Antiwar news and analysis
Mass upsurge in Lebanon
The General Electric strike
The CIA’s Laotian army

ALL OUT NOV. 15!

Nixon’s phony ‘withdrawal’

Whatever Nixon says in his Nov. 3 speech it would be wise to keep in mind the record of performance. Here are the official Pentagon figures for the number of troops in Vietnam during a recent six week period, as reported by J.F. Stone’s Weekly:

Aug. 31 ....... 509,800
Sept. 4 ......... 509,600
Sept. 11 ....... 508,000
Sept. 18 ....... 510,200
Sept. 25 ....... 511,500
Oct. 2 ......... 509,600
Net withdrawal .... 200

At this rate it would take 294 years to withdraw all U.S. troops from Vietnam.

ANTIWAR GI’S. Marines returning from Vietnam let photographers know how they feel about the war as their ship sails into San Diego naval harbor.
Sure he was going to die

San Francisco, Calif.

I've been reading your articles on Laos. When I was in the Army in 1960-62 as a draftee, I 'vol­ unteered' for duty in Laos. I requested at the time I finished Engineer Supply School at Ft. Belvoir, Va., in March 1962.

About 15 or so of us who graduated in that particular class were taken off to the side and informed that we were going to be just volunteered for duty in Laos. We were, it is true, given the opportunity to refuse the assignment, but most of us did. Personally, I was young and naive and didn't really see any reason, outside of self-preservation, for refuse­ ing an assignment to a combat zone, and it just didn't seem right to me that I should refuse when others were going. I found out later that every­ one else stayed for the same stupid reason.

Anyway, we were all put on a supply team, cleared for secret classification, and given briefings on Laos and the Laotian situation. From these briefings I learned two things:

1) If discovered or captured in Laos, we would be on our own, and would be disclaimed by the United States Army. In other words, we would be there secretly and illegally. That's why the assignment was voluntary, and not mandatory, as you would think. It's an impor­tant thing I learned—that the govern­ ment will do anything it has to to achieve its ends. (This seems a com­ mon observation.)

2) As far as survival goes, the brief­ ings were a joke. We were no more prepared for survival than if we had just stepped out of the crib. More often than not, our "briefings" were given to us out of time magazine, which many of us would read a week before. It was a running joke in our outfit.

(For the record, we were assigned to temporary duty with the 91st Engineer Battalion at Ft. Belvoir, Va., for this period. We made out our wills, etc., in preparation for entering a combat zone.)

That's what I learned from the brief­ ings. But what I learned from my ex­ perience in preparation for entering a combat zone, and being captured and taken to a temporary duty with the 91st Engineer Battalion at Ft. Belvoir, Va., is that I should have refused when others were going. I would like you to explain my errors. But if I am right I think it would be proper to accept.

D.A.

[We have answered this argument a number of times in the past. The Militant. It is dealt with extensively in the following, available from Merit Publishers, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y., 10003:]

"Yield and the Arab Revolution: The Myth of Progressive Israel," by Peter Buch, 35 cents; How Can the Jews Succumb? A Socialist Answer to Zionism, by George Novack, 25 cents; "The Arabs, the Jews, and History," a speech by Jon Rothchild in the July 1969 Young Socialists, 25 cents; and Burning Issues of the Middle East, by Peter Buch, 40 cents. — Editor.]

L.A. welfare workers take part in Moratorium

Los Angeles, Calif.

Within the Los Angeles County De­ partment of Public Social Services (the welfare department), there was partici­ pation in the Oct. 15 Vietnam Moro­ torium in several district offices.

At the Metropolitan City Hall center, over 100 people marched in front of the nearby draft board office on their lunch hour.

Workers from the Exposition Park office, and from the welfare complex at Adams and Grove, also marched in the mass­ ive demonstration in Exposition Park at the University of Southern California. In the conservative Los Angeles Times, one-third of the staff wore black armbands during the day, and a group of 25 marched in front of the office at noon.

Long Beach employees participated with 1000 others in a major action in that city.

In addition to the marches, some workers spent the day counseling clients with­ out the war. Still others stayed away from work to participate in other Moratorium activities going on within the county.

Walter Lippman

The Militant

Editor: HARRY RING

Business Manager: BEVERLY SCOTT

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Volume 33 Number 46

Friday, Nov. 7, 1969

Closing news date—Oct. 31
Wanted: Salesmen for socialism;

Hundreds of YSAers, SWPers and supporters of The Militant will take part in a giant sale of The Militant to antiwar demonstrators Nov. 15. We have already received dozens of phone calls and letters from around the country. Meanwhile, information on the sale can be obtained by contacting the YSA or SWP chapter in your area as listed in the directory on page 15. See you Nov. 15!

We are planning a "blitz" on the dorms this week a Philadelphia. Mike Arnall of New York has been setting the pace for the city, with over 70 subscriptions. He reported recently that he has been selling most of his subscriptions on the sidewalks in front of Columbia University. He is now so well known there that one night recently when he went to a door the fellow who an­

The "general" category has continued to grow with the help of a number of people who live in cities other than those having taken a quota on the scoreboard. Two YSAers at Colgate Univ. in Hamilton, N.Y. have taken the lead with 46 subscriptions. Brent Comstock, a local in Columbus, Ohio is close behind with 36 subs. Ten subs were sold by YSAers at Portland State University, and a YSA member in Madison, N.Y., and eight by a YSAer in Manfield, Pa. We have also received subscriptions from the follow­ing cities: Turlock, Calif. and Santa Rosa, Calif., 6 each; Amberst, Mass., 5; 4 each from Dallas, Tex., Athens, Ohio, Hebron, Maine, and Colorado Springs, Colo.; and Johnstown, Pa. and Oaj, Calif., 2 each.

Servemen used to be hesitant to get a subscription to a radical paper. Times have changed. We have received at least a dozen subs from GIs since our drive began. And I'm sure many others would be ready to sub­scribe if they were told about The Mil­i­tant and YS.

For example, aren't the men pictured on our front page potential readers? And think what it would have meant to the former GI the letter appears on the second page, if he had been reading The Militant then. There will be many examples of YSA sales in San Francisco and Washington, D.C. Let's make sure that they all get the opportunity to subscribe to the country's top socialist antiwar publica­tions.

Militant-Young Socialist subscription scoreboard

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<th>City</th>
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Afro teachers set Brooklyn lecture

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — The African-American Teachers Association is sponsoring an educational lecture, "On Correct Education and the Antithesis of Black Youth," fea­
turing John E. Churchillville, director of the Freedom Library Day School in Philadelphia. Brother Churchillville has also appeared on "In Black America" on CBS-TV and "Harlem Report" on WBAI-FM, both of which have made outstanding achievements in the field of education.

The lecture will be held Sunday, Nov. 2, 3 p.m. in the "11" building of the Long Island University, at Flatbush Avenue and DeKalb Avenue in Brooklyn.
Twisters Incorporated

A case history of the Browder syndrome

By TOM KERRY

James Conolly, the great Irish revolu­tionary-socialist, executed in 1916 for leading the Easter insurrection against British imperialism, hated capital­ist exploitation, imperialist oppres­sion, ruling class injustice, and those responsible for it. Above all, he hated those who were responsible for the shallowness and mangled working class principles to deceive, diversify and betray the masses of the people, whose histories, Con­nolly coined the term "twisters," which he employed as an expression of the utmost scorn and contempt.

I was reminded of Conolly's revol­ution to twisters as I listened last week to a television interview with the New York mayoral candidate of the Com­munist Party, Rasheed Storey. Storey insisted that the primary issue in the New York mayoral election is the de­feat of the "ultra-right." The ultra-right, affirmed Storey was personified by the "reactionary and racist can­didates" Mario Procaccino, nominee of the Democratic Party and John Marchi, nominee of the Republican and Conservative parties. The welfare of the working people of New York City and the entire country required that Procaccino and Marchi be defeated at all costs. Despite Storey's confident assertion, I was interjected, that the Communist Party favors the election of the incum­bent mayor, Liberal party candidate John Lindsay? No, not exactly, was the rejoinder, we have our differences with Lindsay for which we criticize him but he has many things to his credit. But the main danger ... etc. etc.

The October 23 issue of the Daily World, national spokesman for the American Communist Party, entitled "The "danger" issue," struck on the "main danger" theme in a feature article entitled: "CP's "role in New York" election is to defeat the Republican candidate." The October 23 issue of the Daily World, national spokesman for the American Communist Party, entitled "The "danger" issue," struck on the "main danger" theme in a feature article entitled: "CP's "role in New York" election is to defeat the Republican candidate." The article stated: "The "danger" issue is the real issue in the New York City election. It is not either the 'Left' or 'right' issue. It is the choice between the ultra-right and the Communist Party. The ultra-right is growing in the city and country," it warns. In New York City, the ultra-right is represented by John Lindsay and Gus Hall. The call on all progressives, Reform Demo­crats, Liberal party members not just to defeat Lindsay but to come out fighting against the reactionaries with a real program and ac­tion that will be the only way to kick the demagogue Pro­caccino and the reactionary Marchi." Does this mean that the Communist Party is calling upon the citizens to vote for Lindsay? Well, not exactly, said the interviewer, you see, we have a candidate by the name of Rasheed Storey, but ... "We want to see Procaccino and Mar­chi defeated and not to criticize Lindsay for making concessions to Big Busi­ness and reaction." Does that mean the people should vote for Storey? Well, not exactly. "It is true," the article adds, that the Communist Party, "will not decide the elections. But it's wrong to think that we don't count. If the progres­sives will listen and make Lindsay fight for a specific program, that will help defeat the reactionaries." Whether the "danger" issue is the major preoccupation of the "progressives" or not, Lindsay recently announced his "specific program" to solve all the problems of the New York City. He promised, on his word of honor, that if reelected he would use a million man army for the Amer­ican Workers Party. Be assured, this is one promise our doughty warrior against "reaction" will keep.

For those of us who have been around a while, the tortuous twisting and writhing of the Communist Party in the current New York mayoralty elections is easily recognizable as the "danger" issue. It is difficult to imagine some 30-odd years to the national election campaign of 1936. In that election the Communist Party endorsed Landon for the Republicans, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Democrat, and Harry Hopkins, the head of the Office of Economic Opportunity. It was some one year after the Seventh Congress of the Com­munist International had officially in­augurated its class-collaborationist people's front policy.

Browder was in a quandary. The people's front line as expounded by Georgi Dimitrov, mouthpiece for the Comintern about the elections. But it was not only to the Comintern about the elections. But it was not only in the person of Lyn­don Baines Johnson ... "the Left" for a net loss that might be imputed. No, not exactly. We have our differences. But the main danger ... etc. etc. COEXISTENCE. Rasheed Storey, bottom, nominal Com­munist Party candidate for New York's mayor, and incumbent John Lindsay. CP says it's "endorasing" Lindsay but ... the main job is to de­feat his principal opponents Pro­caccino and Marchi.

browder describes how the turn to people's front politics in 1935 gave the CP an aura of respectability and acceptance in labor-Democratic party circles. In that year, he recalls, "Floyd Olson, the Farmer-Labor gov­ernor of Minnesota, called a nation­wide conference of significant leaders of the 'Left' to meet in Chicago, he sent me a personal invitation. It was agreed that state labor parties and the unions would endorse Roosevelt for a second term, but all that was desired from the Communists was that they place no obstacles in the way and that they consult on new issues as they arose." Armed with this admoni­tion, Browder made a pilgrimage to the Kremlin to clear it with Stalin.

Browder continues: "Some months thereafter, I headed a delegation to Moscow to consult with the Comintern about the elections. Upon arriving we were informed by Georgi Dimitrov that the Comintern leader­ship had been firmly of the opinion that the American Communist Party should endorse Roosevelt's candidacy and put up no candidate of their own.

"My permanent (but usually secret) opposition in America," Browder con­tinues, "William Z. Foster (supported by Sam Darcy) immediately agreed with the proposal. I flatly opposed it, and proposed a thorough discussion before decision. ... After two weeks of negotiation, I prevailed ..."

Socialist scholars in N.Y. conference

NEW YORK—"Agencies of Social Change: Toward a Revolutionary Strateg­ey for Advanced Industrial Countries" will be discussed at an all-day con­ference scheduled for Town Hall, Sat­urday, Nov. 29, under the joint aus­picies of The Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation of America and the So­cialist Scholars Conference.


Other participants are: James O'Connor, The Economist, Stanley Arono­witz of the New School for Social Research, and Lakhdar Zeruk, president of the New Rochelle Federation of Teachers, and Art Fox of UAW Local 739.

All-day tickets are $4 ($3 for stu­dents and unemployed); single session tickets $2.50. All sessions will begin at 10 a.m. in Town Hall, 124 W. 43rd St. Admission is free for those whose tickets are lost or stolen.

The Struggle for a Proletarian Party

By James P. Cannon

An invaluable exposition of the po­litical and organizational problems in the building of a Leninist party. Leon Trotsky hailed it as the "writing of a master of the art of politics." 302 pp. cloth $5.65

Merit Publishers
773 Broadway
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THE MILITANT
Page 4

Nov. 7, 1969
CIA private army exposed in Laos

By DICK ROBERTS

OCT. 29 — It has now been revealed that U.S. intervention in the Laotian civil war has taken the extraordinary form of organizing, financing, and directing the military operations of a private army. Use of this army has the added, age-old imperialist twist of pitting nationalism against nativism. When information began to leak out to the American people as to the extent of the intervention in Laos, the attempt was originally made to persuade them that the CIA, Green Berets, etc. were the villains; that the "sacred" White, right-wing regime of Prince Souvanna Phouma. Now, the New York Times (Oct. 26-28) states that the U.S. has its own private army over the official Laotian Army.

Washington has hired out and directed, independently of the Laotian government, a 15,000 to 40,000 man army of Moe tribesmen. The Moe are a minority nationality of about 250,000, inhabiting northern Laos. They migrated to Laos in the mid-19th century from southern China. The Laos are descendants of Thai peoples and compose the majority of the three million inhabitants of Laos. Different languages are spoken.

The story of the CIA's Moe army and its "zapatist" type of general, Vang Pao, was told by Henry Kamm, a New York Times reporter in interviews with Laos and Moe and U.S. authorities.


According to Kamm, he is the major recipient of millions of dollars of U.S. military and political aid channeled through the CIA. The 40-year-old former sergeant of the French colonial army has begun to reverse the military tide of the Laotian civil war. CIA spokesmen told Henry Kamm: "V.P., as he is referred to by his American admirers here, is the recipient of large-scale direct American assistance..."

"V.P." has solidified his political rule of the Moe by choosing his wives, the family of a supposedly "Laotian" general, from secret military headquarters — at Long Cheng... "As a reward for his services, Gen. Vang Pao paid an unpublicized visit — his second — to the U.S. a few months ago, from Disneyland to Colonial Williamsburg, which impressed him the most.

"At Disneyland he was given a Zorro suit as a jest. He wore it recently, according to sources close to him, when he toured the Flaine des Jarres, the vital area his forces recently captured."

Before "V.P." came along last summer, so this report goes, the situation of the U.S.-armed-and-funded Royal Laos Army was worse than it had been for many years...

"A major diversionary attack on the ground and a sharp increase in U.S. bombing had failed to deter the North Vietnamese invaders, feebly abetted by their local allies, the Pathet Lao..." (In fact, U.S. bombing of Laos reached the levels of 12,000 sorties a month, higher than the peak bombing of North Vietnam, the Washington Post has reported.)

But the revolutionary forces continued to advance. They were within miles of seizing Luang Prabang, Vientiane and "most frightening," Long Cheng itself, the top-secret operational base of the CIA forces.

"The days keep coming," a U.S. diplomat told Kamm.

"V.P." saved the day.

The operation was a spectacular attack on the Flaine des Jarres, the central plateau that commands the main road in the northern part of the country.

"When the assault began, in the last week of August, it had been prepared by the Americans. Gen. Vang Pao's troops were carried into battle by American helicopters and supplied by American planes and copers..."

"The operation was a smashing success..." was the official story. The success was so great that the U.S. was encouraged to sponsor a major operation in the south."

"We were looking for aspirin and found a wonder drug," said an American spokesman. Kamm reports, incidentally, that optum is the main product of the Moe tribesmen and that CIA planes help them transport it.

When it is said and done, however, Kamm found the CIA story of Gen. Vang Pao's "smashing success" unconvinced. "There is no doubt here that North Vietnam, if it were prepared to expend the necessary strength, could confront the U.S. with the ongoing choice of seeing Laos fall or engaging ground troops in battle..."

No wonder, it has yet been de­vised to cure the perennial instability of Laos, her total dependence on out­side economic and military aid, the in­efficiency and corruption in the govern­ment...

"Members of a younger generation of Laotians — educated, and unsettled by corruption — are wondering how, between the powerful old-line politicians and the military on the one hand and the heavy American bureaucracy on the other, they will ever get a chance to par­ticipate significantly in shaping their country's future."
New Mobilization to Nixon:

End "peace" fraud!

Bring the GIs home!

[The following is the text of an Oct. 21 position paper issued by the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.]

With opposition to the war mounting, not only in the traditional anti-war movement, but throughout American society, there is a real likelihood that President Nixon will make another effort at appeasing public opinion. He may do this by reducing American troop strength, by announcing a cease fire or by similar measures. The New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam does not, however, regard such actions as steps to peace, but only as modifications of a strategy for continued and perhaps enlarged war.

The present war strategy includes three distinct elements:


2. U.S. bombing and logistical support of anti-Vietnamese forces which do the actual fighting.

3. U. S. bombing and logistical support of the North Vietnamese forces which do the actual fighting.

The Nixon strategy proposes to eliminate only the ground combat troops supplied by the United States and its puppet allies.

Nixon has no intention of ending the war, but merely of changing assignments. The main forces of the strategy remain unchanged.

Nixon knows that he cannot, on his own, win the war, and that he can only expect victory by a strategy of limitation. The Nixon strategy consists of three distinct elements:

1. The United States supports the Thieu-Ky government.

2. The United States supports anti-Vietnamese forces which do the actual fighting.

3. The United States supports the North Vietnamese forces which do the actual fighting.

Unfortunately for Mr. Nixon—as for Mr. Johnson—the American people want to get out of Vietnam. They are sick of the war, sick of the killing, sick of the cut in living standards, sick of the tension, sick of the constant threat to peace, to the American people, and to the world.

Thus Nixon is seeking to reduce casualties by disengaging from ground combat. But he has NO INTENTIONS TO DISMANTLE THE WAR ITSELF, UNLESS AND UNTIL HE WINS THE POLITICAAL OBJECTIVES OF THE AMERICAN RULING CIRCLES HAVE BEEN MET. Nixon's "peace" plan is nothing but a military strategy of limitation.

Nixon's "peace" plan is not a real plan. It is a fraud. Nixon cannot win the war, and cannot even hope to win. The only thing he can do is to avoid a military defeat and to continue the war at reduced intensity.

The New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam does not believe in "peace" plans of the Nixon administration. We do not regard them as steps toward peace but as a means for begging the American people into acceptance of a longer and possibly more costly war. We will not rest until all troops and equipment are withdrawn from Vietnam and the United States renounces all military pacts to defend corrupt and totalitarian governments.

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Federation of Teachers voted to strike Oct. 24 if black students at West Philadelphia High School win their demand for the transfer of history teacher George Fishman. The students feel Fishman ignores black history in his classes, and continue the two other elements of the strategy unchanged. Mr. Nixon has no intention of ending the war, but merely of changing assignments among the combatants. Mr. Nixon knows that he cannot, on his own, win the war, and that he can only expect victory by a strategy of limitation.

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Philad. teachers set strike against Afro 'pupil control'

Texas states conference on revolutionary socialism

By MIKE MAGGI

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 31 — The fall offensive will culminate in the Southwest during the Socialist Educational Conference being held at the University of Texas in Austin Dec. 6-7. The conference is sponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance and will bring young socialists together from all over the Southwest. Participants are expected from New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana as well as from Texas.

Opening the conference on Dec. 6 at 10 a.m. will be Jack Barnes speaking on "The 1960s: Era of Wars, Revolutions and Colonial Uprisings." Barnes is national organization secretary of the Socialist Workers Party.

Following lunch will be a presentation by Derrick Morrison entitled, "Problems and Perspectives in the Struggle for Black Self-Determination." Morrison is a member of the YSA national executive committee and active in the black liberation movement. Then will follow Linda Jennis speaking on "Cuba: 10 Years After the Revolution." She was the socialist candidate for mayor of Atlanta and was in Cuba for the 10th Anniversary celebration last January.

An evening session will announce the socialist candidates for governor of Texas and for U.S. Senate. This will be the first public meeting of the campaign. A party will close the day's activities.

On Sunday, Dec. 7, the session will begin with workshops and panel discussions on topics including women's liberation, socialist election campaigns, black liberation, Chicano liberation, and a Palestinian liberation panel. Arab groups have been invited to participate in the latter panel.

The afternoon session will include a presentation on "Revolution and Counterrevolution in Vietnam" by Jack Barnes. Closing the conference will be Dan Styrbon on "How to Make a Revolution in the U.S." Styrbon is a member of the national committee of the SWP.

The conference will mark the beginning of an active regional drive leading to the YSA national convention in Minneapolis later in the month. The socialist candidates for governor of Texas and U.S. Senate will be beginning their state-wide campaign as well.

A free conference poster and brochure can be ordered from the Young Socialist Alliance, Texas Union, Room 354, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712. Information on housing will be sent.
continue divisive moves on Nov. 15

by LEW JONES
San Francisco — Efforts to reunite forces and negotiate differences over the character of the Nov. 15 ant-war demonstration on the west coast have been fruitless, according to sources. The 23 meet­ing of the national steering committee meeting of the New Mobilization Committee to Unite forces and negotiate differences on Nov. 15 demonstration can occur. Over 250 people at an Oct. 23 meet­ing of the national steering committee (NMMC, formerly Bay Area Peace Action Council) elected a resolution to withdraw from the National Mobilization Committee which would meet to see if there is any basis for common action. This committee - composed of Ed Farley, former director of the National Committee on Political Rights — and two others have apparently decided to withdraw from the NMMC.

In the meantime, Hallinan has found one pretext after another to avoid holding the meeting decided on in Philadelphia. At this writing, a meeting of the negotiating committee has finally been set for tomorrow night, Oct. 31. It is hoped this meeting will reach an agreement on the character of Nov. 15, although the bureaucratic behavior of Hallinan and his supporters leaves little room for hope.

The western-area antwarf movement has been confronted by a right-wing nongovernmental coalition of forces opposed to the peace movement.

Those elitist groups that made up the so-called Working Committee to represent the diverse forces involved in the war demonstration here (see page 9) rejected the introduction of a "broad and united" statement which would have recognized the GI Defense Organization and its supporters. Hallinan and fellow cochairman Donald Pulley, after their proposals rejected in democratic debate, had attempted to seize control of the steering committee by means of tactics, red-baiting, exclusion, and a midnight raid on the Nov. 15 headquarters. They hoped to impose on the mobilization, by these methods, their own reformist political line, using the speakers' platform of the Nov. 15 action not to represent the diverse forces involved in the antwar movement, but to promote their own version of a liberal Democratic coalition for next year's elections, especially in California.

Many veteran movement area have condemned the proposals and the scandalous behavior of Hallinan and Pulley.

By J. OBER

VETOED. Ex-GI Andrew Pulley who helped found GIs United. Ter­rence Hallinan wants to exclude him as Nov. 15 antwarf rally speaker.

While elitist domination of the antiwar movement is being condemned in many quarters, activists are also seeking to pull together a broad and united two-person Plenary Committee which would meet to resolve the differences between the two West Coast Nov. 15 organizations.

The eight speakers Hallinan agreed to were: Dolores Huerta, United Farm Workers; David Hilliard, Black Pan­ther Party; Andrew Pulley, formerly Ft. Jackson GIs United; Ralph Abernathy, SCLC; Rennie Davis, Conspiracy Eight; Bill Thompson, Chicago Police; Charles Goodell, Wayne Morse, and Corky Gonzales, Denver Crusade for Justice.

Far from appealing for unity at this handicapped exclusionary meeting, Hallinan, it is reliably reported, launched into another red-baiting at­ tack on the SWP. His report of the Philadelphia meeting was totally false. Barely mentioning the negoti­ating committee, he stated it probably wouldn't meet and if it did, it would not have any power.

Hallinan then returned to the Bay Area to release his own Nov. 15 speak­ers list to the press. It included rejected Gonzales, Pulley and Goodell, even violated the decision of his own handpicked group which had met a week earlier.

Hallinan's exclusionary New Mobilization Committee announced itself as the "sole authorized representative unit of the New Mobilization on the West Coast," purportedly by decree of the national cochairmen and project direc­tors of the New Mobe. It is probably too late for the Hotel California to those attending the Philadelphia meet­ing specifically did not vote on this mat­ter, a meeting of the negotiating com­mittee to decide such problems.

In the meantime, Hallinan has found one pretext after another to avoid holding the meeting decided on in Philad­elphia. At this writing, a meeting of the negotiating committee has finally been set for tomorrow night, Oct. 31. It is hoped this meeting will reach an agreement on the character of Nov. 15, although the bureaucratic behavior of Hallinan and his supporters leaves little room for hope.

The western-area antwarf movement has been confronted by a right-wing nongovernmental coalition of forces opposed to the peace movement.

GI conference slated for D.C. on Nov. 13-14

A National Conference on GI Rights will be held Nov. 13 and 14 in Wash­ington, D.C. & the conference is being cos­ponsored by the GI Defense Organization.

On Nov. 13, following an opening plenary session, panels will be held on: 1) "Black and Minority GIs," 2) "First Amendment Rights of Citizen-Soldiers," 3) "The Uniform Code of Military Justice and the War in Vietnam," 4) "The New Mobilization on the West Coast."

The following day there will be panels on: 1) "GI-Civilian Joint Action for Rights," 2) "Legitimation and Publicity for GI Rights," and 3) "Amnesty for Dissenters."

All sessions will be held at the Shore­ham Hotel, 400 7th St. Registration begins at 8 a.m. on Nov. 13. For further information write to the GI Conference, 431 8th, Dearborn, Suite 813, Chicago, Ill. 60605, or LINK, 1029 Vermont N.W., Room 206, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Movement photographer was a stoolie for the FBI

by JOELABER

NEW YORK — At any radical gath­ering during the past year, there is no­body likely you would have seen Louis Salzberg and his camera. The ubiquitous, short, dark-haired Mr. Salzberg casually offered his services as a movement photo­grapher to radical publications at a nonexclusive fee. His photographs were always professional. As it turns out, Louis Salzberg has one serious flaw. He was a stoolie.

It happened that Louis Salzberg's profession as an FBI undercover man was revealed Oct. 23, at an antiwar meeting in the Chicago Eight conspiracy trial. Salzberg first appeared on the New York radical scene as a member of the Joe Hill Caucus of Resisters Against the War in Vietnam, a group that included a number of ultralefts who were later instrumental in forming the Crazies. He also hung around Veterans for Peace in Vietnam and the Fifth Ave. Peace Parade Committee.

From the onset of their formation, Salzberg was often seen with the Crazies and he was arrested with sev­eral of them when they attempted to enter a League for Industrial Democracy dinner for Hubert Humphrey al­legedly using bogus tickets. Yet Salz­berg had a police press card that would get him in and out of the case of the New York Press Service. It is probably by this that he was able to get several days of the New York police.

Salzberg never bothered to inform Ramadell that his photos were finding their way to FBI archives. Writing on the case of the New York Press Service in the Oct. 29 New York Post, column­ist James Wetherell ranted on Ramadell's plight: "One might say that he was so secret an agent that he was denied access to his own secret." "On any roster of innocent victims of wartime absurdity," says Wetherell, "Sheldon Ramadell deserves prominent mention.

Conrad N. Hilton was called to wonder how Salz­berg, who sat at various times that he had three to five children, got the money to set up the press service. Salz­berg informed him variously that a father-in-law, and/or an uncle (Uncle Sam?), was helping him out.

Now Salzberg admits that he was being paid $600 a week plus expenses by the FBI for his "press services." Not surprisingly, Salzberg used to work for El Tiempo, a Spanish-lang­uage New York daily with the policies of counterrevolutionary Cuban exiles.

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Red baiters and antiwar movement

By MARY-ALICE WATERS

NEW YORK — At a New Mobilization Committee press conference held here Oct. 28 to publicize plans for mobilizing a quarter million New Yorkers for the Nov. 15 March on Washington, Irving Beinin of the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, and a member of the New Mobe steering committee, told the press:

"The Oct. 15 Moratorium was the clearest possible example of the growth of the peace forces in the United States. Those who expressed their opposition to the war came from all spectrums of American life. Now that the issue is being made to undercut the growing antiwar movement, to divide it, to make it seem like a left-wing, independent force composed only of the organized radicals."

"But we will have no part of red-baiting and we will exclude no one from the peace movement."

"It is Agnew, not the peace movement, who is being discredited by such red-baiting attacks."

The statement came in response to a question concerning the attitude of the New Mobilization Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee toward those who are being attacked by the rash of antiwar charges. The two organizations are both focused on those two organizations in particular. The particular red-baiting device being used is that these coalitions include Socialist Workers Party and Communist Party members in their leadership.

Earlier in the week, Stewart Meacham, one of the national officers of the New Mobilization Committee and Daily Worker, said: "We're not going to engage in a McCarthyite type of smear against the movement. My reaction is that the activity in Washington Nov. 15 is based on three principles: non-exclusion, the total and immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops and material from Vietnam; and legal, non-violent action in Washington and San Francisco."

The red-baiting attack against the antiwar movement began in earnest on the eve of the Oct. 15 Moratorium, with the demands from Nixon's hatchet-men that the entire movement disseminate a message of greetings from the Vietnamese people.

Simultaneously, various right-wing congressmen began to step up their campaign to read into the Congressional Record all the FBI and police documents they could scrape together. Such reports purport to 'reveal' what every antiwar activist knows already — that the antiwar movement involves individuals of all political persuasions, including communists, socialists, anarchists, persons of the Yupiit tribe, Black Panthers, fascists, etc., and that members of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance have played a prominent role in building the antiwar movement since its inception.

Typical of the kinds of attacks made in Congress was the one by Rep. John Ashbrook on Oct. 16, listing all the members of the New Mobe steering committee, the officers and staff of the SMC, the history of both organizations, and so forth — all of which is fully public knowledge, of course.

Indicative of the 'shock' revelations made was the statement, "Two individuals who are serving on the MNM and SMC are Carol Lipman and Allan Myers. Both are members of the YSA, with Carol Lipman, a member of the staff of the Young Socialist, the national magazine of the YSA, and in addition the executive secretary of SMC. Allan Myers is the editor of the GI Press Service, a service which recently published a listing of GI antiwar newspapers and their locations at the various military bases." [1]

Such "inside dope" has been subsequently picked up by columnists and editorial writers in a number of papers around the country as part of the ongoing attempt to stop the growing momentum of the antiwar movement, to prevent it from reaching new heights during the Nov. 15-14 activities, and particularly to attempt to scare off thousands of participants in the Nov. 15 march on Washington.

But such red-baiting has not been a one-way street. The reaction against it has made clear that the mood of the country is far from that which prevailed in the early 1950s, and that attempted smear attacks don't go over so easily. Even some members of congress reacted to Agnew's more heavy-handed broadsides — although they certainly agree in principle with his general approach.

And the Boston Globe, which printed a major "expose" of NWFP leader Peter Camejo, who was one of the speakers at the Oct. 15 rally in Boston, felt constrained to follow it up the next day with a totally "straight" news article.

The issue of red-baiting, and how the antiwar movement responds to it, is of crucial importance to the continued strength and effectiveness of the forces fighting for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. Once even the slightest concessions are made to the pressure for political exclusion of some forces, the floodgates are open, as they were in the late '40s and '50s, for the witch-hunters to go to work again. Only by uncompromising, unequivocal commitment to the policy of non-exclusion of the American people is there any hope to deal with the witch-hunters.

We will return to this crucial issue next week.

Women's alti w

By DEBBY WOODROOF

SAN FRANCISCO — Women will march behind their own banner — "Women Against the War in Vietnam" — on Nov. 15 in San Francisco. The women's contingent is being organized by the Women's Task Force of the Student Mobilization Committee.

The Task Force was formed at a "Women and the War" workshop at an SMC regional conference in September and is working at involving women in mass action against the war. A leaflet directed to women, asking them to march in the women's contingent Nov. 15, is being distributed at shopping centers. A speaker's bureau has been set up to go to women's organizations and ask them to endorse the march and write their own leaflets.

The next project is to bring the war to the society pages of the newspapers.

Worcester-area high school SMC

WOCESTER, Mass. — Students from 15 Worcester area high schools, public, private, and parochial, have formed a Worcester Area High School Student Mobilization Committee (WAHSSMC). As an organization we will provide impetus for changes within the high schools. We also recognize the importance of being involved with social issues. Thus, we are currently petitioning for the elimination of dress codes in schools where they have not already been abolished; and we are working with community members and students from area colleges for the Nov. 13-15 national action against the war.

They will be leafleting at the high schools to make the students aware of the presence and of the purposes of WAHSSMC. That afternoon we are holding a press conference at Little Commons, Clark University, Worcester, to inform the public of the formation of our organization.

Photo by Sheldon Harnadell

New York's Bryant Park Oct. 15
Nov. 15 march keeps building

By RICHARD FIEGNER
WASHINGTON, D.C. — Despite eff-
orts by the Nixon administration to
divide and isolate the antiwar move-
ment through red-baiting, the momen-
tum for the Nov. 15 mass march con-
tinues.

These attempts have not been succes-
sful; they have not stopped organizations
like the Vietnam Moratorium Com-
mittee from supporting the march on Wash-
ington.

In an Oct. 21 press conference, the
coordinators of the Moratorium Com-
mittee vowed to be marching on Nov.
15 and urged their constituencies to be
in Washington or San Francisco.

In the local Washington area, SMCs
and other antiwar groups aligned with
the SMC are springing up on campuses
and in high schools every day. There are
now such groups on at least 11 cam-
puses and in over 50 high schools and
junior highs. Countywide SMCs exist in
Montgomery, Fairfax, Prince George and
Washington counties. Be-
sides individual school- and coun-
trywide meetings, regional meetings every
week draw over 200 activists. Similar enthu-
siastic reports also continue to come in
from all areas of the country.

One of the most promising reports is
from DeKalb, Ill. The Northern Illi-
nois University student government has
pledged $7,500 to the local SMC to help
transport people to Wash-
ington for the Nov. 15 march.

Internationally, the SMC has been in
contact with groups and individuals in
nearly every country in the world. De-
monstrations in coordination with the
U.S. antiwar movement are planned in:
Japan, England, New Zealand, Canada,
Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden,
Germany, Australia and France.

In conjunction with the Japanese and
antiwar movement, the SMC is planning
a demonstration against the war in
Vietnam, against the U.S.-Japan secur-
ty treaty and against U.S. occupation of
Okinawa around the time of Japanese
Premier Sato’s visit to the U.S. later
this month. The treaty, which gives the
U.S. the right to establish bases in
Japan, comes up for renewal next year.
Premier Sato is coming to the U.S. to
discuss extending the treaty in its pres-
ent form on Nov. 17. The Japanese
antiwar movement has already had a
number of large demonstrations pro-
ducing the treaty, and more are planned,
culminating with a send-off demonstra-
tion for Sato Nov. 17.

Capitulating to these demonstrations,
Sato has now called for reversion of
Okinawa, but continues to favor allow-
ing the U.S. to keep its bases there and
use them for bombing raids on Viet-
nam, Guam, the Japan Campaign to
Stop A and H Bombs, is sending two representatives to the U.S. to take
part in the Nov. 15 march on Wash-
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The fight against the U.S.-Japan se-
curity treaty and U.S. occupation of
Okinawa is an integral part of both the
Japanese antiwar movement and the
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Nixon will be going on television to
try and stop these demonstrations in
connection with the war in Vietnam. Various rumors have been leaked about what he will
say on Nov. 3. However he says, the SMC will answer him in a press con-
ference that evening. Nothing that Nix-
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onstration ever held in this country.

Plans are now being made in Wash-
ington to accommodate a half million
or more people. Among other things,
the SMC is planning movement centers
on Nov. 13 and 14 where activists can
go for political discussion and enter-
tainment.

St. Louis groups
preparing for Nov. 15

ST. LOUIS—After a successful Oct.
15 rally of 7,000 at Washington
University and a march in downtown
St. Louis, the Greater St. Louis Peace
Coalition has announced a series of
Moratorium activities planned for Nov.
13 and 14, including street-corner lead-
ning and petitioning and a mass Nov.
13 evening send-off rally for the first
transport to Washington for the Nov.
15 demonstration.

Planned for the morning of Nov. 14
are campus and high school strikes and
picketing of war-related industries.

Transportation to Washington is
being handled by the American Friends
Service Committee, 447 DeBallivern,
862-8070. Round-trip bus fare is $30
for students, $35 for others. Buses leave
6 p.m. Thurs evening and 1 p.m. Fri-
day. For information call 862-5735 or
725-3209.

Northern Calif. SMC meet
maps plans for Nov. 15

SAN FRANCISCO — Students rep-
resenting 26 high schools and colleges
attended the northern California region-
al Student Mobilization Committee co-
ordinating committee meeting at Cal
State College in Hayward Oct. 26. They
represented schools throughout north-
ern California from Humboldt to Stan-
ford.

The meeting finalized plans for the
student contingent for the Nov. 15
march in San Francisco, urged a stu-
dent speaker at the march, and raised
issues for other actions during the fall
offensive.

The week of Nov. 8 through 14 pro-
jected as a week of intensive antiwar ac-
tion, including debates, rallies, anti-
war fairs (to help raise money for bus-
es), and a Nov. 10 vets rally. Nov.
11, a legal holiday, will be used to
lead Off GIs. Early on the morning of
the 14th, there will be a march on to
the Golden Gate Bridge with "Bring
all the troops home now" banners.

Many campuses will have rallies on
the morning of the 14th and then go
out into the community to urge all to
join the Nov. 15 march. Many schools
are also planning a response to Nixon’s
Nov. 3 speech with debates and sym-
posiums.

The next coordinating committee
meeting will occur after the march. Plans
for December include a war crimes tri-
unal and the schools are at work on the
research now. Such a tribunal will be
made up of GIs with indictments
based on subcommittee reports from
high schools, junior colleges, state col-
leges, state universities, private schools,
women and third-world students.

Student area SM Cer at work

Women’s page editors have been asked
to a press conference where GI’s wives,
women professionals, welfare mothers
and women’s liberation activists will
discuss how they are affected by the
war.

Count Marco, whose column in the
San Francisco Chronicle once stated
that it is scandalous and unfeminine for
women to organize in opposition
against their husbands insist they stay home
and take care of the children.

Ten radio stations have asked for
interviews with women from the Task
Force.

The Liberation Women’s Union has
endorsed the march and is organizing
child care in churches along the march
route so that mothers are free to par-
ticipate.

Task Force—"Is it lady-like for women
to march against the war?" and "Are
women affected by the war?" Women
in the group have also written letters to
"Dear Abby," describing how they intend
to march Nov. 15, though their husbands insist they stay home and
take care of the children.

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Northern Calif. SMC meet
maps plans for Nov. 15

Set Nov. 9 action
in Houston, Texas

HOUSTON — As a step-
ing-stone to the Nov. 15
mass demonstration in Wash-
ington and the next stage of
the fall offensive in Houston and
Austin, the antiwar movement here has outlined
plans for a Houston March
for Peace, to take place Nov.
9, beginning at Emancipa-
tion Park (Dowling and El-
gin) at 1 p.m. The march
will be sponsored by the
Houston Mobilization Com-
mittee to End the War in Viet-
nam and the University of
Texas Student Mobilization
Committee.

Respond to AGNEW, D.C. Student Mobilization press conference.

Left to right: Lynn Gilson, SMC staff; Allen Myers, SMCing of press editor; Carol Lipman, SMC executive sec’y; Norman Gold-
stein, SMC staff.
Brutality in Dix stockade reported by congressman

Representative Mario Biaggi (D — N.Y.) who has been investigating conditions at military bases for several months told reporters that prisoners in the Ft. Dix, N.J. stockade received "the most inhuman treatment" he had ever witnessed. He was referring specifically to a special diet, known as "discipline chow" which is given to prisoners being subjected to extra punishment. The "diet" includes a typical breakfast of two dry pancakes, two pieces of dry bread and a glass of water, and a typical lunch of one baked potato, one tablespoon of dry bread and one glass of water. The base information officer defended the diet as "standard Army procedure," and has been allowed only one half hour of exercise daily.

Tuesday, Nov. 4 has been set as the date for the opening of the first general court-martial growing out of the June 5 rebellion at the Ft. Dix Stockade. Jeffrey Russell, a Buddhist and conscientious objector, will be tried on charges of riot, arson, conspiracy, and solicitation to riot. If convicted, Russell faces a 60-year sentence.

Malcolm X


Two of the four dialogues are texts of television shows, both from Malcolm's Black Muslim period. They exhibit that the editor correctly calls "the quickness of his mind and the sharpness of his articulation," even when weighted down by an obligation to defend Elijah Muhammad's dogma. The highlight of this section, however, is the transcript of a tape recording of Malcolm set up under a couch when two FBI agents came to his home in an attempt to buy him. (The date for this encounter — May 29, 1964 — is obviously wrong because it occurred during the period of his suspension as a Black Muslim, which ended March 8.)

The best of the "Personal Views" are those by Betty Shabazz, Malcolm's widow, entitled "Malcolm X as a Husband and Father" (not to be confused with her article in Ebony last June), and "The Last Days of Malcolm X" by Earl Grant, who was one of the leaders of the Organisation of Afro-American Unity.

"The Man in Retrospect" section seems like a good opportunity missed. Two of the articles, by Wyatt Tee Walker and C. Eric Lincoln, are obnoxiously condescending and would well have been omitted. I don't say that because they were opponents of Malcolm — there would be a place in such a book for opponents of Malcolm X; it might just be a one-sided presentation by Rev. Cleage. Presumably, this is because the editor limited his contributions to nonwhites, but an Afro-American could easily have been invited to write on the subject.

Half of James Boggs' article in this section is, as usual, devoted to belaboring the Marxists. It isn't objectionable — the revolutionary movement can only benefit from debate and confrontation of ideas — but it would be more enlightening if it were not so repetitious and written in the same bag. A genuine Marxist could have been found in the black community to present a Marxist evaluation of Malcolm.

Charles R. Wilson's article, "Leadership: Triumph in Leadership Tragedy," is one of the most interesting in the book; in some parts it is brilliant. But Wilson's assessment of Malcolm's leadership qualities is very controversial (and in my opinion, wrong). The book would have been much more effective and useful if another writer, with an opposing view, had been invited to challenge this part of Wilson's analysis.

There are a number of factual errors in the book, especially of dates. It is to be hoped that they will be corrected in a future edition. The subject of this book deserves nothing but the best.

— ALEX HARTE

BOOK REVIEW

Malcolm X anthology


This is a generous collection of articles, speeches and discussions about Malcolm X by more than 20 people, some of whom knew him well, plus material by Malcolm himself. Some of the contents is printed here for the first time, some has appeared previously in books, pamphlets or periodicals. The quality is uneven — some chapters are fascinating, while others make you wonder why they were included. Although the book does not add much new light on Malcolm for readers of the previously published literature by and about that great revolutionary, it should be a welcome introduction for others — that is, the majority of the population.

The editor, John Henrik Clarke, has made an intelligent selection of the book into five parts: Malcolm X, The Man in Retrospect; Malcolm X at Close Range — Personal Views; Dialogue with Malcolm X; Malcolm X Abroad; Malcolm X in His Own Words. Taking them in reverse order: The fifth part is quite good, although much less than half is reprinted, but it is by no means "the basic writings and speeches of the man himself" as the dust cover calls it. Some of Malcolm's most important ideas and insights, especially from his last months, are simply not included in these 60 pages.

"Malcolm X Abroad" is the best of the five parts, in this reader's opinion. Leslie Alexander Lacy's report on Malcolm in Ghana and Lebert Benthone's on Malcolm in Europe, while very different in style and approach, are equally revealing, and Ruby M. and E. U. Rasien-Udjon's long story, "Malcolm X: An International Man," really does justice to that theme.

Two of the four dialogues are texts of television shows, both from Malcolm's Black Muslim period. They exhibit that the editor correctly calls "the quickness of his mind and the sharpness of his articulation," even when weighted down by an obligation to defend Elijah Muhammad's dogma. The highlight of this section, however, is the transcript of a tape recording of Malcolm set up under a couch when two FBI agents came to his home in an attempt to buy him. (The date for this encounter — May 29, 1964 — is obviously wrong because it occurred during the period of his suspension as a Black Muslim, which ended March 8.)

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There are a number of factual errors in the book, especially of dates. It is to be hoped that they will be corrected in a future edition. The subject of this book deserves nothing but the best.

— ALEX HARTE

By James P. Cannon, History of American Trotskyism

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Leon Trotsky on the Trade Unions

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Malcolm X is trite and their point of view more than well represented in the press of the ruling class.

I call it a good opportunity missed because this could have been a forum for conflicting and clashing appraisals of Malcolm. Rev. Albert Cleage's well-known speech on "Myths About Malcolm X" is reprinted here from the Merit Publishers pamphlet of that name. Omitted, however, is the other half of that pamphlet — George Breitman's reply to what many have considered to be a one-sided presentation by Rev. Cleage. Presumably, this is because the editor limited his contributions to nonwhites, but an Afro-American could easily have been invited to write on the subject.

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GE forces nationwide strike

By FRANK LOVELL

OCT. 29 — Striking electrical workers across the country who tied up the big General Electric Co. Monday morning, Oct. 27, may have started a far more basic struggle for worker's rights than either company leaders or the company spokesmen realized when the slowdown came.

The basic issue is a 35-cent-an-hour increase above the previous $3.25 average hourly wage. But underlying the unions' demands, wages would in fact be increased to what for them "equitable" wages with an added compensation to be paid pro rata in accordance with rising prices.

GE imposes upon keeping all options open. It claims 20 cents an hour is its "best" offer, refusing to consider a cost-of-living escalator clause.

Moreover the electrical trust does not want to be bound by any wage agreement for more than one year because there is no certainty about the future. Many economists foresee the possibility of an economic downturn by the time another year comes around. In such an eventuality, GE anticipates that it may be in a much stronger bargaining position with the increase of unemployment. Even if the inflationary spiral continues to climb at the present rate, a cutback in production and the accompanying increase in unemployment would place the employers in a position to launch a broadside against the unions and drive down the standard of living of the workers.

There is no guarantee that such an option for the employers will prevent itself in the course of economic developments, but it is part of GE's tradition never to close off in advance any possible opportunity to cut wages and raise profits.

"Boulwarism"

Among the giant corporations in this country GE has been most free to conduct its labor relations in a manner that was the envy of all the others. This was possible because of the weak, rival unions within its vast empire. This resulted mainly from the bureaucratic, cold-war expulsion of the United Electrical workers (manufac-turing some of the most sophisticated of all aerospace systems) who surely evoked congressional demands for "strike control" legislation and enforcement.

Wage issue

In accordance with its customary procedure, GE on Oct. 27 offered a 20-cents-an-hour increase, and an additional 5 to 25 cents an hour for nonproduction workers. This wage scale would be in effect for one year after which time the question of wages would be renegotiated. Company negotiators have refused to budge from this offer.

The unions have demanded a basic 35-cents-an-hour raise, with an addition of 50 cents for skilled workers, for the first year of a 30-month contract. In the unions' demands, wages would increase 30 cents the second year of the contract, and go up another 25 cents at the start of the third year. Provisions are also made for cost-living adjustments to meet the continuous rise in prices.

Economic uncertainty

Both sides are seeking, each in its own way, to box the other against economic contingencies. The union officials are anxious to nail down a wage settlement for the next 30 months with a modified cost-of-living clause similar to that incorporated in the 1967 contracts in the auto industry. They are willing to settle for what appears to them "equita­ble" wages with an added compensa­tion to be paid pro rata in accordance with rising prices.

The unions' wage restraint policy. Because workers in GE's many plants are divided into different, often feuding, units, their substance is being tested. The unions, until now pitted one against each other, are using for the first time the method of "coalition bargaining."

"Also at stake is the bargaining concept of GE known as "Boulwarism," whereby GE since 1949 has simply confronted the unions with a wages and working conditions offer on a "take-it-or-leave-if' basis.

In addition, this first nationwide strike since 1946 against GE raises the specter of government intervention to force a settlement. The extent and effectiveness of the strike, combined with the size of GE's empire, make the chances of government intervention very remote.

The term derives from a former Secretary of Labor George Be- njamin Davis, a time when the company was called "Boulwarism, thought by some to be a clever formula for big business to deal with organized workers.

The term derives from a former GE vice-president in charge of labor relations named "Boulwarism," who simply took advantage of union weakness and disorganization to dictate his own terms.

That long period of union weakness appears now to have been overcome, at least for the beginning stages of the present strike.

Coalition bargaining

This strike was called by a coalition of 13 unions representing GE workers, most in the AFL-CIO. These 13 include: Independent United Electrical Workers (represents 30,000 (not skilled employees), the International Association of Machinists, the Carpenters, Steelworkers, Plumbers, Teamsters, Technical Engineers; also (not in the AFL-CIO) the United Auto Workers, and the Teamsters. In addition the United Electrical Workers (independ­ent), representing the second largest group of GE's 310,000 is striking in collaboration with IUE.

The fact that all these unions could reach an agreement in the context of a great advance over their previous condition of disunity and disorganiza­tion.

Government intervention

Even though the Nixon administration piously claims it wants to avoid high-handedness in this case, Westinghouse is under the conviction that the company will go on to consumer in the form of higher prices... with enough extra to keep all-time high profits up.

Westinghouse's contract with the electrical workers union expires Nov. 9.

Westinghouse sets price hike

On the very day strikers closed down all its electric plants, GE's principal competitor in the household appliances field—Westinghouse Electric Corp. announced a price increase on all 1970 model refrigerators, washers, dryers, ranges, waterheaters, etc.

GE's arrogance for its outright rejection of arbitration clearly shows how sympathetic and completely subservient these government agents are to the attitude and aims of the corporation.

President Jennings of IUE has charged in the first day of the strike that Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz plays along with GE by advancing arguments long ago dropped by corporation spokesmen, such as the timeworn one that the company cannot afford to pay union wage demands.

Union power

There are no clearer means for winning over government agencies to the union side. The success of union negotia­tions depends in the final analysis upon the independent power of the unions and their ability to keep the GE plants in 33 states tied up.

Even though GE announced its intention to challenge this power and has for the past two decades kept the unions off balance, the present strike clearly demonstrates a new relationship.

Everywhere the strikers have set up mass picket lines and are keeping the seaborne workers—supervisors as well as nonunion production workers—out of the plants. This has led to some picket line clashes and at the huge Schenectady, N.Y., plant there were arrests of strikers. A strike leader there was re­ported to have told police, "If you want a war, we'll give you a war." This undoubtedly expresses the sentiment of the membership in all the unions now battling General Electric.

In Philadelphia where another GE plant was closed, one of the strikers, referring to prices in an A&P store win­ dow across the street from the picket line, said, "That's why we're out here.

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873 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y., 10003
By DAVID WULP

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27 — Carl Stokes, incumbent Democratic Party candidate for mayor, has agreed to debate So­cialist Workers Party mayoral candi­date Syd Stapleton before the City Club of Cleveland. Such a debate between the two candidates is traditional in big city elec­tions here. The Republican challenger, Ralph Perk, has refused to appear.

As the campaign moves into its last week, it has gotten harder and harder to differentiate between the positions of Stokes and Perk. Both candidates are hitting the "low-and-order" ques­tion equally hard. Recently Stokes has gone beyond calling for more police and suggested that the source of the problem is "permissive parents." He has even indicated, in the Cleveland Plain Dealer newspaper, that he will work to change the solution to the problem "more whippings."=

On the campus, the mayoralty cam­paign will have its greatest impact Oct. 31. On that day there will be a mock election for mayor and a series of refer­endum-style questions on the war, black control of the black community, and lowering the voting age to 19—a question that is on the general ballot as well.

Stapleton has made support for low­ering the voting age an important part of his campaign. The right to vote can be an important weapon in the hands of young people," he says, "but like any other weapon it must be pointed in the right direction to do any good. For this reason I ask young people to consider the ideas of my campaign, to support us now." Stapleton has had a series of dorm meetings on the campus. At each of these meetings, peo­ple have volunteered to work on the campaign.

One of the most popular parts of the Stapleton campaign has been the United Appeal Drive as one of the many devices used by finance capital to get workers to underwrite social services that should be financed by big business. The pro­paganda campaign for this appeal has hit everywhere in Cleveland, including the grade schools, where the children learn songs and cheers to give, give, give or else.

The United Appeal was the subject of one of the three spot announcements that Stapleton's campaign support­ers taped for WEWS-TV. Other announce­ments deal with black control of black education and the war in Vietnam. Stapleton is using much of his free media time to promote the November Moratorium.

It is difficult to give the full flavor of the imagination which has gone into these announcements. However, one of the scripts will give some idea of the ways in which socialist ideas can be presented if socialists have access to the media:

Businessman: Once again it's time to dig deeply into your pocketbook to help the poor and needy. The Appeal appeals to you to give generously.

Worker: All right, all right. How much am I supposed to give?

Businessman: Your yearly income is?

Worker: $6,000.

Businessman: According to our schedule, you should pay $72.

Worker: Hey, that's a lot of money.

Businessman: You work for me, don't you? Well we want 100 percent in this plant. Last year we had 100 percent, and this year we want 100 percent. None of my workers are going to get out of it.

Worker: You win, sir.

Stapleton: Excuse me. I'd like to make a comment. You told your employee to give $72 to the Appeal. That's 1.2 percent of his income. Since your cor­poration made $200 million last year, you should give at least 1.2 percent, or $2,400,000. Then he could keep his $72. It's like taxes. If corporations were really taxed, then working peo­ple wouldn't be bled dry.

Businessman: What are you, some kind of a communist?

Stapleton: I'm Syd Stapleton, social­ist candidate for mayor. I urge every­one who believes in taxing the corpora­tions and the rich instead of the work­ing people to support my campaign.

In addition to these spots, Stapleton has made other radio and TV appear­ances in more sedate format. On Oct. 31, there will be a campaign rally fea­turing Linda Jennens who was SWP candidate for mayor of Atlanta, Syd Stapleton, and two candidates endorsed by the SWP who are running for East Cleveland board of education, James Harris, an SWP member, and indepen­dent candidate Gloria Gould.

Japanese protest H-bomb flights from Okinawa

U.S. B-52 bombers based on Oki­nawa have been carrying H-bombs on regular patrol missions in the vicinity of China and North Korea. The Jap­anese news agency Kyodo cabled Oc­tober 23.

The agency claimed to base its re­port on "reliable sources" in Okinawa. According to these sources, the B-52s fly out of Kadena air base at 2:30 p.m. in a six-plane formation, always ac­companied by KC135 refueling tankers. The first two planes in the formation are believed to carry the H-bombs. The Kyodo report touched off a wave of protest on the American-occupied Japanese island where the bombers are based. Even Chohyo Yara, the lib­eral chief executive of the Ryukyu chain, which includes Okinawa, de­clared: "I am very shocked. I do not know why patrols have to be car­ried out, but they are desirable neither for Okinawa nor for the peace in Asia." Yara said that he would de­mand withdrawal of the bombers.

The Okinawa Reversion Council, which demands return of the island to Japan, has called for a strike No­vember 13 — the same day the second round of fall antiwar actions is sched­uled to begin in the U.S. — to protest Tokyo's compliance in the continued use of the territory as a military base.

Cleveland SWP urges vote for Harris and Gould

CLEVELAND — Speaking for the Cleveland Socialist Workers Party, James E. Harris, Jr. issued the follow­ing statement:

"I want to ask everyone who believes in quality education to vote for me and Mrs. Gloria Gould for the two vacant seats to be filled on the East Cleveland board of education. The racial charac­ter of East Cleveland is changing, and so are the educational facilities and pro­grams. They are getting worse. "The major response of East Clevel­and officials to this change has been to institute vocational training pro­grams. These programs do not talk to the basic educational problems that black people face, both in East Clevel­and and elsewhere. They simply train black people for marginal jobs and for a life of poverty."

Businessman: The only both at the Stapleton campaign rally later in the week and urged all the supporters of his campaign to attend.

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SLP dissidents turn toward mass movement

By ROBERT LANGSTON
The Socialist Labor Party is splitting. Groups of dissident, former members of the party have been formed in at least five areas across the country, and most SLP sections appear to have lost some members.

The last time a major split occurred in this oldest of U.S. socialist organizations was in 1914. At that time a faction opposed to the SLP's traditional, sectarian-trade union policy depor ted from the Industrial Union Party. Those dissidents were responding to a growing working-class upsurge that led to the formation of the CIO. They wanted to go through the gates of Elberta Crate and Box Company. In these worn-out vehicles, ride worn-out workers who, after a lifetime of service to the box factory, have to be stopped.

A leaflet distributed by picketers to company scabs, they state, "Twice every day, six days a week, a line of 20 or 30 old rusted cars and trucks go through the gates of Elberta Crate and Box Company. In these worn-out old company cars, out on strike. It is the first strike against this company in its 70-year history. The workers, most of whom are blacks, have been members of the International Woodworkers of America, Local 5-181. They walked out on Sept. 29 after a pay raise was slashed - to 60 cents an hour. The strike is for $1 an hour, the usual wage increase across the board, an end to racial discrimination in pay, wage increases with the cost of living, and about a dozen other improvements in working conditions.

The rebellion inside the SLP is not a matter of a few recent recruits—though apparently the bulk of the dissidents are younger members. One of the most recent examples was a dissident group that was diagnosed from the party last April. Harry Fine was a member of the party for 40 years; since 1938 he had been the editor of the SLP's organ, The Weekly People; he was its presidential candidate in four elections; and was one of the SLP's most prominent public spokesmen.

In an article entitled, "Why I Re signed from the SLP," published in the November-June issue of Socialist Forum, Farrell Daniel DeLeon detailed his reasons for leaving the party and toward antiwar protesters. He is interested in working conditions.

Like the previous dissidents, those who are leaving the SLP today seem to be responding to what they see as the party's lack of internal democracy, its theoretical ossification and, above all, its hidebound sectarianism in relating to the working class.

The rebellion is not a matter of the party's decrease in numbers, which for years has been a hallmark of the SLP. In 1938, when the party was on top, there were 15,000 members. Today, there are elements within the SLP who want to change all that, who want to separate DeLeon's real ideas andолюх who want to change all that, who want to separate DeLeon's real ideas and who want to adduce his analyses—and excoriationsof the behavior of AFL leaders retain their full validity. But since then the union movement has lost some of its inciting and bitter polemics in socialist history. But from his perspective as the last chairman of the SLP, DeLeon saw the falseness of any attempt to categorize socialists as not participating in existing trade unions.

Rather, DeLeon insisted, they should try to build their own unions all over the place, social socialist unions, committed to the full program of the SLP. They would build the most effective and administrative organization of the new, socialist society.

As DeLeon grew older, all these ten dencies towards sectarianism in re lation to the mass movement became more pronounced. And after his death, his disciples, especially his errors were sanctified by the episcopal leaveouts of the Holy Inquisition, the internal and inviolable. Not surprisingly, the once real if modest influence the SLP had among radical workers shrank to the point where the SLP became an isolated sect, wholly unable to intervene in any mass movement.

Today, there are elements within the SLP who want to separate DeLeon's real ideas from the rest and who want to make his ideas and other ideas of revolutionary Marxism once again live out their lives in the U.S. Some who left the SLP in the 1930s or who were recruited into the Industrial Union Party are trying to find a way to authentic revolutionary Marxism and the Socialist Workers Party. It is likely that some of the present-day rebel DeLeonists will do likewise.

SMCers in Gainesville arrested for leafleting

GAINESVILLE, Fla.—Two members of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam were arrested for distributing antiwar leaflets here Oct. 10. In addition, a member of the Young Socialist Alliance is accused of violating parole for leaving the county without permission.

SMC activists David and Judy Rossi were distributing leaflets announcing the visit of Andrew Pulley of the St. Jack son Right to the campus of the Uni versity of Florida when a campus cop took a leaflet, dropped it, and ordered David to pick it up, shouting, "Hey, boy, give me your copy!" David had been under arrest for resisting arrest, handcuffed both David and Judy, man handled them and dragged them to the city jail. There they were charged with "disorderly conduct by use of words"—words allegedly uttered on the way to the jail. They were denied a copy of the charges.

A hearing on the case is scheduled for Oct. 28, and the Young Socialist Alliance has called for a defense rally outside the city hall at that time.

The second case involves Jim Fine, a YSA member who was placed on parole early this year by a court set up to hear charges of procuring marijuana for sailors on an April 6 peace march, a charge that was dismissed. The authorities claimed at the time that they had affidavits from sailors against Fine, but the court dismissed them that such affi davits existed.

After Fine appeared on a television show, speaking before the Jacksonville Historical Society, he was arrested again with violating his parole by leaving the county without permission, despite the fact that he had a parole condition which informed him that he could travel within a radius of 100 miles of Gaines ville without permission. Fine's parole hearing is Oct. 30.

To defend these three activists framed up by a repressive local government, filmagens are scheduled in Gainesville, Fla: Florida Defense Fund, Box 13157, University Sta., Gainesville, Fla. 32601.
Lebanese events show power of Arab revolution

By ROBERT LANGSTON

OCT. 29—The events of the past week in Lebanon have reached a focal point in the development of the revolution in the Arab East. For the first time since the June 1967 war, the masses of an Arab country have in large numbers challenged their rulers in direct defence of the Palestinian liberation fighters.

To a greater extent than ever before, the Palestinian revolutionary organizations have appealed to the Arab masses over the heads of an Arab government. And at this writing, it appears that the time-honored method Lebanese rulers have used to hold the masses in check—the appeal to divisions between Christians and Moslem communities and the hysterical invocation of a manufactured "Syrian threat"—may be losing its effectiveness. The Lebanese masses are infuriated by government efforts to appease Israel by curtailing the commandos.

At the same time, the actions of the various actors in these events reveal with remarkable clarity the fundamental alignments in the Arab world.

The first, and there are the semi-feudal landowners, the capitalists and their retainers. These groups rule directly in such countries as Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Lebanon. They are an integral part of the world imperialist system, and they normally act, whatever their huffing and puffing, as champions to Zionism. With interests diametrically opposed to these reactionary elements are the masses of the Arab people—the poor peasants, the workers and, especially, the Palestinian refugees who have taken everything as a result of the Zionist colonization. They constitute the potentially consistently revolutionary groups in the Arab East; as yet, however, with the exception of the Palestinians, they largely lack independence of organization and adequate leadership. But they have been the strongest base of support for those measures that regimes in the Syrian, Egyptian and Iraqi have taken against imperialism and domestic capitalism.

By far the most politically advanced of the Arab masses are the Palestinians. In large numbers they have taken up arms against their oppression, and they possess in the guerrillas and commando groups—often popularly organized out of the Liberation of Palestine, the Demo­cratic Popular Front, etc.—organizations that are relatively independent of the existing Arab regimes.

Vaccillating between these two basic formations, the more pro­gressive Arab states like Egypt, Syria and Iraq. Their rhetoric is often super­revolutionary, their capacities, better-off peasants and those capitalists closely connected with state industry.

The outlook of governments and parties in the Arab East today is their attitude towards the Palestinian struggle. And in Lebanon this past week, the various forces have run true to form.

On Oct. 18—two days after the Beirut offices of the Palestine Liberation Orga­nization was demolished by bazooka fire—the Lebanese army attacked units of Al Fatah near the village of Majdal Selim, close to the Israeli border. During the next three days, there were further bloody encounters between fedayeen in Lebanon and Israeli troops—a well-organized Israeli army.

Following these attacks, Fatah took the offensive. In the north on Oct. 22, the Palestinians fought the Lebanese army near the Nahal Herred refugee camp and seized a police station at Baddawi. The following day, fedayeen attacked three customs stations in the Syrian-Lebanese border area in 24 border guards. The same day, refu­gees, under Fatah leadership, battled police in Beirut.

On Oct. 24, Fatah occupied Bint Jbeil, a town of 50,000 four miles from the Israeli border. The army put Bint Jbeil under siege and seized Deir Mimass, 15 miles north of Bint Jbeil, to prevent a similar Fatah occupation.

The Fatah units already stationed in Lebanon were reinforced by 300 additional ones equipped with heavy mortars and armor, that entered the country from Syria on Oct. 25. Lebanese and U.S. sources at first began to talk of a Syrian invasion, but that line was soon dropped. The 300 were overwhelmingly Palestinian.

Since Oct. 26, fighting between the fedayeen and the army has been spor­adic, and it is hard to estimate the military situation. Writing in today's New York Times, Dana Adams Schmidt predicted the situation: Guerrillas of the Fatah organization in the last week have greatly strengthened their position in Lebanon in offensives to the south, central and northern parts of the coun­try. "With their ability to do this has, of course, been made possible by the spontaneous, massive support of the Palestinian peo­ple. Huge demonstrations have occurred in Beirut, Balbeck, and other cities, but above all in Tripoli. In that port and industrial city of 300,000—the second largest in Lebanon—there is a situ­ation of virtual dual power.

But in Lebanon in yesterday, it is being reported that the rebels 'hold sway over neighborhoods' comprising a third of the city.

In the absence of a leadership with the perspective of taking power in Leba­non, it is unlikely that the Lebanese army will be able to push their advantage far. Bernadette Marchel writes in the Oct. 28 Le Monde that the dominant force in the leadership at this moment is the Baath Party, which is ideologically aligned with the Syrian regime. Rather than seeking to lead the masses towards sharper struggles, this leadership seems to be trying to reign in the masses. According to Ber­nadette Marchel, the Trippoli Baath Leader, Dr. Rafei, explained that 'strikes, demonstrations, leaflet distributions should cease in expectation of a po­litical solution.' "The parties of the left have made their point, Bernadette Mar­chel summarized, 'they are hoping to obtain their goals without any more violence.'

To their credit, the Baath leaders have not (yet?) backed down in their support of Fatah's demand for complete free­dom of movement in Lebanon. But by retreat from the mass mobiliza­tion, they are weakening the struggle for that demand.

Unable to accomplish its goal of li­quidating the guerrilla movements on Lebanon because of the upsurge of the Lebanese masses and the mili­tary abilities of the fedayeen, the Leba­nese government is seeking to return to the compromise worked out with the guerrillas following last spring's unsuccess­ful attempt to liquidate them. The guerrillas are to be restricted to an area in Mount Hermon, they are to maintain only small training camps; no operations against Israel are to be mounted from Lebanese soil.

President Nasser of Egypt, consistent with the character of his regime, has intervened in an attempt to mediate the conflict. Press reports indicate that he is trying to bring the two sides to­gether on a 'coordinating' formula: more freedom of movement for the guerrillas, but on condition that they "coordinate" their actions with the Lebanese army.

Thus far, the guerrilla leaders are standing firm on their demand for com­plete freedom of action. Fatah is appeal­ing more forthrightly than ever before for the support of the Arab masses over that of their governments.

Massive popular demonstrations in support of the fedayeen have been re­ported in Syria, Iraq and Jordan. The Syrian and Iraqi governments have given vigorous verbal support to the fedayeen, but the actions of the Baath in Tripoli—closely aligned politically with the Syrian government— shows, perhaps, how much can really be expected of Damascus. And while Radio Bagdad has spoken of the pos­sibility of placing the Iraqi army under fedayeen command, the Bagdad govern­ment has not yet even lifted its ban on fedayeen activity in Iraq.

PROTEST AT LEBANESE MISSION. Arab students in New York protested Lebanese government attacks on Palestinian guerrillas with demonstration at Lebanese UN mission Oct. 27. Iranian Students Association and Young Socialist Alliance members took part.

By James P. Cannon

Socialism on Trial

By James P. Cannon

The official court record of James P. Cannon's testimony in the 1941 federal trial of the Socialist Workers Party and of the Minneapolis truck drivers' union leaders. Covers Trotskyist movement and the party's national secretary at the time, Comrade Dobbs, and chief spokesman for the defendants.

His testimony constitutes one of the most eloquent statements ever made of the goals and methods of revolutionary socialism.
Cops gun down Panther leader in Los Angeles

By DAVE FRANKEL

LOS ANGELES - Cops shot and killed 20-year-old Wally "Toupe" Pope of the Black Panther Party here Oct. 19. The cops responsible for the killing shot at Pope without first trying to stop his car and were attacked. But there had been reports of personal threats against Toupe, his mother said, by both the FBI and the LAPD. Toupe would have been the fourth Panther newspaper, raising its sales from 1,200 to 7,000 in a few months.

Elaine Brown of the Los Angeles Panthers and Ray Masai Hewitt, national minister of education of the Panthers, described the constant harassment against Toupe's killing, including an average of two traffic tickets a week, constant friskings and arrests on no evidence at all on charges of burglary, theft and attempted murder.

Elaine Brown said that squad cars drove past the Watts office of the Panthers following the killing, announcing to the police lieutenant that Toupe had been shot and glocking over his death.

The planners-J. Cannon, B. DHM, YSA, YSA, P.O. Box 409, Arni- 

Free-worldism begins at home—Vice President Agnew's daughter Kim, 14, wanted to march in the Moratorium but big daddy said no. She was "too happy for a day," the veep said, "but she's going to learn."

Do the best you can—"PIG" has been added to the list of such three-letter words as SEX, BRA, BVD and GOD by which they are banned from California license plates. HOG is permitted.

A section on the witch hunt of the FBI was included. There are also a few appreciations of individuals in the labor and socialist movements. Some of these are Eugene V.  

Cannon.

The subject matters range over the vast panorama of America and the world. The great strike movements of the 1930s in Minneapolis and San Francisco, the Korean War, Stalinist ideology, justice in the United States, crime, Whittaker Chambers, the Catholic Church are only some of these. A section on the witch hunt of the 1950s, which goes by McCarthyism, its relation to fascism, and how the struggle should be conducted against such abominations, is instructive today in the light of present interest in that question in radical circles.

Some book reviews and comments on Chaplin's film, "Monte-Carlo Ver doux," are included. There are also a few appreciations of individuals in the So-
ATTENTION NEW YORKERS: To register your vote for the Socialist Workers candidate for mayor, press the silver button at the left of the voting machine. The machine will then reveal a vertical column listing the offices for which candidates are running. Write Paul Boutelle's name in the slot to the left of the word "mayor," as indicated in this drawing.

**Calif. paper company picked by women**

By VELMA STAICHE

ANTIOCH, Calif.—Women Inc., a women's caucus of the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers, has begun picketing installations of the Fibreboard Corporation, protesting sex discrimination in hiring, firing and promotion.

Picket lines were formed Oct. 22 at San Joaquin Plant No. 7 and two other mills here in Antioch, another paper mill at Stockton, and two headquarters buildings in San Francisco.

The Oct. 22 demonstrations may well have been the first pickets ever by an organized trade-union women's caucus against workplace discrimination based on sex. It was also another significant first: the first Bay Area women's movement coalition demonstration.

Members of Women's Liberation and the National Organization for Women (NOW) left San Bruno at 1 a.m. to join the picket line at Antioch Oct. 22.

The early-morning picket lines at the three plants in Antioch, led by Women Inc. spokesman Dorothy Noyes, caught the Fibreboard management by surprise. Later, six women picketed in Stockton. Meanwhile, Juanita Filetti and Women Inc. president Hazel Hill were leading a picket line at Fibreboard's main building in San Francisco.

The pickets included a Shell oil worker from a plant that had been on strike for a few months ago, a nurse's aid and a woman who works in an electronics plant.

The husband of one of the women came out of the plant to walk the picket line for a while. Several women on the swing shift walked the line before entering the plant.

The Fibreboard management uses a variety of discriminatory practices against women. In one plant, men and women are placed on different work shifts. Later, six women picketed in Stockton. Meanwhile, Juanita Filetti and Women Inc. president Hazel Hill were leading a picket line at Fibreboard's main building in San Francisco.

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