**Our 40th anniversary in the fight for socialism**

Plans are mapped for an expansion drive

By George Novack

This autumn marks the 40th anniversary of our paper, which is published, as the masthead proclaims, "in the interests of the working people," and which is dedicated to the goal of a socialist America.

The founding and subsequent history of *The Militant* is inseparably linked with a key historic chapter in the fight to build a mass revolutionary socialist party in the U.S. and in the world. Forty years ago, on Oct. 27, 1928, James P. Cannon, Martin Abern and Max Shachtman were declared expelled from the Communist Party for their opposition to Stalinism and for their continuing adherence to revolutionary Marxism and workers' democracy as defended by the international Communist Left Opposition initiated by Leon Trotsky.

Nineteen days after their expulsion, these three men launched *The Militant*.

We propose to celebrate this occasion by initiating plans for an improved, expanded paper and by a financial drive to make such an improved paper possible.

A national campaign is being undertaken under the auspices of The Militant 40th Anniversary Political Committee to raise $40,000 from readers and supporters of the paper—$1,000 for every year of *The Militant*. The campaign will extend for 11 weeks from Oct. 1 to Dec. 15.

We are appealing for contributions to this fund from all of those

(Continued on page 6)

**NEW YORK, Sept. 26—*A demonstration to support the right of free speech for GIs and in defense of Spc. Allen Myers and Pfc. Walter Kos has been set for Saturday, Oct. 5, at Ft. Dix, New Jersey. The demonstration is sponsored by the New York and Philadelphia Student Mobilization Committees as part of nationwide drive to defend the rights of GIs to oppose the war.**

Myers and Kos face court-martial next week for distributing antiwar material on their bases, a blatant violation of their constitutional rights. Their records of performance as soldiers have not been challenged.

Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate, stated today that he will attend the trial of Allen Myers at Ft. Dix, which is set for Tuesday, Oct. 1. "Allen is a supporter of my campaigns," Halstead declared. "I also intend to distribute campaign leaflets to other soldiers on the base while I am there."

Walter Kos is stationed at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina. He was initially told that his court-martial would occur Sept. 28. In a last minute decision, the base informed him that they had postponed the trial date to sometime in the following week and that they were completely revamping their case against him.

This is typical of the army's attempt to intimidate antiwar GIs. On Aug. 20, Kos received a written order not to distribute any publications not authorized by the military officials. Then on the morning of Sept. 8, as Kos stood outside the mess hall, a sergeant asked him for the copy of Vietnam GI he was holding. Kos handed him the antiwar newspaper.

This was construed as a violation of the totally unconstitutional order he had received a few days before—a blatant frame-up.

Since Sept. 12, Kos has been confined to company area pending court-martial. No formal charges have been made against him.

Both Myers and Kos are members of the Young Socialist Alliance and were when they were drafted. They have made no secret of their opposition to the war. They have simply attempted to exercise their First Amendment right to distribute political material.

Allen Myers' "crime" was passing out an antiwar leaflet at a base theater during his off-duty hours. On Aug. 19 he was arrested for helping to distribute a leaflet put out by the Philadelphia Student Mobilization Committee entitled "Support Our Men in Vietnam—Not Those Who Send Them There: Bring the GIs Home Now."

Myers' and Kos' cases are being supported by the newly formed GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee, Box 355, Old Chelsea Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10011. The committee is helping to publicize the facts of the cases and to raise money for legal defense.

Michael Kennedy of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is the attorney for Allen Myers' defense. Kos' attorney is Rowland Watts of the Workers Defense League.

By Jon Britton

NEW YORK—In a patently illegal move to deprive the Socialist Workers Party of its electoral rights, the New York Secretary of State, John P. Lomenzo, has ruled the SWP presidential ticket off the New York machine ballot. The SWP's challenge to this arbitrary ruling is slated to be heard by the state supreme court on Fri., Sept. 27.

The pretext used by Lomenzo to reject the Socialist Workers Party's ballot bid was the fact that the SWP nominating petition lists 10 presidential electors instead of a full slate of 43. In contradiction to his own ruling, Lomenzo acknowledged in his letter of notification that the SWP had complied with the requirements of the election law.

There is absolutely nothing in New York election law requiring that independent parties seeking ballot status name a full slate of 43 presidential electors. The SWP has filed for ballot status with a partial slate of 10 presidential electors instead of a full slate of 43. In contradiction to his own ruling, Lomenzo acknowledged in his letter of notification that the SWP had complied with the requirements of the election law.

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MEXICO

The students are very far from being intimidated by the public power, there will be a continuous, ever more determined by the circumstances that may occur, in order to obtain all of the demands expressed in our petition. The students again have won the right to be in the streets.

In the face of an ever more reactionary and discredited opposition, the struggle of Mexican students appeared on September 21 in the streets and the press. It presents a real subversion of the constitution — and this attack has received immediately a democratic and energetic response. The participation of Mexican students is based upon the fact that they are the main driving force of the movement. Therefore, even if they do not have it because they are citizens of white America, Our commitment will be simple to point out the facts, the reality of the black experience in this country, and their part in the black colony, in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate. The plebiscite is for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

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Mexican students clash with cops

BAYONETS READY. Mexican troops line up student demonstrators during July actions.

MEXICO CITY—The Mexican government yesterday ordered the Army to clear demonstrators out of the National University campus. The students have been occupying the campus since early this month and have released a list of six demands, including the removal of the rector of the university, the de facto President, as well as the right to have their own student organization. The government has given the students until today to vacate the campus.

The students have been protesting against the draft, which they see as a violation of their rights and a threat to their education. They have also been calling for the release of political prisoners, including many of their own members who have been arrested for their participation in the protests.

The government has been under increasing pressure from the students, who have been staging daily demonstrations and occupation of the campus. The government has tried to negotiate with the students, but so far, no progress has been made.

Meanwhile, the protests have spread to other parts of the country, with students in other cities also engaging in similar actions. The government has warned that it will use force if the students do not vacate the campus by today's deadline.

The situation remains tense as the deadline approaches, with the government and the students both determined to see their goals realized.
**ERNET MANDEL: A pause in the heated debate at NYU meeting of international student conference.**

By Dick Roberts

NEW YORK: "You must say as a general rule," Ernest Mandel declared last night, "that there are no good theoreticians if they are not capable of participating in action, and that there are no good organizers if they are incapable of stimulating and producing and strengthening and building theory.

This central theme dominated a fast-moving lecture and over two hours of discussion by the noted Belgian Marxist econom- 1st. Mandel was making a special appearance at the Columbia Revolutionary Student Movements, sponsored in New York this week by the Colum- bia University Students for a Democratic Society.

The main foreign invited speaker at the Socialist Scholars Conference at Rutgers University two weeks ago, Mandel is presently making a lecture tour of U.S. and Canadian campuses.

"It was struck during the Socialist Scholars Conference and in various other gatherings in the U.S.," Mandel told the assembly, "that you had this kind of dialogue of the dead, in which one part of the audience will say it is only necessary to start action, immediate action, anything else is bad.

"The other part will say, you can't start action, before you act you must know what to do, so don't act, sit down, study, write books (he was interrupted by applause here) and when the obvious answer, the answer that is always given through historical experience, is that you cannot do one without the other."

Mandel emphasized that this was the central lesson that European student movements had learned in the course of the last sixty months to a year, beginning with much the same kind of debate, and limiting themselves purely to university reform, the French, German and Italian movements 'spilled over into more general social and political problems.'

They are beginning "to make a theoretical analysis of the nature of imperialism. This brought the more conscious students to the problem where Marxists start: the analysis of the world capitalist system." A second major lesson is also being learned according to Mandel, the necessity of building a revolutionary party. He gave two reasons: the lesser, but nonetheless important, was that the discussion "dissipated" on campus for a limited period of time.

A revolutionary organization that combines students and nonsstudents is necessary to preserve revolutionary continuity. Mandel pointed out how a number of formerly militant students of the German SSI (Socialist Student Federation) had become inactive once they graduated from college and were absorbed in 'liberal, reformist, anti-revolutionary organizations.'

More important, however, Mandel declared, 'Outside of such an organization, a revolutionary party, you cannot achieve any permanent unity of action with the industrial working class in the broadest sense of the word, and I remain convinced that without the action of the working class you will never build a really conscious bourgeois society, to really construct a socialist society.'

Mandel insisted that American revolutionists pay the utmost attention to 'linking up with your workers. One of the results of the technological revolution is that it does not prepare the young workers in time for the roles that even in bourgeois terms they must be prepared for.'

"Any idea of reintroducing with-in the revolutionary movement, within the social movement, this basic division of labor between manual labor and intellectual labor, between the industry which does the dirty job and the elite which does the thinking, is profoundly unsocialist and goes against one of the main, goals of the socialist movement, which is precisely to achieve the withering away of the division of labor between manual and intellectual labor."

The Belgian Trotskyist ended his talk by stressing the importance of internationalism and making concrete proposals to 'get our class and its audacity of the Mexican students who have in a few days time fundamentally changed the political situation in that country and torn away the mask of false democracy with which the Mexican government was ready to accept millions of visitors to the Olympic Games."

"We must think about our comrades in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia who have led great struggles this year, who have shown that their fight for socialist democracy is a fight which is absolutely parallel to our struggle against capitalism and imperialism in the West, a fight with the same goal, and we will not let either Stalinist or imperialist reaction misrepresent this fight as one which somehow is pro-imperialist or pro-bourgeois — which it is to no extent whatsoever."

Finally, Mandel called for American support to the Oct. 21-27 international days of protest against the Vietnam war, proposed by various Japanese antiwar movements, by the British Revolutionary Socialist Student Federation at the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, and by the Student Mobilization Campaign of the Socialist Students for a Democratic Society.

This call for international solidarity was enthusiastically applauded as had been many of Mandel's points during the evening. The discussion which followed covered a wide variety of questions, many of them far afield from the basic subject.

Mandel was asked whether he favored a Leninist party, and if so, why. Answering in the affirmative, Mandel pointed out that Lenin's revolutionary conceptions have nothing in common with the Stalinist model of the Soviet party and state. Leninism does not mean "the struggle for a one-party system; it does not mean you want a new form of social organization where power rests with the party; it means power rests in the mass of the producers organized in workers' councils... it does not mean the absence of workers' democracy; it does not mean the absence of free press, of free speech and of free organization for unity of theory and action.

"I would call upon you to participate in a big worldwide movement... a solidarity with the Vietnamese revolution... in which hundreds of thousands of workers and young workers and young revolutionaries, will fight together at the same moment on a worldwide scale. A resolution to support French students victimized by de Gaulle's regime never got to a vote."

In spite of the chaos, much of the discussion focused on the key question of what type of program and organization needed by the revolutionary movement. It reflected a debate about the role of the above mentioned Marxist theories and organizational concepts.

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**European revolutions attract Columbia student conference**

By Paula Reiners

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 - Students from eight European and North American countries held discussions on the international student movement at Columbia and New York Universities this week. The "International Assembly of Revolutionary Student Movements" was sponsored by the Colum- bia Students for a Democratic Society.

Participants came from Italy, Germany, France, Britain, Mexico and Canada, as well as this country. High point of the conference was the appearance of Ernest Mandel, the Belgian Marxist economist, at a packed meeting Sept. 21.

Mandel's talk on the necessity of the unity of theory and action in revolutionary struggle has stimulated considerable thought and debate on the Columbia campus.

The conference offered an opportunity for representatives of different student movements to "analyze the progress which the struggle movements are making and how their strengths might be joined toward the goal of international revolution," the sponsors of the meeting declared.

But with few exceptions, the lack of planning and political clarity in the discussions resulted in losing much of the opportunity. The conference proceeded in a chaotic and haphazard fashion. Rooms were notched down in advance and publicity was poor. Flimsy sessions and small discussion groups often gave way to random and sim- pleness talk.

Many of the invited foreign students came away with the belief that the purpose of the conference was not as on an advanced a level of understanding. Students from the German SDS [Socialist Student Federation] and the outlawed French FCR [Front Communist et Républicain] were left baffled at times themselves at one point attempting to teach students how to organize a disciplined and disciplined combat vanguard of students. A result is to support French students victimized by de Gaulle's regime never got to a vote.

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French students plan fall actions

By Fred Halstead

Fred Halstead, a Socialist Worker party candidate for President, and Barry Sheppard, editor of The Militant, have just returned to the United States from a world-political tour. The following account of the current stage of the French student movement was written by Fred Halstead while he was in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 11 — There are some obvious superficial changes here since the May revolt. For one thing the bulldozed streets in the Latin Quarter have been paved with asphalt, and in the same area the garrets around the tree trunks have been removed, because rockbattles and grates were used on the barricades. Typically of the police mind: Remove a few material symbols of the rebellion, and maybe the revolution will go away.

But it hasn't. The first thing I noticed was young people on the streets selling copies of Action, a paper of the student revolt. The headline said: "General meaning of the Gauls. Here We Are."" 

Vacations are just coming to an end, and a few of the faculties (departments) of the University of Paris are beginning to open up. The Sorbonne, which is the faculty of letters, doesn't start until October.

The first test of whether the revolutionary temper is still present is now going on. It began over two issues — the examinations and the right of students to "dossiers" or record of studies, and political rights. On both the authorities have had a hard time, and the students have begun to break through.

As each faculty opens, the first thing it does is to hold the examinations which were cancelled at the end of the last term because of the May revolution. But these examinations were one of the things the students were fighting to get rid of. They are old-fashioned examinations which are used to try to keep the student population down by arbitrarily barring from school certain percentages through the device of keeping off the bottom section of the mathematical curve of the test scores.

The students have been demanding an end to this and they say that students should be imprisoned or failed on their "dossier" or record of work throughout the school year.

Just as this confrontation unfolds is reflected a new mood of the entire situation in the country. One lesson that a lot of students have pretty well absorbed is that the students can't make the revolution alone. The general approach — widely accepted among student militants — is to avoid a showdown, all-out fight at this stage, but to mobilize the students in various stages of attempts at deeper involvement and organization and the connections with the working class.

Now as the students trickle back from vacations they are very conscious that there is still no complicated organization of massive action is really possible. But they are bit their right with the examinations question and must react. The Action Committee of the first school met shortly before examinations began this week. They first decided to boycott the exams, but this was worked only partially the first day.

The cops swarmed outside the school, discouraging pickets, and it was difficult to decide who was allowed in. If a boycott was not very complete, of course, it can mean the elimination of work from school which students must take the tests. So, another tactic appeared — to show the examinations to be the farce they really are, to fight the examinations, but with open books, sharing answers, and passing out copies of answers obtained from sympathetic professors — in the hallways and on the streets.

The authorities panicked. The exam halls and the schools generally with all sorts of plainclothesmen. Inasmuch as the regular police have not been too reliable for this sort of thing since May, a lot of police-cop was specialized, their job was to hire thugs recruited hastily from the ranks of the working class.

These "ushers" and "disguised ones" were completely thrown by the open book tactic. Thus far they have failed to get any legislation passed in the National Assembly. If a few days ago the examinations were to be conducted anyway, and while they were, the examination supervisors, all students, they all accomplished was to create a nationwide scandal. After a few days of examination scandal, newspapers are now running stories poking fun of the new "dossiers," the "black list," and a much more intimate knowledge of judo than of academic matters.

Since May-June of last year, the students have also taken great pains to remove the many posters and slogans of the revolution which covered the walls of Paris, particularly around the Latin Quarter. And they succeeded. When I arrived last week hardly a slogan remained. But around the examination halls the posters have begun to appear again.

Carrying out this activity and putting up the posters is just one example of the students' activity. There is still police repression and harassment. Sometimes-inchmen of Action or pickets are arrested on the spot, or interrogated for hours. Police can hold anyone illegally for up to 48 hours without even notifying relatives, for 10 days.

So it was quite a thrill to see just last night how neatly patrolmen allowed the Latin Quarter advertising a mass meeting at the Mutual. The poster had a picture of an "usher" with a big club standing over a row of students writing at their desks, their faces in big chains. There bore the names of the Action Committees at the faculties of medicine, economics, and science, the Sorbonne and Nanterre.

The issue of political freedom on campus which is so important, is more essential than that of the examinations — began to come to the fore around a meeting called for Sept. 8 by the Action Committee of the faculty of law to discuss the radio and television industry. To this meeting were invited a number of radio and TV personalities and journalists who have been fired by the ORTF (the government radio and TV system) in sympathy with the May revolution.

The dean of the law faculty announced that this afternoon's meeting would be available for this meeting because "outside speakers" had been invited. The emphasis on political freedom was thus revealed to be farce. The students explained that precisely what they meant by "trade-union and political rights" is the right to use the university as part of the political and trade-union life of the country, to actually participate in political movements and processes through the university and to invite trade unionists and workers there for discussions, common action and so on.

When the time for the meeting came, the police occupied the hall, the meeting had to be held in an open square near where some 600 students attended. There, tactics for dealing with the police and plainclothesmen's "dossiers" of the unrevolutionary the workers discussed and the concept of the "red uni­ versity" was discussed. Happend after being outlined by student leaders who had been members of the now outlawed Revolutionary Communist Youth (JCR) during the May events.

When I heard the "red university" dis­ cussed, it struck me as remarkably similar to some of the ideas of student strike leaders I met in Japan last month.

In brief, the idea is as follows. The student revolutionary organization is forced and reactionary role that the university is forced to play under the present system. They aspire to a true university of knowledge, training and culture for the mass of people. But they also recognize that a socialist university is impossible in a capital­ ist society. The university, then, must become a training ground for revolution to change the society.

This concept is now taking hold among the French students.

Halstead speaks about Gls at German SDS meeting

By Barry Sheppard

FRANKFURT, West Germany, Sept. 15 — Halstead, a Socialist Worker party candidate for President, addressed the national conference of the German Socialist Students Federation (JCR) here this weekend. Joe cooperative spirit of the SDS conference is being held at Goethe University here this weekend.

Halstead explained to the conference that the central purpose of our world trip was to go to the Soviet Union to tell the students there about the Socialist Workers anticommunist platform. He pointed out the importance of spreading revolutionary and antiauthoritarian ideas within the U.S. Army, and called upon the German-Czech students to aid in this effort among the U.S. troops stationed in Germany.

Strong applause greeted Halstead's ap­ peal to the students to help promote anti­war sentiment within the U.S. Army rather than simply urging individual soldiers to desert, indicating a shift in opinion among many of the German students, who have been engaged in the desertion campaign. The socialist students also discussed work within the German Army, where officers developing among soldiers who do not want to be used against strikers and demonstrators under West Germany's new political-state "Emergency Law.

Yesterday, a group of U.S. soldiers came to Goethe University to make inquiries with German students, whom they hoped, would agree to meet GIs stationed in Frankfurt and talk to them about the Vietnam war and other political problems. They succeeded in getting five GIs who were able to put them in touch with the German students. They also told us of a rock and roll concert to be held in Frankfurt last night, which would attract many GIs. They suggested that we meet the GIs there, and so I accompanied them to the concert.

They helped pass out 500 of Fred Hal­ steed's "Letter to American GIs," a com­ plete that explains Halstead's antiwar po­ sition. The "Letter" was well received by the GIs, and we told them they could meet Fred that night. After the concert, a group came over to Goethe University to discuss with Halstead.

LONDON MEETING. Fred Halstead addressed public meeting in London's Caxton Hall Sept. 18. Meeting was sponsored by the International Marxist group.

The students recognize that the university is still a place where student activists must be learned, and they can and should have no intention of interferring with it. But the facilities of the university, and considerable class time, must be available for direct revolutionary political activity, for political discussion and training and organization, not only of and by students, but of and by workers, both manual and intellectual.

Political freedom in the university is not to be confined to a kind of debating-society affair, but must be real, active participa­ tion in the political and trade-union life of the country and in the process of creating a revolution in the entire society. The uni­ versity must be a revolutionary training center and a center of agitation.

This concept is now taking hold among the French students.

In Latin Quarter. Poster shows student庶s brilliant guillotine and releasing blade labeled "examina­ tions."

Revolt in France

May-June 1968

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The High School Coalition held a press conference outside the offices of the board of education here on Sept. 19 to express their solidarity with the Ocean Hill-Brownsville governing board and to demand for community control of the schools in New York City. The announcement was a far cry from the plans the High School Coalition feels should be instituted into the public-education system:

1. We support the demand that a high school be built in Harlem instead of the State Building.
2. We demand that the Ocean Hill-Brownsville governing board be reinstated.
3. We want programs that are relevant to the students’ needs.

We demand students have a greater voice in their school administration.

We demand that the board of education hire more black and Puerto Rican teachers.

We demand that every student be guaranteed a decent education upon graduation from high school.

We demand that the coalition is an interracial coalition, but that black and Puerto Rican students identify more readily with the goals of the coalition.

Jamil would not give any figures on the number of Black Panthers in the community. But he did say the following: “The average age of the Black Panthers’ members is in its early twenties. If you don’t get community control you’re gonna see matches.”

For further information contact High School Coalition, 602 Columbus Ave., 874-4055; 1018 Lexen Ave., 605-1082.

An historic issue

In celebration of the fortieth anniversary of The Militant, a special facsimile issue of Volume I, Number 1 has been issued. Copies, on durable paper, are available at $1 each.

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(Continued from page 1)

(Continued from page 1)

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Militant’s 40th anniversary drive

readers who value the work our paper has done and is doing in truthfully reporting the facts about, and helping to organize, the revolutionary struggles of our times.

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Socialists gain place on Colorado ballot

DENVER, Colo. — The Colorado secretaries of the Socialist Workers Party, presidential candidates of the Socialist Workers Party will appear on the state ballot in November. They are running against the Democratic candidates in the U.S. House and Senate races.

Colorado Campaign Committee filed 569 signatures or registered voters; only 300 are required. Election laws require that each signer sign a statement, witnessed by a notary public, that he did not vote in the primary elections.

Antis war picketing greet Dean Rusk in Philadelphia

By Joel Abel

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25 — Tonight, Dean Rusk was greeted at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel by perhaps the noisiest and most enthusiastic antiwar demonstration yet to be assembled in Philadelphia.

On only one week’s notice, nearly 1,000 picketers showed up at the hotel shouting “Bring the troops home now.” “Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?” and “Hell no, we won’t go.”

The picketers mobilized by the Penn-Virginia Peace Committee, the Temple-Vietnam Committee, Veterans for Peace, Philadelphia Resistance, Philadelphia Student Mobilization Committee, and the Philadelphia Young Socialists for Haile and Boutelle were the youngest group of antiwar activists ever to demonstrate here.

The militant mood, youthfulness and newness to such activity of those present led veteran antiwar leaders to predict a really mammoth showing for the Oct. 21-27 week of solidarity with the GIs.

...Militant’s 40th anniversary drive

N.Y.C. high-school group backs community control

By Roland Lagrange

NEW YORK — The High School Coalition held a press conference outside the offices of the board of education here on Sept. 19 to express their solidarity with the Ocean Hill-Brownsville governing board and to demand for community control of the schools in New York City.

The announcement was a far cry from the plans the High School Coalition feels should be instituted into the public-education system:

1. We support the demand that a high school be built in Harlem instead of the State Building.
2. We demand that the Ocean Hill-Brownsville governing board be reinstated.
3. We want programs that are relevant to the students’ needs.
4. We demand students have a greater voice in their school administration.
5. We demand that the board of education hire more black and Puerto Rican teachers.
6. We demand that every student be guaranteed a decent education upon graduation from high school.

We demand the coalition is an interracial coalition, but that black and Puerto Rican students identify more readily with the goals of the coalition.

Jamil would not give any figures on the number of Black Panthers in the community. But he did say the following: “The average age of the Black Panthers’ members is in its early twenties. If you don’t get community control you’re gonna see matches.”

For further information contact High School Coalition, 602 Columbus Ave., 874-4055; 1018 Lexen Ave., 605-1082.

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(Continued from page 1)

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We are confident the full $40,000 can be secured by Dec. 15. With your help it will be raised. Be one of the first boosters of the fund. Use the coupon on this page for doing so.
Halstead blasts witch-hunt of Chicago demonstrators

By Brian Shannon

On Apr. 27, 1968, Fred Halstead was one of the main speakers at the antwar rally of 30,000 in San Francisco. His speech was well-received. Unfortunately, it was interrupted several times by applause and was given a standing ovation at the end. Subsequently published, the speech is one of the most successful Socialist Workers Party campaign items.

Now a 15-minute, 16mm sound movie, "Fred Halstead in San Francisco—April 27, 1968," has been produced and is available in an effective presentation the voice of an important radical. Redgates from Halstead's taped message from England, shots of the march through San Francisco, and the rally at the Civic Center plaza. It features the Socialist Workers party candidate presenting his case to a mixture of young, militant antwar demonstrators—presenting the revolutionary socialist view of history, the movement and on its relationship to the GIs. The movie can be rented for $25.50.

To purchase a copy of the film send $5.00 to the Socialist Workers party national campaign committee, 873 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10003.

On Oct. 6, 1968, the following is the schedule of the Halstead and Boutelle vs. Buckley debate across the country:

Sept. 30: Sacramento, Calif. KVE/KKE
Oct. 1: Madison, Wis. WLYT
Oct. 4: Washington, D.C. WTTG
Oct. 6: New York City WOR TV
Oct. 7: Chicago, Ill. WGN
Oct. 10: Charlotte, N.C. WBTV
Oct. 13: Detroit, Mich. WJBK
Oct. 17: Cincinnati, WCPO
Oct. 20: St. Louis, Mo. KSDK
Oct. 23: Los Angeles, Calif. KTLA
Oct. 24: Chicago, Ill. WLNS
Oct. 27: Dallas, Tex. KERA
Oct. 9: Newark, N.J. WNJS
Oct. 11: Cleveland, Ohio. WJW
Oct. 12: Boston, Mass. WRGB
Oct. 17: Erie, Pa. WQLN
Oct. 19: Fargo, N.D. KFME
Oct. 24: Jacksonville, Fla. WJCT
Oct. 26: St. Louis, Mo. KTVI
Oct. 27: Nashville, Tenn. WZTV
Oct. 28: Spokane, Wash. KSPS
Oct. 29: Des Moines, Iowa. WTVI
Nov. 1: Columbus, Ohio. WOSU
Nov. 2: Youngstown, Ohio. WYTV
Nov. 4: Minneapolis, Minn. W cumshot
Nov. 8: Tampa, Fla. WTVK
Dec. 1: Milwaukee, Wis. WIMM
Dec. 4: Jackson, Miss. WJTV
Dec. 12: Columbus, Ohio. WOSU
Dec. 18: Cleveland, Ohio. WJW
Dec. 19: Columbus, Ohio. WOSU
Dec. 22: Des Moines, Iowa. KDSB

Ohio socialists in anti-war campaign

By Jean Simon

Cleveland — The Socialist Workers Party in Ohio is running a witch-hunt campaign to reach the thousands of Ohioans who want an alternative to the capitalist war party and its war-state policies for dealing with social problems.

The first small demonstration of Socialist Workers party members of the Greater Cleveland area took place outside the home of Fred Halstead for President, Paul Freidheim for Vice President, Eric J. Reinhander for U.S. Senate, and David G. Wulp for Congress from the 23rd district.

In addition to speaking engagements by Wulp and Reinhander, active campaigning by Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle is reaching out to all sections of the state.

Highlight of the fall campaign will be the visit of presidential candidate Fred Halstead Oct. 11-13. He will speak at a campaign rally and dinner Friday night, Oct. 11, at Delta Sigma Theta's Sorority 806 Euclid Ave., and a state conference of Young Socialists for President and Vice President at Western Reserve University the next day.

The Ohio candidates on the SWP ticket, to be nominated at the state convention Oct. 11, have both been active campaigners all through the period before, during and after presidential elections.

Eric Reinhander, the Socialist Workers Candidate for U.S. Senate, is a native Ohioan. For a number of years he has been active in helping to distribute electricity to black communities, and as an organizer for the NAACP.

Born in Salem, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1924, he attended Bethany College in West Virginia and Western Reserve University in Cleveland. He was a combat infantryman in the Korean War and has been a state conference of the Cleveland area.

Dave Wulp

Party in the Cleveland area Peace Action Council, which has played a leading role in antwar activities in Northern Ohio. He is also a member of the University Circle Teach-In Committee at Case Western Reserve University, where he is employed as a computer programmer.

Recently Wulp and Reinhander issued statements demanding withdrawal of white police andht slayings in the Watts ghetto. He called for black control of the black communities, and for black control of the black community.

"Socialist" Party gives backhanded support to Hustling Hubert

NEW YORK — The nearly moribund Socialists in America has in effect supported Hubert Humphrey in his presidential campaign this year. While the party's national committee in a recent meeting here refrained from "officially endorsing" Humphrey, the "socialists" are "strongly supportive of what the time requires," they stated that there is no realistic alternative to his candidacy.

"Humphrey's victory is preferable to any other candidate, including Nixon, and no strategy of protest voted will seriously forward the progressive political trends," the NC resolution further stated.

The decision to support Humphrey is another step in the steady political degeneration of the party of Eugene V. Debs. The SP has not nominated its own presidential candidate since 1956, when Dwight D. Eisenhower won the White House. Since then, it has consistently supported the Democratic presidential nominees. In 1964 Norman Thomas, the party's best-known spokesman, stumped the country for Lyndon Johnson. Now, commenting on its support of Humphrey, the party's chairman, well-known poverty-expert Michael Harrington, stated, "We did not endorse President Johnson in 1964, because we were more enthusiastic about him than we are about Mr. Humphrey."

According to the Sept. 16 New York Times, Harrington said that whether or not SP leaders will actively campaign for Humphrey "would probably depend on whether he has established himself as a leader in the war of the 'new deal' against inflation and domestic issues in the remaining days before the presidential election."

It was small wonder that a 'socialist' party that was "enthusiastic about Johnson," would natively give public support to Humphrey in exchange for a few phony last-minute campaign promises, is in a state of drastic decline. In a period of deepening radicalization, the Socialist Party as an organization has played a role. Nevertheless, Michael Harrington was able to tell reporters with a straight face that the SP now has "under 10,000" members.
INTERVIEW WITH PHIL HUTCHINGS OF SNCC:
For a mass black revolution

By Derrick Morrison

The following interview with Phil Hutchings, national program secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was given to the New York in the second week of September.

Morrison: SNCC has called for the formation of a mass black revolutionary political party. Why is it that we black people need some kind of mass political party? What is the very long struggle for liberation in this country. It is important that black people have some kind of instrument which has 1) an ideology, 2) some type of methodology, 3) an apparatus or something which has to be done to overthrow this enemy, and 4) a membership that is built up using day-to-day struggles to bring people to see an alternative to what exists now.

We think it is very important that people see what change can do for them. People fear change, especially when they cannot understand it. This is the initial step to fit into the future be.

The political party that we envision does not fit into the competition between political parties in that it does not run in elections—or, at best, it displays a cavalier attitude toward elections. It is our position that the majority of things having to do with power and that deal with people's lives are never up for a political vote.

For instance, it is never possible to vote for the rule of the Party or the AT&T, or on how the whole economic portion of the country is run. People on the very lower level never have a chance to vote on who is in the police force, or how to get their water meter fixed if it is not in order. They are oppressed, or they vote on their wage

The philosophy of Defense Minister Hussy P. Newton of picking up the gun and beginning to organize in a very aggressive manner against the white power structure of around basic needs—such as the 10-point program. Kuron and Modzelewski state that this is a definite intensification of the struggle for black liberation.

As we see the Black Panther Party in the many communities where it is beginning to get a foothold, they begin to organize against their very necessary militias, in an educational sense, that begins to raise issues, that begins to raise the fact that we are无力 to be a united people. Violence and begins to show in many ways what the real ill of the present society are and how black people as a group will never fit into the mainstream of American political life.

We see the Black Panthers as the beginning of the kind of political party we're talking about. They're beginning to set up what are some of the necessary types of organization, especially around the question of self-defense. This is what the black community has to be able to understand before they can have a mass black revolutionary political party. We don't think the Black Panthers are the last stage.

Q: What role will united fronts, such as the one in Washington D.C., the Black Congress in Los Angeles, and united fronts that exist elsewhere, play in the building of a black party?

Q: What does the Black Panther Party fit into SNCC's view of the development of a black party?

A: The development of the Black Panther Party they propose following the strongest developments in the movement to date. The philosophy of Defense Minister Hussy P. Newton of picking up the gun and beginning to organize in a very aggressive manner against the white power structure of basic needs—such as the 10-point program. Kuron and Modzelewski state that this is a definite intensification of the struggle for black liberation.

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ENCLOSED free of freedom or of liberation in one part of the country, until you begin to talk seriously about taking on the whole power of this society and this country.

The lies which hold this country together can be smashed by the revolutionary con­ception of black solidarity, by the whole question of black control of the black community.

Q: There is another question which is related to this, and that is, are there other potential candidates who are running two people for city council? It's only group that is revolutionary.

A: Well, SNCC is getting just as much repression as ever. At present we have over 40 people who are in jail in the state of Texas. While Governor Connally was try­ing for the ticket for the state rule at the Demo­cratic Convention, the people in Texas were putting 40 SNCC people in jail. Basic­ally, those 40 people come from four cities —- Dallas, Houston, Austin, and Kil­len.

Lee Otis Johnson, a SNCC organizer from Houston, received a 30-year sentence for supposed or alleged possession of mari­juana. In Dallas Ernest Stephens was given a 25-year sentence for supposedly throwing a rock through someone's win­dow and for 'malicious destruction of property.' All of those are trumped-up charges in an attempt to keep SNCC people from organizing in the state and to smash the organization.

In the case of H. Rap Brown, he is very concerned about his trial, which comes up in Cambridge, Md., this year, probably sometime in October. He feels that with the Governor Spiro Agnew from Maryland on the ticket with Richard Nixon, the Repub­licans will try to get a conviction in his case. This would enable the Republicans to go around and say that while Hubert Humphrey simply talks about 'law and order,' Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew can 'take care of the agitators.'

We feel that because of the unique role of black people in this country, they will always be in the vanguard of the revolu­tionary struggle. But that does not nec­essarily mean that they have to be the only group that is revolutionary.

Q: Could you comment on the United Brotherhood campaign in Newark where they are running two people for city council?

A: The campaign and the whole program is not necessarily a revolutionary program. It is a program around the whole concept, since against that basicity cannot be done munitions, or self-determination of Newark by 1970. The campaign of the two can­didates, Ted Pickney and Donald Tucker for city council, is an attempt to get some type of bloc solidarity in the city which has had a very tough time in getting black solidarity. This is in spite of the fact that black people in Newark are at least 57 percent of the population, and perhaps even more.

What is interesting is that the campaign of the two candidates is an attempt to begin to bring to the surface the problems of Newark, New Jersey.

It is very important I think to add that the candidates were nominated at a black convention in Newark. The black convention developed a whole opposition platform that what should be done in New­ark. It was the first time in the history of Newark that black people have come to­gether as a very large group to say that this city should operate. If we say that white­power has moved on in Newark, what will black power do? How do we begin to plan on a more 24-hour basis, in the field of education, in the field of welfare, in city finance and tax finance, and how do we begin to move to get the real power and real control in Newark?

As I said before, it is the position of SNCC that we don't know where we will end up within the workings of the American poli­tical system. But it is only in the attempt to find out what that black people will begin to develop revolutionary consciousness in Newark or any place else.

People do not become instant militants. It is a process that unfolds through action, hard work, and dedication, and is not gained by failure to do what seems to be some­thing that should very easily happen in a so-called demo­cratic country. Once we see those so-called impossibilities, then the possibility to revolutionary activity becomes possible.

Q: Could you comment on the various defense cases of SNCC militants, especially Cleveland Sellers' case and Rap Brown's case?

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New York painters strike wins significant concessions

By Berni Stanton

The first strike in almost a quarter of a century by the Painters Union in New York City has ended with a decisive victory for the union. After five and a half weeks on the picket line, the rank and file by a two-to-one majority, voted to ratify the contract.

The major issues in the strike were wages and working conditions which had deteriorated to the point where the painters were far below the rest of the building unions, in living standards. On the question of wages the new settlement provides for a package increase of $4.60 an hour over a three-year period, averaging about 47 cents per hour each year. In the matter of working conditions the union had won in the previous six years.

On working conditions, the union won some important concessions. Perhaps most important of all is a clause which allows it to keep its own shop stewards without being subject to approval of the contractor.

On payroll, the union won some significant gains. The most important of these was a pay increase of $2.50 a week on the 26th pay period following the expiration of the old contract.

The effect of this on the average painter was a raise of about $500 a year. In addition to higher pay and better working conditions, he was able to win a time-off-for-vacation clause he had "bargained off the handbook"

The unions' Strength comes from the fact that the painters are a unionized group with a strong tradition. And they are determined to hold on to what they have won.

The Alliance for Progress—Faced with threatened revolution in the post-revolutionary period, the Peruvian government decided to take the initiative in its own defense. It called for a program of "social security" to be carried out by the state. The Peruvian government is now trying to organize a "nationalization" movement in which the state will own and control the means of production and distribution.

The Alliance for Progress is a joint venture of the United States and Latin America. It was formed in 1958 at the initiative of the United States government to help Latin American countries fight against revolutions.

The Alliance for Progress is not only a political program but also a military one. It is supported by the United States government through the Alliance for Progress Foundation, which provides funding for projects such as medical clinics, schools, and roads.

The Alliance for Progress is not without its critics. Some critics argue that the program is a tool of the United States government to control the political and economic affairs of Latin American countries. Others argue that it has been successful in helping Latin American countries to achieve economic growth and social progress.

The Alliance for Progress has been criticized for its failure to address the root causes of poverty and inequality in Latin American countries. Many argue that the program has not been able to address the structural problems that underlie poverty and inequality, such as land reform, democratic institutions, and human rights.

The Alliance for Progress has also been criticized for its failure to address the issue of foreign investment. Many argue that the program has been too focused on attracting foreign investment, rather than addressing the needs of the people who are most affected by poverty and inequality.

The Alliance for Progress has also been criticized for its failure to address the issue of human rights. Many argue that the program has been too focused on economic growth, rather than addressing the needs of the people who are most affected by poverty and inequality.

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Boutelle opens nationwide tour in Pacific northwest

By David Herman

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 25— Although state universities here are not yet in ses-
sion, Socialist Workers Party vice-preside-
tial nominee Paul Boutelle spoke to ap-
proximately 1,000 people at four campuses in the Port-
land area during his three-day tour that ended yesterday.

Boutelle's first appearance was in the
Albina district of Portland. The meeting was
taped by Tom Wilson, a prominent black
political figure here who is currently a
presidential delegate of the pro-McCarthy
Fourth Party, and it received extensive
coverage in Portland's major newspaper, the
Oregonian.

More than 200 students heard Boutelle
at Pacific University. Pacific U's Black
Student Union sponsored his visit there, and
the meeting was called by the Union's presi-
dent, Howard Storey.

Boutelle next addressed more than 300
students, including some 60 high-school
students, at Oregon State University in the
Portland suburb of Corvallis. The meeting
was sponsored by the Student and Faculty
Committee to End the War in Vietnam
with Floyd McFarren, professor of eco-
nomics and chairman of the Student and
Faculty Committee, presiding.

At Reed College, 150 people came
to hear the socialist candidate, and at the
University of Portland, a Roman Catholic
school, Boutelle spoke to more than 200
students.

In addition to the story in the Oregonian,
the tour received extensive coverage in the

Threats by brass spur GIs to build S.F. peace march

By George-Johnson

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25—GIs are
responding to threats by the brass to
crash down the 12 G1 and 363rd March for
Peace by helping to build the march.
Each week thousands of organizational
meetings, usually held on the most popular
talk shows in Portland.

Despite the SWP, campus opponents en-
rolled 20 Portlanders as endorsers of the
socialist campaign.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Paul
Boutelle, vice-presidential candidate of the
Socialist Workers Party, completed a su-
ccessful nationwide tour Sept. 16-20, follow-
ing a series of 150- to 300-person meet-
ings and addresses meetings of 600 students at
Simon Fraser University and 400 students at
the University of British Columbia.

Friday evening, Boutelle spoke to more
than 200 people at Simon Fraser. The audi-
cence included members of the
National Alliance for Red Power, an orga-
nization of members of the American
Indian Community. The GIs' Newsletter may
be obtained for S1 per year. National Alliance
Red Power, Box 6132, Vancouver 8, B.C.
Canada.)

A high consciousness of unity and pur-
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school and classrooms and expressed desires by
administrators and students of the smooth
functioning of schools in ghetto areas, where
the strike has had little effect, New
organizations are being formed to help the schools to
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