made repeated phone calls to the sheriff's department shortly after the incident, it was not until five hours later, after Salazar's wife had already heard of her husband's death on a news broadcast, that his death was confirmed. KMEX has demanded a federal investigation of the killing of Salazar, as have city councilman and former mayoral candidate Thomas C. Bradley and Democratic Representative Edward R. Roybal of Los Angeles.

The Chicano Moratorium Committee, in a joint news conference with the Congress of Mexican-American Unity, a coalition of 300 Chicano and Latino community organizations, called for an investigating body which would include representatives of the Chicano community.

Today Salazar's body lay in state, and hundreds upon hundreds of people filed past it to pay their last respects to another martyr of the Chicano people.

One middle-aged Chicano watching the wake said, "We'll have to show them they can't stop us. They killed Salazar because they don't like what he said. We won't let them get away with that. People will be in the streets protesting that for a long time."

cano life, Bassett chose outgoing *Times* reporter Salazar, who seemed to have all the right credentials for the job: Salazar, 41, was a Mexican-American, had always been a political moderate, had put in ten years on the *Times* staff—and was about to take a \$25,000-a-year position as news director for a local Spanish-language TV station.

Newsweek continued, "Instead of writing bland descriptions of Mexican-American family life, Salazar regularly turns in hard-hitting weekly columns attacking 'anglo' racism and voicing serious Mexican-American grievances."

After several columns, the editors "asked the city desk to double-check all facts in Salazar's columns and . . . urge him to tone down controversial phrases."

Newsweek quoted Salazar as saying, "Bassett keeps telling me to explain the Chicano to the (white) community. But more important things keep coming up. When you've been a reporter this long, you go for more significant, hard-hitting stuff than telling why people eat enchiladas."

CORRECTION: The photo on page 3 of Los Angeles police beating Chicanos is by Della Rossa. The photo of Corky Gonzales is by Dave Warren.

Agnew wasn't kidding

Revelation of Washington Pnompenh support

By DICK ROBERTS

On Aug. 23, about a half hour after talking to President Nixon, Vice President Agnew told reporters, "we are going to do everything we can to help the Lon Nol government" in Cambodia because "the whole matter of Cambodia is related to the security of our troops in Vietnam."

The Vice President's assertion flatly contradicts the administration's line that U.S. aid to the Pnompenh regime is limited and only connected to the needs of U.S. military operations in South Vietnam.

White House sources moved quickly but ineffectually to water down the implications of Agnew's remarks. White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler put it this way: "There is a strong relationship between the outcome of events in Cambodia and the security of U.S. troops in South Vietnam."

And the Pentagon reached out for new subtleties of doubletalk: "The Pentagon today linked U.S. air raids in Cambodia with the prevention of an enemy takeover there, but not directly with support of the Lon Nol government," UPI reported from Washington Aug. 25.

Yet it is clear that Agnew did mean what he said. In the same week that the vice president made these remarks, the White House completed agreements for massive military and economic aid to the Lon Nol regime. And the administration admitted unofficially that U.S. planes were bombing all areas of Cambodia.

In brief: civil war approaching the scale of South Vietnam has erupted in Cambodia—it was greatly spurred by the U.S. invasion in April and May; and Washington is committed to defending a new military dictatorship in Southeast Asia.

Details on U.S. and South Vietnamese military support of the Lon Nol regime were provided in three articles in the *Far Eastern Economic Review* July 23. In the first, T.D. Allman explained the increasing optimism that appears to have developed in Pnompenh:

"According to well-informed sources here, American and South Vietnamese officers and soldiers have begun training the first elements of two divisions of Cambodian troops at installations in South Vietnam. Another 10,000 or so South Vietnamese troops of Cambodian ancestry are being trained, and will be stationed permanently in Cambodia."

"The program . . . apparently is being funded with a mixture of U.S.-supplied South Vietnamese funds, American funds originally allocated for South Vietnamese military assistance, and direct U.S. aid to the Cambodian government"—in other words, entirely by Washington.

Allman gives an interesting explanation of the reasons why in recent news reports the war seems to be going better for Pnompenh: "The U.S. air force has begun to fly around-the-clock sorties in Cambodia, not only against enemy sanctuaries but in tactical support of the Cambodian forces."

"Evaluations of the Cambodian situation have adjusted to the realities of the war. What three months ago would have been considered a major Communist attack is now interpreted as a government success if it does not result in a further dramatic erosion of the situation."

Early in August, the author of the lines above, T.D. Allman, was declared "persona non grata" and expelled from Cambodia by the Lon Nol regime.

A second article in the July 23 *Far Eastern Economic Review*, entitled "South Vietnam: ARVN-Half," described what was left of a Cambodian battalion after a battle: "Some clutched the booty of war. Others played nervously with their ancient weapons. Some, too sick or tired to stand, lay on the parade ground in the hot sun. And others dressed in the tattered remnants of uniforms three decades old, squinted at the neatly dressed throng of South Vietnamese soldiers who had come to stare at the survivors. . . ."

"This is just like 1964," said one Saigon officer who could not believe his eyes. In front of him were several Khmer soldiers wearing aluminum cooking pots as helmets. . . . A nine-year-old boy with double bandoliers of machine-gun ammunition across his chest stood at attention, holding a machine gun. . . . An unidentified Cambodian major, resplendent in new olive fatigues and American jungle combat boots, dashed fowl-like around, spluttering incoherent French, English and Vietnamese.

"But looking at what was left of Cambodia's 54th Battalion it was difficult to accept the Vietnamese officer's comment that the Khmers looked like ARVN back in its blackest days. The Cambodians looked far worse."

Saigon is the visible source of men and weapons in the expanding Pnompenh military effort, but Washington is really in command, according to the *Far Eastern Economic Review*: "Despite Saigon's boast that it will be the Vietnamese who will be training [Cambodian troops], it will be the Americans who will be providing the cash and the real meat of the advice and refitting."

"Washington has not acknowledged this, of course, but then, as it does in Laos, it has reasons."

The same article contained a further cryptic remark tying in U.S. military support to Laos. The *Far Eastern Economic Review* quoted an officer said to be "concerned about the over-

War, what war? Three U.S. helicopters downed in Laos

What is the extent of U.S. military involvement in Laos? What is the state of the Laotian civil war? Since early June, when the escalation of the war in Cambodia appeared to be spilling over into Laos, there has been practically no information on the military situation in Laos in the major press. And the White House has kept absolute silence on the question.

A Reuters dispatch, assigned to a back page of the New York Times, Aug. 18, deserves notice:

"SAIGON, Aug. 17—The U.S. command reported today the loss of three UH-1 helicopters in Laos but did not state why the helicopters had been there."

"A spokesman said that the first helicopter was shot down Saturday in southern Laos and the two others had been downed by ground fire when they attempted to rescue the crew of the first."

"The command said that one man had been killed and five wounded. Two men were missing, the spokesman said. He gave no details on how the wounded men had been evacuated."

"Military sources said that the first copter might have been attempting to pick up one of the small South Vietnamese reconnaissance patrols known to be operating in Laos."



Cambodian town of Tonle Bet was destroyed in recent battle.

expansion of the U.S. military effort in Indochina":

"I am afraid we are on the road to involvement at the worst in another Vietnam, at the best another Laos," the officer stated. "Despite what the president says, there is a tacit agreement here that we are not going to allow Cambodia to go under."

"And we are already involved in that. You know how we are 'not involved' militarily in Laos. That's the way we are nearly 'not involved' in Cambodia."

The third article in the July 23 *Far Eastern Economic Review* focused on the scope of Saigon participation in the Cambodian civil war: "The South Vietnamese army corps plays a central role in Cambodia as similarly placed American officers do in Saigon."

"They have the final say on all Cambodian military plans, provide transport, logistics and munitions for the Cambodian forces, and on many occasions have overruled the entire Cambodian general staff on matters of strategy and tactics. . . ."

"12,000 to 40,000 South Vietnamese troops, depending on the needs of the moment, assumed the major responsibility for patrolling most of the countryside which remains nominally under the Cambodia government's control."

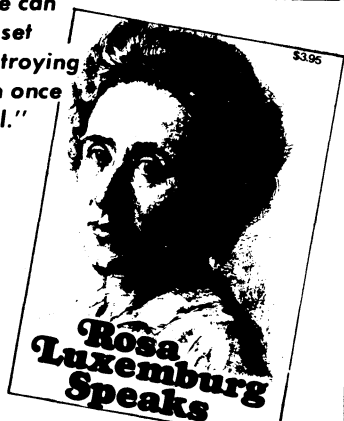
"Every major battle in Cambodia during the past two months has pitted South Vietnamese troops against the Vietcong and North Vietnamese. The Cambodians have not won a major battle since the South Vietnamese expeditionary force arrived. . . ."

Cambodian gov't marks progress, after a fashion

Improvement in Pnompenh's military position in Cambodia was recorded by the Wall Street Journal Aug. 18: "Now observers speak of the isolation, rather than siege of the capital ('Lon Nol looks pretty secure as mayor of Pnompenh,' says a Western envoy)."

"They still talk of Cambodian military incompetence, but the word 'hopeless' often is dropped ('The Cambodian Army used to run on rumors of a Vietcong attack, now it only runs when the VC start shooting,' says a foreign military attache)."

"Today we can seriously set about destroying capitalism once and for all."



Rosa Luxemburg Speaks
introduction by Mary-Alice Waters

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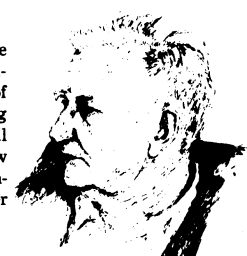
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Contamination of waterways reaches crisis proportions

By ROBERT LANGSTON

AUG. 31—For thousands of years, human beings have known that mercury is poisonous. For more than a decade, at least, it has been known that human beings can die from eating fish that have lived in mercury-contaminated waters. In fact, between 1953 and 1960, 111 people, including 19 congenitally deformed babies, died in Minimata, Japan, from eating such fish. And since 1968, the Swedish government has urgently recommended that for the same reason its citizens eat fish not more than once a week.

It has also been perfectly clear for many years that a number of industrial processes involve dumping big quantities of mercury compounds into rivers and lakes. But nothing was done to stop it.

Now, however, the problem has reached crisis proportions. Both Canada and the United States have issued mercury alerts—commercial fishing for a number of species has been prohibited in Lake Erie. In Canada, the alert extends along more than 1,500 miles of waterways, from the St. Lawrence River in the east all the way to the Saskatchewan River in the west. The provinces of Ontario and Manitoba have banned commercial fishing for some or all species in all their principal rivers and lakes.

According to Murray Cheetham of the Ontario Water Resources Commission, 11 plants which had been polluting waters with mercury contaminants have now complied with the province's order to stop. But even if all further pollution ceases at once, it is by no means certain how soon the lake and river waters will become fit for commercial fishing.

For the mercury is heavier than water, and sinks to the river or lake beds. There, even if it is in chemically relatively inert compounds, it is transformed by certain bacteria into the highly lethal, water-soluble

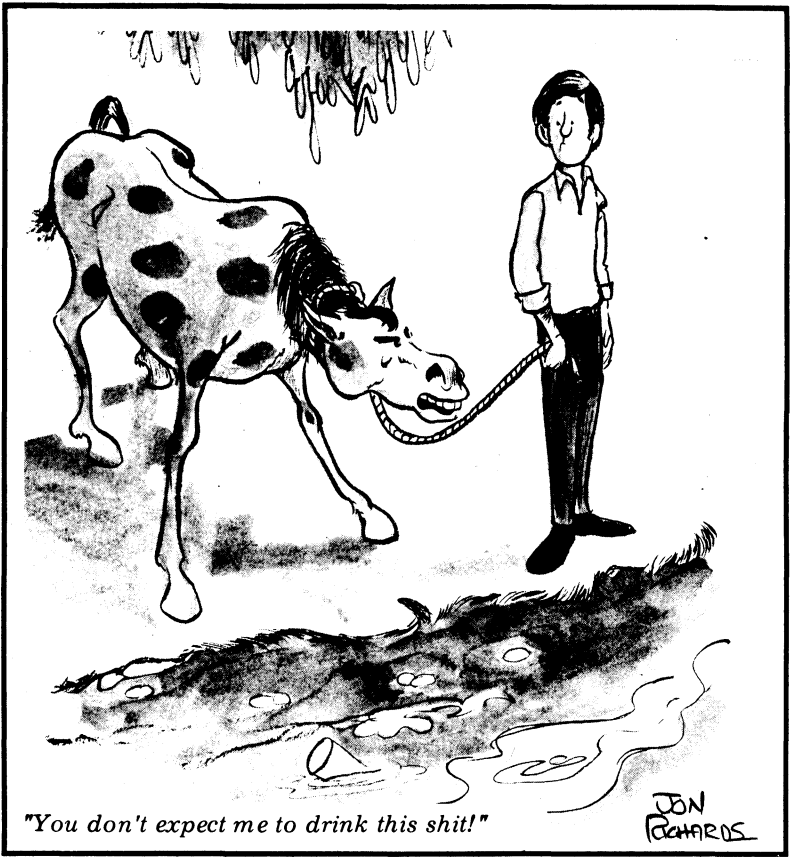
mercury methyle. Fish absorb it from the contaminated waters, and they carry it far from the initial point of pollution. These fish are eaten by other predatory fish, and so it spreads and concentrates in the food chains. Whales, for example, in Hudson Bay, which is more than a thousand miles from the suspected source of contamination, have been found to contain substantial quantities of mercury.

So the problem is to remove the mercury from the river and lake beds, and apparently no one is quite certain yet how to do this.

Alarm has recently been raised not only about metal pollution of water but also of air. Dr. Henry Schroeder of the Dartmouth Medical School in a report last week to Sen. Philip Hart's subcommittee on environmental pollution, stated: "I must emphasize that environmental pollution by toxic metals is a much more serious and much more insidious problem than is pollution by organic substances such as pesticides, weed killers, sulphur dioxide and other gross contaminants of air and water." According to Schroeder, six of the 27 metals or "trace elements" found in air can be "hazards to human health." "Of these," he continued, "cadmium is a present and real hazard. Lead offers a potential and imminent hazard. Nickel carbonyl from diesel oil, residual oil and coal has caused cancer of the lung in animals and exposed workers and therefore presents a potential if not a real hazard to the public health."

Schroeder observed in passing a curious aspect of the metal question. Several of these trace elements are essential to good nutrition, but most of them are removed from processed foods. "Unfortunately," he commented, "they are not restored to the food."

During the subcommittee's hearings on mercury, Sen. Hart kept returning to the question of how such widespread mercury contamination could



Scanlan's magazine

have been permitted to occur when the toxic properties of the metal have been known for so long. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Carl Klein tried to present the problem as a technical one. Only recently, he explained, have techniques been developed to measure the minute concentrations of mercury that must be measured for pollution control.

The real answer to Hart's question, however, lies in the laws of the capitalist economy itself. In the anarchy of the capitalist system, where every capitalist is seeking to maximize his own private profit, "social costs" like destruction of the environment do not and cannot enter his calculations as a cost to his firm. It is thus always more profitable to pollute than not to pollute.

Only after a crisis appears, when public opinion is thoroughly aroused and capitalists themselves are faced in a way they can no longer avoid with the consequences of their own activity (like the destruction, for example, of the commercial fishing industry) does the capitalist state step in and try, mostly at the taxpayers' expense, to clean up the mess.

Thus it has always been under the

rule of capital, and thus it will be until capitalism is abolished and production is consciously guided by the needs of human beings.

NEW MERIT PAMPHLETS

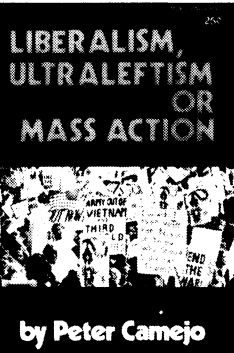
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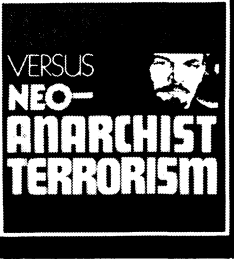
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by Peter Camejo .25
The abridged text of a speech given in NYC in June concerning the political conjuncture in this country following the events of May 1970.



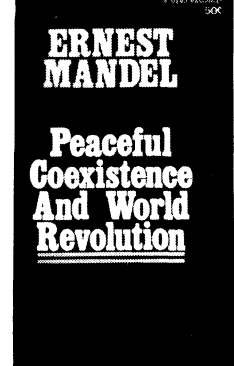
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Indians fight to control annual ceremonial

By RICK FEINBERG

GALLUP, N.Mex. — The annual Gallup Intertribal Ceremonial has been systematically exploiting the Indians of the Southwest since its founding in 1921. It is the largest and best-known event of its kind, with Indians participating from as far away as Washington and Oregon. Organized by the Ceremonial Association, which is dominated by the town's chamber of commerce, and ostensibly a tribute to Indian culture, it is a major tourist attraction that every year brings millions of dollars to local businesses.

It is not quite so advantageous to the Indians however. Performers are paid barely enough to cover their expenses, and they are provided with crowded, unsanitary housing that lacks even bath facilities. Indian artisans discover that the cost of setting up booths on the Ceremonial grounds is prohibitive to them, so they have to sell their products to white traders who then peddle them from booths to the public at markups of as much as 200 percent. And all the Indians must behold the ceremonial dances of their people ripped out of their proper context and put on display before uncomprehending audiences, often at a ritually improper time of year.

Indians have no effective control over the Ceremonial. Until last year, there were no Indians on the Association's board of directors; now there are six out of 21. The token Indian representation was added when the State of New Mexico refused a multi-million-

dollar grant to the Association unless Indians were involved.

Last year, three young Indian activists, Michael Benson, Christine Kaye and John Pinto, organized an expedition to leaflet the affair and expose its real nature. They demanded that it either be discontinued or placed under Indian control. They were quickly thrown off the grounds, but they immediately set out to build a larger and more effective demonstration for this year.

Spearheaded by Indians Against Exploitation, which is based in the Navajo capital of Window Rock, Arizona, this year's action was supported by such groups as Southwest Indian Development and the Shiprock Organization of Navajo Students, and by individuals from many tribes.

There were about 100 participants in the demonstration when the Ceremonial opened Aug. 13, and tribal representation was as broad as in the Ceremonial itself. Navajos, Apaches, Zunis, Papagos, Cherokees, Winnebagoes, Utes, Hopis, Kiowas, Chippewas, Choctaws, and Pueblos were on the picket lines. A contingent came from the Alcatraz occupation, and there was at least one Alaskan Eskimo.

The action began with a march on the office of Edward S. Merry, the secretary-manager of the Ceremonial. Merry finally agreed to meet with a five-person delegation, but he immediately had Michael Benson, a member of the delegation, arrested for "trespassing" and "unlawful assembly."

He then led the other members of the delegation to believe that charges against Benson and his sister, Alva, who had been arbitrarily picked out of the assembly and arrested on the same charges, would be dropped if the delegation left his office. They did. True to an ancient Indian saying about the tongues of white men, Merry then reneged on the agreement. And the next day, when a six-person delegation arrived at his office to resume the discussion, he had them all arrested.

The demonstrators were constantly harassed by the police and local merchants, but they persisted.

The picket lines were extremely disciplined, and the leadership from the outset made absolutely clear who would be responsible for any violence that might occur. One of the leaflets explained it this way: "We plan to protest the stated injustices in a peaceful manner as the Constitution of the United States provides. There will be false charges against us that we favor violence and that our acts are unlawful. Here is our statement that we do not want violence and that if we are arrested it is only through misrepresentations of the law."

The demonstrations were peaceful; they were also carried through with the utmost determination. As three of the protest leaders stated in an Aug. 18 news release: "Nothing will stop us from fighting for our rights as human beings. Control of the Ceremonial is only a minor goal and we will win."

Women's strike, Aug. 26

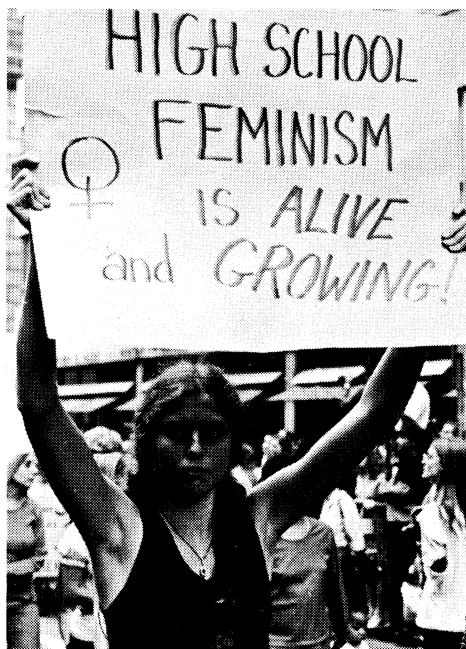
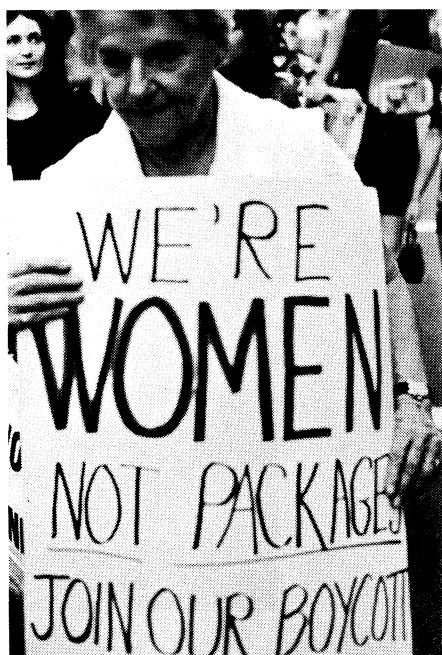


New York



Photo by Terrill Brumback

Washington, D. C.



By CAROLINE LUND

August 26 was truly an historic day. The Women's Strike for Equality demonstrations marked a qualitatively new stage in the development of the women's liberation struggle and it signified the addition of a powerful new layer to the process of radicalization now occurring in this country. August 26 will be seen as marking the emergence of women's liberation as a mass force, one that takes America a step closer to the socialist revolution.

The impact of the demonstrations reached into every nook and cranny

of the country. Even someone like *New York Post* columnist Pete Hamill, who has previously used his column to mock and sneer at the women's liberation movement was moved to second thoughts. The day after the huge New York demonstrations he wrote, "Well, the laughing and the snickering are now officially over."

Almost awestruck, Hamill described the impact of seeing a demonstration of some 35-40,000 march down Fifth Avenue—"that line of women, filling the width of the avenue, shouting for equal pay for equal jobs, free abortion on demand, and 24-hour day-care centers."

"When we reached 40th St.," he wrote, "the women and their male supporters had filled the street all the way back to Central Park."

The turnout for the 5:30 march and subsequent rally in Bryant Park exceeded all expectations of the organizers of the demonstration. The New York cops were planning to herd the women into only one lane of the four-lane Fifth Avenue, but were finally forced by the sheer masses of demonstrators to stop traffic and let them fill the whole street.

The New York demonstration was by far the largest of those held across the country, mainly because, unlike the others, it was held after working hours. But the turnout for the daytime protest actions in more than 40 cities demonstrated that the women's

liberation movement is now national in scope.

In addition to the New York action, there were demonstrations of 8,000 in Philadelphia, 7,000 in Chicago, 5,000 in Boston, 3,000 in Indianapolis, 3,000 in Cleveland, 2,500 in San Francisco, 1,000 in Baltimore, and smaller protests in such diverse cities as Austin, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Raphael, Palo Alto, San Jose, Berkeley, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Miami, Syracuse, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and Durango, Colorado.

There were three basic thrusts to the women's action. One was a commemoration of the courageous women who fought for and won women's right to vote 50 years ago.

The second thrust was projection of the three major demands of the strike: free abortion on demand; free, 24-hour child-care facilities controlled by the community; and equal educational and job opportunities.

These three demands came across loud and clear in the voluminous publicity preceding the strike all across the country. They provided a central focus for the demonstrations, a concise but powerful program which could relate to the needs of millions of women and draw them into action.

The third aspect of the demonstrations was the more general concept of women's liberation, the refusal of

women to be treated as sexual objects, and their assertion of their dignity as individual human beings who have a role to play in society, not only in the home.

The demonstrations definitively re-

(Continued on page 10)

Canadian solidarity

TORONTO, Canada — The Toronto Women's Caucus held an action at City Hall Square Aug. 26 in solidarity with the U.S. Women's Strike for Equality. Several hundred women and men conducted a "speak-out," explaining the three demands of the Aug. 26 strike, which are also the three major demands in the Canadian women's liberation movement. The action received massive publicity in the daily press.

SWP nominees joined in

Candidates for public office of the Socialist Workers Party played a significant role in building and speaking at the Aug. 26 women's demonstrations.

Carol Lisker, Socialist Workers Party candidate for state representative, 187th district in Philadelphia, addressed the rally of 6,000 in that city.

Toba Leah Singer spoke at the Boston rally as the SWP candidate for Massachusetts attorney general.

Ruthann Miller was the coordinator for the New York demonstration and rally, and also spoke as the SWP candidate for comptroller.

In San Francisco, SWP senatorial candidate Dianne Feeley spent the two weeks prior to the San Francisco demonstration on a speaking tour to build the action.

...Aug. 26



New York, Bryant Park rally

Photo by Randy Furst



Slogans were many and varied

NEW YORK—The wealth of predominantly handwritten signs carried by the marchers here indicated the rage felt by women of all strata of the population.

Here is a sampling: "We want rights, not privileges." "We can't be genial while our jobs are menial." "Women are people, not objects." "We say we're beautiful; Pristeen says we smell." "Secretaries, unite against male domination!" "High school feminism is alive and growing." "Enough is enough! You ignorant men!" "Eve was framed!" "Stop butchering the bodies, souls and minds of women." "I am a human being." "Men . . . stop killing Vietnamese women and their families!" "Hands off Angela Davis!"

A child in a stroller carried a sign, "Free Mommie, Free Daddy, Free me! Free day care!"

(Continued from page 9)

futed the charge that the women's liberation movement is limited to educated and well-to-do women and has nothing to do with working-class, poor and Black women. Even the jaundiced *New York Times* reported, "Every kind of woman you ever see in New York was there: limping octogenarians, brassy teenagers, Black Panther women, telephone operators, waitresses, Westchester matrons, fashion models, Puerto Rican factory workers, nurses in uniform, young mothers carrying babies on their backs."

The Aug. 27 *Washington Post* reported similarly on the march and rally of over 2,000 in Washington, D. C.: "It drew Weathermen and League of Women Voters members; Black women, suburban housewives, professionals, office workers, women of the peace movement, Black Panthers and religious orders."

In addition to the D. C. rally of 2,000 there was another separate rally of 1,000 members of Federally Employed Women. Their concern is fighting discrimination against women in government jobs.

The Philadelphia *Tribune*, a Black newspaper, reported that at least six

Black women's groups were participating in Women's Rights Day in Philadelphia, including Citizens for Progress, Welfare Rights Organization, Philadelphia Women for Community Action, Young Lords, Kensington Self-Help Women's Group and Sojourner Truth Disciples.

According to the *Washington Evening Star*, the D. C. action included a group "composed of smartly dressed airline stewardesses carrying homemade signs, 'Storks Fly—Why Can't Mothers?'" They were demonstrating for maternity leave for airline hostesses.

Even religious women were out demonstrating for their rights. In Chicago, Sister Margaret Traxler, head of the National Coalition of American Nuns, told the crowd of 7,000 demonstrators: "The oppressed role of women in religion today is such because our husbands and brothers have put us there. Women today must sadly admit that in religion there is a male superiority syndrome encompassing spiritual concepts, such as, God the Father, God the Son."

The tremendous breadth of this historic women's action was demonstrated not only by the size of the major demonstrations, but also by the hundreds of smaller actions that went on.

The Aug. 27 *Philadelphia Inquirer*, for instance, reported that "Four secretaries employed at the all-male Union League walked brazenly

through the front door Wednesday. Usually they slip in through a side entrance on Moravian St. The assistant manager said no action would be taken against the secretaries, who, he claimed, were 'just kidding around.'"

The article continues: "Female reporters at the Delaware County *Daily Times* in Chester reported for work in purple 'to attract attention to the cause' of women's liberation. The 11 women wore round signs that warned, 'Don't Tread on Me! Women are People.'"

The *Inquirer* also reported that chapters of the National Organization for Women had organized small rallies and programs in such cities as Princeton, Paramus and Red Bank, New Jersey.

At the Pentagon information office in Washington, D. C., the secretaries wrote their demands on posters made of file folders and put them up around the halls. "They urged that the Pentagon Athletic Club be opened to women," wrote the Aug. 26 D. C. *Evening Star*, "and complained that in government men are called deputies and women, secretaries."

The New York rally which climaxed a day of activities demonstrated some of the important strengths of the burgeoning women's liberation movement. One such strength is its non-exclusionary character. Women from all political viewpoints, who agreed with the aims of the demonstration, were encouraged to participate fully. The New

Except where noted, the photos on pages 9-12 are by Militant photographer Howard Petrick.



Photo by Caroline Lund



York rally heard Bella Abzug, a Democratic Party congressional candidate, but equal time was also given to Ruthann Miller, candidate for New York comptroller from the Socialist Workers Party and coordinator of the New York demonstration.

Another strength of the movement reflected in the rally was the high level of political understanding apparent in the speeches and the reaction of the huge crowd. There was a consciousness that the oppression of women is related to the oppression of Blacks and Third World peoples, to the war in Southeast Asia, to poverty and to the pollution problem.

And there was a determination to go all the way to achieve our liberation, no matter how radical the solutions may be. For example, there was widespread applause when Ruthann Miller declared, "In order to completely win these demands, we must have a complete and total revolution, a transformation of the entire system of institutions and values in this society."

Eleanor Holmes Norton, the New York City human rights commissioner, a Black woman who appeared in African garb, asserted, "Women demand that *all* job discrimination be eliminated *now*—not with a long string of court cases, but with a sweeping constitutional amendment." [the Equal Rights Amendment]

And thirdly, the rally reflected a

new inspiration and confidence at the massiveness of this movement and the power of mass action by women. Betty Friedan summarized this feeling in her speech with the words, "This demonstration today is consciousness-raising."

But the masses of women who participated in the Aug. 26 strike were not the only ones to come through this day with a feeling of the mass power of the women's liberation movement. The ruling class in this country has also caught on and is scrambling to make promises and seeming concessions to women.

In a number of states and cities—New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, Boston, San Francisco and Washington, D. C.—vote-conscious mayors and governors declared Aug. 26 Women's Rights Day. But such token gestures will not satisfy the angry women who demonstrated that day.

New York *Daily News* Washington correspondent Ted Lewis described the impact of the women's protest in his Aug. 27 column. He wrote, "What bears the closest watch in connection with the feminist movement is whether it will remain sexually intact or coalesce with other dissident anti-system movements. This possibility was called to presidential attention last December."

He then described the proposals, including passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, developed by a presiden-

tial task force on women's rights and responsibilities. "Positive action along this line, continues Lewis, quoting the task force, 'would be a deterrent to the radical liberation movement preaching revolution.' And it [the task force] additionally warned that 'the danger of accelerating militancy' should not be overlooked, for 'women are increasingly aware and restive over the denial of equal opportunity and equal responsibility, even equal protection of the law.'"

The resounding success of Aug. 26 helps point the way for the future of the women's liberation movement. The main lesson is that mass actions around clear, relevant demands is the most powerful way to build the movement. Actions like the one on Aug. 26 will bring new forces into every women's liberation group and will inspire women to redouble their efforts to build their own groups, to build local women's liberation activities and to go on to organizing even more massive national actions.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* quoted Mareen Jasin, a Socialist Workers Party member who was coordinator of the Philadelphia Women's Rights Day activities: "Miss Jasin said the next step is to organize the women who expressed interest in the movement yesterday."

"Now everybody is asking when is the next anniversary of something in women's history so we can do it again," she said."

Socialist literature sold very well

Women who demonstrated for equality and liberation Aug. 26 were interested in revolutionary literature. At the rally in San Francisco, 80 introductory subscriptions to *The Militant* were sold, as well as \$100 of socialist literature from Pathfinder Press. In Chicago \$350 of literature and SWP campaign buttons was sold.

At the New York demonstration, \$316 of Pathfinder literature and buttons was sold plus 75 copies of the *International Socialist Review* and 36 introductory subscriptions to *The Militant*.

The August 28 *Daily World*, voice of the Communist Party, proudly reported that the CP and Young Workers Liberation League sold a grand total of \$40 at their card table set up at the rally in New York. Its featured work on women's liberation was Clara Colon's pamphlet defending the family institution.

Ruthann Miller's Aug. 26 speech

'These demands have begun to shake the country'



SETTLING THE ISSUE. Ruthann Miller, coordinator of the New York demonstration, confronts police official at outset of march. Police Department had tried to deny demonstrators the right to use the entire street for the march. Moments after this photo was taken the huge throng swept through and marched down Fifth Avenue curb to curb.

[The following is abridged from the speech delivered by Ruthann Miller at the Aug. 26 Women's Strike for Equality demonstration in New York. Ruthann Miller was coordinator of the N.Y. Aug. 26 Strike Committee which organized the demonstration. She is the Socialist Workers Party candidate for New York State Comptroller.]

* * *

Sisters, we have come here today to make history, to begin a new era in American and world history. We

British socialist brings greetings to N.Y. rally

[The following greeting was presented at the Aug. 26 Women's Strike demonstration in New York by Jo O'Brien, editor of the British publication, *Socialist Woman*. She recently completed a U.S. speaking tour.]

American Sisters,

I bring you greetings and solidarity from the Nottingham Socialist Women's Committee which is a women's liberation group in England.

Women's liberation movements in many countries are demanding equal job and education opportunities, free child-care facilities, and free abortion on demand. These demands are universal because the oppression of women is worldwide.

All societies function as they do because women work in the labor force for insufficient wages, and in the home for no pay at all. But we shall be robbed no longer. We demand the state provision all facilities which will improve our lives.

We reject the tyranny of unwanted pregnancy, and demand freely available contraception and abortion. We demand child-care facilities that will ease the burden of the working mother, and give all women an alternative to confinement in the home. We deny the female stereotype which for so long has been projected by our society so that our labor can go unrewarded, our minds can be crippled, and our bodies used.

The women's liberation movement is international because the social injustices that cause our oppression are universal. We are taking hold of our future; and in unity there is strength. In spirit we are an international movement, and soon we shall become one in action too.

Female liberation now!

come from many different backgrounds, different political outlooks, different generations—but what is important today is the things we have in common, the things that have brought us together and will, if we continue to build our movement, bring together the millions of our sisters throughout the country who are not yet active in the women's liberation movement.

What we share is a growing awareness of our oppression as women, and a determination to break the chains which keep all women oppressed. Specifically, we are united on the three demands of this demonstration: free abortion on demand—no forced sterilization; free 24-hour child-care centers controlled by those who use them; equal access to educational and employment opportunities. . . .

Women, and women who have become sisters in struggle, are a mighty force. Look around you and feel our power. We, together, in massive action like this, have the power to draw the rest of our sisters into action and to win. . . .

This is the main lesson that we should learn from this experience today, from this demonstration. We can depend on no one to fight this struggle for us.

What we see here today is the power of united struggle of thousands of women organized in our own movement, independent of the Democratic and Republican Party politicians, a movement controlled by us. This demonstration shows us the power of united in massive protest actions, making our clear, just demands in thousands of voices that nobody can ignore, and reaching out and drawing in all our sisters into struggle.

We have seen in the past few months the power of our independent women's movement. We have become a power. And we are winning concessions because the people who rule this country know that we are speaking for millions of women in this country, who will raise hell if they aren't satisfied.

For instance, we have succeeded in striking down the reactionary abortion law in New York. And although we still have a long way to go to make abortions available to all women, this change was certainly a victory and a sign of our power to win further victories if we continue to organize independently.

And our power has even forced the men in the government to move toward including women in the United States Constitution for the first time in history. The Equal Rights Amendment is another sign of our power.

But we must not stop with equal rights. This movement is for complete liberation.

There are a lot of politicians in the Democratic and Republican parties, parties which defend this capitalist system, who say they are for equal rights for women, but within this system. They are against challenging this system.

But we must keep our eyes not on these politicians but on the needs of women. If this system cannot bring justice and liberation for women, we must go beyond this system, and find an alternative.

So I think it would be disastrous if this movement—as a movement—were to get sucked into supporting these Democratic and Republican politicians, ringing doorbells for them and trusting them to lead our struggle. We must remain independent, in the streets, with our eyes on our goals, and ready to go all the way to attain them. If the politicians will support us in any way, wonderful! But we must remain independent as a movement. Because sooner or later the politicians who defend capitalism are going to have to oppose us. The logic of our demands is to challenge this whole system of oppression based on a few people making profits.

What we are saying is that things like the care of children, medical care, like the right of women to free abortions if they want one, housing, food and clothing—all these things should be rights of each individual in this society.

Each child has the right to the best possible care, food and education that this society with all its riches can offer, regardless of the poverty of the particular family he happened to be born into. Each woman has the right to control her body, the right to information on contraception and the right to a free abortion if she so desires, no matter how little money she makes, and the right to as much education as she wants and in any field that interests her.

These demands that women are raising and demanding will shake this country to its roots. Because in order to completely win these demands, we must have a complete and total revolution, a transformation of the entire system of institutions and values in this society.

In order for these demands to be completely met, it will be necessary to win control over the great wealth of this country, and to turn this wealth over to be used to satisfy people's needs, women's needs and children's needs, rather than, as is the case now, going into the pockets of a handful of billionaires. These billionaires control the big wealth of this country, they decide that billions of dollars go into producing bombs and napalm and germ warfare methods. They de-

cide on putting billions into killing Vietnamese and Cambodians and American GIs. And they are the ones who do not put the wealth of this country into schools and hospitals and who will not spend any of their profits on keeping their filthy gases out of the air we must breathe. And they will not give women equal pay because it is unprofitable.

That is why I am a socialist. I think that in order to create the basis for the liberation of women we must put the wealth of this country under the control of all the people, rather than a few people who own the industries.

And that's why I am a candidate for public office, for comptroller, on the Socialist Workers Party ticket. Because I and my party are determined to use the pre-election period to reach all New Yorkers with the message of the women's liberation movement, to call upon all women to join us, and to explain to women that we have to go all the way, together—we have to continue our struggle until our goals are met, and that means that we have to be prepared to fight the mightiest enemy in history—the capitalists who now run the United States. And that if we keep organizing as an independent movement, if we draw all of our sisters into struggle with us, that we can, and will, win.

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Students face frame-up in Knoxville anti-Nixon protest



Photo by Michael G. Borum

Nixon at Knoxville 'religious ceremony'

By RANDY FURST

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Indictments are expected to be handed down here against 43 antiwar demonstrators for protesting an appearance by President Nixon at the University of Tennessee in May.

There were also indications that some of the students and faculty arrested for the mass peaceful action would be thrown out of the university.

The arrests took place two days after a May 28 Billy Graham rally where Nixon was the featured speaker.

Released on \$1,000 bond each, the arrested demonstrators now face six months imprisonment if convicted on the ludicrous, trumped-up charges of "disrupting a religious service."

The 43—some of whom are leading figures in the radical movement here—were part of a group of more than 1,000 demonstrators who had managed to get inside the university football stadium and occupy a section of seats. Carrying signs that read, "Thou Shalt Not Kill," the students hooted Nixon for invading Cambodia and booed Graham for his down-the-line support of the president.

The protesters were later rounded up by campus and city police, fingerprinted and booked. The main evidence is police photographs showing them sitting in the stands.

Although some local politicians say they hope that the arrests will be forgotten this fall when the football season gets underway, that is not likely to be the case. The trial of the Knoxville 22, a group of university demonstrators arrested in a frame-up in January of this year, will start soon. Trials for the Nixon demonstrators may begin in the winter or spring. Football may take a back seat.

The mayor of Knoxville was on

vacation last week, but his administrative assistant, John Murrian, consented to be interviewed by *The Militant*. Wearing an American flag tie pin and a broad grin, Murrian relaxed in his swivel chair and defended the prosecution of the anti-Nixon demonstrators.

"The demonstrators were very discourteous," explained Murrian. "The people in the stands who had come to hear the president were outraged at what was going on."

Murrian branded the demonstrators "doubly discourteous" for leaving the stadium after President Nixon spoke instead of waiting until the rally concluded.

Murrian said the demonstrators would be prosecuted "as far as we can go."

How far the authorities will go is likely to determine how far university officials will go.

Chancellor Charles Weaver is reported to want to see a few heads roll. In an interview, Weaver did little to dispel that report.

Had he decided not to renew some

of the arrested teachers' contracts?

"I have made no such decisions," said Weaver. "Whatever we do will certainly be done with due process."

"It was poor taste to try to conduct a protest," said Weaver. He said that "To me, basically it was a religious service."

Weaver also told *The Militant* that he intended to use police more frequently on campus this fall if it was necessary.

If the chancellor indeed has a noose up his sleeve, he may have more difficulty using it than he thinks.

The state's case against the anti-Nixon demonstrators is very flimsy. One of the demonstrators' lawyers, Mike Ellis, believes that the state will be unable to win in court on the claim that the protesters were disrupting a religious service. "It was a political rally if I ever saw one," says Ellis.

Rabbi Mathew Derby, who drafted a statement adopted by the Knoxville Ministerial Alliance condemning the arrests, says that the rally "was entirely political." The Rabbi asserts that Nixon was out to prove that he could still visit a university campus.

But the South—as everywhere else—is not what it used to be, as Nixon learned.

"We wanted to let people know that Nixon wasn't loved on this campus," says Jimmie Baxter, the president of the student body this year and one of the organizers of the anti-Nixon demonstration, which was pulled together in a matter of hours.

"If we had had two days to organize it," says Baxter, "I think we could have turned out half this campus."

If officials do not think they can swing convictions on the Nixon rally, they may try to notch some guilty verdicts in the Knoxville 22 frame-up. That case goes back to Jan. 15 when students rallied to protest the appointment of a new university president whose business qualifications far exceeded his educational ones.

Some 2,000 were at the January rally when police moved in with clubs to break it up, arresting 22 persons on riot charges. The arrested individuals could land sentences of five and in some cases 10 years in jail if convicted.

Some student radicals like Peter Kami were involved in both demonstrations and were arrested on both occasions. Kami is worried about the repression and wonders out loud if it can be stopped. He hopes that the cases will get public attention outside Tennessee.

The outcome of the cases cannot be predicted, although there is considerable popular sentiment for drop-



Photo by Randy Furst

Charles Weaver, 'law and order' chancellor of University of Tennessee.

ping the charges. A committee of professors is hoping to raise \$15,000 to cover defense expenses and numerous letters to the local newspapers indicate that community opposition to the arrests is not lacking.

Interviews with several dozen Knoxville townspeople elicited a wide variety of opinions. "I think they should pick up the jail and put the students under it," snapped Sue Kirkland, a Knoxville housewife. "I was brought up to respect the Lord!"

Samuel L. Hurst, a painter who has lived in Knoxville all his life, feels the students should not go to jail. "I have to go along with the students' point of view on the war situation," says Hurst. "I have to. I have a son over in Vietnam. I guess he's in Cambodia now."

In the final analysis, it will likely take a broad-based defense committee united on the question of civil liberties, if the arrested students and teachers are to thoroughly turn the tables on the authorities who seek to squelch free speech.

Meanwhile Chancellor Weaver is predicting a "turnaround year"—his own pet phrase for an apparent campus "law-and-order" campaign.

"That won't happen," says Baxter flatly. "Every step he tries to take in that direction will create more students who are willing to resist the system."

Pulley winds up successful Far East tour

By SHARON CABANISS

SAN FRANCISCO—The battle for U.S. Congress in California's seventh congressional district will heat up here with the return of Socialist Workers candidate Andrew Pulley from an extensive tour of the Far East.

Pulley, a Black antiwar militant who was an organizer of GIs United Against the War while in the Army at Ft. Jackson, S.C., has challenged Black Democratic Party candidate

Ron Dellums to a full-scale debate on how to end the war.

The socialist candidate was enthusiastically greeted by antiwar activists at each stop of his Asian tour.

Arriving in Japan, Aug. 2, Pulley was met at Tokyo's Haneda airport by the Gensuiken (Congress Against A and H bombs), the Japan Revolutionary Communist League (Japanese section of the Fourth International), and Beheiren (Pacific Peace Counselling Service). He spoke twice at the Aug. 3 Gensuiken Hiroshima conference.

At the Aug. 5 demonstration commemorating the 25th anniversary of the atom bombings, Pulley was cheered when he called for strong international solidarity against the U.S. invasion of Vietnam.

He explained that the same government which dropped atomic bombs on Japan is now bombing Vietnam. He added that the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty is a pact of the local oppressors with the foreign oppressors. "Only mass actions by workers and students can drive the warmakers out of Southeast Asia," Pulley stated.

In Osaka, Aug. 10, Pulley met with the Women's Association for Democracy, the most active women's libera-

tion organization in Japan. They were eager for information on the women's liberation movement in the U.S. and the SWP campaign for it.

On Aug. 11 Pulley spoke at a public meeting of 1,000 sponsored by the Left United Front, which includes dozens of workers' organizations such as the Osaka Association for Solidarity with Okinawa and the Citizen's Front of the Osaka-Kyoto-Kobe Districts Against the Vietnam War.

In New Zealand, the antiwar movement had also greeted Pulley warmly. On July 17 he spoke at an antiwar demonstration of 900 in Wellington; meetings as large as 650 were sponsored by the recently organized Socialist Action League; Pulley spoke at universities in Wellington, Hamilton, Parmeston North and Auckland.

On a three-day stop in the Philippines, Pulley spoke to large rallies at six universities in the Manila area, despite a hostile press. He also held a meeting with GIs at the Clark Air Force Base.

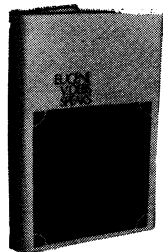
The Pulley Campaign Headquarters is planning a speaking tour for the Black revolutionary candidate. For information contact: 3536 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94609, (415-654-9728).

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In In B In Br In Bri In Brie In Brief

INDICTMENTS IN CAIRO: An Alexander County grand jury handed down indictments against 15 Black activists in Cairo, Ill., Aug. 22. Charged are six staff members of the Black United Front and nine active members of the organization. 'It's a frame-up, no doubt about it,' says Manker Harris, a staff worker, in a telephone interview. Harris is one of the Blacks accused of attempted murder. He told *The Militant* that, paradoxically, he was fired at by whites, not the reverse. Also under indictment is Rev. Charles Koen, executive director of the United Front. He is accused of aggravated battery, also a patent frame-up, says Harris.

ROUND-UP IN HOMER, LA: It began, says attorney George Strickler, when Blacks active in the civil rights movement in the mid-sixties in Homer, La., were drafted into the Army. Last year, some of the Vietnam veterans began coming home and they resumed where they had left off. There were demonstrations to protest school segregation and an economic boycott of downtown white businesses. Trouble mounted in the spring. In April a Black man who had participated in the demonstrations was shot and wounded by an unidentified white man. White-owned buildings were burned down. Attorney Strickler says there's "a strong possibility" that whites rather than Blacks burned the buildings in hopes of aggravating tensions. On June 22 police launched a wholesale roundup of Black activists. Some 30 persons were arrested and charged with violence against the white community. Bond was set so high that two months later, most of the Blacks are still behind bars. A local Black activist, Jason Curry, was, for example, hit with a bond of \$65,000. Contributions to aid the defense can be sent to George Strickler, c/o Homer Bonds Fund, Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, 606 Common St., New Orleans, La. 70130.

DRAFT ADVISORS RESIGN: Accusing President Nixon of "declaring war on American youth," five of the nine members of New York's Selective Service System's Youth Advisory Committee submitted their resignations Aug. 25. "Nixon has consistently been ignoring the youth of America," Elton Golden, 23, one of the committee members who quit, told *The Militant*. Golden served a hitch in the Navy including a seven-month tour in Vietnam. He says he favors "bringing all the troops home from Vietnam now."

LET THEM DRINK SEWAGE: Beaches with dangerously high pollution levels have been kept

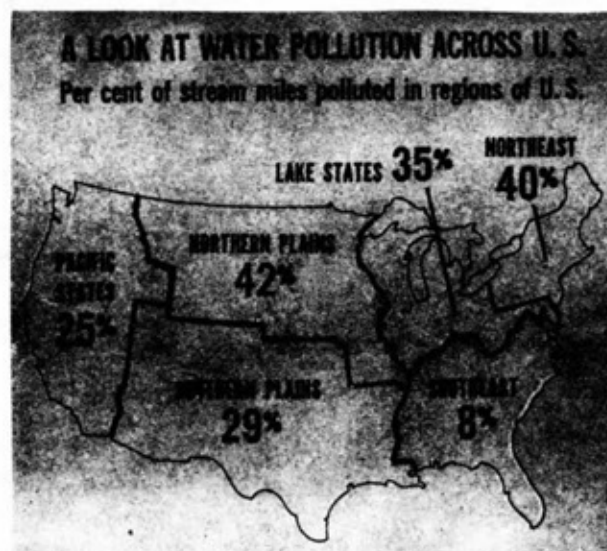


Photo by Jim Brown/Jet

COUNTER-PICKET: Members of the Black United Front picket in Cairo, Ill., recently. Marching in a counter-picket are members of American Nazi Party.

open in order to keep ghetto residents cool, an associate professor of public health at Yale University charged at a recent public hearing in Connecticut. Public officials throughout the country have decided to take the step, Prof. Eric Mood told *The Militant*. Mood says the officials believe that "maybe it's a worthwhile calculated risk."

WATER AS POISON: The statistics offered by the Federal Bureau of Water Hygiene last week were not exactly mouth-watering. In a survey of 969 of the nation's 23,000 water supply systems, the bureau found that 900,000 persons in the areas tested were drinking water dangerously contaminated by poisons like arsenic, lead, selenium and fecal bacteria. The bureau called the surveyed sites "reasonably representative." Government health officials, reviewing the pollution statistics in Vermont, advised 35,555 Vermonters in 69 areas to boil their water. A full 90 percent of the water-treatment systems studied throughout the nation failed to meet government standards for frequency of inspections.



Map by U.S. News & World Report. Source: Federal Water Quality Administration.

LOS SIETE TRIAL CONTINUES: The trial of Los Siete de la Raza, the Latinos accused of murdering a San Francisco policeman, entered its third month with the defense maintaining that the slain cop, Joseph Brodnik, had been shot down by an allegedly drunken fellow policeman named Paul McGoran. The only fingerprints on the murder weapon, they report, are McGoran's. . . **HISS CHALLENGES LAW:** Alger Hiss is challenging the constitutionality of the "Alger Hiss" Act, the law that prohibits the government from paying pensions to retired federal employees convicted of certain offenses. Passed in 1954, the act was aimed at men like Hiss who was convicted of perjury in 1950 when he denied charges that he had worked as a Soviet spy. Now Hiss, the ACLU, and another former postal worker who was dismissed for allegedly failing to state that he once belonged to the Communist Party have filed suit.

PALESTINIAN STUDENTS HIT NSA: A Palestinian student delegation walked out of the NSA convention in Minnesota last month after the group became convinced that the U.S. government was trying to score some diplomatic points by the Palestinian students' presence. The students are Palestinians studying in the U.S. They charged that a State Department officer attempted to negotiate a compromise resolution between themselves and an Israeli student delegation. The Palestinian delegation said that the U.S. government was trying to get the two groups to make a deal and churn up some publicity that would be detrimental to the cause of the Arab revolution. So the Arab revolutionaries balked and withdrew.

HIGH DESERTION RATE: According to Pentagon figures published in the *Christian Science Monitor* Aug. 22, nearly 200,000 American GIs went AWOL last year and 50,000 GIs deserted. . . **SDS-PL PLANS:** The SDS-PL newspaper, *New Left Notes*, which publishes occasionally, reported July 20 that it has called a student strike to begin on Oct. 17 and continue "until the war ends." This ambitious project will peak later in the month with a national convention of the group and a demonstration in Chicago on election day.

DICKEY MOUSE NEXT: That Anaheim, Calif., dentist who conceived the idea of spreading Agnew's physiognomy on wrist watches did right well. The grotesque drawing of Agnew on the watch was put out by Dirty Time Inc. and sold briskly at \$14.95. The watches proved so popular that S. Klein Department Stores began manufacturing them in New York. So, in July, a Los Angeles manufacturer announced he would soon begin production of a "Dickey Mouse Watch" featuring a caricature of the president. This is to be followed by watches featuring Kennedy, Humphrey and Reagan. But Celebrity Spoofs Inc. appears

to have come up with the most advanced items yet. They are offering an Agnew clock (the hands revolve backwards) as well as a product called Spiro T. Agnew Toilet Paper.

INSIDE THE CONSPIRACY: "During and after the trial," writes Tom Hayden in the *Willamette Bridge*, a Portland, Ore., underground newspaper, "we argued over the future of the Conspiracy." Hayden, one of the eight Chicago defendants in the conspiracy trial, outlined the argument: "Differences emerged around whether we should become a permanent leadership group in the Movement. The Yippies (Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin) wanted some kind of an American Apple Corporation: Conspiracy books, posters, records, sweatshirts, etc. They and Rennie Davis wanted the Conspiracy to be kind of an institutionalized High Command of the Revolution, leading national campaigns and building a local organizational structure." But the "High Command" has, thus far, not materialized. Hayden, for one, was opposed to it, arguing that they were all individualists and male chauvinists and that such an organization "would be a drag on the growth of revolutionary energy."

PROTEST ROCK: For a number of years, an undercurrent of angry social protest has run through the lyrics of much of American rock music. This year the social protest is breaking into the open and onto the airwaves. One of the biggest singles in protest rock is a tune called "War" by soul singer Edwin Starr. This summer it rose to the top or near the top of the charts in many American cities. Another popular hit recalls the Kent Massacre. Sung by Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, the single, "Ohio," was 14th in sales nationally last month according to *Billboard* magazine. "Tin soldiers and Nixon's coming," Crosby Inc. sing. "We're finally on our own. This summer I hear the drumming. Four dead in Ohio. Gotta get down to it. Soldiers are gunning us down. . . ." For the environmentalists there's the hit single, "Big Yellow Taxi," by Joni Mitchell. "They paved paradise and put up a parking lot," she laments. "With a Pick Hotel, a boutique and a swinging hot spot. Don't it always seem to go. That you don't know what you've got till it's gone? They paved paradise and put up a parking lot." She sings about how "they" took all the trees, put them in a tree museum and "they charged all the people a dollar and a half just to see 'em." In another verse, she pleads, "Hey farmer, farmer, put away that D.D.T. now, give me spots on my apple but leave the birds and the bees please."

PRIVATE ACQUITTED IN VIETNAM: A seven-officer jury acquitted Pvt. Randell D. Herrod of the U.S. Marines of murder Aug. 30 in the deaths of 16 South Vietnamese women and children. The 10-day trial was conducted in Danang. Herrod was the head of a five-man patrol that ordered 11 children and five Vietnamese women out of their houses and shot them. His attorney argued "that the South Vietnamese government and the Marine Corps considered the inhabitants of the Sonhang area to have been Vietcong or relatives and sympathizers of the Vietcong," according to the Associated Press.

—RANDY FURST

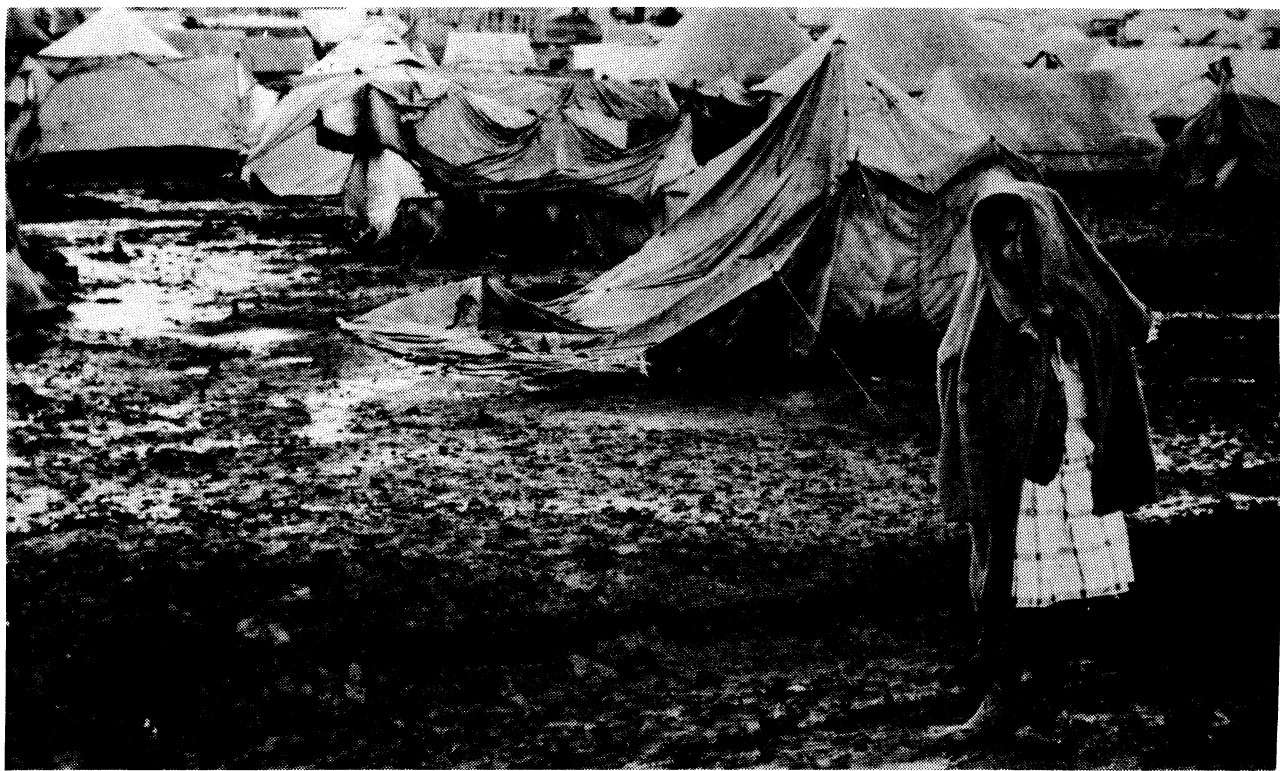


Photo by Howard Petrick

MARCHING TO DIFFERENT DRUMMER: A Connecticut judge had banned the Powder Ridge rock festival in late July but that did not stop youth from coming. Here, some hitch-hikers head for Middlefield, Conn., site of the rock festival. As many as 150,000 camped out there during the seven-day affair.

Anti-Arab drive pressed

Arms to help Israel break UAR defenses



Palestinian refugee camp created after June 1967 war

LNS

By ROBERT LANGSTON
SEPT. 2— To nobody's surprise, the U. S. is continuing its arms shipments to Israel during the Middle East cease-fire. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird announced the deliveries Aug. 31 in a letter to Sen. John Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. The move was aimed ostensibly at hastening congressional action on a bill that would appropriate the necessary funds.

The letter was sent, however, just as the Israeli government was lodging its eighth complaint against Egypt for alleged violations of the cease-fire agreement. Golda Meir's government charges that the UAR has continued to place Soviet-supplied SAM-2 anti-aircraft missiles along the Suez Canal in violation of the cease-fire provisions that prohibit movement of military supplies into a strip extending 32 miles on both sides of the canal. The following day the Israeli government announced it would postpone any further moves in the peace talks until the missiles were removed.

Taken in this context, the Laird statement has a double function. It strengthens the public U.S. military commitment to the Zionist state. At the same, it serves to weaken the propaganda effect of the Israeli hue and cry about the alleged Egyptian violations and thus puts pressure on the Israeli regime to continue the nego-

tiations, which Washington and Moscow desire.

The UAR has played down the whole issue of Israeli violations. On Aug. 24, Mohammed Haykal, Egyptian minister of national guidance and one of Nasser's closest advisers, accused the Israelis of building fortifications and military roads within the prohibited zone on the east side of the Canal. But his main charge was that the Israeli complaints about the alleged Egyptian missiles were merely a maneuver to cover up continuing U.S. deliveries to Israel. Since then, Egyptian spokesmen have frequently accused the Israelis of trying to torpedo the peace talks by raising the issue of the Egyptian missiles.

Israeli spokesmen declaim loudly that the Egyptian measures (which have been neither confirmed nor denied by the UAR) tend to shift the military balance against the Zionist state. In particular, they raise the specter of a possible Egyptian amphibious landing across the canal if Israel loses air superiority over it.

This is simply a smoke screen. The improved, high-range SAM-2s were not installed along the Suez, nor were the low-range SAM-3s installed in the interior of the country, until the Israelis began their deep-penetration bombings of the UAR early this year. The emplacement of the missiles was purely defensive; they were made available by the USSR only when it became clear that the Nasser government was seriously in danger of falling as a result of its inability to do anything about the deep raids. They had nothing whatever to do with any plans to attempt the recovery of the Sinai.

Moreover, U.S. military deliveries to Israel include not only Phantom and Skyhawk jets to compensate for increased plane losses due to the improved Egyptian air-defense system, but also sophisticated electronic jamming devices to help the Israeli planes penetrate that system. So if, in fact, the Egyptians are installing more missile sites along the canal, they are only attempting to maintain their defenses at a level which would prevent the Israelis from resuming systematic bombing deep inside the country.

Cop, regent smear radicals after U of W bombing

MADISON, Wis. — The Aug. 24 bombing of the University of Wisconsin Army Mathematics Research Center has been seized upon by the police, public officials and university authorities as a major opportunity to create a witchhunt atmosphere to stifle anticipated student antiwar protests this fall. One reactionary police official has sought to falsely implicate the Young Socialist Alliance in the bombing.

A report in the Madison *Capitol Times* quoted Police Inspector Herman Thomas, who claimed that "subversive organizations are responsible." Questioned further, Thomas said: "We know of those [in Madison] who are potentially capable of this." He then referred to the recent Young Socialist Alliance gathering at Oberlin College, indicating that Madison delegates had attended, and falsely stated that this sort of activity was discussed there.

The Madison YSA was quick to respond. The next issue of the *Capitol Times* carried the full text of the YSA statement refuting the cynical lies of police officials.

YSA spokesman David Williams declared: "Isolated acts of terrorism merely lend validity to the notion that genuine revolutionaries seek change without the support of the working population. At no point in our program, at none of our meetings, in none of our pronouncements do we advocate terrorism."

He added, "We plan to become a mass movement, to win the youth and eventually the working population, because only that—and not bombings—will end the rule of capitalism."

The campus bombing, which killed an antiwar postgraduate student, nearly demolished the Army Research Center. The Center is financed by the Pentagon and had been the focus of demonstrations against secret military research during the past year.

Bernard Ziegler, president of the UW board of regents, was one of the first to utilize the bombing to smear and discredit campus radicals. "We have heard demand after demand from the campus radicals," Ziegler said, "and have been confronted with issue upon issue, but these have been nothing more than camouflages of the true intent. There are present in our society professionally trained revolutionists whose goals are to hit the foundations of our society and cause the ultimate breakdown of our form of government."

While liberal and conservative politicians alike were exploiting the bombing to attack the student movement, the SWP campaign launched a full-

scale attempt to gain equal time in the public media. San Hunt, SWP candidate for governor of Wisconsin, was interviewed by several radio stations on the issue.

Hunt declared that the SWP views the bombing as detrimental to the indispensable task of building a mass movement capable of ending the war in Southeast Asia.

Hunt also pointed to the hypocrisy of the "peace candidates," who have been "quick to jump on the bandwagon of law and order." He added, "Where is the comparable outcry against the murder of a million Vietnamese? Who are the experts at bombing all over the world?"

As an effective, positive alternative to frustrated acts by isolated groups or individuals, the SWP candidate encouraged those opposed to the war to join himself and other antiwar activists in stepping up preparations for the opening of school in mid-September and the mass antiwar activities in October.

McGovern-Hatfield bill defeated Aug. 25 by Senate vote

In the U.S. Senate last May 7, during the post-Cambodia antiwar upsurge, George McGovern declared: "Instead of wringing our hands, or tearing our hair, or throwing bricks, or blocking traffic, or cursing the system, let us go to work on our senators and representatives, neighbors and friends and make constitutional government serve our needs."

To do this, McGovern continued, all you have to do is "take a piece of paper and ask your fellow citizens to sign it . . . pledging their support for the amendment to end the war. . . ."

The Militant (May 26) answered, the McGovern-Hatfield amendment "is a vaguely worded bill, one that will not be voted on in the Senate for several months, one which may not pass the Senate, one which Nixon could easily veto. And for this, the antiwar movement is supposed to stop demonstrating and put their faith in the political process that put us into Vietnam. A poor trade, indeed."

On Aug. 25, over three months after its introduction, the Senate killed the McGovern-Hatfield amendment 55 to 39. A further analysis will appear in a future issue of *The Militant*.

SWP candidate makes Mideast fact-finding tour

Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress from the 18th district in New York, is among a group of Afro-Americans now on a fact-finding tour of the Mideast.

In mid-August Boutelle spent a week visiting a number of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and spoke with representatives of various Palestinian revolutionary organizations. The group was then invited to Syria by the government there and then continued on to Jordan.

Boutelle will be back in New York in early September.

CALENDAR

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Truly a labor lieutenant of capitalism

Meany snuggles under Nixon's coattail

By FRANK LOVELL

One place Labor Day is being celebrated this year is in the White House. President Nixon has invited 170 union "leaders" and their wives for a Labor Day dinner Sept. 7. This event was heralded in advance by the *AFL-CIO News*, Aug. 29:

"President Nixon," the paper declared, "led the nation in a salute to America's working men and women on the 76th observance of Labor Day."

The newspaper of the AFL-CIO Executive Council also noted that another 3,000 guests were invited to gather on the White House grounds after dinner for a torchlight military tattoo featuring Army ceremonial units.

Perhaps in return for the blue-plate meal he is expecting, AFL-CIO President George Meany undertook to do Nixon a favor in a recent special "state-of-the-unions" interview with representatives of the major press.

Meany covered a variety of subjects:

On the war in Southeast Asia: "We are completely opposed to the idea of setting a cut-off date for American participation, because if you set a cut-off date then all the Vietcong have to do is sit by and wait until that date comes and then move in."

On capitalist economy and the working class: "Our members are basically Americans. They basically believe in the American system and maybe they have a greater stake in the system now than they had 15 or 20 years ago because under the system and under our trade-union policy they have become middle class, if you want to say it."

On unemployment and inflation: These evils of capitalist economy were passed off as errors of the Nixon administration. "On his economic policy, of course, we don't agree with him."

On the strike weapon: "Naturally, we wouldn't want to give it up as a weapon but I can say to you quite frankly that more and more people in the trade-union movement—I mean at the highest levels—are thinking of other ways to advance without the use of the strike weapon."

On compulsory arbitration: "You are hearing a lot more people talking about it than ever before. You see

this is no compulsory arbitration, because if the two parties come to the table and agree in advance that they are going to do something, that is not compulsory. . . .

"I would say that in what I would call some of our best unions [leaders] are now thinking and talking about this openly. . . ."

On the Democratic Party: "We are not concerned with reviving the party; we are concerned with a specific individual. This is where we use whatever money we have got and whatever talents we have got.

"But these people just seem to be falling apart all over the country." (Emphasis added.)

On the Nixon administration: "He has come out for extending to government employees practically all of the rights that workers have in the private sector. So we think this represents progress."

On the women's Equal Rights Amendment: "There are certain protections in the law that we have been fighting to put into the law for many, many years. . . . Now, of course, we get these militant feminists and they don't want any protection. . . .

"We represent millions of women who are in our unions, and if they are willing to lose these protections, it would be all right with the AFL-CIO. . . . Up to now they say they don't want to."

On the youth: "By what stretch of

the imagination you say that a 20-year-old kid knows what is wrong with the world and what should be done about it to a greater extent than a person who has years of experience?"

George Meany, at age 76, has been saying these kinds of things for a very long time. Whenever the employing class gives him the opportunity, he knows from long experience how to rise to the occasion. Meany blurts out what Nixon and the capitalist politicians only imply and hope to be true.

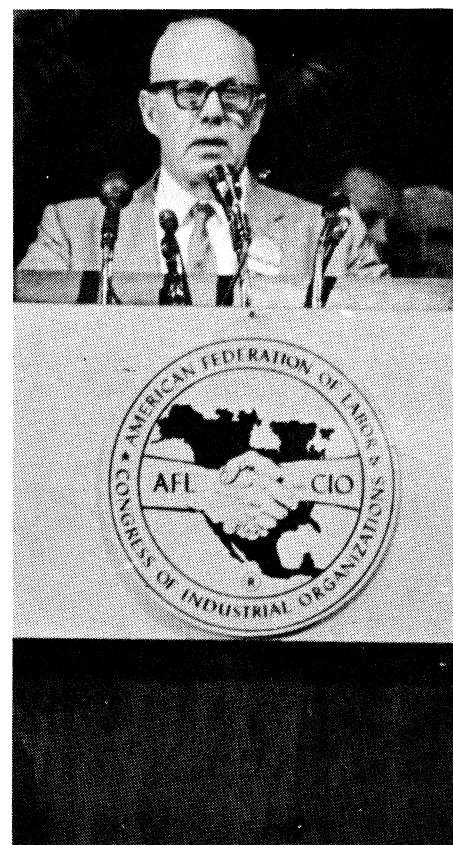
This is the ruling-class conception of what the world of the organized workers ought to be. But George Meany is far removed from workers on the job.

He does not speak even officially for the workers in auto factories, or in the mines, or in the cabs of trucks. The United Auto Workers and the Teamsters Union, the two largest unions, are not affiliated with Meany's AFL-CIO and have repudiated some of his twisted opinions.

Neither are the coal miners members of the AFL-CIO, even though the president of the United Mine Workers understands and speaks the Meany language.

Other unions, still AFL-CIO affiliates, have taken their stand against the war and against Meany's endorsement of the war.

Meany is not authorized to speak



Meany

for these several millions of union men and women; and he certainly doesn't speak for the Black workers, women and youth he attacks in his statements.

But there is a noteworthy new ingredient in Meany's 1970 Labor Day report. This is his rather extended discussion of the present condition of the Democratic Party. Meany knows that the broad coalition of organized labor and Blacks and Mexican-Americans around the boss-ridden Democratic Party is breaking up. And he senses that it is beyond his power—and beyond the power of any segment of the union bureaucracy—to put that coalition back together again.

The national picket line

U.S. News warns of rank-and-file rebellion

The Aug. 31 issue of *U.S. News and World Report* warns big business and the trade union bureaucracy that they are in for trouble with the rank and file of organized labor.

According to its headlines: "The 'outs' are making it harder for union officers. Pay raises are being denied, dues increases modified by convention delegates. Policies are under attack and wage agreements are rejected. The 'youth' wave is rolling on."

Examples: Striking chemical workers at the Rocky Flats atomic weapons plant of Dow Chemical at Golden, Colo., turned down a proposed settlement recommended by their president and negotiations team.

Not too long ago, acting president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Frank Fitzsimmons, had to repeat his 1967 humiliation by going back, hat in hand, to the truck owners association to renegotiate his 1970 contract.

Rebellious IBT locals and a large independent truck drivers union in Chicago, after a several weeks strike, had won larger wage increases and better fringe benefits than Fitzsimmons had agreed to.

Officers of the Communications Workers of America thought they had an acceptable contract with the long-lines division of AT&T. But the membership did not agree and walked off the job. A court injunction forced them back.

* * *

Conventions are also the scene of trouble for the bureaucrats. In four recent conventions, the delegates—reflecting intense pressure from their memberships—have given the "ins" a rough time.

This is especially significant since most convention delegates are local union business agents and executive

committee members. Very few rank-and-file members ever get elected as delegates.

Thus: American Federation of Teachers president David Seldon won reelection over opponent Kenneth Miesen of Cleveland by only 105 votes.

The Letter Carriers, convening in Honolulu, passed a strong resolution condemning AFL-CIO president George Meany for his attempted deals with Nixon and Postmaster General Blount.

(The March-April postal strike had been temporarily settled with a 6 percent immediate pay increase for all workers and an additional 8 percent retroactive to April 18, to be provided when the new post office reorganization law passed Congress.

(Meany, Nixon and Blount agreed on the additional 8 percent but eliminated the retroactivity. When the sell-out was announced, almost every postal union authorized its leadership to call a strike if the retroactivity clause was not returned to the bill. Congress returned it.)

The Postal Clerks refused their current leaders a requested 14 percent increase in pay. They passed a resolution, opposed by the leadership, calling for a national strike if anyone was punished for participating in the postal strike last spring.

They also threw out a raise in a membership per capita tax from \$1.35 to \$2 per month per member. An attempt to force retirement of international officers at age 65 was defeated by only a small margin.

* * *

American Federation of Government Employees president John F. Griner tried to get his salary raised from \$30,000 to \$45,000 a year. The delegates voted it down. Griner also tried to get the terms of union officers ex-

tended from two to four years. Again it was voted down.

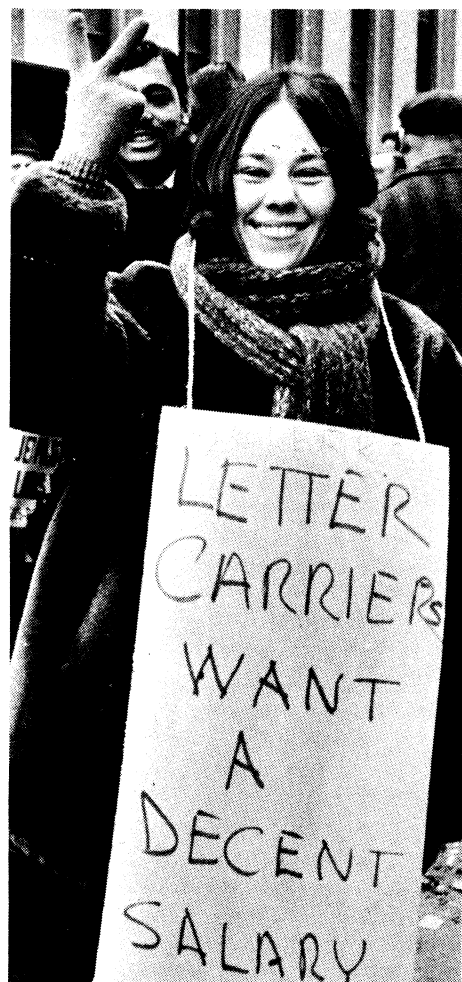
A recommended increase of 70 cents per capita payment to the national office was pared to 40 cents.

Two dissident factions operated at the convention.

The Committee for Progress in 1970 got 67,427 votes to Griner's winning 174,468.

The Unionists for Social Action contended that "people like Griner have been made obsolete by the postal workers' strike last spring because now we are in a period of real industrial unionism." They favored one union for all federal employees, including the armed services.

—MARVEL SCHOLL



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♀ Women's liberation notes

Thousands of women across the country are refusing to submit any longer to sexual discrimination on their jobs. The increased confidence women now have in asserting their rights has certainly been one of the effects of the women's liberation movement.

The Aug. 20 *Minneapolis Tribune* reported on a successful fight waged by 18 women against their employer, Swift & Company, and their union, the Amalgamated Meatcutters Union Local 167.

The women charged Swift with discriminating against women through maintaining separate seniority lists for them and laying women off first. The agreement won by the women's attorney awarded them between \$300 and \$1,500 each.

Mrs. Rosemary Sokolowski, leader of the group of women, who had been a bacon-weigher at Swift's, commented to the *Tribune* reporter: "The training I got through all this has inspired me to finish high school and enter the women's rights field."

In California, 1,000 Spanish-speaking women telephone operators are demanding that the Pacific Telephone Company pay them at least a \$5 weekly wage differential to compensate for their special skill at speaking two languages.

The women, members of the Federation of Women Telephone Workers of Southern California, are conducting an unusual strike to win their demand: they are simply refusing to speak Spanish over the phone.

There are over 300,000 Spanish-speaking people in the area covered by the union's jurisdiction. Until now the telephone company has done nothing whatsoever to assure adequate service to the Spanish-speaking community. They have simply expected the Spanish-speaking women operators to employ their skill at speaking Spanish for free. The Company objected to the wage differential, saying they "don't want to set a precedent for the entire Bell system."

The women operators have joined with the Mexican-American Political

Association (MAPA) in demanding more adequate service for Spanish-speaking people, including a special number which Spanish-speaking people can call for assistance in making calls as well as for conducting business with the company.

A Chicana, Seaman Anna Flores, is suing the U.S. Navy for its discrimination against her as a woman. The Navy is trying to discharge her because she became pregnant while not married. "To do otherwise" her commanding officer piously stated, "would imply that unwed pregnancy is condoned and would eventually result in a dilution of the moral standards set for women in the Navy."

Seaman Flores has pointed out that many male members of the Navy have sexual intercourse with women to whom they are not married and father children out of wedlock, but they are not subject to the same "moral standards" set for women in the Navy.

Seaman Flores, represented by American Civil Liberties Union attorney Charles Morgan, Jr., claims her privacy was invaded and that

she and all women in the Navy are being deprived of due process and equal protection of the laws.

A new organization has been formed in New York City called Women in City Government United. The group participated in the August 26 Women's Strike for Equality, and distributed the first issue of its newsletter at the various actions on that day.

The main purpose of the group is to fight against sex discrimination in city government. One of their demands is that abortion coverage be included in the city employees health insurance programs. The group has also participated in city hearings on day-care facilities, putting forth the demand for free, 24-hour child-care centers.

For information on the group call (212) 566-5587.

The Aug. 24 *Christian Science Monitor* carried a report on the response of women to the special women's liberation supplement to the *Ladies Home Journal*. Mrs. Lenore Hershey, managing editor, said, "We have received a tremendous amount of mail—the expected horrified letters, the expected women's liberationist letters, but also a tremendous response from the vast middle ground. The response indicates to us a deep new stream of awareness—that this new women's liberation concept is getting through in some fashion to the heartland of America."

—CAROLINE LUND



Photo by Howard Petrick

New York women's strike, Aug. 26. See pages 9-12.

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN '70

The Aug. 5 *Newsday*, the Long Island daily, carried a full-page feature on Hedda Garza, SWP candidate for Nassau County Executive, entitled "A Revolutionary Woos the Nassau Voter." A number of students and welfare rights activists have responded with a desire to support the campaign.

The article evoked one unhappy response—from Austin Verity, Jr., Nassau County chairman of the Conservative Party. In a letter to *Newsday*, he said his party objected not only to the fact that "Mrs. Garza and her party of revolutionaries" were given coverage, but that it constituted "glamorizing treatment that did not permit her ideology to stand by itself."

Long Island YSA organizer Michael Fischman answered Verity's absurd charge that the SWP might be getting more coverage than the Conservative Party. Such coverage is still the exception, not the rule, he said. Moreover, the SWP candidate will have to fight—as indeed she intends to—for her right to appear at debates already scheduled between Democratic, Republican and Conservative candidates.

At an Aug. 24 news conference called by the Philadelphia women's liberation movement, SWP candidates Carol Lisker (state representative) and Robin Maisel (U.S. Senate) blasted the refusal of Mayor James Tate to declare Aug. 23-29 Women's Rights Week. The SWP campaign and the National Organization for Women had officially requested that he do so when the coalition organizing the Aug. 26 Women's Strike was informed that it was not considered an "official" group.

When a campaign representative sought a reply from the mayor's office, she was told that the request would be refused because women's rights were "controversial." An appointment to discuss the city's position with the organizations involved was abruptly canceled when the city learned that Maisel would attend.

Following the news conference, the women's liberation activists headed for the mayor's own news conference where they confronted him. "I'm all for women's rights," protested the mayor, who is also Philadelphia's leading Democratic chauvinist. "I used to do pretty well with the ladies myself."

The American Civil Liberties Union filed suit Aug. 27 on behalf of the Washington State Socialist Workers Party challenging the constitutionality of the filing fees (1 percent of the salary of each office sought) and the \$75-\$200 required for a candidate to get a photograph and statement into an election pamphlet sent by the state to every registered Washington voter.

The Washington SWP will hold its state nominating convention Sept. 15. The law requires at least 100 registered voters to sign up to nominate the candidates at the convention.

The convention will be held at the Friends Center, 4001 Ninth N. E., Seattle, Wash. Admission is free. Speakers at a special 8 p.m. rally will include Washington SWP candidates Bill

Massey (U.S. Senate) and Stephanie Coontz (U.S. Congress, 1st district), and California SWP candidates Herman Fagg (governor) and Antonio Camejo (superintendent of public instruction).

Paul O'Dwyer, Reform-Democratic leader and unsuccessful "peace candidate" for the Democratic nomination for U.S. senator, accepted a job Aug. 27 as the New York City campaign manager for the machine-controlled ticket headed by Arthur Goldberg.

One more example of a liberal politician who argues he's using the Democratic Party when actually it's the other way around.

—DAVID THORSTAD



Photo by Howard Petrick

SWP candidate for U.S. Senate from New York, Kipp Dawson, files more than 20,000 signatures for SWP slate in Albany Aug. 20.

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How bureaucrats defeated Jackson strike

By DERRICK MORRISON

The recent strike by Black municipal workers in Jackson, Miss., points up the inseparable nature of the struggles against racist oppression and class exploitation.

The striking Black workers were sold out by the international officialdom of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME, AFL-CIO). The union bureaucrats demanded that the two struggles be separated and that the Black strikers limit themselves to so-called "legitimate" trade union demands like wages and hours. Unions, they asserted, are not an instrument for fighting for Black emancipation. The result was not only a setback for the national struggle, but for the class struggle as well.

The strike started on June 29, when 750 Black workers, one-third of the municipal work force, walked out. The workers were demanding union recognition, an antidiscrimination clause, grievance procedures, a health plan, a seniority system, and other benefits.

The Blacks were protesting the plantation-type conditions forced upon them by the Jackson city government. They perform the hardest and dirtiest jobs and yet get the lowest pay. The Jackson government pays its Black employees an average of \$1.70 an hour, while no white employee gets less than \$2.60 an hour.

According to the *Race Relations Reporter*, a bimonthly southern newsletter, "The city's Black workers can never be promoted, never gets seniority, can be fired at any time, and receive no overtime pay, no sick leave, and

only a week's paid vacation even after 20 years on the job. Most of the city's Black workers take home only about \$45 a week, a salary that puts them well below the federal government's definition of poverty level income: \$3,000 a year. Most of them are on food stamps. Most of them are weeks — some even months — behind in their debts."

Conditions like these led Black workers to organize AFSCME Local 1888 in August 1969. After recruiting all of the Blacks into the union — the privileged position of the whites precluded any participation on their part — Local 1888 struck.

In the course of the three-week strike, Thomas Adams, a Black international field representative, was sent in by AFSCME to break it. At one meeting of the strikers, Adams boldly asserted, "Nobody in the labor movement considers this a strike. You ain't got no strike. You just got a bunch of people not going to work. . . . You didn't get together because of anything except your Blackness. You don't understand unionism. If you want to have a civil rights movement, that's something else. But it's not unionism."

This statement by Adams captures the reactionary essence of the treacherous role played by the AFSCME leadership. These union bureaucrats realize the explosiveness inherent in any motion that combines "Blackness" and "unionism." But what they don't realize is that any "unionism" today that attempts to oppose or ignore the struggle for Black liberation is no "unionism" at all.

Many teachers across the country



Gerry Tyler, Muhammad Speaks

Jackson municipal workers

are finding out that their unions aren't worth a grain of salt if they don't support the demands of Black people for community control of the schools. The racist practices of the construction unions have put them on collision course with the struggle for Black self-determination. And in many industrial plants, Black workers have formed caucuses to fight the racist oppression meted out by both the company and the bureaucratic unions.

What these examples illustrate is that the struggle to get rid of the bureaucratic leaders now strangling the unions, that is, to regenerate unions

into instruments of struggle, cannot take place in isolation from the struggle of oppressed nationalities. In the motion to overthrow the bureaucratic union leaderships, Black workers will not only participate, but as indicated in Jackson and elsewhere they will be in the very vanguard of that process.

These lessons of struggle on the union level are just a reflection of the nature of the coming North American socialist revolution. That is to say, either the revolution combines the task of overthrowing capitalist rule with the task of national liberation, or there will be no revolution at all.

Third World liberation notes

Mississippi Blacks seek power

In West Point, Miss., Black people are on the move. This motion was evident Aug. 4 when John Buffington, a former SNCC organizer, came in second in a field of five candidates running for mayor. Although he lost the runoff, getting 617 votes to 1700 for his white opponent, Buffington's campaign represented a new stage of awareness for West Point's Black community. Comprising 52 percent of a population of 10,000, there used to be a time when Black people were totally shut out of the political process.

But that began to change when SNCC entered the town in 1964. Among the organizers were Buffington, who is now 30, and Ralph Featherstone, who was blown to bits by racists in Maryland last March. SNCC initiated the Clay County Community

Development Program. Two uprisings, one in 1967 and another in 1968, burned out a lot of the white businesses. As a result, through the CCCDP, Blacks now control all of the stores and businesses in their community.

At present, the Black community is preparing for the countywide elections in 1971.

* * *

A serious blow to the struggle for self-determination was registered when the board of directors of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Center in Atlanta dissolved the Institute of the Black World. The IBW was an outgrowth of the library documentation project at the Center. Whereas the work of the documentation project dealt with the post-1954 civil rights movement, the IBW was engaged in

historical research on the totality of the Black experience. Part of its work in 1970 was to publish a series of Black Papers dealing with figures such as W. E. B. DuBois and C. L. R. James, putting forth analyses of various aspects of Black oppression, and laying out themes on culture and politics.

The IBW was connecting up with Black students in Atlanta and elsewhere to carry out research projects and seminars. The IBW and the Center were headed up by Dr. Vincent Harding, a prominent Black theorist and educator.

But this whole operation was destroyed last month when the Center's conservative and feeble-minded board of directors slashed the budget for the library project and fired Dr. Harding and 12 staff members. Participating in the move against Harding and the IBW was the rank opportunist from the Georgia legislature, Julian Bond. Coretta Scott King and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays head up the board.

The 12 former library staff members picketed a recent press conference held by Mrs. King to explain the moves at the Center. They denounced the budget cut, stating that they were willing to work for half pay. But the staffers also demanded to know what had happened to the millions of dollars raised off the nationwide showing of the documentary movie, "King . . . Montgomery to Memphis."

The demise of the IBW only points up the need to move politically against those Blacks embedded in the Democratic Party and caught up in white liberal money. Their role is to contain and defuse the struggle for national liberation.

* * *

In a letter from *Dicho y Hecho* (Said and Done), a Chicano farmworkers union on strike in Center, Colorado, they state, "We are reorganizing our efforts in our strike and our boycott against lettuce and the Purex Company. We have received much assistance on our boycott from our friends but we need much more help. We are still in great need of food and money for the strike. . . . Cesar Chavez in California is also striking lettuce and Fresh-Pict Company. In a recent conversation with friends in Arizona we find that there will be a strike against lettuce and Fresh-Pict Co. It is only a matter of time before we are able to make the companies sign contracts with us. . . . If we help each other we can win. If we stop now we will never win. Our struggle will be won."

Funds can be sent to: *Dicho y Hecho*, P.O. Box 458, Center, Colorado 81152.

— DERRICK MORRISON

Grand Opening

THE GRAND OPENING OF THE NEW HALL OF THE OAKLAND-BERKELEY SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY WILL TAKE PLACE ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1970. THE ADDRESS IS 3536 TELEGRAPH AVENUE, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. THE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS INCLUDES REFRESHMENTS AT 4:30 FOLLOWED BY DINNER AT 6:00. THE FEATURED SPEAKERS OF THE PROGRAM ARE ANDREW PULLEY, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS, AND BARRY SHEPPARD, MEMBER OF SWP POLITICAL COMMITTEE. THE PROGRAM BEGINS AT 8:00 AND WILL BE FOLLOWED BY A PARTY. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CALL 654-9728.

Oakland-Berkeley

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by Mary-Alice Waters

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The great society

It figures—An insurance study disclosed that men listed in *Who's Who* live longer than those who aren't listed. (There aren't enough women in *Who's Who* to provide the basis for a statistical study.) Among those eminent enough for a listing, the greatest longevity was found among clergymen, educators and military men.

Learning the American Way—U.S. authorities are probing a million-dollar swindle in Laos. Washington had been buying rice at \$68 a ton from the Thais for distribution in Laos and then decided to spur the Laotian economy by buying local rice at \$95 a ton. They found the rice they were buying was being brought in from Thailand by a couple of enterprising entrepreneurs.

The march of science—A patent has been issued for an electronic safety pin which emits an audible signal when baby dampens the diapers. We hope it doesn't cause a reverse response, with the kids wetting the diapers every time they hear a siren.

Fun City—The New York Department of Air Resources, whose title sounds like a sick joke, warned that people with heart or respiratory ailments should not sit too long at sidewalk cafes. They said the carbon monoxide often reaches the dangerous level.

The silver lining—Mounting revelations about polluted water supplies are proving a boon to the bottled water industry. Asked if the revelations might not lead to a cleaning up of the water supplies and cut into the bottle business, Bob Suttles, sales manager for a top California concern, expressed confidence that this was no problem.

Good-news dep't—Lovers of Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer will be happy to learn that a good number of retailers are planning to begin the Xmas shopping season even earlier this year, with some already pounding the tambourine in late October.

Fly in ointment—Millionaire Charles Kendler, whose two things are handball and the Christian ethic, presides over the U.S. Handball Ass'n and sees its partisans as "soldiers in a crusade to make America fit to stand off those bearded baboons who have created so much turmoil in our good land." His only woe: The apparently unbeatable U.S. champ, Paul Haber, is an unrepentant former convict who bills himself as "the greatest Jewish athlete in the world." Haber is also reportedly noted for his positive view of the grape and other civilized pleasures.

Thought for the week—"The way I live, I really don't notice it."—A response to the high-cost-of-living problem from multimillionaire diamond and gold operator Charles Engelhard.

— HARRY RING

CP, other reformers, love Wash. Democratic platform

By BILL MASSEY
Washington SWP candidate
for U. S. senator

SEATTLE—John McLaughlin believes that the platform adopted by the Democratic Party at its state convention in Spokane in July will prove very useful in dealing with youth.

McLaughlin is state chairman of the Washington Democratic Council, affiliate of the national New Democratic Coalition.

According to McLaughlin, the platform provides a demonstration to young people that they "can make progress if they leave the streets and get into the political process."

Equally enthusiastic was the *People's World*, West Coast voice of the Communist Party. The paper hailed the state convention results as "beautiful," and the program adopted as an "anti-war people's platform."

Further plaudits came from Carl Maxey, a "peace" candidate seeking the U.S. Senate seat now held by Henry Jackson.

"We have a platform which is mine," Maxey said, "and in effect I have been endorsed."

With such praise being given this "pro-people's" platform, its contents deserve to be considered.

Vietnam: The convention adopted the Hatfield-McGovern amendment as its position on Vietnam. This amendment, hurriedly introduced at the time of the massive demonstrations in the wake of the invasion of Cambodia, originally provided that U.S. forces remain in Vietnam until June 30, 1971—and that has now been watered down.

Arab-Israeli dispute: To the displeasure of his own supporters in the galleries, Maxey proposed an amendment that would urge the U.S. government to sell arms and equipment to Israel. This fact was left unmentioned by the *People's World*.

"I make a distinction between this and Vietnam," stated Maxey. "All the Israelis want to do is buy equipment and protect themselves." Maxey's own supporters shouted "No more wars!" and a fellow Democrat, Yakima attorney James Hovis, termed his

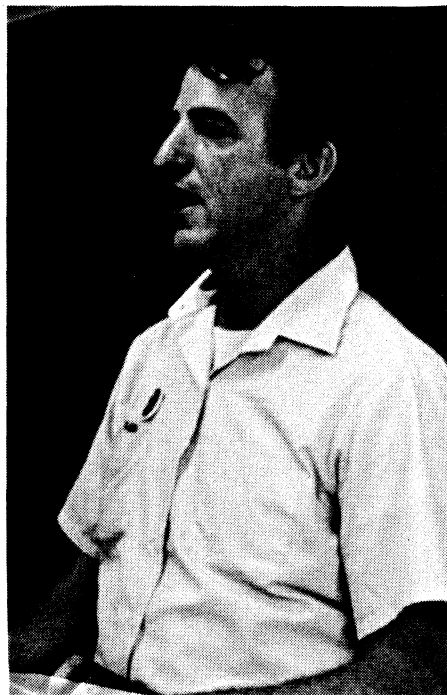


Photo by Harry Ring

Bill Massey

amendment "another Gulf of Tonkin Resolution."

Foreign policy: "Unnecessary overseas bases should be phased out and military aid to foreign nations should be restricted to those democratic allies who have a clear and present need for such aid," states the platform. What Pentagon hawk could be against getting rid of "unnecessary bases?" Moreover, has not aid to tyrants like Diem, Thieu, and Ky always been explained as being in the interest of "democracy?"

Wage-Price controls: "The Democratic Party should work toward eliminating tight money and high interest rate policies and seek to institute price and wage controls at least temporarily, after establishing parity between wages and prices." Since experience has shown that "wage-price" controls invariably wind up with the controls only on wages, this simply means: stick the working men and women with the cost of the war.

Taxation: The Maxey forces overrode a platform committee recommendation in favor of a graduated income tax and passed a resolution calling for support to the Republican governor's proposal for a single-rate income tax. This would lump everybody together under the same tax rate whether they make \$2,000 or \$200,000 a year. A real people's tax program!

And finally, the 40 Democratic legislators at the convention, the Democratic lieutenant governor, the party's state chairman, Senator Jackson, the convention delegates and Maxey all agree, with differences in tone only, that the platform should in no way be considered binding.

Why, then, was it passed? It is designed to sound more liberal in an attempt to harness the general radicalization going on in society and particularly among youth. If a more radical-sounding platform might help to delude these youth, then even that, under the present circumstances, can be arranged.

Local socialist directory

ARIZONA: Phoenix: YSA, c/o Greg Nickel, P.O. Box 750, Tempe, Arizona 85281. Tel: (602) 966-2416.

CALIFORNIA: Berkeley-Oakland: SWP and YSA, 3536 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94609.

Fullerton: YSA c/o K. W. Jeter, 1324 W. Valencia, *F, Fullerton, Calif. 92633.

Hayward: YSA, Gary Sommer, c/o Student Union Building, California State College at Hayward, 25800 Hillary St., Hayward, Calif. 94542. Tel: (415) 537-3656.

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

Riverside: YSA c/o Woody Diaz, 5724 Warren St., Arlington, Calif. 92503.

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

San Diego: YSA, P.O. Box 15186, Andrew Jackson St., San Diego, Calif. 92115.

San Joaquin Valley: YSA, P.O. Box 873, Modesto, Calif. 95353.

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

Orlando: YSA, 762 Overspin St., Winter Park, Fla. 32789.

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Tampa: YSA, c/o Chip Jeffries, 903 E. Robson, Tampa, Fla. 33604.

GEORGIA: Atlanta: Militant Bookstore, 1176 1/2 West Peachtree St., SWP and YSA, P.O. Box 7817, Atlanta, Ga., 30309. Tel: (404) 876-2230.

ILLINOIS: Chicago: SWP, YSA and bookstore, 180 N. Wacker Dr., Rm. 310, Chicago, Ill. 60606. Tel: (312) 641-0147.

INDIANA: Ft. Wayne: YSA, c/o Bill Cullnane, 830 E. Berry, Ft. Wayne, Ind. 46803.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston: SWP and YSA, c/o Militant Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Rm 307, Boston, Mass. 02115. Tel: (617) 536-6981 (HQ), 547-8557.

MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor: YSA, P.O. Box 408, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48108.

Detroit: SWP and YSA, Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48201. Tel: (313) TE 1-6135.

Ypsilanti: YSA, Box 156, Charles McKenny Union, Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197. Tel: (313) 482-7348.

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

MISSOURI: Kansas City: YSA, c/o Paul Schmidlein, 5522 Forest, Kansas City, Mo. 64110.

St. Louis: YSA, c/o Bill Onasch, 316 Laurel, *A9, St. Louis, Mo. 63112. Tel: (314) 725-3972.

NEW JERSEY: Newark: YSA, P.O. Box 627, Newark,

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Wayne: Paterson State YSA, c/o Clyde Magarelli, Paterson State College, 300 Pompton Rd. Wayne, N.J. 07470.

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Tacoma: YSA, c/o John Naubert, P.O. Box 309, Tacoma, Wash. 98401.

WISCONSIN: La Crosse: YSA c/o 431 N. 9th St., LaCrosse, Wis. 54601.

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RED AGITATOR? New York City Council President Sanford Garelik says revolutionaries are promoting hatred of cops. Here we see some of New York's "finest" in action during Garelik's tenure as chief inspector. No action was ever taken against this cop blackjacking an anti-draft protestor.

Philadelphia police stage shootout against Panthers

By ROBIN MAISEL

SWP candidate for U.S. Senate from Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1—Early yesterday morning Philadelphia police carried out raids on three buildings used by the Black Panther Party. Announcing their presence by knocking on the door of one building with an ax, and by throwing tear gas canisters through the window of another, the police took 15 prisoners and are holding 14 on \$100,000 bond each on various charges.

The police used as a pretext for their raids the killing of a Fairmount Park guard and the wounding of two highway patrolmen in separate incidents over the weekend. Suspects picked up by the police in the shooting of the park guard are alleged to be members of a group called "The Revolutionaries." None of the suspects picked up by the police in either of the weekend incidents are charged with being members of the Black Panther Party.

The police hurled tear gas into the Black Panther Community Information Service on Columbia Ave. before announcing who they were or that they had search warrants.

At the second raid, on Wallace St. in West Philadelphia, the police used an ax to knock down the door. Three police were injured slightly by gunfire.

The charges against the 14 arrested in these raids do not stem from the incidents of the weekend but from these very raids themselves.

These police raids are part of a terror campaign being carried out by the police against Black organizations. The raids came less than one week before the scheduled opening of a Black Panther conference at Temple University.

At a news conference held at noon yesterday, Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo called for a shoot-out between police and militant Blacks. During his statement, which was interspersed with racist slurs and invectives, Rizzo said, "Why don't they call us and tell us they want to kill us? Why don't they tell us they want to have it out? We'll meet them any time. We'll go on their terms."

Rizzo then went on to call for police rule over the judicial system. "We have to operate within the law. Yet the courts, the liberals, are making it easy for them to operate outside the law," he continued. "They shout 'Freedom of the Press'—they're continually rolling their presses with trash, treason. How long are we going to tolerate this? I'll tell you one thing. The Philadelphia police department won't tolerate it here, if the courts and everybody else do."

The police frame-ups of the Panthers and the scare talk about plots to kill police are aimed at creating a climate for repression of Black organizations.

New York politician pulls red smear in cop issue

NEW YORK — New York City Council president Sanford D. Garelik — known as the "liberal cop" when he was the city's chief inspector — on Aug. 31 launched a vicious witchhunting attack against radical and revolutionary organizations. Taking as his pretext some recent incidents in a number of cities in which policemen have been killed or wounded, Garelik charged that "various Trotskyite and Maoist organizations" are responsible for the violence against the cops.

Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of New York, stated in a Sept. 2 news release, "I have demanded a meeting with Mr. Garelik to impress upon him the seriousness and irresponsibility of such charges and to demand that he publicly retract them. Today I was refused such a meeting.

"Mr. Garelik's statement," DeBerry continued, "is clearly an attempt to put the blame for violence in the community on the shoulders of those who

are attempting to expose the real source of violence.

"The Socialist Workers Party (the American 'Trotskyites') is now, and has consistently been, opposed to terrorism. We have a consistent record of building mass, legal action for social change, including the antiwar movement, the women's liberation movement, the Afro-American movement, and campus struggles.

"We also have a consistent record of bringing to the public the truth about the source of violence in this society. We point to the most serious violence, the war in Vietnam, and explain that it is the government which is responsible for that.

"We carry out consistent campaigns against illegal police acts and murders by police. . . . I believe it is this aspect of our record which has led Mr. Garelik to attack us.

"As Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of New York, I intend to continue to bring the truth about these matters to the people of New York."

Campus editors endorse Oct. 31 antiwar action

The annual congress of the United States Student Press Association, meeting Aug. 23-29 in Manchester, N. H., voted to endorse the Oct. 31 antiwar demonstrations called by the National Peace Action Coalition.

The congress of the influential student group, which publishes the College Press Service and which officially represents student newspapers across the country, was attended by 300 editors from more than 200 college newspapers. The endorsement pledged the group to making available column space and providing coverage of activities relating to the fall actions.

The endorsement represents an important gain for antiwar forces inasmuch as it will help open up the pages of hundreds of college newspapers to the antiwar movement, thereby providing a boost to efforts to win the massive participation of the college population.

In another important development, an Aug. 27 meeting in New York attended by close to 70 representatives from some 40 groups decided to form the New York Peace Action Coalition. The meeting included representation from a broad spectrum of New York-area peace groups. Among others, there was the Village Independent Democrats, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, District 37 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Film Industry for Peace, Publishers for Peace, New York SANE, the Eleanor Roosevelt Reform Democratic Club, Rutgers Strike Committee, Military Wives for Peace, Columbia Presbyterian Hospital Peace Coalition, East Rockaway Concerned Citizens for Peace, Staten Island Peace Coalition, New Jersey Committee to Save Our Constitution, Downstate Medical Center Committee, New Jersey New Mobe, Student Mobilization Committee, and the West Orange Committee to Stop the War.

The meeting set up a subcommittee to organize a mass meeting with workshops for Sept. 26. Its purpose will be to implement plans for Oct. 31. It also selected as coordinators Ashley King of Neighbors for Peace, Ron Wolin of New York Veterans for Peace,

and Ruth Gage-Colby of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The New York PAC has offices at 137 W. 14th St., N. Y., N. Y. 10011. Tel: (212) 924-0894.

Referendum on war set in Detroit

DETROIT, Sept. 2—Citizens of Detroit will for the first time have an opportunity to vote on the Vietnam war. The Detroit Common Council, responding to efforts by the Detroit Committee to End the War Now, yesterday decided by a vote of 6-3 to place the question on the November ballot.

The referendum, which had been presented by the antiwar coalition, reads: "Resolved—That there be an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia so that the people of Southeast Asia can determine their own destiny."

Hailing the significant decision, James Lafferty, cochairman of the Detroit Coalition to End the War Now, urged "all Detroiters who want peace to do as the people of Dearborn did and overwhelmingly pass the antiwar referendum.

"But voting for immediate withdrawal, although important, is not enough," he continued. "It will take massive, peaceful demonstrations in the streets to force the government to end the war."

Predicting a "tremendous offensive for peace" in the fall, Lafferty called on all who oppose the war to both join the Oct. 31 antiwar demonstration in Detroit and vote Nov. 4 to get all U.S. troops out of Southeast Asia now.

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