



COMMUNICATION. Black U.S. soldier reads message from National Liberation Front. Message says, "U.S. Negro Armymen! You are committing the same ignominious crimes in South Vietnam that the KKK clique is perpetrating against your family at home."

# THE MILITANT

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## Halstead Hits LBJ Tax Call

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 — Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, denounced the plans afoot on Capitol Hill for a tax hike.

"Lyndon Johnson has stepped up his campaign to burden the American people with higher taxes since the devaluation of the British pound," Halstead said. "The President, many top Democratic and Republican politicians, and almost all the major newspapers are clamoring for a tax increase under the slogan: 'Defend the dollar — raise taxes!'"

"What they are really trying to do," Halstead charged, "is to shift the cost of temporarily stabilizing the chaotic workings of international finance capitalism and the continued financing of the Vietnam war onto the backs of the people."

### "Unpopular"

"The so-called doves are out-hawking the hawks: Senate Democratic majority leader Mike Mansfield declared Nov. 20, 'I know that advocating a tax increase with the proposed surcharge is unpopular. My mail is almost 99 to 1 against it. Nevertheless I believe such a tax increase should be installed because the overriding important consideration is the stability of the dollar.'

"Republican prospective 'peace candidate' Percy stated the same day, 'Unless the United States does a better job of checking inflation at home, the dollar could some day come under the same kind of attack [as the British pound] . . . If this should ever happen, it could plunge the world into the financial and economic chaos of the 1930s.'

"According to their argument, increased taxes will cut back on inflation, thus stabilizing the dollar."

"This argument conceals the real issues," Halstead said. "It doesn't explain either what caused the American inflation in the first place or how increased taxes are supposed to check it."

"The main cause of the inflation is government spending to finance the war in Vietnam. Johnson stated last January that the federal budget deficit for the present fiscal year would be \$8 billion; in March his economic advisers computed the figure at \$29 billion; and in August Johnson stated at a press conference it could be between \$30 and \$35 billion," Halstead explained.

"As those billions get pumped into the economy to build war machinery, businesses raise prices in order to grab off the additional funds in higher profits and to shift resources from producing consumer goods to producing war goods. This is the root cause of inflation, and the best answer would be to get out of Vietnam, to bring our troops home now," the candidate asserted.

### Most Americans

"That would be in the interest of 99 out of 100 Americans, but the ruling politicians are not even considering the alternative. What they are considering is raising taxes to provide more funds for the war machine. And this is supposed to 'stem the tide of inflation.'

"Their reasoning here is that higher taxes would cut down on consumer purchasing power — I think that is certainly true — and this in turn would lead to decreased prices — which I do not think is true. I remember World War II and Korea very clearly. As consumer purchasing power declined businesses slowed

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## In Cambridge: 40 Per Cent Vote for U.S. Withdrawal

By Barbara Mutnick

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 28— The results of the antiwar referendum held here in the Nov. 7 elections were finally released today. The vote urging a "prompt return home of American soldiers from Vietnam" was a whopping 40 percent of the total. There were 11,316 votes for the antiwar resolution and 17,688 against.

The large vote for the uncompromising antiwar stand "was a great victory toward ending the war," said Michael Waltzer, a leader of the Cambridge Neighborhood Committee, the group responsible for getting the resolution on the ballot.

## 'Dead' GI Says Troops Oppose War

There was an important side to the story of Pfc. John W. Guinn that received sparse coverage in the American press. Guinn is the GI mistakenly reported killed in Vietnam. He was allowed to go home to Tennessee for Thanksgiving after the Army had sent his family the body of another GI, which was buried in his place.

Scenes of Guinn's mother, tearfully greeting her son as he stepped off the plane from Vietnam, were broadcast across the nation. Ed Rabel of CBS-TV, interviewed Guinn at the airport near Elizabethton, Tenn. Guinn declared: "When my three years are up I'm coming out, and I'm not going to re-enlist. All the United States boys should be brought out."

When asked why he felt that way, Guinn answered, "Because it's no war of ours." Rabel tried to prompt him, asking, "You don't think we ought to be there?" He was answered with a decisive "No, sir!"

This typical GI, chosen by accident and given an unexpected chance to speak to the American people, said one more thing that was left out of most press reports. He said most of the GIs he knew in Vietnam agreed with him.

Waltzer added that it was not only in the academic sections of Cambridge that the vote against the war was high, but also in many working-class areas. The resolution won in four wards, and it was a close race in many others.

"Whereas thousands of Americans and Vietnamese are dying in the Vietnam war," the resolution said, and whereas "this war is not in the interests of either the American or Vietnamese people," the people of the city of Cambridge "urge the prompt return home of American soldiers from Vietnam."

The delay in reporting the vote was due to the stalling of the Cambridge city council. Finding that they couldn't challenge the number of valid signatures of registered voters on petitions to place the issue on the ballot, the city council took the matter to court. There they secured a ruling against the sought-for referendum, on the grounds that the war was not a "relevant" issue in a city election.

However, the State Supreme Judicial Court ruled that the question be placed on the ballot, because the war affects Cambridge citizens in many ways, and they therefore have the right to vote on it. The city council then de-

layed printing ballots containing the question, and ballots mailed to absentee voters did not include the antiwar resolution. Correct ballots were finally mailed, but so late that the date for tallying these votes had to be pushed up from Nov. 7 to today.

Many groups participated in the campaign for a large "yes" vote on the resolution, including Massachusetts PAX, Vietnam Summer, the Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, Student Mobilization Committee, Veterans for Peace in Vietnam and the Cambridge Americans for Democratic Action.

The resolution became the central issue in the election. The *Cambridge Chronicle* had to print a separate column of letters for and against it. Billboards in buses and street cars were used by the antiwar forces, as was door-to-door leafleting and campaigning. Veterans for Peace leafleted on election day.

## Was Hill 875 Worth It?

By Dick Roberts

NOV. 28 — Sometime last week on top of Hill 875 a battered U.S. infantry officer told *Wall Street Journal* reporter Peter Kann, "If this were conventional warfare this hill would have strategic value. It commands that valley . . . No, it doesn't have any strategic value. Neither does the hill."

Two U.S. battalions, the second and fourth of the 173rd Airborne Brigade, were "mauled" — the word used by the Nov. 26 *New York Times* — fighting over that hill. They lost 158 men killed and 402 wounded, "perhaps half of them seriously." In total, the battle of Dakto cost 287 U.S. dead, 18 missing, and 1,000 wounded.

While the battle was raging, the three top U.S. military and civilian officials were in Washington conferring with Lyndon Johnson. Gen. William C. Westmoreland (military commander), Ellsworth Bunker (ambassador to Saigon) and Robert W. Komer (head of pacification) told Johnson publicly everything was going fine. Westmoreland said the war would

essentially be over by 1969. What they told LBJ in private is another matter.

According to the three officials, infiltration from the North had been cut by more than half, the National Liberation Front controlled 1.5 million fewer people than in 1965, and guerrilla recruitment, suffering from a "drop in morale," was less than half that of a year ago (*New York Times*, Nov. 26).

According to *Wall Street Journal* reporter Kann, this official opinion does not come close to squaring with the battlefield reality. Analyzing Dakto in the Nov. 28 issue of the business newspaper, Kann even questioned the claim that holding Hill 875 was a victory.

"Simply killing large numbers of American troops is a natural objective for the North Vietnamese. Long U.S. casualty lists may well have a stronger effect on American public opinion than the loss of a town or base."

In reality, the two badly hurt battalions had been trapped and

only saved by an unprecedented air bombardment. One officer told Kann, "They're trying to draw us into this area and then to hurt us, but we've got to go where the enemy is."

"If the NVA [North Vietnamese Army] has accomplished nothing else here in the highlands," Kann writes, "it has at least made a questionable proposition of the thesis, recently advanced by high American officials in Saigon, that enemy morale and capabilities are sagging . . ."

"Fourth Infantry Division Commander General William R. Peers noted here that North Vietnamese troops were better equipped and supplied in this fighting than they were in the highland campaign two years ago."

The men on the front lines would probably go farther than *Journal* correspondent Kann in disputing the report given Johnson. A *New York Times* reporter, Bernard Weinraub, described men returning from the Dakto battlefield Nov. 9:

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Some time ago, in anticipation of the forthcoming steel negotiations, I. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers of America, came up with a proposition that was hailed by the government and the steel industry as a brilliant piece of labor statesmanship — voluntary (compulsory) binding arbitration of all issues not agreed upon within a 60-day negotiations period, with a no-strike pledge from the union and a no-lockout pledge from industry.

When Abel, flushed with pride at the praise he had received from the NLRB, the White House, and the whole steel industry, appeared before his 33-member executive committee, he received a rude shock. Many didn't like it. So heated was the debate and so indecisive his "victory" (eight members voted against it on principle, eight others objected to various and sundry parts of it) that the whole matter may have to be shelved.

Abel based his arguments for giving up the right to strike and submitting most questions to binding arbitration on the following:

—The contract expires on Aug. 1, right in the midst of the presidential election campaign so the government is sure to move in with a Taft-Hartley injunction anyway.

—The plan would circumvent steel customers stockpiling in anticipation of a strike.

—It would prevent a step-up in the use of imported steel.

—If the steel industry is kept profitable, it will mean future wage settlements could be higher.

Within the union ranks a contrary view has been expressed in terms of sporadic wildcat strikes. Many workers want bans on strikes lifted — not stiffened.

Another development is the announcement by Donald C. Rarick, a long-time dissident who ran against McDonald in 1957, that he will run again for the union presidency, using the rank-and-file "confusion and unrest" as his platform. No one among "authoritative sources" in the labor movement gives him much of a chance of winning against Abel. United Steelworkers is one of the most rigidly bureaucratized unions in the AFL-CIO.

Detroit, a city of strikes and ghetto struggles, is now without its two regular daily newspapers, which have been struck by the Teamsters.

Meanwhile two new newspapers have sprung up to fill the void. The *Detroit Daily Express*, published in suburban Wyandotte, claims a first publication issue of 300,000; and its rival, the *Detroit Dispatch*, said it printed and sold 200,000 copies on its first day of publication.

The copper strike, now in its fifth month, is known as the "forgotten strike." More than 60,000 workers in seven western and four

midwestern states are now involved. Main issues in this strike include demands for an increase of 6.4 percent to bring wages up to current living cost indexes, and an escalator clause to keep income up to living cost levels. The 6.4 percent increase represents the reported amount living costs have risen since the last contract was signed.

Ever since the first days of this strike, news about its progress, the negotiations, etc., have been almost impossible to find — except in the *Wall Street Journal*, the mouthpiece of Big Business, and the *Congressional Record*!

Now George Meany has joined with the 22 unions involved in a statement charging the copper industry with "manipulation."

The statement demands that the Federal Department of Justice "launch an immediate investigation of the domestic and international manipulations of these companies which are the root causes of their refusal to bargain."

The unions charge that the copper industry is trying to force up the price of copper on the world market, while, at the same time, trying to starve the strikers into submission on the cynical pretext of "fighting inflation" and "curbing union power."

The unions also announced a campaign to "solicit generous financial support from other unions" to aid the strikers and a series of rallies to "demonstrate labor's solidarity and support."

Five months is a long, long time for strikers to fight almost alone. But the workers' long battle has finally compelled Mr. Meany to recognize that such a strike is going on.

The railroad corporations are applying for a permanent rate increase of 3.335 percent to offset "increased labor costs," and to assure the "maintenance of a safe and adequate transportation system."

In the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the railroad appeal, a spokesman for the Agriculture Department, Donald E. Graham, called the increase demand "exaggerated" and "based on the myth of increased labor costs." Mr. Graham said that in some cases the increased rate demands were 10 times higher than any increase in labor costs.

The American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, has won a victory in New Haven, Conn., over the National Education Association, a company union. In an election Nov. 15 to determine the bargaining agent for New Haven teachers, the AFT scored a 635-434 triumph over the NEA.

In the last five years, the AFT has unseated NEA chapters in many large cities. Recent victories include Washington, Baltimore, and many smaller school districts.

—Marvel Scholl

PAUL BOUTELLE REPORTS

'Monthly Review' on Black Party

A reader has asked me to comment on the remarks about independent black political action made by the editors of *Monthly Review* in their September article, "The Black and the Red." Lack of space prevents me from discussing the article as a whole, which I think has both useful insights and questionable speculations.

The article deals with independent black political action from two aspects — its effects inside the ghetto and its effects "upon the relations between the ghetto and the rest of the world."

Speaking about the first, the article recognizes that independent black political action may win for the ghetto "a significant measure of self-government. In this framework, programs for eliminating the worst evils of ghetto life and meeting some of the most urgent needs of ghetto residents would take on real meaning . . . That this would be an enormous advance needs no emphasis . . ."

With that part of the *Monthly Review* analysis, I have no quarrel. Black political control of the black community will certainly represent a big step forward in the conditions and the prospects of Afro-Americans. It is an indispensable preparation for the subsequent stages of the struggle.

But on the second aspect — the "political power in the traditional sense" that "the ghetto can bring to bear on its environment" — the *Monthly Review* editors are pessimistic. The effect of that kind of political power by the black community, they contend, is "small." Their thinking is as follows:

"Here the chief weapon of the ghetto dweller is the vote. Insofar as it is used to elect officials within the ghetto who are genuinely representative of the masses, the vote obviously has importance. But as a means of putting pressure on city, state and federal governments, it is practically valueless. If the ghetto sends its own representatives to outside governmental bodies, they are in a hope-



BLACK PANTHER PARTY. Headquarters of independent black party in Alabama.

less minority. And if it uses its votes to support one or other of the established political machines, it simply helps to decide the particular identity of its oppressors."

On this point I think the *Monthly Review* editors are very shortsighted and completely wrong. What they miss are the dynamics of independent black political action. When black people form their own political party, that will mean a break with the Democratic Party, the chief party of their oppressors. It will mean a withdrawal from the Democratic and Republican parties.

This isn't something that will affect only black people, enabling them to elect genuinely representative officials, etc. It will also affect the Democratic Party, it will also affect the whole political structure of this country — drastically. It will mean the destruction of that peculiar institution, the two-party system that the capitalists have created in this country as the political means of perpetuating their domination.

Just imagine what shape the Democratic Party will be in when it loses the black vote! Why, it will be unable to control the White House, Congress or any of the big industrial states — which means that it will be finished as a major party. That will explode the coalition of noncapitalist forces that now operate inside the Democratic Party — which means that the independent black political party will be able to find new allies on a meaningful basis.

Small? Valueless? No, the effect of black people creating their own party will be to shake this country from top to bottom. The capitalist rulers know this. That is why the top Democrats in Washington helped Stokes and Hatcher to get elected in Cleveland and Gary. They will do everything in their power to keep black people from breaking with the capitalist parties and embarking on independent politics. We may be a numerical minority in this country, but we have the power to start the overturn of capitalist oppression.

—Paul Boutelle

SOCIALIST FUND

Entering Homestretch

By Evelyn Reed Fund Director

Competition is getting hotter at this point in our \$20,000 Socialist Fund drive, about two-thirds of the way toward the finish line. To be sure, the scoreboard shows 60% instead of the 66 2/3% we should have registered. Offsetting this, however, three zeros have been eliminated since the last scoreboard and nine regions are over the two-thirds mark.

More than this, we have a couple of record-breakers. New York has raised its quota by \$200, from \$5,100 to \$5,300. This puts the largest city in the race in the same class as Cleveland and Oakland-Berkeley, which were the first to take on bigger quotas. Three such voluntary increases in a fund campaign are unprecedented in recent years.

Most spectacular is the leap made by "The General." This category refers to those *Militant* readers who have generously responded to our weekly appeals to help spread the message of socialism. The General has come up very fast — from 12th place on the previous scoreboard to first place on this one. In this astonishing burst of speed the General has not only met but surpassed his quota and now stands at 115%. This is all the more remarkable since his allotted quota was twice as large as in the last campaign.

Who is this General, standing at the head of our socialist troops? This category is composed of many

veterans in the struggle for socialism who may not be able to serve in the field as energetically as they once did. But they retain an undimmed confidence in the ultimate victory for a socialist America. We believe this "Socialist General" deserves a special salute! The best kind of salute would be for other socialist veterans to keep "The General" at the head of the column for the balance of the race — and make him the winner! This can easily be done by sending us more contributions.

It's 3/4 False

*Christian Century*, a widely read Protestant magazine, refused to print President Johnson's Thanksgiving message because it "was in part a chauvinistic justification of United States military intervention in Southeast Asia."

In the current issue the editors quote from Johnson's message, inserting "true" and "false" to show where Johnson is lying:

"We are engaged in a painful conflict in Asia (true) which was not of our choosing (false), and in which we are involved in fidelity to a sacred promise (false) to help a nation which has been the victim of aggression (false)."

Fund Scoreboard

Branch	Quota	Paid	Percent
General	\$ 600	\$ 689	115
San Diego	150	132	88
Boston	1,200	1,000	84
Philadelphia	600	477	80
Detroit	1,200	870	73
Oakland-Berkeley	1,400	1,000	72
Cleveland	1,200	800	67
San Francisco	1,200	800	67
St. Louis	60	40	67
Allentown	125	80	64
New York	5,100	3,189	63
Twin Cities	1,200	700	58
Denver	70	30	43
Los Angeles	4,000	1,579	39
Chicago	1,500	550	37
Newark	100	35	35
Seattle	300	0	0
	\$20,000	\$11,971	60

I Want to Help

Enclosed is my contribution of \$..... to help fulfill the \$20,000 Socialist Fund.

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## FIRST HAND REPORT

## Protest at Central State

By Michael Warren

[SNCC student leader Michael Warren told the following story of the events surrounding his expulsion from predominantly black Central State University, to Militant reporter Rick Wadsworth. Recent student struggles at Central State in Wilberforce, Ohio, became so intense that the administration closed the school for a time. Rick Wadsworth is a student at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio.]

The actions taken against SNCC and me stemmed from our support for the cafeteria and dormitory workers who were fighting the administration for life insurance and a 10 percent increase in wages. We demonstrated in support of the union at the administration building and had a meeting in the president's office, which achieved nothing.

We also had a rally in Galloway Hall, which drew approximately half the student body. Later that evening the crowd went over to Wilberforce University, which is situated right next to Central State. This resulted in a rally at the Wilberforce Student Union building. It was at this rally that I was supposed to have made a threat against the life of the president of Wilberforce — which was the reason given for my expulsion. I did not make any such threat against Dr. Stokes. The statement that I actually made was that if a revolution occurred at this moment, I would have to kill all Toms. I was trying to get the students to see the seriousness of a revolution, the gist of a revolution, the sacrifices that would have to be made in a revolution. I was not talking directly to Dr. Stokes or any other members of the administration with him.

## ... Brutality

(Continued From Page 8)

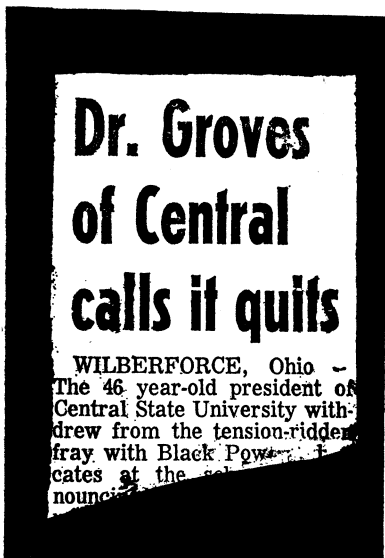
with blood and also my jacket. As I lay on the ground I was kicked in the back repeatedly." Mr. Smith required 10 stitches to close the wound in his head.

Roberta Speel was standing with part of a crowd of demonstrators near 43rd Street and Seventh Avenue about 9 p.m. She says, "I was pulled very hard by my hair from the back. I didn't know what was happening. I was dragged by the hair into the street by a policeman. I fell to the ground and lay in the middle of the street for a few seconds. Then the policeman continued dragging me by the hair to a patrol car. There, policemen yanked me up and tried to shove me into the car. They didn't tell me I was under arrest. I refused to get in because I didn't have my shoes or pocketbook; I had lost them while being dragged on the ground."

After being taken to the 16th Precinct Mrs. Speel testifies she saw policemen knock to the floor a handcuffed man seated in a chair.

At the 15th Precinct, Abbie Hoffman reports an even more outrageous case of brutality:

"One demonstrator was sitting near me on the bench; his hands were handcuffed behind his back. One policeman who was not on duty but came by to 'see the action,' as he put it, baited the handcuffed prisoner . . . He was yelling and screaming at the prisoner and finally lost his temper completely and punched the prisoner in the face. The prisoner challenged the policeman to take off the handcuffs and yelled at him. The officer continued punching the prisoner and was soon joined by two other policemen . . . The prisoner fell off the bench and was beaten while on the floor. This was in full view of everyone in the room."



**COULDN'T TAKE IT. President of Central State University quits in aftermath of confrontation between students and authorities (Article from Baltimore Afro-American).**

There are 20-25 witnesses who can substantiate my statement.

I got a letter the day after the rally saying that I was to appear at a hearing at Vice President Meriam Thorpe's office. I asked why I could not be judged by the Student Supreme Court, which is the usual procedure, and was told that because the case involved another school, I would be judged by an administrative hearing.

I was only allowed to bring four witnesses to the hearing. Dr. Stokes brought two Wilberforce University deans as witnesses along with the chief of the security force at Central State University. We were each asked to give the actual statement that was made at the rally.

Dr. Stokes accused me of saying that you old Uncle Toms, if the revolution occurred at this moment, I would have to kill you. This was ridiculous because I knew nothing of Stokes. Each of my four witnesses substantiated exactly the statement I had made — that is, if the revolution occurred at this moment, I would have to kill all Toms.

**Expelled**

On the day after the hearing I was told that I was dismissed and was to be escorted off campus. I was told not to return. I did not accept this because I was not guilty and did not make the statement. The statement that I made was very, very conditional. In addition, I was judged by an illegal procedure, by a partial administrative hearing that had convicted me before I entered the room. On the basis of these two considerations, I decided that I would have to go to class.

On the day of my return to class, I was escorted onto campus by a group of SNCC people. Three security guards tried to intervene and take me, but the student guard got me through. I went to my first class and after it was over, and the students and professor had left the room, 50 students barricaded the door in front of the classroom to protect me from arrest. The sheriff's department tried to break through the student barricade. Approximately 200 students who supported me gathered inside the building with another 1,000 outside.

I was barricaded in the room for at least an hour and a half. Then a message was sent to me from University President Groves asking what I wanted. I asked him, first of all, to remove the cops from campus, and second, I asked to be judged by the student body and not the administration. He wanted a conference with me, and wanted me to come over there. I said "No, you come over to Wesley Hall where I am."

Dr. Groves sent back a reply

saying that he would remove the state troopers from campus but that he could not come over there to Wesley Hall, in front of an "unruly" crowd, and that he could not let me be judged by the student body. I sent a message back saying, "Well, forget it then."

I then proceeded with 75 students over to Galloway Auditorium where about three-fourths of the student body had gathered to hear our side of the story. The newspapers had misconstrued the situation so badly that many people, even students, thought that I was actually guilty.

We gave an account of what happened, from beginning to end, to the students. We sent messages back and forth to try to get President Groves to come over to Galloway Hall to present his side. He would not do this, saying he would not talk in front of an "unruly" crowd. We sent a message back, saying the crowd would keep quiet and listen to both sides. He said no, he would not come. I was then escorted by a group of 75 people out to a waiting car and was moved off campus.

**Conflict**

On the night after this a rally was held by SNCC. When the students began to disperse, violence broke out between students and the national guard. I can't say exactly what happened at this time because I wasn't there. But I have been told that national guardsmen started beating female students to the ground, and when actions were taken by male students to prevent this, they were also beaten.

A group of students assembled outside the dormitory, and this is when the sheriff read the riot act. The troops advanced toward the students. A battle began, and students were beaten to the ground.

I was told that the guard walked around campus as though they were on maneuvers, as though it were a war zone, and this brought about a psychological effect on the students which could only result in a reaction to the situation they were confronted with, a physical reaction. The students' only means of defense were gasoline bombs and rocks, and anything they could get their hands on to defend themselves.

The national guard attacked the students first. The students had done nothing to provoke the attack by the national guard.

Later that night I turned myself in to the police. I was booked for trespassing. This is the charge that still stands.

**Struggle Goes On**

SNCC plans to continue the fight against the corrupt administration at Wilberforce. The administration has directly threatened the rights of black students to dissent, to have the freedom to speak against any system that is corrupt, that needs a change.

In the future the students will probably be more ready to fight for their rights, because the brutality they experienced during the past several days has brought a new level of awareness to many students who were totally unaware before.

The question of black power is related to what happened at Central State. Black power means black people controlling their own communities, politically, economically and socially. This can apply to the situation that existed at Central State University.

Black students have a right to make decisions that are going to affect them. And you can relate this situation here to the situation that exists nationally, and the situation that exists internationally, even the situation in Vietnam, where people are trying to control their country while the U.S. is trying to control their country for them.

## THE MILITANT

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Monday, December 4, 1967

## Crisis in Cyprus

As we go to press, the flare-up on the Mediterranean island of Cyprus appears to have abated. But there is no peace on Cyprus. The island is another of those powder kegs, like the Middle East, which are in a perpetually smoldering state and can explode at any time. It was the imperialist policies of the Western capitalist nations that created these danger spots around the world, with the chief victims being the people who live in them.

For centuries, the Turkish minority and Greek majority on Cyprus lived in harmony. Both groups united in opposition to three centuries of Turkish rule, and later to British rule when that imperialist power took over the island from Turkey in 1878.

The Cypriots, after World War II, like other colonial peoples, developed a heroic struggle to break Britain's hold on their island. To weaken the independence struggle and to help keep it within the bounds of capitalism, Britain countered with the tried and tested method of divide and conquer. To block the Greek Cypriots, who tended to favor union with Greece, Britain adroitly revived Turkish claims to the island. By stirring up the claims of both Greece and Turkey to Cyprus, Britain thereby succeeded in whipping up murderous conflict between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. When formal independence was finally granted to Cyprus in 1960, the British left the island divided into two warring camps. U.S. imperialism, as the final arbiter and dominant power of the capitalist world, has also entered the scene, ostensibly as "peace-keeper," to further its own interests.

The only way out of this permanent crisis for the Cypriot people of both Greek and Turkish descent is to break with all the intrigues of the imperialists, who use the people of Cyprus as pawns in their dirty power games. All foreign troops, including those of the UN, should be withdrawn from Cyprus.

And, it is by breaking with the reactionary regimes in both Athens and Ankara, and taking the road of building a socialist democracy of workers and peasants, that Cypriot Turks and Greeks can live in peace and brotherhood.

Bobby Kennedy's Line—  
Who's He Trying to Kid?

By Ed Smith

On Nov. 26, Senator Robert Kennedy told a nationwide television audience that the U.S. had entered the Vietnamese war when his brother was President "because the South Vietnamese wanted it." But today, he argued, "We're killing South Vietnamese, we're killing women, we're killing innocent people because we don't want to have the war fought on American soil."

John F. Kennedy, Robert implied, would not be pursuing the same war policy as Lyndon Johnson. And he himself, Robert also implied, opposed that war policy.

\* \* \*

"Without exception, the prisoners were bound with their arms behind their backs, and beaten, punched, or kicked. Three soldiers would then seize each man and force him under water. From time to time his head would be dragged out of the water for questioning . . . The final act was to force the man's mouth open while another soldier poured water down his throat . . . When he could hold no more, he was thrust under again, this time with a hand clasped over his mouth."

That is a description of Ngo Dinh Diem's police torturing South Vietnamese civilians. It was written in *The Reporter* magazine Sept. 13, 1962. The torturing was part of the counterinsurgency program of the U.S. government directed by CIA-man Edward Lansdale. Lansdale was sent to Vietnam to initiate this program in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy.

The Kennedy-Lansdale program

centered on forcing masses of South Vietnamese civilians into a network of concentration camps, called "strategic hamlets," across the countryside. In order to induce the civilians to move, U.S. pilots napalm-bombed their villages.

That was the first stage of escalation. It began with 100 Army Special Forces men sent to Vietnam May 1, 1961. Today there are over 500,000 U.S. soldiers in Vietnam. Over 15,000 American troops have been killed. Total American casualties have passed 100,000.

But the stakes are exactly the same: to protect the landlord-military regime in Saigon against the masses of oppressed South Vietnamese peasants. That is why John F. Kennedy initiated the strategic hamlets program of 1961-62. That is why Robert Kennedy voted on Aug. 22, 1967, for a war budget including \$30 billion for the attack on Vietnam alone.

Robert Kennedy has not spoken against one single military appropriation for the Vietnam war in the entire course of its history. He has voted for every single one of them with full knowledge of their consequences to the lives of South Vietnamese civilians and American soldiers — a knowledge, in fact, far more detailed than that available to the masses of American people.

The specter of Che Guevara so haunts the dictatorship in Brazil that police in Rio De Janeiro were ordered to confiscate a store's stock of "Che Guevara" blouses Nov. 16. The garments were styled after the fatigues worn by the revolutionary leader, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

# Pound Crisis Shakes Capitalism

By Joseph Hansen

The decision of Harold Wilson's cabinet to devalue the pound shook the financial structure of the entire capitalist world.

To save the pound from complete collapse, extraordinary measures were required by the international Mafia of bankers and the governments under their control. They were worried, too, over a chain reaction that might bowl over the dollar, which "now . . . stands exposed," as *The New York Times* put it Nov. 20.

Even worse possibilities were visualized. The same New York voice of the powerful Eastern sector of the American capitalist class was patently fearful of inept measures that might be undertaken by the Johnson administration.

"Unfortunately," the paper declared editorially Nov. 23, "Washington appears bent on firing off all of its available weapons in one overwhelming barrage. If it acts too drastically to enforce more expensive credit, an increase in taxes and slashes in spending, there is a real risk and perhaps more than a risk that it will check the present moderate upturn and, at the same time, provoke a dangerous recession in world trade."

"Panic," was the word used by *Time* magazine (Nov. 24) to describe the situation in the money markets "around the world" on the preceding Friday, while *Newsweek* (Nov. 27) used the same word to describe what had happened in the "financial world."

Emergency cabinet meetings were held in a number of countries when the rumors about devaluing the pound were confirmed; and within a few days no less than 17 countries had followed suit, devaluing their currencies.

As an indication of the unforeseen consequences that could be touched off, in Singapore rioting broke out.

However much the capitalist statesmen and their pundits sought to allay alarm or at least to focus attention solely on the troubles faced by Britain, the fact remained that the devaluation of the pound

## Cops Break Up San Jose Protest With Tear Gas

More than 2,000 students and faculty members protesting recruiting by the Dow Chemical Company at San Jose, Calif., were attacked by police Nov. 20. The cops used tear gas on the crowd, gathered in front of the administration building at San Jose State College. Lyndon Johnson was burned in effigy.

The next day 3,000 took part in the protest. At an assembly in a campus auditorium a capacity crowd of 1,000 gathered to hear a representative of Dow explain the company's position. Eric van Mueller, a student spokesman for Students for a Democratic Society, handed the representative a sheet with two questions written on it:

"1) Will Dow Chemical cease making napalm? 2) If not, will the job recruiter get off campus?"

More than 500 students walked out of the hall after the Dow spokesman was handed the paper.

In Northfield, Minn., 10 students from Carleton College were suspended "until further notice" Nov. 21 for "interfering" with two Marine Corps recruiters. Fifteen students surrounded the recruiting table and refused to move. The marines were asked by school officials to leave the campus, because the college could not provide "suitable opportunities for interviews."

served to bare many harsh realities about the state of the capitalist system as a whole today.

First of all, it demonstrated how tightly interconnected the system is on an international scale. What happens in one capitalist center affects all the other capitalist centers — and drastically and immediately. Even the cushion of a time lag of a few months or weeks is gone. We have reached the epoch of built-in international crises that can be fired off instantly.



**BIPARTISAN PROGRAM.** Devaluation of British pound is being used as excuse by Democrats and Republicans to push for tax hike — but prices are going to continue to rise in any case.

Secondly, Britain's crisis, with its swift domino effect, revealed how unstable the system as a whole is. Despite the billions of dollars expended since the end of World War II in shoring up capitalism in Europe, despite the unprecedented prosperity in the U.S., Europe and Japan, despite the absence of a big depression since the '30s, despite all the propaganda and all the boasting about the strength and superiority of capitalism, it is clearly a very rickety structure, near collapse at any number of points.

### Impact on U.S.

Thirdly, it should be noted in particular that not even the strongest capitalist power, the one holding up all the others — the United States — is exempt from the effects of what happens elsewhere. This was clear from the heavy pressure on the dollar, the quickness with which Washington took emergency measures (on Nov. 19 — a Sunday! — the Federal Reserve System increased the discount rate from 4 percent to 4.5 percent), and the nervousness, if not actual panic, observable in the highest circles in Manhattan and Washington.

Fourthly, the devaluation of the pound demonstrated, in a way hardly anyone could miss, how illusory it is to believe that capitalism has succeeded in overcoming its internal contradictions.

Men disposing of billions of dollars and the resources of entire continents were bedeviled by the way the international contradictions suddenly came to a head in a financial crisis. Even if they had succeeded in overcoming this crisis, none of them were pre-

## Five Injured In Cleveland

Hundreds of antiwar demonstrators clashed with police at the Federal Office Building in Cleveland, Nov. 28. Three men and two women were hurt, one seriously, when mounted police attacked the demonstration.

pared to say that they had won more than a temporary respite. And they will count themselves lucky if their efforts do not set off a still worse sequence of events.

As for the contradictions of capitalism on a national scale, here an embarrassment of riches was provided by the crisis. The capitalist pundits themselves filled their communications media with elaborate explanations of the contradictions afflicting Britain, the classic country of capitalism.

Investments were lost to the American capitalist class. Roosevelt, for instance, refused to grant substantial aid to Britain at the beginning of World War II until British investors let go of their holdings in the U.S.

Instead of the position of banker for the world — with the customary emoluments which the position offers — Britain now stands among the paupers, and, of course, pays through the nose for the privilege. Together with devaluation, the government increased bank rates from 6½ percent to 8 percent.

In view of the risks involved in dealing with this ragged former banker, the bankers of other countries are, naturally, entitled to just compensation. The former banker for the world understands this to perfection, and knows just as well that it is not through paying out high interest rates that you rise to the position of being banker or recover your position once you begin slipping.

### Colonial Revolution

In a different way, the colonial revolution following World War II slashed deeply into the lifelines of empire leading to London.

The victory of the Soviet Union in World War II, with the subsequent toppling of the capitalist regimes in Eastern Europe and in China, further injured and circumscribed imperialist Britain as it did the other main capitalist centers.

The colonial revolution and the rise of the Soviet Union to the rank of a first-rate power shut off any possibility of Britain recovering its previous standing by expanding in that direction. The victory of the U.S. at the expense both of its enemies and its allies in World War II cut off any hope of expanding and recovering at the expense of the other capitalist powers.

### No Escape

British capitalism has thus landed in an impasse, from which there is no hope of escape.

The Tory policy was to seek to advance by wringing concessions and sacrifices from the working class. They could not do this to a sufficient degree to make it work. How could they hope to achieve more than the German capitalists using the whip of fascism? Or the Japanese capitalists with a huge untapped labor reserve and "thought control" laws? Or the American capitalists, untouched by the ravages of war, able to mobilize the resources of several continents, and with a long background of constant modernization of their industrial plant?

Harold Wilson inherited the Tory policy, and, utilizing the prestige and standing of the Labor Party among the British workers,

## ... Halstead on Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)  
production of consumer goods and raised all prices.

"There's no question consumer buying power goes down when taxes are raised; that's why 99 percent of the population opposes higher taxes. But the likely result of this is a further slowdown in production, possibly even resulting in a recession. Higher unemployment is certain to result from a tax increase; lower prices are almost certain not to result from it.

"When Mike Mansfield says he is willing to enact legislation in the interest of 1 out of 100 Americans — and that is what he said — it is food for thought. It shows just whose side the Democratic Party majority leader is on and

sought to apply that policy in a way completely beyond the capacity of the Tories.

For three years, under the banner of "saving the pound," Wilson wrung bitter sacrifices from the British workers. To no avail. The reward they received was devaluation of the pound, i.e., a new deep slash in their standard of living — for devaluation means a swift rise in prices in Britain, including the prices of basic necessities.

As Leon Trotsky pointed out in the *Transition Program*: "Neither monetary inflation nor stabilization can serve as slogans for the proletariat because these are but two ends of the same stick."

### Planning

For the British workers, and this means the overwhelming majority of the people in Britain, only one road offers a realistic way out — that is to institute planning from top to bottom.

This would signify pruning away at once a series of costs that are rarely mentioned even partially in the bourgeois press. These include the cost of maintaining a layer of parasites ranging from stockholders to bankers and landlords; the cost of maintaining a swollen state bureaucracy and a huge military apparatus that is highly efficient in pouring pounds down the drain, whether it be in small colonial wars or in developing a nuclear arsenal.

Aside from cutting off such unproductive expenditures and a whole series of items associated with them, the expropriation of the means of production in Britain and the introduction of socialist planning would make it possible to tie in the British economy with the workers states, which already have planned economies. Such a combination would open up completely new perspectives for all the participants.

The British workers turned in this direction by class instinct. That is why they voted in the Labor Party, giving it a mandate to proceed along the road to socialism and reaffirming that mandate in the last election.

### Labor Party Crisis

Wilson betrayed that mandate. As a result the Tories, and even the Liberals, were strengthened, and the Labor Party now faces a crisis of its own, as is evident from the recent by-elections.

This crisis will deepen as the consequences of devaluation of the pound begin to bite into the family budget. The British workers give every sign that they do not intend to listen to the new exhortations to make further sacrifices for the sake of preserving a capitalist economy that should have been scrapped long ago and replaced by modern socialist planning.

whose side he is not on.

"Inflation, more inflation, higher taxes, recessions and war — these are the solutions capitalism offers for its problems," Halstead said.

"A socialist economy and regime would not have this problem to begin with, because it would not be attempting to crush the freedom struggle of the Vietnamese people. It would not have recessions and inflations and monetary crises, because it would do away with the crisis-bound system of capitalism and replace it with rational planning and an economy geared to the needs of the vast majority — not for the private profit of money speculators and lords of industry."

Discussion in 'National Guardian'

# Meaning of Hatcher Victory

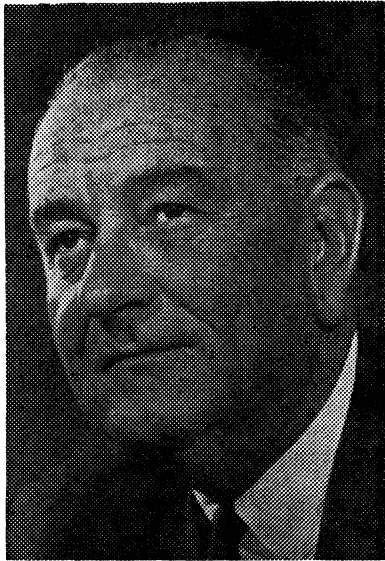
By Elizabeth Barnes

The Nov. 18 *National Guardian* carried an article by Gary Stallings in which he supports, though somewhat grudgingly, Richard Hatcher, newly elected black mayor of Gary, Ind. Stallings bases his support on the fact that, although Hatcher is a loyal member of the Democratic Party, "his base is in the people, not in the party."

Stallings makes a serious error when he assumes that it is possible to be, as he puts it, "absolutely responsible to the community" and at the same time a candidate of the Democratic Party. In supporting Hatcher, he shows a lack of understanding of the key ideas put forward by the vanguard of the black liberation struggle over the past two years — the need for black power and an independent black movement.

Black power, black control of the black community, and self-determination are incompatible with participation in what Malcolm X called the Democratic Party con game. Stokely Carmichael has compared asking black people to join the Democratic Party with asking Jews to join the Nazi Party. Black people are actually tricked into supporting the rule of their very oppressors through the vehicle of the Democratic Party. The two-party system affords black people no choice but to come out on election day and vote for a party controlled lock, stock, and barrel by the white ruling class.

It is true, as the *Guardian* article points out, that Hatcher's candidacy was vigorously opposed by the old Democratic machine in Gary. But, of much more significance is the fact that, on a national level, he received the blessing of the big guns in the Democratic Party — including Humphrey and the Kennedy broth-



**LBJ. Should black people support party he heads?**

ers. The Hatcher candidacy to them is a new gimmick that they hope will help keep black people supporting the Democratic Party in the face of rising black radicalism.

Stallings also points out that Hatcher is a "reformer" who may be able to take steps toward ending some of the corruption rampant in Gary. Whatever the truth of this dubious assertion, Hatcher lacks both the program and the independent political party needed to attack the most important issues facing black people — unemployment, poor schools and housing, and the general white racist domination of the black community. Because he cannot and will not upset the racist status quo in Gary, 25 businessmen with substantial interests in Lake County felt free to endorse Hatcher's "fight on crime."

Any movement for real change

in this country will have to be not only independent of, but in opposition to all the defenders of racism and privilege — including the Kennedys and the Lake County businessmen.

Like Adam Clayton Powell, Hatcher is ultimately vulnerable and powerless because he has no independent mass black party to back him up. In addition, the black people of Gary have no way of controlling him. This is shown clearly in Stallings' revealing comment that "Few people claim to know what Dick Hatcher is really like . . . Some have the feeling that political ambition could turn him into a Kennedy-style liberal."

Stallings claims that Hatcher's platform "was largely produced by the community." The reality is that Hatcher, being a clever politician, simply adapted his campaign somewhat to the opinions of his constituency. Thus he refused to condemn Stokely Carmichael or H. Rap Brown, when asked to do so by the Lake County Democratic Party chairman. At the same time, he certainly has no love for the ideas of these proponents of black power, and he has lined up with the national Democratic Party on all important questions.

There is a stark contrast between the Hatcher campaign and the way things are done in the Lowndes County Freedom Party, the pioneering effort in building a genuinely independent black party in Lowndes County, Ala. The members of the Freedom Party decide on a general program and then pick candidates who are willing to run on that program. Candidates are thus accountable to the party and, through it, to the people of Lowndes, because it is the people who actually run the party and decide its program.

Hatcher's victory is significant mainly as a foreshadowing of the potential political power in the hands of black people — if truly independent black parties are built in the large cities.

## High Schoolers Hold Meeting On Vietnam War

CHICAGO — About 120 high school students gathered here Nov. 24-26 for an important meeting of the High School Student Mobilization Committees to End the War in Vietnam.

Participants at the conference, held at the University of Chicago High School, came from 20 cities and seven states, reflecting the rapid growth of the antiwar movement among high school students. Members of Students for a Democratic Society, Chicago Area Draft Resistance, Young Socialist Alliance, Progressive Labor Party, and other national groups also participated.

Rennie Davis, a founder of SDS and a recent visitor to North Vietnam, addressed the opening session. His passionate description of the suffering of the Vietnamese was concluded by a call, which he transmitted from Vietnamese citizens, to make any necessary sacrifice to stop the Vietnam war.

Workshops were held during the second day on civil liberties, national action, local organization, nonviolence, and noncooperation, student rights, human rights, educational reform, the draft, and Vietnam.

The final plenary debated the structure of the high school SMC. After a free-wheeling discussion the conference united around a heightened commitment to end the war and an increased coordination among the local groups.

# Vietnam War Discussed At S.F. State College

By Dianne Gannon and Mary Kraft

SAN FRANCISCO — In an unprecedented move, the president of San Francisco State College canceled all midday classes for one week for a "War Crisis Convocation." The entire school met between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., from Nov. 13 to Nov. 17, to reassess the college's relationship to the war.

The convocation was called with a schedule of forums, assemblies and departmental meetings; President Summerskill's outline even provided for a vote by the students on the college's relation to the war.

### Vote Not Binding

However, Summerskill made it clear that the college would not necessarily be bound by the vote.

Currently S.F. State has a contract with the Pentagon for an Air Force ROTC program, and has arranged on-campus interviews for military and Dow Chemical Company recruiters.

Summerskill's call for a convocation came as a reaction to recent anti-recruiter demonstrations on the Berkeley campus of the University of California. The tone of the convocation set by the official speakers was clearly intended to cut off and absorb student sentiment against the war, and to get a vote in favor of allowing ROTC and war recruiters on campus as a matter of "free speech."

### Antiwar Meeting

Antiwar students nevertheless organized to make the most of the opportunities presented by the convocation, and they succeeded. For a week, nearly half the student body attended what was in fact a gigantic antiwar meeting.

In every assembly and every department meeting, antiwar students and faculty took the floor. The antiwar intervention was organized by the Joint Committee to End Campus Complicity.

The committee began its work before the convocation, demanding that Summerskill cancel Navy recruiting scheduled for the week of the convocation. This demand was met. The committee also proposed two resolutions, one demanding termination of the Air Force ROTC program, and the other demanding a ban on the

provision of on-campus facilities for military and war industries recruiters.

By the end of the week, the campus paper remarked that the proposal to sever relations with Air Force ROTC "seemed to have the support of most departments."

### Free Speech?

The proposed recruitment ban was the most hotly debated issue. In a history department meeting, a liberal professor said that he felt such a ban would be an infringement on the right of free speech.

In one assembly, a Joint Action Committee spokesman envisaged the Ku Klux Klan and the Mafia recruiting on campus with the help of the placement officer; another student asked whether the college would provide equal time for Fidel Castro or the National Liberation Front of Vietnam. Kathie Harer of the Young Socialist Alliance pointed out that "free speech" was not the issue at all. A ban on war recruiters would not deny anyone the right of free speech. The real issue she said, is "just how much are you against the war in Vietnam?" She compared the "open door" to war recruiters at State to the old U.S. "open door" policy toward China — both worked to the advantage of the war-makers and big business.

A total of 27 resolutions were presented at the convocation. Voting began on Nov. 20, and the results are unknown as we go to press.

### Victory

But the success of the antiwar intervention consisted in the great number of students who were exposed to antiwar ideas, and the increase in the number of opponents of the war. The Latin American students read a statement to the final assembly on Nov. 17 backing the Joint Action Committee resolutions.

The Drama Department voted to create a touring theater to write and produce antiwar plays. Professor John Gerassi and Donald Duncan (the Green Beret who quit to oppose the war) announced they would petition to teach a course in guerrilla warfare, to be called "Radical Military Science 1 and 2."

# U. of Wisconsin Protesters Panic Madison Draft Board

By Bob Wilkinson

MADISON — In spite of snowfall and intimidation by local authorities, over 500 University of Wisconsin students marched Monday, Nov. 20, in protest of military recruiting on the UW campus.

The protest went on despite an injunction issued by Circuit Judge W. L. Jackman against "disruptive" demonstrations on campus. In another move to harass and discredit the antiwar movement, Madison Police Chief Wilbur Emery summoned almost 300 riot police from Dane and 20 other Wisconsin counties, ostensibly to protect the right of the military to recruit on campus. At a rally the Friday preceding the demonstration, student leaders called for a peaceful, but militant action. "We intend to be peaceful," said the speakers, "but we don't know that the cops will be peaceful."

Another speaker announced that the Air Force canceled its campus interviews and the CIA, which was to be at UW Nov. 27

and 28, decided to move their interviews off the campus.

On Monday the students gathered at the top of Bascom Hill. After a 30-minute rally, the students, cold and eager to march, set off for the Camp Randall Memorial Building a mile away. A group of veterans, including three who saw service in Vietnam, led the march. The Madison Young Socialist Alliance carried their banner from the October 21 Washington demonstration.

After a half-hour of picketing, the students marched on the nearby selective service board. Many entered the building to hold a brief picket line inside. The rest blocked the sidewalk and part of the street. By the time some 20 riot cops arrived on the scene, the demonstrators were gone. The draft board was a small shambles, since the people working inside had panicked and shoved furniture against the doors, as if fearing invasion.

The last target was the University administration building. The marchers filled the main corridor and held another brief rally, again leaving before the police could break them up.

# ... Price of Hill 875

(Continued from Page 1)

"The men climbed out of helicopters and moved in the swirling dust to waiting trucks. They were unshaven and haggard. Several soldiers appeared dazed, walking with blank stares towards ambulance jeeps as their buddies gripped their arms and carried their packs, ammunition and weapons.

"I don't know, I don't know," said a blond, ashen-faced soldier as he sat in a medical tent an hour later. "All I remember is artillery and bodies all over. Oh God, I don't know what's happening any more."

Such reports, and they could be repeated one hundred times over if the capitalist press so chose, completely dispell the illusions about a near U.S. victory in Vietnam. The truth is, as Dakto shows, the guerrillas are choosing the time and place of attack and they are inflicting severe casualties whenever this occurs.

When there is a lull in casualty figures, as there had been for a

period prior to Dakto, it is because major battles are not taking place. It does not mean that U.S. occupation forces are expanding their arenas of control. That requires major operations involving tens of thousands of troops, and none of these have recently been undertaken.

What is perhaps most important about the Johnson summit in Washington last week, however, is that it may be a prelude to a new escalation. This has invariably been the pattern before:

A "war council" in Washington, Dec. 1, 1964, was followed by the launching of the air war against North Vietnam and increasing the U.S. force from 23,000 to 27,000. The April 19-20, 1965, Honolulu summit increased the troop level to 70,000. A summit in Washington that July 21 increased the troops to 120,000.

In 1966, summits were held in Honolulu, Feb. 6-8; Washington, Oct. 14 and Manila, Oct. 24-25. These concentrated on "pacification" — increasing occupation forces over the 400,000 level. Summits in Guam, Mar. 20-21, and Washington, July 12-13, increased the force levels to 525,000.

On the surface the declarations have always been the same: the war is almost over, the U.S. is winning. Behind closed doors the discussions have always plotted further escalation. What the generals tell Johnson for public consumption is one thing; what they tell him about the battlefield is something else again.

And when they are losing, the military has only one answer: the call for new escalation. This may be the real significance of the seeming contradiction between the reports from Dakto and from Washington last week.

## MALCOLM X TALKS TO YOUNG PEOPLE

35c.

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

## SWP Sends Letter To Fidel Castro

[The following letter to Fidel Castro on the death of Che Guevara was unanimously approved by the delegates to the 22nd national convention of the Socialist Workers Party.]

Comandante Fidel Castro  
First Secretary  
Communist Party of Cuba  
Havana, Cuba

Compañero:

The delegates to the twenty-second national convention of the Socialist Workers Party wish to extend to the Communist Party of Cuba and to the Cuban people our heartfelt condolences on the death of Che Guevara. Revolutionaries everywhere mourn his death, as do millions of the oppressed. But we know that for the Cuban people the loss is particularly painful.

We share your conviction that even in death Che will prove to be a powerful example and that the struggle against capitalism and imperialism will be intensified. As revolutionaries functioning in the heartland of imperialism, we recognize our special responsibility in this regard and pledge a redoubling of our efforts.

In his magnificent message, published in the *Tricontinental* magazine, Che declared that revolutionary struggles such as that of the Vietnamese people "continue to provoke repercussions within the United States; it is going to arouse a factor that was attenuated in the days of the full vigor of imperialism—the class struggle inside its own territory."

The swift growth in both the size and militancy of the movement against the Vietnam war, as well as the rebellions in the black ghettos, confirm Che's analysis. For our part we will do everything in our power to accelerate this process.

Yours fraternally,

Farrell Dobbs  
National Secretary  
Socialist Workers Party

## Black Liberation Notes

Approximately 50 college athletes took part in the Los Angeles Black Youth Conference decision to boycott the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City. Among them were Lew Alcindor and Michael Warren, both UCLA basketball stars, and Tommie Smith and Lew Evans, members of the world-record mile-relay team at San Jose State.

Tommie Smith, world-record holder for the 200 meter and the 220-yard dash, said, "I am quite willing not only to give up participation in the games, but my life if necessary, if it means that it will open a door or a channel by which the oppression and injustice suffered by my people in America can be alleviated."

In announcing the boycott, Prof. Harry Edwards of San Jose State explained: "This is our way of pointing out that the United States has no right to set itself up as a leader of the free world. It's a simple fact that America has to be exposed for what it is—America is just as guilty racially as South Africa ever was."

The boycott resolution was originally introduced at last July's Newark black power conference. At that time, an Olympic boycott was called for unless Muhammad Ali's heavyweight boxing title was returned. The action against Muhammad Ali was seen as symbolic of this country's willingness to, as Floyd McKissick put it, "castrate any black man who stands up for the truth."

Another resolution passed at the Los Angeles conference called for boycotting sports events that include athletes from Rhodesia or South Africa and activities connected with the New York Athletic Club, which reportedly has a membership of "white christians" only.



Stokely Carmichael

What was the reaction of the head of the international Olympic Committee to all this? "If these boys are serious," he said, "they're making a very bad mistake."

Herman Jackson, a prisoner at Florida State Prison, has brought suit against prison authorities for not allowing him to read Afro-American magazines and newspapers.

The case is being tried in the U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans. Jackson testified in court that the West Palm Beach newspaper he was permitted to receive carried no news about Afro-Americans except when they were "arrested or when there is a riot."

Stokely Carmichael received an enthusiastic reception when he spoke recently at the University College of Dar-Es-Salaam in Tan-

zania, according to the Dec. 2 Baltimore *Afro-American*. While in Tanzania he also met with African freedom fighters and had a lengthy audience with President Julius Nyerere and Abdul Babu, a leading government minister.

A campus activist who had been unable to get any kind of radical club recognized by the conservative administration at Jersey State College told *The Militant* that a 250-member Afro-American Club has been given official status. He attributes this to the fact that the administration feels under pressure because so many other colleges in the area have black student organizations.

Afro-American organizations are springing up on virtually every major campus in the New York area, and this seems to be the case across the country. The clubs are serving as centers for student political and cultural activities. Many are fighting for student rights and a relevant curriculum and have come into conflict with college administrations. Wholesale expulsions have resulted in some cases—50 were expelled at Texas Southern University and 19 at Howard in Washington D.C. The president of the Black Student Union chapter at Los Angeles City College was recently suspended for participating in an "unauthorized" campus rally.

Finally, after a seven-month investigation, the city's Commission on Human Rights has scheduled public hearings on complaints against the Chase Manhattan Bank lodged by 14 Afro-American computer operators. The bank is charged with discrimination in areas of job training, promotion, and advancement.

—Elizabeth Barnes

## ... Socialist Workers Party Convention

(Continued From Page 8)

Vietnam has served to confirm our prognosis in the strongest and most striking way.

"At the recent OLAS conference in Havana, this leadership reaffirmed the need for the masses to take the road of armed struggle," Hansen said. "The political meaning of the decisions taken at the OLAS conference are crystal clear. They represent a definitive break with the treacherous leaderships whose advocacy of 'peaceful coexistence' really signifies a line of maintaining the status quo . . . The OLAS conference thus represents an important ideological advance, offering the greatest encouragement to revolutionary Marxists throughout the world."

Discussion on the political situation in the U.S. was divided into three separate reports and discussions, one on the overall political situation, another on the struggle for black liberation, and one on the antiwar movement.

The general political report was presented by Jack Barnes, national director for the Socialist Workers Party 1968 presidential campaign. He emphasized the impact of the Vietnam war upon the American political scene.

"In the last two years," Barnes said, "the political consciousness of the entire mass of the American people has been heightened. The mass of the American people are involved and will be involved further in debating the character of the foreign policy of American imperialism as they have not been for decades, and the great debate on foreign policy threatens to go well beyond the limits that the ruling class would like to im-

pose."

Barnes explained that "the students, the Afro-Americans, the workers, and all of their misleaders face new situations and problems which they didn't count on two years ago. Thus the war impels the American people to think more and more in political terms.

"The war and the opposition to it," Barnes said, "has set loose, pushed further, acted as a catalyst on, and is the background to the struggles carried on in the various sectors of the mass movement."

Continued "political and social struggles in any sector of the mass movement undercut the idea that you can't strike during a war" or can't continue the fight for black liberation. "It's with this background in mind that the his-



Clifton DeBerry

torical importance of the organized antiwar movement must be seen. The most important political consequence of the demonstrations, struggles, and periodic mass national actions of the antiwar movement is the role they play in making it impossible for the misleaders of the working class and the black community to impose a moratorium on struggle" on the basis of the "war effort."

### Struggle

"What the Socialist Workers Party urges," Barnes said, "is that the workers as a whole do what the black Americans are doing, that is to say, in essence, 'to hell with your war, we're going to struggle to defend our gains, our wages and our rights against the combined assault of the corporations and the government'. It's this position of struggle at home which is the bedrock of the revolutionary socialist attitude during wartime."

The opportunities open to the SWP during the 1968 election campaign "are qualitatively different from those in any previous presidential campaign," Barnes said. The campaign offers an improved opportunity for the SWP to fight for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, for black control of the black communities, and for the socialist alternative to the wars, racism, exploitation, and oppression of capitalism. Barnes stressed that the SWP election campaign will supplement, not replace, the vigorous participation of the party in the antiwar movement, the struggle for black liberation, the labor movement, etc.

A trade union panel at the convention discussed the fissures and

openings appearing in the union movement, which give promise of leading toward the formation of a class-struggle left wing in the unions.

The discussion on the black struggle centered around the resolution, "The Case for an Independent Black Political Party." The report, given by Clifton DeBerry, SWP candidate for President in 1964, and the discussion from the floor covered, in addition, a general appraisal of the present level of the struggle.

The uprisings in the black communities over the summer, DeBerry said, were a further confirmation of the potential power that resides in the black masses, and an indication of their increasing willingness to fight for full freedom. They also indicate the deepening of black nationalist consciousness, which is becoming an important revolutionary force.

### Need for Black Party

The chief obstacle to the struggle remains the lack of an independent black political party to organize the black masses to struggle politically on all levels and by any means necessary. The lack of such a party hamstringing the black masses and keeps them politically subordinated and subservient to the parties of the capitalist ruling class, which is responsible for the perpetuation of racism.

The report on the antiwar movement was presented by Lew Jones, national director of antiwar work for the party. He outlined the growth and development of the movement, and the important role the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance have played in the movement from

its inception. Jones concluded that opposition to the war is both increasing in intensity and broadening in scope among the population as a whole.

In extending fraternal greetings to the convention from the Young Socialist Alliance, Mary Alice Waters, national secretary of the YSA, discussed the progress of the youth organization. The YSA is an independent organization in general political solidarity with the SWP.

She said the YSA had experienced an important growth in the past year, and is presently the largest of the socialist youth organizations in the U.S.

### Growth

Edward Shaw, national organization secretary of the SWP, presented the organizational report. The report itself reflected the generally more favorable climate in which the party is operating. There has been an increase in activity, recruitment, and financial stability in the party as a whole and in the branches. Especially important has been the recruitment of young people to the party, which has helped put the party in good shape to press forward and take advantage of the many opportunities now before it.

The last item on the agenda was the election of the new national committee, which is responsible for leading the party between conventions, based on the decisions reached at the convention. The national committee met after the convention and re-elected James P. Cannon, national chairman; Farrell Dobbs, national secretary; and Edward Shaw, national organization secretary.

# 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.]

## Vets in Washington

New York, N.Y.  
A significant aspect of the October 21 demonstration in Washington, which you did not include in your coverage, was the role played by U.S. military veterans opposed to the war in Vietnam.

About 2,000 vets of Vietnam, Korea, and World Wars I and II, with their families, made up one of the larger contingents near the front of the march from the Lincoln Memorial.

A number of the antiwar vets handed out copies of *Veterans Stars and Stripes for Peace*, the new monthly newspaper published by more than 20 vets' groups opposed to the war, located in cities throughout the country. [See picture below — ERROR] The paper has a national circulation of 150,000.

When the front rank of marching vets was stopped by a line of MPs near the Pentagon grounds, the vets responded by trying to give them the paper and discuss the war. Many of the GIs were thrown off pace by this approach from vets and didn't know how to react. The photo I am enclosing dramatically captures this "confrontation."

Antiwar activists should not treat GIs as "murderers" or "hired killers," and taunt them, but should use every opportunity to discuss the war with them as potential allies in the movement to end the war.

In every city there are innumerable opportunities to meet GIs and discuss the war: at bus and train depots, in busy downtown areas on weekends and holidays, at recruiting stations and induction centers, near military camps, and at other places where off-duty GIs congregate.

Bundle orders of *Vets Stars and Stripes* for local distribution can be had for \$15 per 1,000 or \$3 per 100. Individual subscriptions are \$5 for the duration of the war. Make checks payable to VS&SP, P.O. Box 4598, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

**Ron Wolin**  
N.Y. Regional Editor  
*Vets Stars and Stripes*

## Bloomington Revisited

New York, N.Y.  
I have noticed that in the past few weeks there have been several articles in *The Militant* concerning the struggles going on at various colleges and universities, but I did not see any mention of the events at Indiana University. As the editor probably knows well, not too long ago Indiana University was the scene of a modern-day witch-hunt, Hoosier style. For three years following the unfortunate instance in which the Young Socialist Alliance played a leading role along with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the most "radical" student groups were the Collegiate Young Democrats and the NAACP.

In 1965 an embryonic Students for a Democratic Society chapter appeared and succeeded in capturing the two town seats on the Student Senate, and finally last spring, in conjunction with a liberal campus political party, to elect the first SDS chairman to the position of student body president.

As an undergraduate at Indiana University and an active participant in what radical action existed, I was active in the struggle to win people to the Left. After two years in SDS, I found myself very disillusioned with any future prospects of organizing any more than the average 100 people (out of a student body of 27,000) and left upon graduation, wishing my friends on the Left the best of luck. My first shock came when I attended the Washington march on October 21 and discovered that 300 persons had made the long and costly bus trip from Bloomington to Washington.

About ten days later I received my second pleasant surprise when friends in Bloomington informed me that a large group of students had assembled at the mammoth Business building to protest the presence of recruiters from Dow Chemical Company and 40, including several coeds, were arrested

and had to be forcibly removed from the building.

The next day Dean Rusk spoke in the University auditorium, following an "impressive" list of speakers which the president of the University (the former Secretary of the Army under John Kennedy and the first major official to leave after the Bay of Pigs) had invited to the University. (In the four years that I spent there George Wallace, Maxwell Taylor, Louis Hershey, and Hubert Humphrey appeared in University convocations.) A coalition made of the Independent Committee against the War in Vietnam, SDS and the DuBois Club managed to make Rusk's speech very difficult, and though they did not manage to disrupt it entirely, it went much less smoothly than it could have.

In view of the fact that, with the exception perhaps of some of the Southern state universities, Indiana University is one of the most conservative if not reactionary universities in the country, I feel that these events are most encouraging and should be related to those of us in other sections of the country who share the feelings of the small, but vocal and active Left in Bloomington, Indiana.

P.P.

## A Mississippi Election

Sunflower, Miss.  
We lost the Nov. 7 election. Mrs. Thelma Barry ran for justice of the peace; Mr. Clover Green for constable; and Otis Brown Jr. for supervisor, in district 2 of Sun-

flower County. In this election we learned that, if we are going to win an election in districts or the county, we will have to find a better way to make the people on the plantation feel that we are the ones who caused some of the changes that have been made and are the only ones who want to see more changes made.

The white man has told them that if we were elected we would not have any money to carry on the work and that we are a group of communists trying to take over the country.

They also told the people who live on the plantations if they vote for us and we win they better not let them see them. Some of the people in town were told the same thing, so some of them did not vote at all.

We have finally won the right to poll-watch inside the polling place. On entering the polling place two of our poll-watchers demanded that they be able to sit by the booths, instead of by the door where they let us sit, so we could hear what assistants might tell voters; but an official lost his temper promising to kick us all out if we didn't sit where we were told. So, we took seats by the door with our list of all registered voters in the Sunflower precinct.

## Thought for the Week

"In Paris, officials and bankers took the view that the McNamara shift was one more indication that 'rational views within the administration are losing out.'" — *New York Times*, Nov. 29.

## Weekly Calendar

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

### BOSTON

**THE DANGERS OF DRUG USE.**  
Speaker: Prof. Jerome Lettvin, Prof. of biology at MIT. Friday, Dec. 8, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave., Hall 307. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

### CHICAGO

**WHAT THE VIETNAM WAR MEANS FOR THE AFRO-AMERICAN.** Speaker: Henry Austin, of the Deacons of Defense of Bogalusa, La., Friday, Dec. 8, 8 p.m. 302 S. Canal St. Contrib. 75 cents. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

### LOS ANGELES

**MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CHE GUEVARA.** Speakers: Tim Harding, USLA Justice Committee; Dale Johnson, North American Congress on Latin America; Leo Lusetti, Socialist Workers Party. Friday, Dec. 8, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. Fourth St. Donation. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

### NEW YORK

**IS THE RESSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1917 SIGNIFICANT FOR THE BLACK STRUGGLES OF TODAY?** Speaker: Judy Watts, national committee, Young Socialist Alliance. Friday, Dec. 8, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway (near 18th St.), donation \$1. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

**RALPH SCHOENMAN**, recently expelled from Bolivia after three months there as an investigator for the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, will speak on **Revolution and Counterinsurgency in Bolivia — The Case of Regis Debray**. Monday, Dec. 11, 8 p.m. Horace Mann Hall, Teachers College, Columbia University, 120th St. and Broadway. Contrib. 50c. A usp. Students for a Democratic Society, Young Socialist Alliance, North American Congress on Latin America, and the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners.

## It Was Reported in the Press

**Peace Plan** — The U.S. should offer cash bounties to encourage Saigon troops to kill more guerrillas, says Maj. Gen. Louis Burkhalter, a retired Iowa National Guard commander. "The Vietnamese haven't been willing to a sufficient degree to exterminate the scourge of their country for freedom's sake alone," the general explained. "Something more tangible may be more effective in motivating them." We believe such a scheme could well end the war. Imbued with the spirit of our individual incentive system, they'd start hunting each other and their advisers.

**Second-Hand View** — Testifying before the California Superior Court as to the virtues of capital punishment, Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin was asked if he considered such punishment cruel or unusual. "Based on my personal experience as a police officer, I would say it is not," the

chief replied. Just to make sure, maybe he would like to try it, even if only once.

**False Alarm** — On reading a headline in the *Los Angeles Times* that said, "Reagan Accepts Offer for Hospital Evaluation," we thought he had agreed to accept the diagnosis of a psychiatrist. But the article merely reported he had agreed to an "independent" study of scandalous conditions in state mental hospitals by the California branch of the American Medical Association.

**Gift Department** — If you have been wondering where you could find a plastic elephant foot wine cooler (that can also double as a waste basket), packed with four "unforgettable accounts of 19th century African safaris," seek no more. We are happy to announce that our buying service has located this rare item, designed "to console an outdoor man when he

can't get away from the city," at Abercrombie & Fitch in New York — and at a real bargain price of \$80.08.

**Imperialist** — Gen. Westmoreland is so used to meddling in other people's affairs, he couldn't refrain from sticking his nose into the clique struggle going on inside the Marines over who will be the Marine commandant. The *New York Times* reports that senior Marine officers regard that "as not only a breach of military etiquette but also as the grossest impertinence."

**Inside Information** — Explaining the unprecedented wave of gold-purchasing last week, International Monetary Fund managing director Pierre-Paul Schweitzer said it was "an individual psychological reaction by people who hold dollars and would rather hold gold."

—Harry Ring



Photo by Charles Lerrigo

**AT PENTAGON.** Members of Veterans for Peace pass out copies of their newspaper to troops at Oct. 21 demonstration.

## FOR NEW READERS

If you are a new reader and would like to get better acquainted, you may obtain a special four-month introductory subscription by sending this coupon and \$1 to

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# Boutelle Ends Southern Tour With Talks at Tenn. Colleges

By Derrick Morrison

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party nominee for Vice President, concluded his second Southern speaking tour with a four-day stop in Nashville.

Upon arriving here Nov. 18, Boutelle addressed about 80 people, mostly white, at the Marketplace, a coffeehouse near Vanderbilt University. Although some in the audience, disturbed by the militancy of the speech, rose and left, most were sympathetic to the black candidate.

For the next two days Boutelle met with some of the black nationalists and white radicals in Nashville.

On Nov. 21, Boutelle addressed groups of students at Tennessee A & I, Peabody College, and Fisk University.

In the morning the SWP candidate talked to a political science class at Tennessee A & I, a black campus where the students fought a police invasion last April.

At Peabody, a predominantly white college, Paul spoke to about 20 students at a luncheon. Most of the students were affiliated with the Peabody Social Action Committee, the antiwar group on campus. The question and answer period centered around how American society could be changed, and the differences among the groups on the left.

The major meeting took place that night at Fisk, a black campus. The meeting was sponsored by Operation Think, and featured a panel discussion. Panelists included Boutelle, Joyce Brown of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and a representative from the Southern Students Organizing Committee. The three speakers presented their views on



Paul Boutelle

the war in Vietnam, the black struggle, and other problems facing the American people. About 50 students attended.

The presentations of the panelists were followed by a spirited discussion period. Most of the questions were directed to Boutelle, and concerned his candidacy for Vice President and the racial and class nature of the black revolution.

Before coming to Nashville, Boutelle addressed about 100 students of Kentucky State College at a meeting of the Afro-American Cultural Organization. (Kentucky State is a black campus of 1,200 students in Frankfort.)

Just prior to the meeting, Boutelle met with Dr. Carl Hill, president of the college. Dr. Hill recalled reading in the *Lexington Herald* that Boutelle had advocated the overthrow of the govern-

ment during his talk at the University of Kentucky the night before. Paul explained to Dr. Hill that the newspaper article had misquoted and distorted the content of his speech. The phrase about overthrowing the government had come from a speech made by Abraham Lincoln, which Boutelle had quoted in his talk. To relieve his apprehension, the leaders of the AACO invited Dr. Hill to the meeting, and the invitation was accepted.

Initiated on the basis of studying the past and present culture of Afro-Americans, the newly formed AACO is engaged in studying art, history, music, and literature. It has a committee set up for each area.

Leonard Brown, chairman of the music committee, introduced Boutelle, who began his talk with a tape recording of a speech that his 12-year-old son Darryl had given at a Harlem antiwar rally earlier in the year. He then launched into a discussion of the nature of U.S. imperialism and the socialist alternative.

Boutelle spoke for about 20 minutes, after which the floor was opened for questions. Most of these revolved around the consequences of an immediate withdrawal of troops from Vietnam and other places around the globe. At the close of the meeting, President Hill commented that he had enjoyed the talk.

The night before (Nov. 16), Boutelle spoke to about 70 students from the University of Kentucky, at the Nexus coffeehouse in Lexington. This was the meeting referred to by Dr. Hill, which the *Lexington Herald* had incorrectly reported.

## Vote of SWP In New Jersey

NEWARK — Joseph Carroll, Socialist Workers Party candidate for state senator from Essex County, N.J., received 1,507 votes in the Nov. 7 election.

Carroll ran against four capitalist party candidates. In addition to Republican and Democratic candidates, the Conservatives fielded two contenders (evidently reflecting a split in their ranks.)

# SWP Convention

By Barry Sheppard

NEW YORK — Over 350 delegates and observers gathered here recently for the 22nd national convention of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). In four days of intensive discussion, the convention charted the general perspective the party will follow in the coming period.

The rebirth of radicalism in the U.S. was indicated by the high percentage of young people among the delegations from SWP branches across the country. This was also the largest convention of the party in over 15 years.

The delegates were elected by the membership in each branch of the party, after four months of discussion, both written and on the floor of party branches, on the political situation and tasks facing the party. In this article we can only indicate the rich substance of the reports, resolutions and discussion at the convention, but the full texts of the major resolutions and reports passed by

# N.Y. Antiwar Comm., ACLU, Send Protests On Nov. 14 Brutality

NEW YORK — The New York Civil Liberties Union and the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee have strongly protested the unwarranted brutality of police at the Nov. 14 demonstration here during a visit by Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Letters from both organizations, accompanied by statements of 15 witnesses, were sent to Mayor Lindsay Nov. 22.

Alan H. Levine and Burt Neuborne, staff counsel for the Civil Liberties Union, declared for the organization: "Although there was provocative behavior by some of the demonstrators . . . there is no conceivable justification for the violence and indiscriminate retaliation by the police against the many demonstrators who stood in an orderly and peaceable manner behind police barricades."

Norma Becker, writing for the Parade Committee, asked that the Mayor agree to meet with a delegation, including Dr. Benjamin Spock, other antiwar leaders, and Alan Levine for the New York CLU. Mrs. Becker stressed concern with "the problem of preventing violence at future antiwar demonstrations in New York City." In particular, she said, "It is vital that this meeting be held prior to the 'Stop the Draft Week' demonstrations scheduled for Dec. 4-8."

## Parade Committee

In a separate press release the Parade Committee condemned "the complete suppression of constitutional rights and the unnecessary and sadistic use of violence by the New York City police at the Hilton Hotel on Nov. 14." The Parade Committee, a coalition of 150 antiwar groups, was responsible for organizing the demonstration, which drew over 6,000 people to protest the war and Dean Rusk.

They described the provocative and hostile actions of the police as the demonstration began:

"It was obvious to those of us who arrived at the site early that the police had been briefed and were planning to use suppressive tactics on the demonstration . . . We got a complete runaround when seeking to set up the hitherto normal communication between

coordinators of the demonstration and the police . . .

"By 6:30 p.m. the police had completely sealed off the whole area from Fifth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, and 55th Street to 51st Street. No demonstrators were allowed in . . . This was a complete suppression of our right to peacefully protest and leaflet.

"Within the sealed-off area, demonstrators were crammed between barricades, and the police permitted no communication between sections by our marshals. Demonstrators were unable to move and felt trapped and vulnerable. Our marshals, who are trained to deal with potentially provocative situations, were unable to enter these areas to provide leadership."

## Witnesses

The statements submitted to the Mayor by witnesses of the brutality of the police attack that followed are an irrefutable indictment of the cops.

Nathan Weber saw "a New York police officer — badge number 23337 — without provocation jump out of line, grab a young man by his hair, yank him backwards to the ground and crack his head on the concrete."

Laird Cummings declared: "I was standing in the crowd on the southeast corner of 54th Street and Sixth Avenue . . . At approximately 6:30 p.m. police came across the barricades, both from Sixth Avenue and 54th Street, with their clubs swinging . . . Two policemen grabbed me and started to shove me toward 54th Street. I tried to shake them off. One of them hit me with his nightstick, beating me to the ground . . . They hit me in the head, stomach, groin, shoulders, and legs. Every time I attempted to get up they hit me again until eventually I was able to crawl away."

Thomas Marshall Smith was with his wife at the corner of 53rd Street and Sixth Avenue, across from the Hilton Hotel. When police attacked there, he testified, "I was clubbed on the head by a policeman . . . I was bleeding profusely from the head wound, blood was running down my cheeks, my shirt was splattered

(Continued on Page 3)

# Floyd Nichols Speaks In Defense of TSU 5

Floyd Nichols of the "TSU Five" has been touring the country speaking on his case. He is one of five students at Texas Southern University in Houston who were charged with the death of an officer during a police attack on a student dormitory last May 16. The trial, which was set for Nov. 27, has been recently postponed.

Over a hundred people heard Nichols speak at the New York Militant Labor Forum on Nov. 24. A collection of \$116 was taken to aid the defense. Also speaking at the forum was Charles P. Howard, columnist for the *Baltimore Afro-American*, *Muhammad Speaks*, and other publications. His topic was "Black Freedom in Cuba — As I Saw It."

While in New York Floyd Nichols also spoke at Columbia University and gave several interviews.

The tour began with a stop at Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Ala., where Nichols spoke to a meeting of 75 called by the Student Government Association. From there he went to Hampton Institute in Hampton, Va., where he addressed a meeting sponsored by an organization called Afro-American Collegiate Togetherness.

Nichols spoke four times in Boston. A meeting at the Roxbury YMCA was packed. He spoke twice at Harvard and once at Boston University.

If you want to learn more about the case or to send a contribution to the defense committee, write to: TSU Defense Fund, Stanley Wright, P.O. Box 21085, Houston, Texas 77026.

Letters of protest against this frame-up can be sent to Mayor Louis Welch, City Hall, 900 Brazos, Houston, Texas, or to the City Council at the same address.



Floyd Nichols

The fact that "no effective countermeasures" to Washington's aggression in Vietnam "were instituted by either the Soviet or Chinese bureaucracies" has led to the present dangerous situation in Vietnam, Hansen pointed out. He described the treacherous policies not only of the Kremlin and Peking, but also of the social democrats and trade union bureaucrats in relation to Vietnam, especially British Labor Party leader Harold Wilson's subservience to Washington.

In sharp contrast has been the position of the Cuban leadership. "We very early came to the conclusion," Hansen said, "that the Cuban leadership represented something new . . . we were convinced that it marked the beginning of a new important phenomenon — the rise of a genuinely revolutionary-minded generation free from the blight of Stalinism . . . The way the Cuban leaders have acted in response to the war in

(Continued on Page 6)