

KENT STUDENTS FIGHT JAILINGS

—special reports page 8-9

**THE
MILITANT**

Published in the Interests of the Working People

Vol 34—No. 40 Friday, Oct. 30, 1970 Price 15c

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—details page 3—

FIRST-HAND REPORT:

Protest mounts in Quebec over Canada military rule

By MARY-ALICE WATERS

MONTREAL, Oct. 21—Strong protest against the abrogation of all civil liberties throughout the province of Quebec was being heard here today as Quebecois and Canadians alike reacted to the imposition of Canada's sweeping war measures act.

Sharp questions, embarrassing to the Trudeau government, are being pressed by students, labor leaders and many prominent figures:

Why have the names of those arrested not been released? Where are they being held? Under what conditions?

Why are dozens of individuals being held who publicly opposed the methods of the Front de Liberation du Quebec (FLQ) and who obviously have nothing to do with the kidnapping of British diplomat James Cross and the kidnap-murder of Quebec minister of labor Pierre Laporte?

What is this so-called "state of insurrection" that supposedly exists in Quebec? What about the fundamental civil liberties of the Quebecois, the right of assembly, free speech, protest, the right to uncensored news?

These and other questions are being raised with increasing sharpness here and across Canada.

Federal troops, which have been patrolling the streets of Montreal for almost a week now, try to stay out of sight as much as possible. But their orders are to relieve the Quebec provincial police from regular duties and free them for "special operations."

The result is that public buildings, utilities, freeways and many other key locations are conspicuously guarded by men in full battle gear, complete with helmets "camouflaged" with leaves. The sight is rather incongruous amidst the skyscrapers of Montreal, Canada's largest metropolis.

But for the seven million inhabitants of the French-speaking province of Quebec there is nothing humorous about the federal occupation troops. Their automatic weapons are a constant reminder that Quebec is a captive nation.

Quebec has no government, declared Rene Levesque, leader of the bourgeois separatist Parti Quebecois (PQ), after

(Continued of page 10)



In occupied Quebec

Puerto Rican fights bomb charges

Defense committee formed

New York, N.Y.

Carlos Feliciano, 41, was arrested May 16, 1970, and charged with the bombing of 35 public buildings in the New York area. The specific acts for which he has thus far been indicted include the bombing of the General Electric building in Manhattan, the attempted bombing of an army recruiting station in the Bronx, and possession of various materials which could be used in the construction of bombs.

The Committee to Defend Carlos Feliciano is convinced that he is completely innocent of these charges and that his arrest represents an attempt on the part of the prosecution to link Carlos and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, of which he is a member, with the bombing of public buildings in New York and of Yankee-owned businesses in Puerto Rico; with MIRA (Armed Revolutionary Independence Movement) which is credited with the bombings in Puerto Rico; and with some as yet unnamed "alien government" with which district attorney John Fine alleges that Feliciano is affiliated.

If Feliciano should be convicted of these charges, any of his fellow Na-

Letters from our readers

This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.

tionalists might be arrested at will on fabricated conspiracy charges.

The Committee to Defend Carlos Feliciano appeals for help in meeting bail (currently \$175,000) and court costs. Contributions may be sent to P. O. Box 356, Canal Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10013.

Rev. David Garcia

Chicano clothing workers organize union drive

El Paso, Texas

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in El Paso, Texas, are presently struggling to unionize the shipping and cutting departments at Farah Mfg. Co. at Gateway. However, Mr. Willie Farah practices fear, force, and violence to suppress the workers from unionizing.

The National Labor Relations Board has convicted Farah of discriminatory hiring and firing practices. But because of the high unemployment and vast labor supply, "King" Farah continues to do as he pleases.

Chicano union members like Adan Gonzales and Luis Alvarez have not given up. As Luis Alvarez states in an open letter to William Farah, "there are people around who know that life was not made just to exist, but to make changes, to make progress in life, to better ourselves and humanity. Yes . . . somebody, somewhere has to get things started. We have."

ACWA of El Paso needs financial support. Contributions can be sent to them at: 1603 Texas Avenue, El Paso, Texas 79901.

T. L.

Backs Palestinian struggle

Red Bank, N.J.

Enclosed is a donation of \$5 to *The Militant*. I especially like your strong stand in support of the Palestinian revolution.

A. S.

Correction

Berkeley, Calif.

In the article entitled "Lessons of the L.A. Chicano Protest," which appeared in the Oct. 16 issue of *The Militant*, a slight mistake was made in transcription, implying that Esteban Torres and Rosalio Munoz named Oct. 12 El Dia de La Raza, when they announced a rally for that date. Actually, Oct. 12, celebrated in the United States as Columbus Day, has long been celebrated throughout Latin American as El Dia de La Raza (The Day of the [Spanish] Race).

How little this date really relates to the Chicano movement in terms of La Raza can be seen by the fol-

lowing. Through the landing of Columbus in the New World, the native inhabitants of Hispaniola were reduced from 300,000 in 1492 to barely 500 by 1548, through overwork, slavery, disease and outright slaughter. In Mexico, Cortes kidnapped Montezuma, chief of the Aztecs, within seven days of his arrival, later murdering him and laying waste three-quarters of Mexico City.

The atrocities committed by Columbus and succeeding Spaniards against the native inhabitants of this continent are rightly despised by militant Chicanos who strongly identify with their Indian past. Thus Oct. 12 has become primarily a date of celebration for the more conservative elements in the Chicano community. The calling of a rally by Torres and Munoz for that date is perhaps a reflection of their general attitude.

Antonio Camejo

Likes Mideast coverage

Detroit, Mich.

Please allow me to congratulate Mary-Alice Waters, Robert Langston, Fred Halstead and the staff of *The Militant* for the most excellent coverage of the Mideast of any newspaper I've read.

Upon my return from Lebanon, Syria and Jordan at the end of September (I met Paul Boutelle during my trip, by the way) I have been closely watching much of the bourgeois and "radical" media.

A large section of the "radical" media around the country has been giving more and better coverage to the history and current events of Palestine. The bourgeois media, as in all their reporting, at best only presents some correct facts—always within the "objective" context of the interests of the ruling class.

The special four-page feature in the Oct. 9 *Militant* which reprinted Al Fateh's document *Towards a Democratic State in Palestine*, helped to provide severely needed publicity on the Palestinian case.

Two of the photos you used in that issue (pages 9 and 11) were taken by me during my first tour of the Middle East last year. I'm very happy you used them.

Keep up the excellent reporting.

Nick Medvecky

Phila. Blacks oppose 1976 exposition

Philadelphia, Pa.

A local group of bankers, lawyers and real estate promoters has been at work for three years to sell the people of Philadelphia the idea of having an exposition or world's fair in 1976 to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. They propose a gigantic 390-acre complex of buildings and exhibits to be constructed over the Penn Central's railroad tracks in West Philadelphia. This would be an ideal site, they say, because it is convenient to all transportation yet won't dislocate any families.

Many Blacks who live in the neighborhoods surrounding the proposed site disagree. They say such a project would be a disaster for their community. Black homes are sure to be torn down to make way for the influx of exposition-oriented businesses—restaurants, motels, parking lots—that would be attracted to the area. Black people will be forced out of their homes and will have to move someplace where the rent is higher for a smaller house.

The exposition's organizers say it

THE MILITANT

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Business Manager: FLAX HERMES

Published weekly by *The Militant Publishing Ass'n.*, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003. Phone 533-9600. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. Subscription: domestic, \$6 a year; foreign, \$7.50. By first class mail: domestic and Canada \$15.00, all other countries, \$24.00. Air printed matter: domestic and Canada, \$20.00; Latin America and Europe, \$40.00; Africa, Australia, Asia (including USSR), \$50.00. Write for sealed air postage rates. Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent *The Militant's* views. These are expressed in editorials.

Volume 34



Number 40

Friday, Oct. 30, 1970

Closing news date—Oct. 21

will provide jobs for Black people. This is a lie too. Black people in the area don't have the skills necessary for high-paying construction jobs and the racist unions see to it that things are kept this way. The only work for Black people will be the same old jobs of lifting, hauling and cleaning. What kind of a job is this for our Black youth coming out of high school? Where will there be job openings for Black women? Selling hot dogs?

After the exposition closes and becomes an empty shell for roach breeding and rodents, the sponsors are going to let Black families live on the grounds for low-rent housing. I call this a criminal act of hate.

The tension in the community grows and we know what is wrong. It is just a question of how to fight it. We Black people need a central organization to plan actions against racist oppression in the U.S. It is a sin and a shame that the people who keep you in debt for that place you call home will not be stopped unless you stop them, and that world's fairs, Vietnam, and all experiments costly to Third World people will go on for their money-making pleasure games.

Pamela Newman

Militant sales up in L.A.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Readers will be interested to know that *Militant* sellers here sold a total of 919 of the Sept. 18 issue, of which 471 were sold at the Sept. 16 Chicano demonstration alone.

Sales teams went to high schools, shopping centers, and along Whittier Blvd., the principal street in the Chicano community. The response was really fantastic.

One team sold 75 to high-schoolers one afternoon as school was letting out. While they were selling, a truck driver drove up and asked for one. After he looked at it, he bought five. When the sales team stopped for a coffee break, several people were attracted by the stack of newspapers on the table and bought copies. Several subs were sold that way as well.

Andrea Davis

This man says we want... TO DESTROY AMERICA...



BUT WE WANT A SOCIALIST AMERICA!

J. Edgar Hoover, in the September 1970 *VFW Magazine*, asserts that the YSA is "working for the destruction of this nation." The truth is that the YSA is working for a socialist revolution to stop the destruction carried out by Hoover's bosses and their capitalist system. We do this by actively supporting the antiwar movement, Third World Liberation struggles, the women's liberation movement and socialist election campaigns.

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Leon Trotsky on the Jewish Question

introduction by Peter Buch

These interviews, letters and articles analyze Zionism, Birobidjan, and anti-Semitism in both the imperialist countries and the Soviet Union. 50c

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5 cities set pace by upping quota in Militant subscription campaign

And a Santa Cruz socialist leads the whole field

By FLAX HERMES and BARRY SHEPPARD

OCT. 20—*The Militant's* drive to win 15,000 new readers by Nov. 15 enjoyed a big boost last week when five areas decided to raise their target goals. Supporters in Austin and Houston, Philadelphia, Northampton, Mass., and San Francisco are setting the pace nationally. All found the response to *The Militant* in their areas so favorable that they feel they can not only make the amount they originally pledged but can shoot for more.

Austin raised their sights from 300 to 350, Philadelphia from 500 to 650, Houston from 200 to 250, San Francisco from 750 to 800, and Northampton from 20 to 50. Supporters in a number of other areas are considering raising their quotas also.

In addition, Austin, San Francisco and Philadelphia are among the top areas in their per capita goal, the ratio of the number of *Militant* supporters in their area to their quota.

The leader in the country in this field, however, is Santa Cruz, where one supporter who took a quota of 20 has already sold 79 subscriptions!

With slightly less than four weeks to go in the drive, all areas must begin applying the spirit of Santa Cruz, Austin, Houston, Northampton, San Francisco and Philadelphia if we are to make our goal of 15,000 new readers. On a national level, we are running slightly behind schedule, and will have to organize to make the final four weeks of the drive a success in every area.

The campaign to obtain 15,000 new readers of *The Militant* is a top priority national job for the revolutionary socialist movement. The revolutionary press is our key weapon in reaching out with our ideas and building the movement itself.

The job we have taken on in this campaign is a big one. It is the largest goal by far of any campaign for new readers *The Militant* has engaged in since 1945. In 1963, for example, we launched a three-month campaign for 5,800 new subscribers, at that time, the largest drive in many years. Last fall, we aimed at 4,000 new readers and obtained 6,000 in a two-month campaign. Another two-month drive in the spring of this year resulted in about 7,500 new subscribers.

While the job of obtaining 15,000 new readers in a two-month "blitz" is certainly a big one, opportunities for building a bigger circulation for *The Militant* are even bigger.

Already we have sold over 7,000 subscriptions in a period of five weeks, the highest rate since the campaign in 1945 for 22,000 new subscriptions, held during the postwar strike wave. Reports from many different regions confirm that subscriptions to *The Militant* are easier to sell because the radicalization is deepening.

Militant supporters, including members of the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance, are activists in the movement. They are deeply involved in the women's liberation movement, the Black and Chicano movements, the antiwar movement, the campus struggle, and those areas of the labor movement where some fruitful work can be done. They are using socialist electoral campaigns to build both these movements and the revolutionary socialist movement.

All of this work is tied together through the revolutionary press. *The Militant* is a the key tool for all of our work, coordinating it and giving it

a political focus. *The Militant* is the organizer of our movement. The rapid spread of the radicalization requires that the Marxist press be greatly expanded not only in terms of its size and coverage but also in terms of the number of people it reaches.

As the radicalization deepens, we must set our sights on a consistent widening of the circulation of *The Militant* commensurate with the radicalization itself. This drive to obtain 15,000 new readers by Nov. 15 is part of that perspective.

Although the job is a big one, we have already shown it can be done. A special effort of organization by every area is now necessary to reach its quota. The response to *Militant* salespeople is such that even those areas which have gotten off to a late start can catch up and make their quotas if they begin to mobilize now and make a special effort in the remaining four weeks of the drive.

Let's determine to reach our goal in full and on time!

Want to sell subs?

Just fill out the coupon

The Militant will send you a complete subscription kit, including coupons, posters, etc. Your area will be added to the scoreboard if you wish.

I would like to sell subscriptions to *The Militant* this fall.

Please set for me a quota of (circle one) 5 10 20 30 40 50

☐ List the above quota in *The Militant's* weekly scoreboard.
☐ Do not publish my quota.

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

School _____

Subscription scoreboard

City	Quota	New subs		
Santa Cruz, Calif.	20	79	Staatsburg, N.Y.	10 2
Baltimore, Md.	10	16	New York, N.Y.	2,000 778
Middletown, N.Y.	5	5	DeKalb, Ill.	150 58
Mansfield, Pa.	50	49	San Diego, Calif.	100 36
Oxford, Ohio	50	43	Ann Arbor, Mich.	100 34
Austin, Texas	350	279	Hayward, Calif.	40 13
Twin Cities, Minn.	600	450	El Paso, Texas	75 24
Philadelphia, Pa.	650	480	Tallahassee, Fla.	50 16
Portland, Ore.	100	73	Portage, Mich.	10 3
Ypsilanti, Mich.	50	32	San Joaquin Val., Calif.	50 15
Seattle, Wash.	400	256	Binghamton, N.Y.	150 44
Worcester, Mass.	100	63	Milwaukee, Wis.	100 22
Long Island, N.Y.	75	47	Kingsville, Texas	5 1
Houston, Texas	250	155	San Jose, Calif.	5 1
Northampton, Mass.	50	31	Selinsgrove, Pa.	5 1
Berkeley, Calif.	600	369	Madison, Wis.	300 58
Albany, N.Y.	50	30	Cincinnati, Ohio	60 11
Grinnell, Iowa	5	3	St. Louis, Mo.	50 9
Logan, Utah	50	30	Boulder-Denver, Colo.	235 36
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	20	12	Tampa, Fla.	100 14
Detroit, Mich.	700	410	New Haven, Conn.	60 8
San Francisco, Calif.	800	462	Yellow Springs, Ohio	125 16
Boston, Mass.	1,000	559	Bloomington, Ind.	100 11
North Boston	(250)	(192)	Riverside, Calif.	150 15
Cambridge	(250)	(150)	State College, Pa.	10 1
South Boston	(250)	(122)	Youngstown, Ohio	10 1
Portsmouth, N.H.	20	11	Bellingham, Wash.	40 3
Atlanta, Ga.	500	260	Kent, Ohio	45 3
Cleveland, Ohio	600	311	Oshkosh, Wis.	50 3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	10	5	Grosse Pt., Mich.	20 1
Phoenix, Ariz.	75	36	Paterson, N.J.	60 3
Kansas City, Mo.	100	47	Tacoma, Wash.	20 1
Newark, N.J.	75	35	Little Rock, Ark.	50 1
Knoxville, Tenn.	50	23	Red Hook, N.Y.	50 1
Providence, R.I.	150	68	East Lansing, Mich.	25 0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,000	443	East Stroudsburg, Pa.	10 0
Stanford, Calif.	30	14	Eugene, Ore.	10 0
La Crosse, Wis.	50	21	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	30 0
Chicago, Ill.	1,500	622	Mission Viejo, Calif.	5 0
Washington, D.C.	300	124	Nacogdoches, Texas	10 0
Geneseo, N.Y.	5	2	General	400 190
			GOAL	15,000 7,389

ON THE SPOT



Randy Furst



Mary-Alice Waters

When major political and social struggles erupt, *The Militant* makes every possible effort to provide on-the-spot reporting. This week we sent our managing editor, Mary-Alice Waters, to Quebec to get a first-hand picture of the resistance to the military occupation. And, at the same time, staff reporter Randy Furst was on his way to Kent to get the full story on the campus response to the grand jury indictments there.

For on-the-scene reporting of key events, you won't do better. Subscribe today.

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SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN '70

Vote for Raza Unida

The Militant urges its readers in Texas and Colorado to support and vote for La Raza Unida Party candidates in those two states.

The rise of the Texas Raza Unida Party, through which Chicanos now control the Crystal City school board and have significant representation on the city council, has brought the specter of destruction to the Democratic Party in that state. As a result, the RUP in Texas has been ruled off the ballot in Zavala, La Salle, and Dimmit counties. It is on the ballot in Hidalgo County.

Where ruled off the ballot, the Texas RUP is running a write-in campaign. Some of its candidates are: in Zavala County—Julian Salas for county judge; Isaac Juarez for county clerk; Mrs. Carmen Flores for county treasurer; Esteban Najera for precinct 4 county commissioner; Ramon Lasuente for precinct 2 county commissioner; Jose Serna for precinct 3 county commissioner; Manuel Palacios for precinct 2 justice of the peace; Pedro Conceras for precinct 3 justice of the peace; in La Salle County—Juan Ortiz for county judge; Carlos Gonzalez for precinct 4 county commissioner; Roel Rodriguez for precinct 3 county commissioner; Arcenio Garcia for precinct 2 county commissioner; and Raul Martinez for precinct 1 justice of the peace.

The Militant was not able to obtain a complete list for La Salle County and the names of the candidates in Dimmit County.

In Colorado, La Raza Unida Party won ballot status. Its candidates are: Al Gurule for governor; George Garcia for Lt. governor; Leo Valdez for state treasurer; Marcus Saiz and Marcella Trujillo for the University of Colorado board of regents; Ernest Andrade for state board of education in district 4; Carlos Santistivan for state senator from Denver County in district 3; Joe Taylor for state senator for Comejos County in district 63; Brian Sanchez for state house of representatives from Denver County in district 2; Pete Lopez for state house of representatives from Denver County in district 3; Eloy Espinoza for state house of representatives from Denver County in district 6; Joe Gonzales for state house of representatives from Denver County in district 15; and Pat Gomez for state house of representatives from Pueblo County in district 35.

For U.S. Congress: Salvadore Cartio from the 1st C.D. in Denver; and Martin Serna from the 3rd C.D. in Pueblo.

For county offices: Luis Heirera for sheriff of Adams County; Bruno Medina for sheriff of Pueblo County; Sam Martinez for Pueblo County clerk; Dan Opogaca for Pueblo County assessor; Ricardo Falcon for Weld County sheriff; Fred Tobias Gallegos for Larimer County clerk; Andres Gavaldon for district attorney from Larimer County in the 4th district; and Eusvio Medina for Costilla County sheriff.



SWP candidate for U. S. Senate from Texas, Mariana Hernandez, speaks with activists of the Mexican American Youth Organization in Uvalde.

The day after Nixon's proposed "cease-fire" in Vietnam, Frank Lord, Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of Florida, was on several local news broadcasts answering him. Referring to the Nixon plan as a "barren gesture," Lord called for bringing all U. S. troops home immediately. He urged the participation of all Floridians in the demonstrations against the war in Tampa Oct. 31.

The Illinois Young Socialist Campaigners are distributing a leaflet entitled: "Adlai Stevenson III: Part of the Solution. . . or Part of the Problem?" Describing the attack made by the Democratic aspirant for U.S. senator on student protesters and his milk-toast criticism of the Vietnam war, the leaflet urges students on Illinois campuses to support Lynn Henderson, SWP candidate for senator.

During the first two weeks of October, Clifton DeBerry, SWP gubernatorial candidate in New York, spoke to 14 meetings in the Albany and mid-Hudson areas. Particularly successful was a meeting at Albany State University of about 100 where afterwards six students asked to join the YSA and 22 endorsed the SWP campaign.

"Not even a coalition of Northeastern University and Boston police has been able to slow down Peter Camejo," was the heading on an Oct. 14 Boston University News interview with Peter Camejo, "The well-known radical activist and Socialist Workers Par-

R.I. student senate backs SWP slate

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The University of Rhode Island Student Senate on Oct. 9 voted 16 to 11 to support the Socialist Workers Party ticket in the Nov. 3 elections.

At a previous meeting, the Senate voted not to support Democratic incumbent Frank Licht. The vote to endorse the SWP ticket came after the president of the university asserted to the student legislators that the university might lose its tax-exempt status if the socialist nominees were supported.

The SWP is running John Powers for governor, Daniel Fein for U.S. senator, and Joseph Traugott for Lt. governor.

ty candidate for U. S. Senate in Massachusetts. . . .

In addition, the News also carries a very fair-minded interview with Joe Miles, the SWP candidate for Congress in the Massachusetts 9th district.

Camejo, who has been confronting his Democratic opponent, Senator Edward Kennedy, sparred with his little-known Republican opponent, Josiah Spaulding at Boston University on Oct. 15. "Back and forth they went," reported the Oct. 15 Boston Globe. "Spaulding being generous with the microphone, Camejo attacking the established parties with rapid-fire charges and Spaulding's aides tugging at his coat to get him to the next place on schedule."

At Diablo Valley College in Concord, Calif., Antonio Camejo, SWP candidate for superintendent of public instruction of California, participated in a panel discussion with a representative for incumbent Ronald Reagan, plus state assemblyman John Burton, representing the Democratic candidate for governor, Jesse Unruh. After a lively debate, several students decided to help build the Oct. 31 anti-war march in San Francisco and the Raza contingent which will lead the march.

Joan Fulks, SWP candidate for Lt. governor of Colorado, and George Garcia and Martin Serna, La Raza Unida candidates for Lt. governor and U.S. Congress, 3rd C.D., are slated to appear with Democratic and Republican candidates at a conservation roundtable. The meeting is sponsored by the Pikes Peak Group of the Rocky Mountain Chapter of the Sierra Club.

An overflow crowd of more than 200 heard Stephanie Coontz, SWP 1st C.D. candidate from Washington, speak at the University of Washington on "Why Socialism?" After the meeting, three students asked to join the Young Socialist Alliance and others volunteered to help on the campaign.

While Mariana Hernandez, SWP candidate for U. S. senator in Texas, was speaking to a group of 70 students at the University of Texas in El Paso on the dynamics of the Chicano struggle, the son of the Republican hopeful, George Bush Jr., was speaking to about 10 people at another meeting on campus.

Hernandez had several successful meetings at the university including a meeting of MECHA, the Chicano student union, where she supported their struggle for a Chicano studies department.

— DOUG JENNESS

SWP candidates in your area

CALIFORNIA

Herman Fagg—Governor
Dianne Feeley—U. S. Senate
Andrew Pulley—U. S. Congress (7th C.D.)
Dave Frankel—Lieutenant Governor
Terry Hardy—Controller
Phil Conner—State Treasurer
Patty Iiyama—Secretary of State
Froben Lozada—Attorney General
Antonio Camejo—Superintendent of Public Instruction

COLORADO

James Lauderdale—Governor
Joan Fulks—Lieutenant Governor
Lyle Fulks—U of Colorado Board of Regents

FLORIDA

Jack Lieberman—U. S. Senate
Frank Lord—Governor

GEORGIA

Linda Jenness—Governor
Joe Cole—U. S. Congress (4th C.D.)
Frank Grinnon—U. S. Congress (5th C.D.)

ILLINOIS

Lynn Henderson—U. S. Senate
Naomi Allen—State Treasurer
Kim Allen—Superintendent of Public Instruction
Willie Petty—Cook County Sheriff
Nancy Cole—U of Ill. Board of Governors
Mark Ugolini—U of Ill. Board of Governors
Deborah Notkin—U of Ill. Board of Governors

MASSACHUSETTS

Peter Camejo—U. S. Senate
Michael Kelly—Governor
Joe Miles—U. S. Congress (9th C.D.)
Taba Leah Singer—Attorney General

MICHIGAN

Paul Lodico—U. S. Senate
George Bouse—Governor
Evelyn Kirsch—Lieutenant Governor
John Hawkins—Secretary of State
Ronald Reosti—Attorney General
Jacqueline Rice—U. S. Congress (1st C.D.)
Walter Kos—U. S. Congress (15th C.D.)
Marcia Wisch—U of Michigan Board of Regents
Tom Vernier—U of Michigan Board of Regents

MINNESOTA

Nancy Strebe—U. S. Senate
Derrel Myers—U. S. Congress (5th C.D.)
Mimi Harary—Governor

NEW YORK

Kipp Dawson—U. S. Senate
Clifton DeBerry—Governor
Jon Rothschild—Lieutenant Governor
Paul Boutelle—U. S. Congress (18th C.D.)
Eva Chertov—U. S. Congress (19th C.D.)
Miguel Padilla—Attorney General
Ruthann Miller—Comptroller
Hedda Garza—Nassau County Executive

OHIO

James Harris—U. S. Senate
Marcia Sweetenham—Governor
Herman Kirsch—Lieutenant Governor
Syd Stapleton—U. S. Congress (22nd C.D.)
Al Budka—Attorney General
Bob Schwarz—Treasurer

PENNSYLVANIA

Robin Maisel—U. S. Senate
Frederick Stanton—Governor
Mark Zola—Lieutenant Governor
Arnold Terry—State Representative (198th district)
Carol Lisker—State Representative (187th district)

RHODE ISLAND

Daniel Fein—U. S. Senate
John Powers—Governor
Joseph Traugott—Lieutenant Governor

TEXAS

Mariana Hernandez—U. S. Senate
Dan Styron—Governor
Travis Burgeson—U. S. Congress (at-large)

WASHINGTON

Bill Massey—U. S. Senate
Stephanie Coontz—U. S. Congress (1st C.D.)
Russell Black—U. S. Congress (7th C.D.)
Rick Congress—U. S. Congress (6th C.D.)
Harriet Ashton—State Senate (district 32)
Sue Shinn—State House (district 32B)

WISCONSIN

Martha Quinn—U. S. Senate
Samuel Hunt—Governor
Peter Kohlenberg—Lieutenant Governor
Patrick Quinn—State Legislature (2nd A.D.)

Support the Socialist Workers campaigns!

By CAROLINE LUND

The past several years have seen a growing social ferment in this country and massive movements on the rise in opposition to the oppressive features of this society. Increasing numbers of Americans are looking for solutions to the burning questions raised by U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia and possible intervention in the Middle East; the oppression of women, the racist oppression of national minorities, and the pollution and destruction of our environment.

There are, in addition, a whole series of related problems—inflation, unemployment, poverty, deteriorating school facilities, outrageous prison conditions, a humiliating, scandalously inadequate welfare program and the inhuman system of medical care in this country.

More and more people are beginning to reject the concept that the system we live under and the evils it spawns is a "natural order of things" that cannot be changed. Last May, Nixon's invasion of Cambodia and the murder of students at Kent, Augusta and Jackson were the last straws, which touched off a mass movement demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Southeast Asia.

And on Aug. 29 in Los Angeles, 30,000 Chicanos took to the streets demanding, "Bring Our Brothers Home."

On April 22, "Earth Day," thousands of people demonstrated in the country's first national action against pollution. Growing numbers are becoming fed up with the do-nothing attitude of all the politicians on this question.

Mass struggles have been organized by Black students demanding that the universities serve their needs, demanding Black studies programs and open admissions as well as an end to discrimination in employment and police brutalization of Black citizens.

Liberation demonstrations Aug. 26 showed that women are also moving out into struggle, demanding an end to discrimination and second-class citizenship, the right to control their own bodies, and child-care facilities.

Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party has a program to solve these crucial problems. The reason is that these social evils are products of the capitalist system which both these parties are committed to defend. Their programs necessarily flow from this basic premise.

The Democratic and Republican parties are committed to defending capitalism domestically and on a world scale (the so-called "free world"). This means that they must invade other countries to crush all revolutionary social movements that threaten U.S. investments and capitalism as an international system. Just look at the record of the Democratic and Republican parties in the last 15 years—they have sent U.S. troops into Lebanon, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Vietnam, and Cambodia and now have their eyes on the Middle East.

Because the two ruling parties are based on defending capitalism, they defend private property and the profits of the capitalists rather than giving priority to human rights. This means giving free reign to the cops and prison wardens and administrators, giving free reign to the owners of industry to pollute the atmosphere and use natural resources for their own profits, and giving free reign to the bosses to doubly exploit the labor of women, Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Native Americans through discrimination and bad education.

Upholding capitalism also means that the Democratic and Republican parties are going to uphold the fam-



SWP candidate for the U.S. Senate from Mass., Peter Camejo, addresses rally of 25,000 on Boston Commons during the post-Cambodia-invasion student upsurge. Socialist candidates are on the front lines of mass struggles for basic change.

ily system, which is the main basis for the oppression of women and at the same time a major support to capitalism.

The mass movements arising in this country are fighting for changes which are vitally necessary. The Socialist Workers Party is the only party in this year's elections which speaks out unequivocally for the demands raised by millions of people who have demonstrated against the war, against racist oppression, against sexist oppression of women, against pollution and for the right of national minorities to control their own communities. SWP candidates are participants in and builders of these mass movements.

We feel that the root cause of the problems of war, racism, sexism and exploitation is the same cause: the system of capitalism. In order to create the possibility of solving these problems society needs a fundamental change. The system of capitalism, based on private property, profits and militarism, must be replaced by a socialist system, under which industries will be owned by society as a whole and production will be democratically planned according to people's needs rather than profits for a few rich people.

We feel it is necessary to run in the elections because, although masses of Americans are organizing to change this society, the positions of power and the political arena in general are still controlled by the Democratic and Republican parties. In order to succeed, those who oppose the various oppressive aspects of this system must be ready to fight by any means necessary and on all fronts to achieve our goals. This means that in addition to opposing the policies of the Democrats and Republicans in the streets, we must oppose their candidates in the elections.

Many Americans have illusions that the Democratic and Republican parties can be changed by getting individuals

with "good" positions elected. But history has proved that these parties are not subject to change from within. They are owned and controlled lock, stock and barrel by businessmen and bankers.

Candidates running in the Democratic Party such as Ron Dellums, a young Black candidate in Oakland, California, and Bella Abzug, who has participated in the antiwar and women's liberation movements in New York, serve the function of giving their parties a better image, to persuade people that the Democratic Party is responsive to people's needs. But, in fact, these "liberal" and "peace" candidates are not changing the Democratic or Republican parties; they are used by those parties. They serve only to disorient people by calling on them to support the Democratic or Republican

party, which oppose what they are fighting for.

These "liberal" candidates have had no effect in making changes in this society. Changes have come about only when Black people, Chicanos, and women and Americans opposed to the Vietnam war have come together in massive movements to directly oppose government policies and force the rulers to relate to our demands. These mass movements have proved that to win anything we must build and depend on our own power rather than supporting sections of the parties that oppress us.

The Chicano people have demonstrated the effectiveness of this approach through La Raza Unida Party, a party which grew out of the Chicano movement and is responsible only to the Chicano community.

After it was launched in March of this year, La Raza Unida Party participated in the April elections in Texas. It succeeded in winning control of the school board in Crystal City, Texas, and gained significant representation on the city council. The party used this power to institute bilingual education, to begin Chicano studies programs in Crystal City high schools, to replace racist textbooks, to use public funds to provide free breakfasts and lunches to all students in the school system, and to move toward community control of the police.

Black people are also getting fed up with depending on the Democratic or Republican party for their liberation. The Congress of African People, attended by 4,000 Black people in Atlanta Sept. 3-7, focused on the need for the formation of an independent Black political party to run candidates accountable only to Black people and to fight all year round to mobilize, organize and politicize Black people in the fight for self-determination.

It is self-defeating for students, women, Third World people, GIs and unionists to participate in protest demonstrations to change government policies on one day and then on the next day to vote for one of the two parties responsible for the policies they oppose. We urge Third World peoples, workers, women and students to oppose the Democratic and Republican parties and to build parties which are responsible to themselves alone, such as a Black liberation party, a labor party, and the Chicano party which already exists, La Raza Unida Party. And we urge you to support the Socialist Workers Party, which supports and works for the demands of the oppressed in this country and projects the only way out of the oppressive conditions we face: socialism.

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Black Women's Liberation

'Take a good look at our problems'

By PAMELA NEWMAN

[Pamela Newman recently graduated from Overbrook High School in Philadelphia. While in high school, she was a member of the Black Student Union. She is also a member of the Young Socialist Alliance.]

When women's liberation is mentioned, there are often two reactions. One is that this is just a bunch of frustrated women who are going to separate themselves from men. The other is that this is something that is a white thing, which doesn't concern Black women.

The truth is that the exploitation of Black women goes deeper than that of white women. Unity of all Black women is needed to push for such demands as self-determination, equal pay, and free abortion and child-care centers. We should realize the need for the women of the Black nation to have a liberation movement of women as part of our movement for total liberation of our people.

The Black man has been led to believe that office and skilled jobs are given to the Black woman by the white capitalists to make the Black man feel inferior. In reality, there aren't enough jobs to put everyone in employment, and the Black woman suffers the most from low pay and unemployment.

When our men get jobs where they make enough to keep a family, they often insist that the women's place is in the home with the children. But raising children can be done just as well by the man as the woman. Because women are able to have babies doesn't mean they know more about caring for them and raising them.

The very idea that women are here on earth just for having children isn't true either. We have minds and have the right to determine what we do and say. Child-rearing should be a profession, not an automatic duty.

Usually Black children are taken care of by older women who can't find other work. As a result, the children are separated from other children because these women aren't able to take care of more than one or two children. The mother often has to run home from work to take the child off the older woman's hands. There are no facilities for child-care in the Black community and few qualified people to take care of teaching the children in a progressive manner.

Ask yourself, have you ever been told this is a man's conversation, so be quiet or keep out because women's work is only dish washing, sewing or laundry. This, my sisters, is male chauvinism, not by the system but by the brothers because of the illusions that capitalism has produced.

How many of you sisters come home from work and have to cook dinner and clean the house, and if the brother comes in before you finish he immediately gets angry because you are not

in the best mood. Somehow we must make them understand that we are human as much as they. We aren't tools of pleasure to be called to his side and put down if we dare not come.

Just look at the newspaper ads, how they use sex to sell products, and also use race. Before the rise of Black power you never saw a product for Black people. But they did have lighteners and brighteners on the market to make women look "beautiful." Not until it was profitable could you buy a bush comb, bush wig, or Afro-Sheen. Most of these Black products are for women because of their general lack of a strong sense of worth and dignity, which makes women more exploitable than men and better consumers.

And don't you think it is wrong that women who can't afford to keep their children have no say in where their child is sent? Isn't it wrong that after a certain number of "illegal" children you are sterilized without your permission? Don't you think that we should have community control of abortion hospitals in our communities?

No doubt you or almost anyone can somehow get an abortion, but it is either expensive or risky. It would be nice to see the day when we have free abortion by recognized doctors in the community. But with hospital costs as they are now, and with most of us making only about \$75 a week, we can't afford this.

Why not lower the cost of medical care or make it free? Reason: the system of medical care would cut the profits of all the companies, including the drug companies. The system wouldn't want Bayer Aspirin or Excedrin or any other company that makes drugs and sells them at ridiculously high rates to be unhappy. But still people are dying in the Black community without the care they desperately need, and children are being brought up in conditions that some rats would turn down.

It is time that we started struggles against every aspect of our oppression.

Take a look at our problems: medical care, housing, jobs, police repression, child-care, abortion. . . . To get these things we need to gain control of our communities. We have to stop letting our communities be controlled by white, rich politicians and capitalists. We can't go on voting for the two parties controlled by these dictators. Both parties protect not the interest of the people but the white ruling class which controls the economic system. For the total liberation of our people we need an independent Black political party which we can control.

With the demand for self-determination, we are demanding total control of everything that affects our life. Is it wrong to ask for the right to make the decisions affecting the lives of your children and yourself? If you think so, then you are against women's liberation, Black liberation and democracy.

It is very important that Black women's groups be formed now. Because the capitalists are not going to give money out of their pockets to finance 24-hour child-care centers and meet our other needs. A Black women's liberation group would also bring out other demands directly related to women, such as welfare. They could fight for new clothes and for free food which is not surplus but fresh meat and other products which are good for the body.

This money-greedy ruling class can't and won't give us free medical care and other necessities. The only way to get these things is to fight for them. In the process of this fight, many women will begin to realize that our struggle

is against capitalism and imperialism. We should be dedicated to building a socialist society inside the United States where profits would be outlawed and the total means of production and distribution placed in the hands of the working class. That struggle must be led by Black people, who

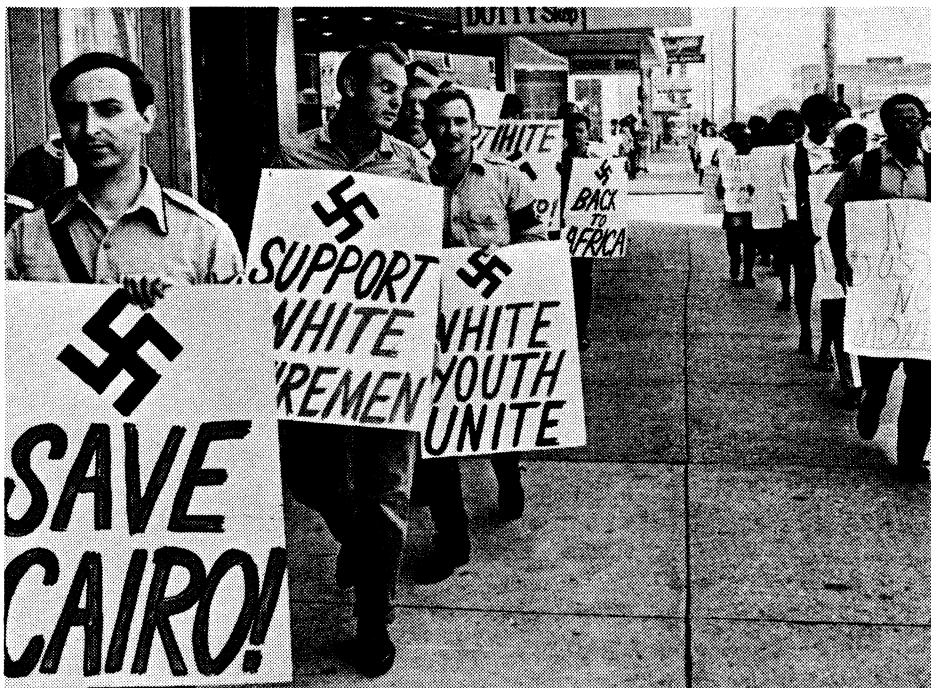


Photo by Jim Brown/United Front

White fascists and the Black United Front picket in Cairo, Ill., Sept. 15. The Blacks have waged 19-month boycott against racist merchants to protest terrorizing of Black community by white marauders.

Black United Front calls conference to build support

By LINDA SHEPPARD

CHICAGO — Black residents of Cairo, Ill., are seeking widespread support in the defense of their community against white terrorists. The Black community in the small southern Illinois town has been subjected to almost nightly shootings by a publicly organized gang of racist marauders who call themselves "The White Hats."

At a press meeting Oct. 13, the Rev. Charles Koen described the worsening situation in Cairo and announced that a "United Front for Survival Conference" would be held at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale Oct. 24-25.

The Rev. Koen is the executive director of the United Front of Cairo, an organization that was formed in April 1969 to combat racist terror with a Black boycott of all white-owned stores.

In its 19th month, the boycott has succeeded in closing eight stores. But virtually every leader of the Black United Front is currently under indictment on some frame-up charge, Koen stated.

Koen described the collusion of the local county government and state and federal officials in the terrorization of the Black community.

At a meeting held late this summer, according to Koen, U.S. senator Ralph T. Smith informed local state's attorneys from the five southernmost Illinois counties that federal funds were available to help enforce "law and order." Peyton Berdling, the Cairo state's attorney who organized The White Hats, was present at this meeting.

Since the meeting, according to Koen, the local police have been able

are concerned about the humanity of this world.

The revolutionary vanguard of America will be the Black nation. The total working class must be liberated, including the women, and of course the Black woman shall have to be liberated first because of the multi-oppression which she suffers.

All over the world, Black and Third World people have stopped turning their cheeks. We need to organize to struggle against every aspect of our oppression. Black women's liberation could not and will not be a diversion from the liberation of our people. The organization of Black women to fight for our needs as well as the needs of all Black people will help intensify the struggle.

to build up an arsenal which now includes automatic weapons and machine guns.

The one grand jury that dealt with the Cairo situation included 23 members; only three were Black and many of the whites were known to be involved in the attacks on the Black community. This grand jury returned 15 indictments against United Front staff and members and no indictments on the 20 complaints filed by Blacks against whites.

To date there are over 50 complaints filed against United Front leaders, 25 of which will soon come to trial. Bobby L. Williams, developer for the United Front Economic Development Corp., was convicted Sept. 18 on a charge of "carrying a concealed weapon." He faces a possible sentence of 50 days to five years.

Frank Smith, United Front vice-president, was shot in the head by police. He survived, only to be arrested upon his release from the hospital and held on \$100,000 bond.

Rev. Koen reported that when FBI agents were sent to investigate the situation in Cairo they met with the racist city officials to get "information." The information they got was where Blacks had purchased weapons in the county.

Koen emphasized that the entire efforts of the United Front have been legal and peaceful. He pointed to the picketing used to build boycotts and the legal steps taken in the courts. These include suits demanding justice for the Black population.

But these peaceful attempts have been met with a local, state and now federal conspiracy to destroy the Black movement and protect white terrorists.

Problems of Women's Liberation

A Marxist Approach

By Evelyn Reed

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The need for ongoing mass action

Nat'l antiwar conference slated

By HARRY RING

The National Peace Action Coalition which coordinated the nationwide Oct. 31 antiwar demonstrations has begun preparations for a national conference of the antiwar movement to be held in Chicago the weekend of Dec. 4-6. The central function of such a conference would be to discuss and decide on plans for a massive nationwide spring demonstration against the war.

Initiation of the conference by NPAC underlines the important role being played by that coalition in providing a rallying point and leadership for the country's antiwar forces.

Since the first days of U.S. intervention in Vietnam, there has been a continuing political struggle to build the kind of mass movement capable of forcing Washington to withdraw.

What began as a minority movement in this country now expresses the aspirations of the great majority of the American people. Yet the need for building an organized force capa-

Take this picture into the voting booth with you.



Gradual can mean a lifetime.

Vote immediate withdrawal. Vote "C" Nov. 3.

Poster for Massachusetts referendum on the war. Committee will have distributed close to 500,000 pieces of literature explaining importance of immediate withdrawal vote by Nov. 3. The referendum has gained widespread endorsement.

The campaign of political deception has even included a temporary alteration of military strategy. "Search-and-destroy" ground combat has been reduced in order to lower the politically explosive casualty rate and to permit withdrawal of a certain number of ground troops.

To give this strategy added "credibility," Nixon presented his latest "peace" plan—a bid for a "standstill ceasefire" which would ensure a continuing U.S. military presence, and containing within it the ever-present danger of instant re-escalation of the war.

It is now six years since Washington began its various efforts to persuade the American people that it was genuinely seeking a way out of Vietnam while stubbornly continuing to hang on there. One factor that has made it possible for the war makers to carry on this hoax for so long in the face of such wide opposition has been the role of the Democratic and Republican "doves." At each critical point they have come to the rescue, first of Johnson's administration, now Nixon's. They have done so by trying to inhibit the development of the kind of independent mass movement necessary to end the war and, at each important juncture, by helping to give credibility to the variety of fake peace bids advanced by Johnson and Nixon.

Perhaps the clearest example of this particular function of the bipartisan doves came during the giant antiwar upsurge last May in the wake of the Cambodian invasion. To get the hundreds of thousands of student protesters off the streets and to end their occupation of the campuses, the Congressional doves offered a "practical alternative" to mass action—a congressional amendment that would purportedly put a time limit on the U.S. military presence in Vietnam. With the end of the student demonstrations and campus occupations, the Hatfield-McGovern "antiwar" amendment was cynically scuttled.

Equally pernicious has been the way the doves have so readily given their blessing to each major, fraudulent administration "peace" offer. The latest Nixon offer, which was but a repack-

aging of the previous ones, had the near-unanimous endorsement of the congressional doves, helping to give it a degree of credibility it could not have otherwise obtained.

In such a situation, the need is compelling for a clear political orientation on the part of the antiwar forces. NPAC, we believe, has offered the kind of perspective required.

It is no exaggeration to state that if it were not for the forces represented by NPAC, which have remained unyielding in their determination to carry through the Oct. 31 demonstrations, there would be literally no organized, manifest expression of the opposition to Nixon's current fake peace ploy.

The importance of such ongoing organized, visible opposition cannot be overemphasized. For the administration it is more crucial than ever to try to render the antiwar forces impotent. The continuing activities of the antiwar movement not only constitute an obstacle to U.S. efforts to hang on in Indochina, but is an ever-potential danger to its capacity to carry through military interventions elsewhere in the world as it may, in one or another critical situation, deem necessary.

The meaning of this was indicated by the ominous revelations about the planned readiness of Washington to send American troops into Jordan if the Hussein regime had been in danger of being overwhelmed in the civil war there.

With revolutionary upheavals on the agenda in every part of the globe, the chief counterrevolutionary cop, U.S. imperialism, seeks the necessary freedom of action to stamp out popular uprisings wherever they may occur. They fully understand that the existence of an organized antiwar force capable of mobilizing large numbers of Americans in action constitutes a significant threat to such freedom of action. That is why they use every means they can to thwart that movement. But this is not readily done.

Just as the present moves to persuade the American people that the government is sincerely trying to end the war is essentially a replay of previous hoaxes, so it can be assumed with certainty that wide layers of the population will come to recognize the

Vote for withdrawal on Nov. 3 ballots

Can you vote for immediate withdrawal in your area? Three regions across the country have propositions on the ballots which will allow voters on Nov. 3 to pull down levers for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam.

These are the state of Massachusetts, the city of Detroit, and both San Francisco and Marin counties, California.

The withdrawal referendums in these areas have won widespread endorsement from trade-union leaders and organizations, the antiwar coalitions in each area, as well as numerous major-party office seekers.

Taken together, the referendums constitute the biggest electoral challenge to U.S. war policies in the history of the war.

But help is urgently needed in the last days before the elections to spread the word about the referendums and to leaflet voters.

Following are the actual propositions that will appear on the ballots in each area and the addresses that should be contacted if you can help:

Massachusetts: "A. Win a military victory. B. Withdraw our armed forces in accordance with a planned schedule. C. Withdraw all our armed forces immediately." Contact: Vietnam Referendum '70, 919 Brookline St., Cambridge, 02139, (617) 491-3070.

Detroit: "Do you favor an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Southeast Asia?" Contact: Detroit Voters for Proposition Peace, 242 East Warren, Detroit, 48201, (313) 831-2692.

San Francisco and Marin Counties, Calif.: "It is the policy of the city and county of San Francisco that there be an immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam so that the Vietnamese can settle their own problems." Contact: Citizens Committee for Yes on Proposition J, 992 Valencia St., San Francisco, 94110; (415) 282-8160.

fraud involved in these moves, as they did with the previous ones. The key factor then will be the presence of an organized force capable of moving them into action.

NPAC has already made significant gains in realizing this objective. In a matter of months, this coalition has succeeded in bringing previously uninvolved layers of the population into the antiwar movement. One of NPAC's biggest accomplishments is that it has brought more trade unionists into the antiwar movement than was ever done in the entire previous history of the antiwar movement.

Another significant and heartening aspect of the development of NPAC has been the democratic manner of its functioning and, relatedly, the respect it has shown for the differing constituencies within the coalition it embraces. The fact that it sees broad, national, nonexclusive conferences as the basic policymaking vehicle for the antiwar movement is an important confirmation of this.

The importance of the struggle against the imperialist war makers has not diminished by an iota. The need and favorable prospect for a major antiwar action in the spring are substantial. This gives a special importance to the Dec. 4-6 NPAC conference, which will play a key role in the further development of the antiwar movement. The conference warrants a maximum attendance.

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LIBERALISM, ULTRALEFTISM OR MASS ACTION

by Peter Camejo

A speech analyzing the May 1970 mass student upsurge as opposed to the ineffective actions of ultraleftism and liberalism.

Pathfinder Press
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Report from Kent State

Indicted students vow to fight back

By RANDY FURST

KENT, Ohio, Oct. 22—Mass struggle was shaping up at Kent State University—with nationwide implications—as student leaders vowed a counteroffensive in the face of 25 secret indictments handed down by a grand jury here last week.

Kent was the scene of the murder of four students by national guardsmen in May.

In a tension-packed evening session of the Kent State Student Senate Oct. 19, student leaders appealed to students throughout the country to march on Oct. 31 to protest the indictments and the war.

A Senate resolution endorsing the national antiwar demonstrations was adopted unanimously.

At an emergency press conference in Columbus, student body presidents and national student leaders de-

nounced the secret indictments handed down by the Portage County grand jury.

In Kent, 10 persons were under arrest so far on a series of riot counts stemming from the May 1-4 events at Kent that ended in the bloody tragedy.

This reporter had talked with five of the indicted at press time. All have pleaded not guilty and were outspoken in declaring their innocence. All say they are determined to fight the indictments.

The jury report claimed that the cause of the Kent violence was that groups such as "Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Young Socialist Alliance, Red Guard, Student Religious Liberals (SRL), and other groups who advocate violence and disruption" were recognized on campus. The YSA responded that the real violence was committed by Nixon and the U. S. government.

Among the indicted was Craig Morgan, 20, student body president at Kent State.

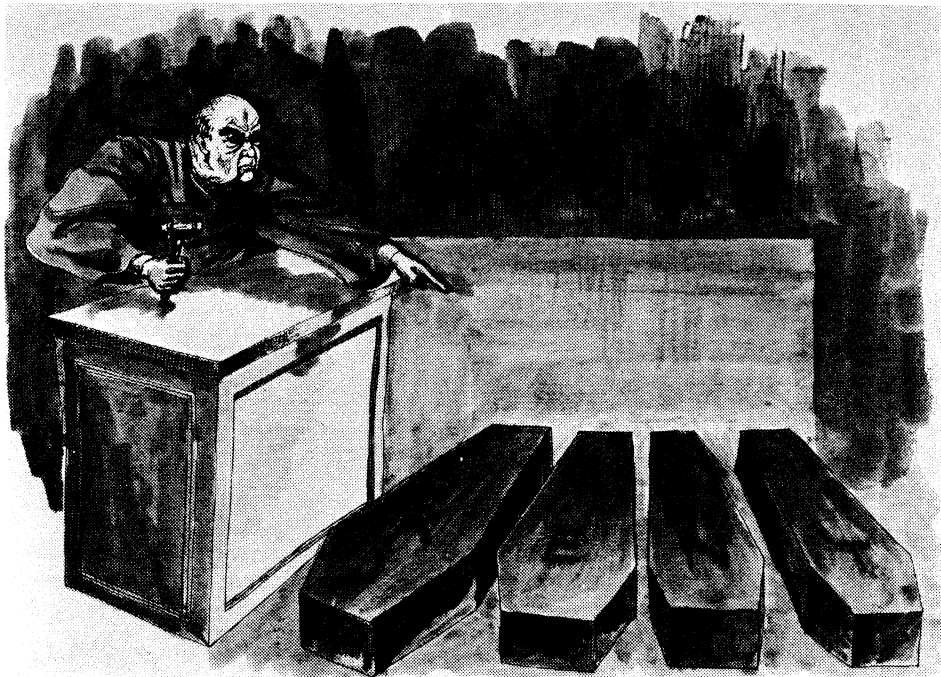
Morgan told a press conference in Kent that he was calling on campuses throughout the U.S. to schedule a moratorium Oct. 23 as a "civil liberties action day" to protest the Kent indictments.

Arrested on a second-degree riot charge while sitting in his student senate office earlier this week, Morgan told *The Militant* that he intended to fight the indictment.

"We want students around the country to show their unity, their solidarity with the Kent 25," Morgan said.

He said that buses from Kent State would travel to Columbus Oct. 31 for a statewide antiwar demonstration, now expanded to protest the Kent indictments.

There is probably not a student at this sprawling midwestern state campus of 20,000 that was not shaken by the indictments that came down after



"Guilty of practicing freedom of assembly"

How to contact Kent defense

KENT, Ohio—The Kent State University student government has assumed initial responsibility for organizing legal defense and public support of the 25 indicted. Contributions toward bail and legal defense, messages of solidarity, as well as requests for literature and information on the case, should be addressed to: Kent State Student Defense Fund, c/o Student Government, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44240.

nearly a month of investigation by the grand jury.

The grand jury here exonerated the national guardsmen, blaming the bloodshed on student militants.

The *Kent Stater*, the campus newspaper, termed the grand jury report "demented." In an editorial Oct. 20, the newspaper commented, "We can only hope the juries in the upcoming trials will be less of a judicial farce than the grand jury report turned out to be."

The murdered students were killed on a windy afternoon in May, five days after Nixon had announced the U. S. invasion of Cambodia.

Guardsmen opened fire without warning on hundreds of Kent students gathered for an impromptu demonstration to protest the invasion. The combination of Kent and Cambodia touched off an unprecedented student

strike across the nation.

Twelve students were shot at Kent. Studies have shown that all except one were hit in the side or in the back. One student, Dean Kahler, has been paralyzed for life.

Investigations by the FBI, the Scranton Commission, and independent studies by newsmen have all confirmed that the shootings were senseless and unwarranted.

Although Gen. Silvester Del Corso claimed that his guards' lives were in danger, not a single guardsman was treated at the local hospital for injuries sustained on May 4.

If the grand jury was out to crush the student movement, its actions appeared certain only to further radicalize it.

"The key is what people do in the streets, that's what counts," said Cleveland attorney Jerry Gordon, a coor-

Student leaders declare: Hands off Kent State 25!

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Student leaders from throughout Ohio as well as several national leaders gathered for a press conference Oct. 20 in the rotunda of the Ohio state capitol building. The conference was initiated by the Ohio Student Mobilization Committee in solidarity with the Kent State 25.

Michele Zeldner, a member of the Kent State Student Senate, read a statement adopted by the Kent Student Senate Oct. 19:

"The Student Senate openly supports the nonviolent mass demonstrations in Columbus and throughout the country on Oct. 31 to show support for the civil liberties of those indicted in Kent and to demand an end to the war in Southeast Asia."

Steve Kling, student body president of Ohio State University, Columbus, said: "I am very disturbed at the exonerated of the National Guard by the Kent State grand jury. I feel the contradiction with their findings and the findings of both the FBI and the Scranton Commission report are inexcusable. . . . I think it is a very disturbing attack on the right of students to organize, to peacefully protest the conditions and the war. . . . I think it has some very nasty implications, some very shameful implications for the right of free speech

in the state of Ohio. We at Ohio State will be undertaking to raise whatever funds possible for the Kent 25."

Mark Rasenick, Case Western Reserve student body president and a member of the national advisory board of the National Student Association: "I lose my faith in America when a grand jury sworn to uphold justice according to the Constitution of the U. S. condones the execution of four human beings because they are on the other side. That same grand jury has failed to indict the executors because they are on the right side, the side of law and order, the side of the highway patrol in Jackson State, the side of foreign intervention and oppression in Southeast Asia and Latin America. . . . [Governor] Rhodes and [Ohio National Guard General] Del Corso have the blood of those four on their hands. So does Richard Nixon and the others that are helping him in his war on the American people."

David Johnson, of the Washington office of the Association of Student Governments, said: "The Association of Student Governments has decided to help raise legal defense and bail money for the Kent State student government. . . . individual genuine concern does not motivate these indictments. Politics motivated them. . . .

Craig Morgan isn't on trial. Students are. Therefore the Association of Student Governments and all students in America will come their support. America has given us no alternative."

Sgt. Rosaire Bisson, member of GIs United at Wright Patterson Air Force Base: "The action of the grand jury to indict the 25 was an action to si-



Don Gurewitz

lence protest throughout the country against the Nixon administration. I call on everyone to support Oct. 31 when we intend to have massive demonstrations against the war in Vietnam."

Dave Miller, reading a statement passed by the Ohio University Student Senate in Athens: "We as representatives of the Ohio University student government must condemn the recent findings of the Portage County grand jury as being biased and repressive. The grand jury has just placed the blame on those who speak out for what they believe. . . . I believe that John F. Kennedy summed it up very well: 'People who make peaceful reform impossible will make violent revolution inevitable.'"

Don Gurewitz, executive secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee: "The Student Mobilization Committee thoroughly rejects the grand jury report. We view the indictment of 25 people from Kent State University on unspecified criminal charges and the total exoneration of the National Guard to be the official legalization of a blatant attempt to turn the victim into the criminal. The real criminal—those who foster violence at Kent, in Vietnam, in Cambodia, and the rest of the world—are those who rule this country."

SWP nominee hits indictments

CLEVELAND — Marcia Sweetnam, Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of Ohio, assailed the Portage County grand jury report and indictment of the Kent State 25 as "an outrageous insult to the intelligence of the American people."

"Students didn't do the killing on May 4," she declared, "Gov. Rhodes and others responsible for sending local and state police and the National Guard, provoked the violent confrontation and its tragic results."

"Contrary to the grand jury's report, the May 4th events at Kent State were not caused by the university administration's 'permissive' policies towards 'radicals,' but by President Nixon's escalation of the war in Southeast Asia through the invasion of Cambodia."

"The National Guard's action on May 4th was intended to break up a peaceful rally—a constitutionally guaranteed activity. What the grand jury report in reality represents is an attempt to launch a witch-hunt attack against the right of student dissent and protest against the war in Southeast Asia. . . ."

director of the National Peace Action Coalition, in a fiery speech to some 1,000 Kent students the day the arrests began here.

"There will be no moratorium on dissent," Gordon told students, who applauded him wildly.

Tim Butz, head of KSU Vets Against the War and coordinator of the Oct. 23 Moratorium, said that there would be workshops on the law, civil rights and the war. "We're keeping the university open—rather than shutting it down—opening the university, keeping it open to relevancy," Butz said.

Butz is a Vietnam veteran and a member of the Kent State Student Senate. "The grand jury has not just attacked students at Kent but students all over the country," he said. "We are urging students in solidarity with



Scene at Kent State U, May 4, 1970, as four students were murdered

the Kent 25 to take to the streets in mass demonstrations on Oct. 31." He added, "I'm expecting a very large turnout for Kent State students Oct. 31."

A Student Mobilization Committee currently in formation was also gearing in to build the Oct. 31 action. Fight back—that was the growing sentiment in the wake of the indictments.

"I'm not guilty," said James Riggs, 20, a sophomore in business administration who was arrested on charges of second-degree riot and released on a \$1,000 bond. He is not at Kent State this semester.

"I pleaded not guilty and that's my position and I mean, like, I'm not," said Thomas Lough, a sociology professor arrested and held on \$5,000 bond for allegedly inciting to riot.

Larry Shub, who started to run, then fell to the ground when the guardsmen opened fire May 4, was another of the arrested, charged with first- and second-degree riot and attempted arson. Shub, who says he isn't guilty, plans to challenge the indict-

ment. He voluntarily surrendered himself Oct. 20, was fingerprinted and arraigned.

Others arrested included Allen Canfora, 21, the son of a councilman in Barberton, Ohio. Canfora, accused of second-degree rioting was shot in the wrist May 4.

"I can't understand how that could be called a riot," his father, Councilman Canfora, told reporters. "We've got to protect the democratic rights of free assembly."

Also arrested were Douglas Cormack, Ken Hammond, Joseph Cullum, Richard Selber, and Jerry Rupe. Selber and Rupe are currently in jail on marijuana charges. "They're trying to show that everybody is high on drugs and goes out and causes havoc, says Robert Smith of the Kent State SMC. "Now, that's bull."

Those indicted face up to a \$1,000 fine and three years in jail.

But gaining those convictions may present something of a problem for local officials and for state and national officials, who appear to have had their hands in the indictments.

"We're going to take the offensive, of course," student senator Tim Butz says.

Jim Minard, reporter for the Kent State newspaper, was standing some 10 feet from William Schroeder when the Kent student was shot to death by guardsmen May 4. He's angry about the grand jury like plenty of other students here. Says Minard, "We'll do everything in our power to fight the indictments."

A number of attorneys, including William Kunstler, have volunteered their services.

Weekly Calendar

ATLANTA

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES FOR THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT. Speaker: Carla Hoag, Student Mobilization Committee national office staff. Fri., Oct. 30, 8 p.m. 1176 1/2 W. Peachtree. Donation: \$1. For further information call 876-2230.

BERKELEY

EAST BAY SOCIALIST FORUM. "Why Independents Should Vote Socialist." Speakers: Andrew Pulley, Socialist Workers Party candidate in the 7th Congressional District; Carmen Allegria, instructor at Merritt College, Chicana Studies Department; and others. Fri., Oct. 30, 8 p.m. 3536 Telegraph Ave., Contrib.: \$1, h.s. students 50c. Ausp. East Bay Socialist Forum. For further information call 654-9728.

BOSTON

DEMONSTRATE TO REPEAL ABORTION LAWS. Mon., Oct. 26, 12 noon-2 p.m. City Hall Plaza, Government Center Station. Sponsor: MORAL (Massachusetts Organization for the Repeal of Abortion Laws). For further information call 876-1219 or 523-1633.

MILITANT LABOR FORUM OF THE AIR. A socialist perspective on current issues. Tuesdays 6-7 p.m. on WTBS-FM (88.1). Sundays 7-8 p.m. on WRBB-FM (91.7). Tues., Oct. 27 and Sun., Nov. 1: "Massachusetts attorney general candidates." Robert Quinn, Democrat; Donald Conn, Republican; and Toba Singer, Socialist Workers Party have been invited to speak. Tues., Nov. 3, and Sun., Nov. 8: Discussion of the elections, Referendum '70 and the Oct. 31 demonstrations. For further information call 536-6981.

CHICAGO

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN '70 BANQUET AND RALLY. Sun., Nov. 1. Cordial Hour: 6 p.m. Banquet: 7 p.m. Rally: 8 p.m. Followed by party and entertainment. Speakers: Fred Halstead, SWP presidential candidate, 1968; Charles Banta, cochairman Oct. 31 Peace Action Committee; Polly Connelly, women's liberation leader. 180 N. Wacker, Rm. 310. Donation: \$4, students \$3. RSVP.

DENVER

GRAND OPENING OF SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY HEADQUARTERS AND MILITANT BOOKSTORE. Joel Britton, member of SWP Political Committee, will speak on The Coming American Revolution. James Lauderdale, SWP candidate for governor, will speak on The Revolutionary Movement in Colorado. Fri., Nov. 6, 7:30 p.m. 607 E. 13th Ave. Donation: \$1.

NEW YORK

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN RALLY. Speakers: Peter Camejo, SWP candidate for U.S. senator in Massachusetts; Clifton DeBerry, SWP candidate for governor in New York; Kipp Dawson, SWP candidate for U.S. senator in New York. Fri., Oct. 30, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway (nr. 18th St.). Contrib.: \$1, h.s. students 50 cents. Ausp. N.Y. Socialist Workers Campaign Committee.

SOCIALIST WORKERS CANDIDATES ON RADIO-TV. Oct. 24: Jon Rothschild, for Lt. governor, 4 p.m. WCBSTV (ch. 2). . . . Oct. 27: Paul Boutelle, for U.S. Congress, 18th C.D., 9 p.m. WNYC-AM (830). . . . Oct. 28: Jon Rothschild, 2:30 p.m. WNYC-AM (830). . . . Oct. 30: Miguel Padilla, for attorney general, 8:30 p.m., Ruthann Miller, for comptroller, 8:40 p.m., Clifton DeBerry, for governor, 9 p.m. WNYC-AM (830). . . . Oct. 31: Clifton DeBerry, 3:30 p.m. WCBSTV (ch. 2). . . . Nov. 1: Kipp Dawson, for senator, 2 p.m., Hedda Garza for Nassau County executive, 2:45 p.m., Clifton DeBerry, 3 p.m. WNBC-TV (ch. 4). Special: Eva Chertov co-hosts Barry Farber show on WOR-AM (710) Oct. 23, Oct. 26-30, 8:15-9 p.m.

TWIN CITIES

MINN. SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN DINNER AND RALLY. Saturday, Oct. 31. Refreshments served after the antiwar march. Dinner at 6:00 p.m. Carl Skoglund Hall, 1 University Ave. N.E. For further information 332-7781.

IN THE OCTOBER

International Socialist review

THE CURRENT RADICALIZATION COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE PAST/ by George Breitman. An examination of the prospects for the revolutionary movement in the 1970s. Other articles include

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM/ BY EUGENE V. DEBS

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A first-hand report from occupied

(Continued from page 1)
the federal government imposed the sweeping war measures act on Oct. 16.

The people have been told they will be ruled by federal decree with no legal recourse and with all civil liberties abolished.

Resentments run strong against this

Quebec nominee slams vote fraud



Photo by Howard Petrick

Manon Leger

MONTREAL—Sunday, Oct. 25, is still the date set for the municipal elections in Montreal. But any pretense of a free and open election has been rather rudely destroyed by the imposition of the war measures act.

At an Oct. 17 press conference, Manon Leger, mayoral candidate of the Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière (LSO), pointed out: "The city is occupied by the Canadian Army. Without the right to distribute leaflets and newspapers, without the right to hold public meetings, these elections can only be a farce."

"Two candidates of the FRAP (Radical Front for Political Action, a labor-supported, pro-separatist political group running candidates in the Montreal elections) have already been arrested. . . . The government is using the war measures act to suppress those who obviously have nothing to do with the kidnappings or with the FLQ. All political activity by the Quebec people has been forbidden. . . . And still they call it a 'free and democratic election.'"

Leger also vigorously protested the arrest of Arthur Young and Penny Simpson, her campaign manager and treasurer respectively. "Why are they being held? Isn't it in reality because of our program? Isn't it in reality because I am for an independent, socialist Quebec? Isn't that why we have been victimized by the war measures act? To be in favor of French unilingualism and a workers government—is that terrorism?"

Several days prior to the election, political activity remains sharply curtailed, although Leger has been able to obtain some radio time and hold a few meetings. She plans to have a final preelection press conference Friday, Oct. 23, at the Montreal headquarters of the LSO.

—M.-A. W.

latest manifestation of the contempt of Canada's rulers for the basic rights of the Quebecois, who have been oppressed and discriminated against since Canada became a British colony several hundred years ago. As one person expressed it, Quebec is an entire nation of hostages kidnapped three hundred years ago.

Poverty, unemployment, suppression of the Quebecois cultural heritage, attempts to impose English as the single or dominant language—all have been part of the bitter history of Quebec. But resistance to English Canadian oppression is also part of the historical record and in recent years there has been a significant growth of sentiment in favor of an independent Quebec, separate from English Canada.

This tremendous rise of nationalist sentiment is in many ways similar to the growth of Black, Chicano and Puerto Rican nationalism in the United States, with the same revolutionary implications for the rulers of Canada and the U.S.

All this is fundamental to the current military occupation of Quebec and the Canadian government's decision to invoke the extraordinary war measures act.

There was widespread sympathy and agreement with a manifesto (released early in October by the FLQ) which described the well-known conditions of poverty, discrimination and unemployment in Quebec, explained the case for separatism, and demanded the release of 23 political prisoners in exchange for the FLQ's hostages (see earlier story page 10).

At a meeting held on Oct. 14, leaders of Quebec's three major trade union federations (Confederation of National Trade Unions, Quebec Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO), Quebec Federation of Teachers), pressed the government to meet the demands of the FLQ.

On Oct. 15, students of the faculty of social science and the humanities faculty of the University of Montreal voted to strike in support of the FLQ

demands. More than 700 students at the University of Quebec in Montreal voted to strike the same day and began using university facilities as a center to organize support for the FLQ demands that the 23 political prisoners be released in exchange for Cross and Laporte.

Strike votes were scheduled for the



Photo by Alex Alperin/McGill Daily

Unionist Michel Chartrand

following day at numerous schools. On the night of Oct. 15, some 5,000 students crowded into a hall to hear Pierre Vallières and Charles Gagnon (well-known throughout Canada because of the victimization they have suffered at the hands of Canadian "justice"); Michel Chartrand, president of the Montreal council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions; and Robert Lemieux, lawyer-negotiator for the FLQ. They urged the students to begin organizing in support of the FLQ demands and for release of the political prisoners.

On top of the government crisis produced by the kidnappings, Quebec was clearly headed toward another major student upsurge similar to those that have occurred here in the last two

years. Several hours later, in the middle of the night between Thursday and Friday Oct. 15-16, the Trudeau government invoked the war measures act, outlawing the FLQ and all forms of support or publicity for the organization.

By dawn, more than 150 persons had been arrested, including labor leaders like Michel Chartrand, candidates in the Montreal municipal elections scheduled for Oct. 25, leaders of left-wing political groups like the Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière (LSO—Socialist Workers League), and many individuals "suspected" of membership in the FLQ.

The universities, some of which had already gone out on strike Oct. 15, were closed down by their administrations Oct. 16.

According to the latest figures available at press time, a total of 334 had been arrested in 1,628 raids by Oct. 20.

But contrary to the impression given by the press in the United States, strong opposition to the special laws was rapidly voiced by many forces.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec issued a statement Oct. 17 saying that "injustice nourishes violence."

Members of parliament for the New Democratic Party (NDP), Canada's labor party, denounced the use of the act as a serious threat to democratic rights and totally unnecessary.

University students and professors in Montreal formed a Quebec Committee for the Defense of Freedom.

The central leaders of the three major Quebec trade unions, representing more than one-half million Quebec workers, issued a strong statement Oct. 17 accusing the Quebec government of "total submission to federal power," and of installing "the most severe kind of military regime, comparable to those found in the banana republics under the control of military juntas."

The statement by the trade union leaders denounced "the plot between the governments of Quebec and Ot-

Behind the Trudeau regime's decision to

TORONTO, Canada—Until October 16, few Canadians were aware that the government had at its disposal what one newspaper described as the most far-reaching emergency legislation of any western capitalist country. Commentators looking for parallels could cite only the British emergency laws employed against the Irish insurrection in 1920.

Accompanying the October 16 proclamation was a regulation banning the Front de Libération du Québec "or any group of persons or association that advocates the use of force or the commission of crime as a means of or aid in accomplishing governmental change in Canada."

The regulations provide that in any prosecution, evidence that a person ever attended a meeting of the banned organization or communicated its statements, is "in the absence of evidence to the contrary, proof that he is a member of the unlawful association." The regulations also endow police with virtually unlimited powers of arrest without warrant.

Detainees under the act can be held up to twenty-one days after arrest without knowing the charge against them, and up to ninety days without trial.

In a hysterical speech widely played up in the press, Manpower Minister Jean Marchand tried to justify this Draconian legislation to the House of

Commons on October 16. He referred to an alleged secret police report which claims that the FLQ, with admittedly slightly over 100 members, "are infiltrated in all the vital places of the province of Quebec, in all the key jobs where all the important decisions are made."

"If we had not acted, the separation of Quebec would have been a fact, a month or a year from today."

But Justice Minister John Turner indicated more precisely the nature of the "apprehended insurrection." He cited the kidnappings, a recent increase in bombings and dynamite threats, "and, more disturbing, a type of erosion of the public will and the feeling among some sincere people that an exchange of prisoners for the victims of the kidnappings would somehow ease the situation."

He continued: "I might say, too, that the recent call to public manifestation by men like [Charles] Gagnon, [Pierre] Vallières and [Michel] Chartrand established and escalated the whole coming together of an infiltration of FLQ doctrine in certain areas of society in Quebec—in the unions, among universities, in the media. . . ."

It was the government's fear of this mass movement, beginning to develop against the repression and the military occupation, that led the govern-

ment to invoke the War Measures Act.

Because the arrests and other measures under the War Measures Act have so far been confined to Quebec and its immediate vicinity (Ottawa), public reaction in English Canada to this wholesale attack on civil liberties is still very muted. Outside Quebec, with the exception of minor incidents of police harassment, even the revolutionary left has so far been left un-

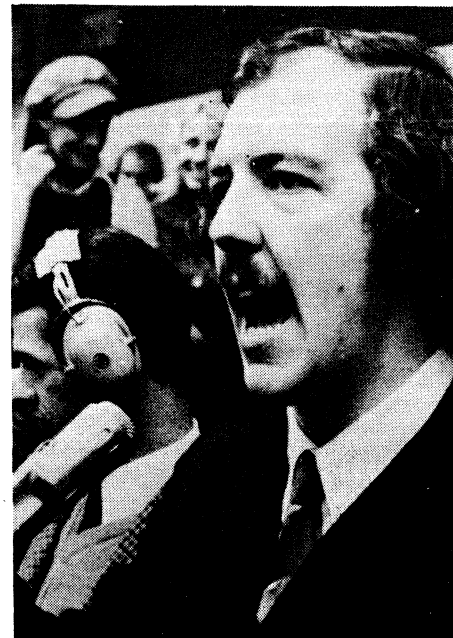


Photo by Alex Alperin/McGill Daily

Att'y Robert Lemieux

Quebec

tawa to make the rest of the country and the entire world believe that there is a state of anarchy, chaos and insurrection in Quebec. . . .

The trade-union movement is deeply disturbed by this suppression of civil liberties which is a much greater menace to democracy than to terrorism. The two governments know full well that there are a great many more social evils which need to be corrected than there is anarchy which needs to be suppressed."

The weekly newspaper *Quebec Presse*, which expresses the point of view of the Montreal labor movement, came out with an issue containing such a slashing attack on the war measures that the police announced they were considering banning its sale.

Then came the discovery early Sunday morning of Laporte's body. Overnight the prevailing attitudes and atmosphere shifted.

Manon Leger, LSO candidate for mayor of Montreal, described the change. "Following the death of Laporte even more soldiers were sent in. Troops arrived from all over Canada. They virtually occupied the east end of Montreal, a predominantly working-class area.

"For years we have been explaining why Marxists are opposed to the use of individual terror, why the tactics of the FLQ do not aid the struggle for self-determination for Quebec, why they can only lead to the victimization of the entire independence movement — and labor movement — by giving the government the excuse it is looking for to isolate the vanguard of the movement and suppress it.

"We explained how the majority of Quebecois, even those who are for separation, have nothing but abhorrence for any kind of individual senseless violence. We explained that there is nothing in the least bit revolutionary about the kinds of terrorist actions carried out by the FLQ.

"The murder of Laporte and the reaction to his purposeless death made



Photo by Alex Alpern/McGill Daily

FOR INDEPENDENCE. Mass meeting of 5,000 Quebec students Oct. 15 gave enthusiastic support to demands for freedom of Quebec from Canadian rule.

a lot of people, who had supported the methods of the FLQ as well as its aims, stop and rethink many of the things we had been saying."

Leger continued, "At the same time, it was the federal government that set the stage for the tragedy by refusing to meet the FLQ's demands to let the political prisoners leave the country. By decreeing the war measures act, the occupation of Quebec and the massive arrests, the government knew full well it was setting in motion a chain of events that could lead to the death of Laporte. They know that they are still playing with the life of Cross."

On the Montreal campuses the mood shifted sharply from elation and stepped-up political activity to a kind of subdued caution.

But as the first shock over the death of Laporte passes, the outrage and

(Continued on page 12)

invoke military rule

molested. The government would seem to be trying to avoid provocations that could mobilize English Canadian opinion against it, and thereby inhibit the relatively free hand it enjoys against Quebec.

Sympathy for the Québécois independentist movement among English Canadians outside the radical left is almost nonexistent; the bureaucratic leadership of the trade unions and the NDP, linking their fate with that of the bourgeois state, are inveterate opponents of independentism. There is little understanding even of the Québécois right of self-determination.

But crucial to English Canadian public reaction will be what happens in Quebec itself. The toleration of Ottawa's oppression of Quebec is largely based on a misapprehension that the current crisis is entirely the work of a small band of adventurists, unrepresentative of the Québécois feeling.

Yet as it becomes obvious that the new antinationalist offensive, far from checkmating the independentist movement, has given it a whole new thrust and perspective — and this is certain — opinion in English Canada as well will become increasingly polarized with respect to the Quebec question.

Some of the more astute observers in the bourgeois press are already

uneasily drawing attention to the possible repercussions of the deep-going infuriation of Québécois at the federal military occupation and repression. Claude Arpin of the *Toronto Telegram* noted October 17 that Bourassa's calling in the army "will likely go down in history as his biggest blunder." In Arpin's view it "may have assured the eventual success in this province of a separatist Parti Québécois."

In English Canada protest demonstrations took place at a number of campuses on October 16 immediately following the proclamation of the War Measures Act. Other actions were held in many cities over the weekend — 1,000 persons participated in Vancouver, 800 in Regina, 300 in Winnipeg, 500 in Toronto, 100 in Ottawa, 80 in Saskatoon. Mass meetings are scheduled in Edmonton, Fredrickton, London, and other centers. The perspective now is to build this developing opposition into a massive campaign for immediate repeal of the War Measures Act and all the repressive legislation, and for the immediate withdrawal of federal troops from Quebec.

The Canadian Trotskyists of the League for Socialist Action and the Young Socialists are in the forefront of these actions.

Intercontinental Press

Jailings are used as weapon against political opponents

MONTREAL — Among the first arrests made in the predawn police raids Oct. 16 were Arthur Young and Penny Simpson. Both were officials in Manon Leger's campaign for mayor of Montreal. Young was her publicity director and Simpson the campaign treasurer.

Young, a leader of the Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière (LSO), is the editor of *La Lutte Ouvrière* (Workers Struggle), the Quebecois Trotskyist paper. He was a prominent figure in the mass movement against Bill 63, which unfolded a year ago to save the French language in Quebec from attrition and eventual destruction.

Simpson, also an LSO leader, is an activist in the women's liberation movement in Montreal.

Several days passed before friends were able to confirm that Young and Simpson had in fact been arrested. No direct word had been received from them as of Oct. 21, but prison authorities had acknowledged that both of the LSO leaders were being held.

The arrest of Young and Simpson dealt a heavy blow to Manon Leger's campaign against Jean Drapeau, the incumbent mayor of Montreal running for reelection. The arrest of two candidates of the Radical Front for Political Action (FRAP), Drapeau's main opposition in Montreal, has led many in labor and student circles to believe that Drapeau signaled a good number of arrests in order to discredit his party's most serious contenders.

Why were Young and Simpson arrested? Young, as a leading revolutionary socialist journalist and educator, has many times — both in articles and speeches — polemicized against terrorist and ultraleft schemes advanced in the Quebec left. The position of revolutionary Marxists in opposition to terrorism is well known.

Why would two leaders of the LSO, along with hundreds of other prominent citizens of Quebec, be imprisoned in an operation which the government claims is only to discover the kidnapers of Laporte and Cross?

In effect, they are hostages of the Trudeau government. Their imprisonment, it was hoped, would guarantee — through the brute mechanism of fear and intimidation — that only minimal protest would be heard against the tyrannical regulations of the Trudeau war measures act.

However well-planned and executed the government's moves may be though, it has been proven once again that it takes more than a few hundred arrests to silence those who believe they are entitled to full democratic rights.

—MARY-ALICE WATERS

'Emergency' law first used in WWII

The original version of the war measures act invoked by Canadian prime minister Trudeau was passed in 1939 in preparation for Canada's entrance into World War II. Although it has been revised and updated since then, its basic structure remains the same.

Just as the infamous Smith Act was first used in an attempt to silence revolutionary socialist opponents of World War II in the United States, so the 1939 Canadian Defense Act was first used to victimize the Canadian Trotskyist movement.

Before the full provisions of the act had even been published, Frank Watson, a well-known Canadian Trotskyist, was arrested for making a street-corner speech denouncing the imperialist war and the Canadian government's preparations for it. When he came to trial, neither the defense attorney nor the prosecutor had ever seen a copy of the law! Watson was sentenced to six months in jail.

U.S. demonstrations hit military law in Quebec

By DERRICK MORRISON

OCT. 20—Demonstrations in solidarity with Quebecois political prisoners and protesting the repression took place in a number of U. S. cities today.

Called on very short notice, the actions coincided with cross-Canada demonstrations against Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau's appropriation of dictatorial powers through the war emergencies act.

At the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, nearly 400 students attended an outdoor rally. Speakers included Rick MacPherson, president of the U of M student government, Derrel Myers of the Socialist Workers Party, Diana Johnstone, U of M faculty member, Sue Vass of the Student Mobilization Committee, and Bill Tilton of the Minnesota Eight.

Among the sponsors of the rally were Joe Miller, regional organizer of the United Electrical Workers, Elvis Swan, business agent of the Shakopee Retail Clerks Union, and Mulford Q. Sibley, noted author and pacifist.

New Yorkers picketed the Canadian consulate in an action called by the

Ad Hoc Committee for Civil Liberties in Canada. Initial sponsors of the action included Prof. Noam Chomsky of M. I. T., pacifist David McReynolds, critic Susan Sontag, novelist William Styron, and others.

In Worcester, Massachusetts, 150 students attended a Clark University campus rally called by the Young Socialist Alliance. The local press gave extensive coverage of the action.

In Philadelphia, pickets gathered at the Canadian consulate in an action sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee Against Repression in Canada.

At Tampa, the University of South Florida SMC sponsored a rally attended by 150 students.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a score of protesters picketed the Canadian consulate.

Seventy-five people rallied at the Government of Ontario Offices for Trade and Industry in Atlanta, Georgia.

There was a picket line in Los Angeles and a rally of 100 took place on the San Diego State College campus in San Diego. Signatures gathered on a telegram of protest were sent to Prime Minister Trudeau.



Photo by Howard Petrick

New York demonstrators

... Canadian repression in occupied Quebec

protest over the imposition of the war measures and suppression of all civil liberties is coming to the fore once again.

Significant impetus was given to the mounting protest by the 16 NDP representatives in parliament, who remained firm in their opposition to the war measures—in spite of the hysteria over Laporte's death. They voted against the war measures law when it

came up for approval in the federal parliament.

T. C. Douglas, leader of the NDP, was asked by reporters why he voted against the measure, a position which would probably be unpopular with some NDP supporters. He replied that he had also opposed the Vietnam war when most Canadians supported it but now the majority are with him.

The Canadian Civil Liberties Association and the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme have both issued strong statements condemning the government's actions which destroy the civil liberties of Quebec citizens.

There has been no real attempt to impose the law outside the boundaries of Quebec. One American draft resister, arrested in Toronto and held for questioning, was released as soon as a lawyer started legal proceedings on a writ of habeas corpus.

Threats by Vancouver mayor Thomas Campbell to use the war measures act against those he labeled hippies, drug pushers, draft dodgers

and radicals have so far proven empty.

With the reopening of universities in Quebec, discussion has rapidly turned to the question of how to protest the war measures. At an Oct. 20 meeting of the Quebec Committee for the Defense of Freedom a decision was made to try to centralize and coordinate all defense-type activities and plans were discussed for a teach-in on the war measures.

Students and faculty in the French Canada Studies Program at McGill University are considering suspending all regular studies as long as the war measures act is in force. Similar debates are taking place elsewhere.

Perhaps most important because of the power and resources at their command has been the continuing opposition of the Quebec trade unions. At several different meetings held in recent days, various trade-union councils have deplored the death of Laporte and the methods used by the FLQ, and at the same time they have

reiterated the position taken earlier strongly condemning the use of the war measures act.

An extraordinary meeting was scheduled to take place in Quebec City today, Oct. 21, to discuss what action could be taken by the joint trade unions of Quebec. For the first time in Quebec history, delegates from the city councils of each of the union federations were to meet together and the main item on the agenda was expected to be plans for a major propaganda offensive against the war measures.

As of this writing many questions remain unanswered: How long will those arrested be held? Will they be released without charges? How rapidly will the government retreat from its attempts to intimidate and censor the press, particularly in Montreal?

The answers to these and similar questions depend to a large degree on the strength and scope of the mounting protest against this most serious threat to the civil liberties of Canadian citizens since the second world war.

Where to send support stand

Copies of all resolutions and protests against the repressive war measures act and for the civil liberties of Quebec citizens should be sent to: **Comite Quebecois pour le Defense de la Liberte, c/o Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux, 1001 St. Denis, Montreal, Quebec.**

N.Y. women's coalition maps abortion action

By CAROLINE LUND

NEW YORK—A coalition of New York City women have called a mass march on Mayor Lindsay's house for Dec. 12 demanding that the city take immediate steps to provide free abortion clinics and free, community-controlled child-care centers.

The demonstration was seen as a protest against recent steps by the city to infringe upon the recently legalized right of women to an abortion, by unnecessarily restricting abortions to hospitals or clinics with a lot of special, expensive equipment.

The coalition was formed at a mass meeting of 300 women on Oct. 12 to continue the unity that was achieved on Aug. 26 and continue fighting for demands that relate to women. It was voted overwhelmingly that the coal-

tion should be open to all women and should be based on actions for specific objectives, while also providing a forum for discussion in the women's movement.

Women were present from such varied organizations as Feminists in the Arts, Professional Women's Caucus, Phoenix Organization of Women, National Organization for Women, Women's Liberation Center, Young Socialist Alliance, Socialist Workers Party, Young Workers Liberation League, and women's liberation groups from Barnard College, Hunter College, New York University and City College.

About 60 Black and Puerto Rican women were present, mainly from the Phoenix Organization of Women, and played a prominent role in the meeting.

Since the agenda wasn't finished on Oct. 12, about 150 women attended a second meeting of the coalition Oct. 21, which called the demonstration against Lindsay.

About 20 women walked out toward the end of the coalition meeting. Some opposed any demonstration, feeling that it would hurt the abortion counseling they were doing, and others opposed the concept of a coalition open to all groups. Many women pointed out that there would be no contradiction between a demonstration demanding better abortion facilities, and abortion counseling.

The meeting continued after the walk-out, discussing other ideas for action, and setting up a structure for the coalition that would be open to all women.

How Mitchell would do it

Officials in Washington told newsmen they "doubted" the U. S. government would invoke such sweeping dictatorial powers as that being used by the Trudeau regime against the Quebecois.

Attorney General Mitchell said he saw "no" possibility of Washington reacting like the Canadian government in a similar situation. He said a more likely development would be a vigilante-type response.

"If there be any danger," the attorney general prophesized, "it might be that society itself might take it upon itself to defend itself against some of these attacks."

♀ Women's liberation notes

In 1895 when Elizabeth Cady Stanton published *The Woman's Bible*, a scathing attack on Old Testament passages derogatory towards women, church women bitterly condemned the women's rights movement for its lack of reverence. Today, however, religious women are increasingly being influenced by the women's liberation movement.

The Canon Law Society of the Roman Catholic Church, currently assigned to update the church's legal code, has just voted to propose changes in religious laws discriminating against the "dignity and inalienable rights" of women. When a priest opposed to the resolution quoted a Biblical passage asserting women should be subservient to men, the only female canon lawyer, Clara Henning, retorted: "Yes, we should listen to God's word and try to understand what she had in mind."

Earlier Henning charged that the celibacy required of priests is "anti-feminist" since "all celibacy really means is stay away from women."

On Oct. 12 a convention of the Episcopal Church voted to permit women to serve on the previously all-male House of Deputies. Composed of ministers and laymen, it sets national policy. One of the 28 women appointed said this break with tradition was "no surprise"; it reflects the "sense of the times."

Earlier this summer, the United Presbyterian Women's convention voted

in favor of the abolition of all restrictions on abortion so it would be "available to all women regardless of economic status." And there are indications that some nuns are becoming disgruntled with the carfare pittance they receive, and are considering demanding wages.

Feminist groups looking for agitational devices for bringing more women into the movement might consider putting on the women's liberation play by Clare Booth Luce in the Oct. 16 issue of *Life*. Entitled "A Doll's House 1970," it is an updating of Ibsen's play. Nora's lines are filled with statistics on female oppression, references to feminist literature and consciousness-raising observations.

Campus women's liberation groups continue to grow all around the country. On Oct. 1, 180 women came to a first planning meeting at the U of Washington to discuss specific problems facing campus women and to plan ongoing action.

On the Sept. 23-24 weekend, a conference of around 300 women was held at the U of Pittsburgh, with national and local women speaking on different aspects of the movement. One presentation which drew a lot of interest was a discussion of crimes against women and self-defense by Pat Galligan and Delpine Welch from Female Liberation in Boston.

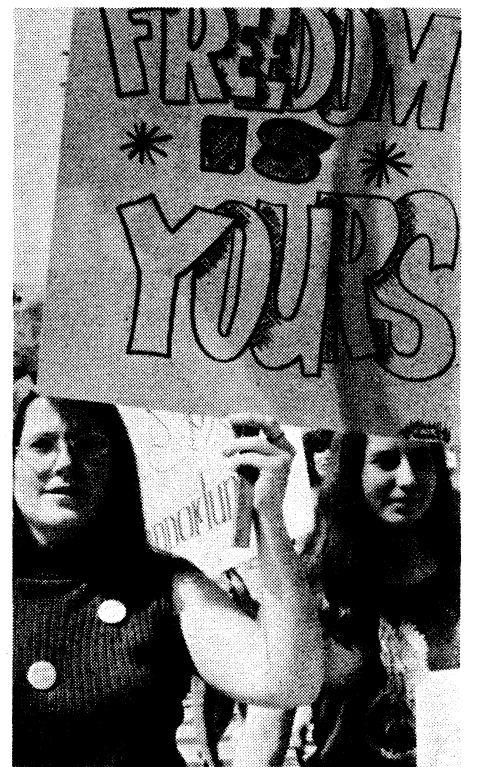
At Hunter College in New York City,

around 50 Black and Puerto Rican women came to the first meeting of a women's caucus of the Hunter Day School Third World Coalition.

In the Senate on Oct. 13, two amendments were added to the women's Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, with the probable effect of killing the bill. One totally irrelevant amendment would allow prayers in public schools. The other amendment, proposed by Southern Democrat Sam Ervin, states that the ERA would not invalidate laws which exempt women from the draft.

A substitute to the ERA was proposed Oct. 14 by Senator Bayh (D-Ind.) when it appeared that the ERA was killed by the addition of these amendments. The substitute amendment read: "Neither the United States nor any state shall, on account of sex, deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." In effect, this amendment would explicitly apply the 14th Amendment to women. The original ERA says: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged" on account of sex.

Senator Ervin, leading opponent of the original ERA, came out in support of the substitute amendment, saying, "I am grateful that Senator Bayh has realized that wives, mothers and housewives have legitimate interests, different from men, which need protecting."



According to attorney Doris L. Sasower, a founder of and special consultant to the Professional Women's Caucus, the substitute amendment "is not as broad, not as clear and not as unequivocal as the original." Sasower went on to say, in an interview with *The Militant*, that women are not asking for special "protection." "What women today want is the full range of rights, privileges and immunities which have been constitutionally, statutorially and judicially established for American males of every race and color."

The substitute version of the amendment will be considered by the Senate when it reconvenes Nov. 16.

—DEBBY WOODROOFE and
CAROLINE LUND

Third World liberation notes

MPI blasts gov't attempted frame-up

At a press conference on Oct. 14, Jose Irizarry of the Puerto Rican Movimiento Pro Independencia (Movement for Independence) denounced the recent government attacks on the organization.

MPI, based in Puerto Rico, now has five branches throughout the New York City Puerto Rican community. In the South Bronx, the branch has initiated mass actions against cases of police brutality. With the growth of a militant leadership in the Puerto Rican community, the government has attempted to cut it down.

Irizarry reported that FBI agents have attempted to enter his and other MPI members' apartments. And recently, MPI discovered an agent provocateur in the organization. According to Irizarry, the agent was trying to "involve MPI and its leadership in activities which are foreign to our methods of struggle, trying by this way to stop the growth of our movement."

At the recent trial of the white murderer of a Black man, it was stated, "Friedman [the murderer — D.M.] was committing a . . . ritualistic action to negate his son's death. . . . I do not condone violence in any form, but if it was in my power to reduce this charge to a *misdeemeanor* I would do it." (Emphasis added.)

The above words were not uttered by a judge in Mississippi or Alabama, but in Los Angeles, California. The judge, Adolph Alexander, gave Eugene Friedman, 43, three years probation after he shot in cold blood a Black truck driver, Lou Watts, 31.

According to the *Los Angeles Herald-Dispatch*, Friedman's 10-year-old son drove a bicycle into a truck Watts was driving. The boy died and Watts was not held on any charge because

it was clearly an accident. This was in September 1969. However, Watts had to come down to court one day last April for a hearing on some traffic tickets.

Friedman showed up, followed him out afterwards into a parking lot, pulled an automatic pistol and then



Muhammad Speaks photo

Andrew Young of SCLC. He is running for Congress in the Democratic Party, which means that his running mate, among others, is none other than Lester "Chick" Maddox, governor of Georgia.

shot him dead. Friedman even wounded a policeman in the shooting.

But the all-white jury returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter (meaning "spontaneous," although the accident involving Friedman's son occurred over seven months before, giving him plenty of time to think out his course of action). This ignominious decision just adds another log to the growing funeral pyre underneath white capitalist America.

Axe-handle-swinging racist governor Lester Maddox, is running for lieutenant governor of Georgia this year. Rev. Andrew Young, SCLC leader, is running for U.S. Congress from Atlanta. Both Young and Maddox are in the Democratic Party, thus sharing the same ticket.

The Oct. 15 *New York Times* reported, "If Mr. Maddox attracts large numbers of straight-ticket Democratic voters in November . . . Mr. Young's prospects for victory will be enhanced." As Brother Malcolm X would say, the Dixiecrat Maddox and the Democrat Young "have got a con game going on, a political con game, and you and I are in the middle. It's time for you and me to wake up and start looking at it like it is, and then we can deal with it like it is."

According to the Oct. 6 *Los Angeles Times*, in many newly desegregated Southern high schools the song "Dixie" is busting sour notes among Black students. In Edgefield, S.C. at the Strom Thurmond High School (*sic*), all of the Black football players, band members, cheerleaders, and majorettes have quit their positions until the school stops playing "Dixie" and flying the Confederate flag at football games.

The school board subsequently proposed a compromise where both "Dixie" and the national Black anthem, "Lift Every Voice in Song," would be played. But this deal was rejected by the Black students.

From Oct. 6 to Oct. 17, Benjamin Franklin High School in Harlem was occupied by its Black and Puerto Rican students, parents and some teachers. The group was demanding that Melvin Taylor, a Black man, become the principal of the school.

On Monday, Oct. 19, the board of education appointed Melvin Taylor acting principal of Franklin High. The board had refused the recommendation previously on the basis that Taylor has only a state principal certificate, not a city certificate. So the board gave the community a list of 15 "qualified" principals, all white. But with the recent move, the board has also opened the qualifying examinations for a city certificate.

In light of the teachers union's negative attitude toward community control, it is significant that the Franklin teachers, during the struggle, voted 61 to 15 to support the community's demand.

—DERRICK MORRISON

LA RAZA!

Why a Chicano Party?
Why Chicano Studies?

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In Brief

SPEAK FOR YOURSELF: "Those who resort to the rule of force have no place on a college campus."—Richard Nixon, in his letter to university presidents and trustees. . . . **PERSECUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA:** In a 12-month period, from mid-1968 to mid-1969, nearly half a million people were sentenced to prison, *The Christian Science Monitor* reported Oct. 5. Over 95 percent were Black. . . . **PARTY GIVER:** "Every party is like a little piece of history," explains Mrs. Lucy Winchester in an interview with the *Chicago Daily News*. Mrs. Winchester organizes the White House parties given by President Nixon. The president has already hosted more than 44,000 guests and given at least 16 state dinners—a record pace. . . . **HIGH SCHOOL ERUPTIONS:** According to a study under the auspices of the U.S. Office of Education, 85 percent of urban high schools surveyed experienced some degree of disruption in the past three years.

VIGIL AT CAPITOL: At least 200 women took part in a round-the-clock vigil on the steps of the capitol in Washington, D.C., last week as the Senate debated the fate of the Equal Rights Amendment. The senators, unwilling to accede to demands for complete female equality, agreed to take up a substitute amendment, then put off a decision on it. . . . **RECRUITERS DRIVEN OFF:** Six recruiters from the Army, Marine Corps and Navy were forced to cut short a recruiting visit to Lehman College in New York City Oct. 7 when some 300 students disrupted discussions with prospective volunteers. Radical students demanded that the recruiters answer questions on the war—which they refused to do. Protest was backed by a broad spectrum, the Black and Puerto Rican student groups, a radical group of white students called "1983," and the campus women's liberation group. . . . **VETS WANT ANSWERS:** Startled enlistment officers at two recruiting centers in Flushing, New York, had probably never seen such volunteers in all their years. "Will I have to kill innocent noncombatants, children, women and old men?" one volunteer asked a recruiter. "Will I have to

shoot prisoners in violation of the Geneva Convention simply because there isn't room in a helicopter?" asked another volunteer to Marine Corps officers. "Will I have to support the corrupt Thieu-Ky regime?" asked still a third volunteer. The 20 prospective enlistees were really not enlistees at all but Vietnam Veterans Against the War, a militant New York group of antiwar veterans. Refusing to leave until the officers answered their questions, four vets were arrested.

HOT SEAT: Know anyone who needs a job? There are 300 openings available—for college presidents, reports *Parade* magazine, Oct. 4. A president's life expectancy is declining, says the weekly. The average tenure of college presidents fell from 7.4 years in 1960 to 5.9 years in 1969. . . . **GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED:** Eighty-five percent of all university research in the U.S. is underwritten by the federal government. That's the figure from the General Accounting Office as reported in a UPI dispatch Sept. 30. . . . **SCHOOL FIGURES:** More than a quarter of U.S. population goes to school. The American student body aggregate, from kindergarten through the university level, now numbers 58,597,000 according to the latest available estimates from the U.S. Office of Education and the National Educational Association. Most remarkable increase was registered by public colleges and universities where the student population more than doubled in the last decade—from 2,115,893 in 1960-61 to 5,313,000 in 1970-71.

SEALE, HUGGINS PRESS SUIT: A new lawsuit filed by Black Panther Party chairman Bobby Seale and Connecticut Panther Ericka Huggins is challenging conditions in U.S. prisons. The two Panthers face felony charges in New Haven in connection with the murder of Panther Alex Rackley. Both have pleaded innocent. New York attorney Stanley Bass ticks off the issues in the new court suit: the right to read and receive the magazines and books and newspapers they choose; the right to access to the press—reporters seeking interviews have been denied admittance to the jail; the right to have their mail uncensored; the right to have fair hearings before discipline is imposed. "The legal conclusions," says Bass, "are that they are being subjected to cruel and unusual punishment." A suit under the provisions of the Civil Rights Act was filed Oct. 8.

PRISON REVOLUTIONARY: The depth of the radicalization currently sweeping the American prison system is mirrored in the powerfully written letters of a Black prisoner named George Jackson, who was sentenced at the age of 18 to from one year to life for stealing \$70 from a gas station. Jackson has now spent 10 years in prison including seven years in solitary confinement. He goes on trial soon on charges of murdering a white guard in California's Soledad Prison in January, 1970. If convicted, he faces a mandatory death sentence. Jackson maintains his innocence, insisting the charges are a frame-up. Now Jackson, who has with the other accused Soledad brothers become a major cause in the West Coast radical left, has published a book (*Soledad Brothers*, Bantam Books, 95 cents). Two of the letters were printed in the Oct. 8 *New York Review of Books*. The letters at their best compare favorably with the best writings of Eldridge Cleaver. . . . **OPPOSES CHANGE IN VENUE:** The Soledad Brothers' attorney, Fay Stender, has filed a petition for writ of mandate in order to stop the court from transferring the trial to San Diego. Stender told this column that the change of venue is deliberate. San Diego, she says, is a very conservative political community, with far fewer Blacks from which a jury panel can be drawn. She says the change is unconstitutional. Contributions can be sent to the Soledad Brothers Defense Fund, 795 Morse St., San Jose, Calif. 95126.

WOMEN ON TOUR: "I call it women's lob," says Gladys M. Heldman, publisher of *World Tennis* magazine, in an interview. Mrs. Heldman is helping to organize an all-women's tour after the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association suspended the militant women who played in a special Houston tennis invitational in September. The women's Houston tournament, "So successful it was a sellout everyday," according to Mrs. Helman, was conceived by women tennis stars after tennis officials at the U.S. Open in Forest Hills refused to agree to the women pros' demands for equalizing increased purses. Women tennis players, even champs, often must play for free and pay their own expenses, says Heldman, while men walk off with large cash prizes. No more. The women stars have their own tour schedule that gets going nationally next month. A women's invitational has been set up for Nov. 4 in Richmond, Va.

OUT OF CONTROL: "Do you believe that infla-



Photos by Stephen Shames/Photon West/LNS

George Jackson

tion is under control?" Rep. Joshua Eilburg asked 140,000 households in his northeast Philadelphia district. Three percent answered "yes" and 89 percent said "no," the congressman reported (*Congressional Record*, E 8849-50, Oct. 5). Another 86 percent answered "no" to the question, "Do you think the police should be able to enter your home and search it without first knocking on your door." . . . **NEWSMAN BALKS INQUIRY:** A television newsman in New Bedford, Mass., is resisting a government subpoena to testify before a grand jury on confidential information he gathered during coverage of the Black eruption in the Bay State community. According to newsman Peter Pappas' lawyer, a motion has been filed in the state supreme court to dismiss the summons. . . . **PREJUDICE AGAINST WOMEN DOCTORS:** A survey of admissions policies at university medical schools has found widespread discrimination against women applicants. The seven-year study was conducted by Dr. Harold I. Kaplan, professor of psychiatry at New York Medical College under a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. Some responses from admissions officers were so "scandalous," Dr. Kaplan said, he did not include them in his report. Only nine percent of U.S. doctors are female, compared with 24 percent in England and 65 percent in the Soviet Union. The report is published in the September issue of *Women's Physician*.

GOOD FOR SOMETHING: The Japanese newspaper *Mainichi* has found that polluted river water can be used to develop photographs. The paper's Sept. 4 issue printed a photograph developed not by chemical solution but from water collected from rivers, ditches and canals near Mt. Fuji. . . . **McSURELY'S FACE SENTENCING:** Alan and Margaret McSurely, two Appalachian organizers, will be sentenced for contempt of Congress in U.S. district court this month: They were found guilty last June of refusing to turn over to Sen. John McClellan papers seized in Kentucky more than three years ago. . . . **MIDDLE EAST TEACH-INS:** Teach-ins on the Middle East crisis were held nationwide this month. Central sponsors included Arab student groups, campus peace organizations like the SMC, and the Young Socialist Alliance. A teach-in was held at the University of Houston; at Utah State University in Logan—attended by 100 students; at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis—attended by some 200; at New York University in New York, where more than 300 showed up to listen. An Austin, Texas, teach-in on Zionism and the Palestinian revolution attracted 125 people.

PRISONER WANTS RIGHTS: William A. Maynard Jr. hasn't shaved or had a bath, or eaten lunch in nearly two weeks, but its not of his own doing. Maynard is on trial for murder in New York and prison authorities have refused to allow him to shower or shave. As a result, Maynard, a Black who has already gone through one hung jury and a mistrial, has filed suit against corrections commissioner George McGrath. Maynard is pleading not guilty to the murder of a Marine sergeant. He has been in jail some three years. In the suit, he is also demanding something other than a baloney sandwich he gets fed by guards during the trial recess at lunch. In the meantime, Maynard, a vegetarian, has been going without lunch.

Anti-ROTC fighters acquitted in Minn.

By DAVID KEIL

MINNEAPOLIS—Fifteen persons who "were boisterous and making much noise by shouting, blowing whistles and kazoos, banging on a 55-gallon oil drum and throwing water-filled balloons against the building and at persons entering and exiting the building" last May 26 as part of an anti-ROTC action were acquitted of unlawful assembly in Minneapolis Oct. 8. The president of the U of Minnesota had testified against them.

Another case, presently being tried, is that of the "Minnesota 8," a group who had been arrested by FBI agents for allegedly entering a draft board for the purpose of destroying the files. The judge has ruled himself competent and unprejudiced after giving one of the defendants 10 days on contempt, in another case last spring, for calling him a "pompous ass."

Where UAW strike strategy goes wrong

By FRANK LOVELL

There is no outward sign of an early settlement in the auto strike which began Sept. 14. The total of GM workers on strike or laid-off as of Oct. 13 was 402,246. Layoffs continue at GM plants not on strike.

Three reports from widely separated areas indicate that the membership of the United Auto Workers union remains in a militant mood and seeks ways to force the partially closed General Motors Corporation to settle on union terms.

The first of these comes from UAW Local 736 at the Hyatt Ball Bearing plant (a GM subsidiary in Clark, N.J., not on strike) where Sal Barraco, chairman of the shop committee, reported company moves against the union early in the strike.

"As you know by now," writes Barraco in a Local 736 leaflet, "layoffs are taking place throughout the plant, and management is disregarding the provisions of the Local Seniority Agreement. . . . They are laying off employees out of line of seniority. Management is saying that they have that right because of the cancellation of the National Agreement and Local Agreement."

Stating that plant management was carrying on these attacks to provoke an unauthorized walkout in which the unionists would be deprived of strike benefits, Barraco said there were workers in the plant who favored shutting it down but he urged that their opinion be ignored. It was necessary, he argued, to support the international union's policy of striking only "selected" areas of the GM complex and keep others operating.

The second report is from Warren, Mich., where GM management had requested of UAW Local 160 that 306 strikers be authorized to return to the GM Technical Center to work on muffler improvements said to be "auto-

mobile pollution and safety projects required by the federal government."

A meeting of 2,500 striking members of Local 160 voted unanimously Oct. 12 to reject the GM request.

Irving Bluestone, UAW international vice-president and co-director of the union's GM department, urged the strikers to comply. He reminded them that several GM locals around the country were allowing some work on non-production jobs. He argued that "If we don't move with the company on these projects, the corporation will blame the UAW for retarding solutions to the pollution problem."

Some strikers asked, "Why can't they experiment on pollution control at Ford and Chrysler for the whole industry?"

Local 160 president William Carr answered Bluestone about work at the GM Technical Center. Carr said, "There are already 20,000 scabs in there (nonunion technicians, engineers, stenographers, etc.) leeching off us while we're on strike. We don't care to add another 300 scabs of our own."

Not a single voice was raised in support of Bluestone's arguments.

The third report, also from the Detroit area, is about what the UAW leadership is doing to keep the members "informed."

They have launched a big internal educational program which is mandatory. Strikers must attend at least one class a week in order to pick up strike benefits of \$30 to \$40.

Each week, "lesson plans" go out from UAW headquarters to all locals, along with a taped report from UAW president Leonard Woodcock or some other high official.

Mal Evans, in charge of the program, explained to *New York Times* correspondent Jerry Flint that the purpose is to clarify the position of the union and get a feeling of the strikers' mood.

Flint's account in the *Times* Oct. 18 describes a class at Local 262 in Lavonia, Mich., where Dallas Sells, one of the UAW instructors, teaches two days a week. "At a meeting this week, for example, the workers told Mr. Sells that they thought voluntary overtime was a major issue. He asked the strikers how long they would be willing to stay out, after they had won a pay increase, to get voluntary overtime. 'Think about it,' he said. 'It's not going to be a perfect package.'"

There are several things about this strike that stand out in these reports when taken together:

- GM began at the outset to assert its control, disregarding the most elementary protection of union membership and operating as if the union no longer exists. At the ball bearing plant in New Jersey, workers there report that men with 25 years seniority are laid off while younger workers are retained, and none of the Supplementary Unemployment Benefits (SUB) collected under provisions of the UAW contract are paid out by the company because "this is a strike situation." Despite this provocation, the local union, in accordance with national UAW policy, continues to operate the plant.

- The strike strategy of the union leadership is a "selective strike against GM," which in practice means that not only are the other corporations in the industry allowed to produce full blast, but GM also continues with partial operations as suits its needs.

- The conscious aim of the UAW leadership is to wear down the strikers until they are ready to accept whatever "package settlement" is finally negotiated, as is clearly revealed in the union's "educational program" for strikers.

- When strikers are able to participate directly in any facet of the decision-making process, however small, as happened at the mass meeting of the GM Tech Center Local 160, the UAW membership at this stage of the strike will take whatever action is possible to cripple the enemy.

The pattern of the strike up to now is imposed by the one-at-a-time strategy which is traditional in the auto industry. The justification for it by UAW spokesmen is the false assumption that the giant auto corporations are independent of each other and competitive.

Competition in the auto industry is a myth of the corporations, who actually operate a tight monopoly.

Yet most UAW officials pretend that these corporations are so competitive that they are unable to combine to fight the union, as the big newspapers in many cities have done.

Competition in the auto industry does not prevent GM, Chrysler, and Ford from agreeing upon standard price ranges for automobiles. When one raises prices, they all do. Their prices always conform to one standard.

They also agree among themselves upon a standard wage scale throughout the industry. It is understood on all sides that any agreement reached with the "target company" in a UAW strike will be acceptable to all. And the truth is that no agreement is ever reached until all partners in the Big-Three have initialed it.

If the directors of GM thought it were to their advantage to close down the industry in order to defeat the UAW, they would do so immediately.

The reason they don't is because the industry, in its corporate wisdom, prefers the one-at-a-time strike, which gives it the advantage of continuing to produce for the market while testing union strength and wearing down one section of the workers to the point where they will accept wages and conditions that can then be imposed on all.

Twenty-five years' experience has proved that the one-at-a-time strategy is the strategy of the auto corporations. Sales statistics show that the gains or losses of a strike on the corporation side is shared by the industry as a whole.

In 1967, Ford was the UAW "target." A "selective strike" which allowed many Ford plants to continue operations was called. It lasted almost two months. At the end of the strike the UAW settled for a badly limited cost-of-living escalator clause that has allowed inflation to take a big bite every week out of the pay check of every auto worker for three years.

How much did the Ford Motor Company suffer? Sales statistics tell the story. Prior to the 1967 strike, 1966 sales of the Big-Three were as follows: Chrysler, \$5.5-billion; Ford, \$12.2-billion; GM, \$20.2-billion.

Sales of the Big-Three after the strike, for the year 1969, were as follows: Chrysler, \$7-billion—up \$1.4-billion from 1966; Ford, \$14.8-billion—up \$2.6-billion from the pre-1967 strike figure; GM, \$24.3-billion—up \$4.1-billion.

The relative increase of sales among the Big-Three in the three year period, 1966-69, in percentage terms was: Chrysler, up 25 percent; Ford, up 21 percent; GM, up 15 percent. Which corporation got hurt most as a result of the 1967 strike? The answer is none of them.

They all gained in sales. The strike had nothing to do with the division of the market among them.

The same pattern will be repeated

in the present GM strike unless the auto workers find a way to force upon the UAW leadership a strike policy that closes all GM installations until an agreement is reached that meets the basic needs of the auto workers.

All the slick talk about the "selective strike" is to insure the continuation of production. This is what brings an isolated and hobbled group of workers—even when there is close to half a million of them—to the bargaining table, ready to accept what is offered when the time comes.

The idea of a strike is to stop production. That is what brings the bosses to the bargaining table.

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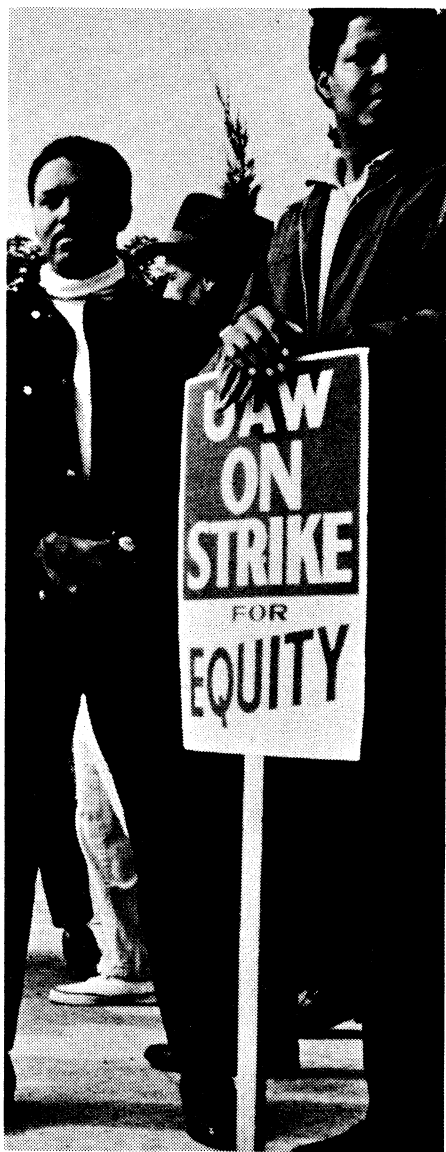
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GM workers striking Los Angeles Southgate plant.

Interview with Oscar Acosta

Were police out to get Salazar?

As predicted by Chicano lawyer Oscar Zeta Acosta in this Oct. 4 interview, the Los Angeles district attorney's office has refused to indict the sheriff's deputies involved in the slaying of the noted Chicano journalist Ruben Salazar. The interview was given before the coroner's inquest into Salazar's death had ended, and before the chief district attorney E. Younger announced that no criminal charges would be pressed against the deputies.

The D.A.'s decision means a complete whitewash of the deputies who ordered and executed the firing of a 10-inch rocket grenade into the Silver Dollar Cafe that blew through the head of Salazar, killing him instantly. This took place Aug. 29 after 500 deputies had attacked an anti-war assembly of 30,000 Chicanos.

By RONSES SILAO
and WOODY DIAZ

LOS ANGELES—This city, with the largest concentration of Chicanos in the Southwest, is the capital of Aztlan—that area of the Southwest that the Chicano people claim was wrested from them by U.S. rulers. Chicano militants recognize the revolutionary implications of organizing the barrio to take political power and—from their own viewpoint—so do the businessmen downtown. Consequently, when over 30,000 Chicanos gathered to march against the war in Vietnam and for their own self-determination, there was a concentrated show of police force.

But the irony lies in the fact that the attack the sheriff's officers unleashed has unified the barrio. People who haven't talked to each other in years are now working together.

As news director of KMEX-TV, Ruben Salazar was the only Chicano in Aztlan's capital who had some control over the media. In the last year, Salazar had begun covering Chicano demonstrations, as well as some of the trials of Chicano militants. The more he saw, the more he was personally affected by the injustices of the barrio, and the more outspoken he became.

Although more than 10 years of working as a journalist had taught him that he was to report the facts "objectively," he began to get inside the heads of the militants, and as a result, became increasingly aware of his *chicanismo*.

During the summer, when the police killed two Mexican nationals, Salazar ran heavy coverage. As a result, the police visited him, asking that he tone his stories down.

Salazar was the only link the Chicano community had to the media. Oscar Zeta Acosta, a militant Chicano lawyer who had come to know Salazar during the past year, pointed out how crucial that link was: "The media is the true source of power in this country. After all, the average guy in the barrio doesn't read *La Raza*; he gets his news from downtown papers and the big TV stations."

Salazar's death in the Silver Dollar Cafe was not an accident, maintains Acosta. Rather, it was "the result of a conspiracy on the part of officials in the higher echelons of government, as well as classical, first degree, premeditated murder on the part of the sheriffs who pulled the triggers."

We asked Acosta about his view of the inquest. "From beginning to end," he said, "it has been a means used by the sheriff's department and the coroner's office to pacify the public." He related that it completely avoided any possibility that there might have been a conspiracy to murder. It harassed those who attempted to open the inquest up to indict those who are responsible. Three-fourths of the testimony dealt not with Salazar's death, but with the Chicano Moratorium. The officials tried to pin the blame on the demonstration!

Acosta, who has in the past challenged the selection procedure for the grand jury, noted that "The coroner's inquest is a means used by the government to pacify the natives. Whenever there's a police killing involved, they hold their inquest, so as to tell the public, 'Look, we're not hiding anything.' But the district attorney will not indict a police officer for murder. The grand jury, which is racist in composition, will not indict a police officer for murder. Nor will the federal grand jury."

In some fundamental ways, Acosta's life and that of Ruben Salazar were parallel. Acosta picked peaches in the San Joaquin Valley, was a missionary to Panama, then a jazz musician. He studied mathematics, started writing, and became a lawyer. He was involved in the civil rights movement in San Francisco during the early 1960s. He originally came to Los Angeles in 1968 simply to write an article for the *New York Times* about the Chicano movement, just before the

East L.A. high school blowouts (walkouts).

But while there, he was asked to "put down my pen for awhile and defend some of the people who were busted. I did it with the understanding that I'd be here for probably three, at the most six months."

All Acosta's experience as a lawyer has been in defending Chicano militants over the past three years. And in the process, he discovered his own *chicanismo*.

Acosta ran as an independent candidate for sheriff last year and received over 100,000 votes. Salazar commented, in his weekly newspaper column, that the example of a Chicano running as an independent was a ray of hope to the community.

Acosta sees the politicians attempting to squelch the growing awareness among the Chicano and other oppressed people "because they know that we are after political power, pure and simple. We want political power, we want to control our own land, our own destiny. They have the power right now, and we're going to get it from them for ourselves."

Acosta sees obstacles that must be overcome before a Raza Unida Party can be organized in California. These include stiff laws which prevent



Photo by John Gray

Chicano attorney, Oscar Z. Acosta

a new party from getting on the ballot. So he feels that "It's sometime in the future before that party will become a national Chicano party."

But Acosta is convinced of the dynamic of the Chicano movement. "I think the direction is one of nationalism. It's not just a political ideology that's appealing to us, it's not even the promise of political power. It's simply a psychological consciousness, an awareness of our identity as mestizos [people of mixed Spanish and Native American stock], as Indios."

Inquest on Salazar death raises further questions

By DERRICK MORRISON

The Los Angeles inquest jury in the death of Chicano journalist Ruben Salazar brought in a split-decision Oct. 5. Four of the jurors decided for the maximum decision, "death at the hands of another." Three others decided for "death by accident."

Though it carries no weight for an indictment, the televised inquiry raised a lot of suspicions about the county sheriff's department.

The Oct. 7 *Los Angeles Times*, in an editorial about the department's "secrecy" and "credibility," stated, "The inquest did not bring out—because the sheriff's department resisted bringing out—what the deputy's [Thomas Wilson, who fired the tear gas grenade that killed Salazar—D.M.] standing orders were, and what the department's procedures are, in regard to the use of tear gas, particularly the use of the specialized, and deadly, projectile that killed Salazar." (emphasis added—D.M.)

The most revealing statements to date come from several of the inquest jurors who were interviewed by the *L.A. Times* Oct. 8. These included the four in the majority and one of the minority.

George W. Sherard, a physicist and majority juror, said, "All seven jurors reached the rapid conclusion that the killing was unintended." The split came on whether the death was "unexpected." "Four of us felt those deputies expected they had a good chance of killing somebody."

In the words of Betty J. Clements, another majority juror, "The main surprise to me was the deputies' lack of organization, their lack of consideration for innocent people. I like to go into cocktail lounges to have a drink. I'd certainly hate to think somebody was going to shoot tear gas or anything else in there simply because somebody reported there was a man in there with a gun. . . ."

"Also, I was simply amazed that when a civilian found the body two

hours later, deputies ordered him and another civilian into the bar to bring the body out because they thought it was a setup. I think if these same officers had been out in Beverly Hills, they would have acted entirely differently under similar circumstances."

The last person to testify at the hearings had been an instructor from the Sheriff's Academy. He claimed that use of the 10-inch rocket grenade that killed Salazar was in the line of duty, reasoning that people in the Silver Dollar Cafe constituted a "barricaded situation." The instructor even gave the jury copies of a manufacturer's tear gas manual.

In response, Sherard said, "There were a half-dozen things he said that didn't jibe with the book."

The *Times* said that Sherard charged that the police instructor "was 'trying to pull the wool over people's eyes' in terming the bar where Salazar was killed a 'barricaded situation' and in saying the fatal projectile could be used for crowd control under certain conditions. . . ."

The instructor stated that most deputies had never fired tear gas munitions in training because the cost to taxpayers would be \$8,000 a week. But Sherard reported seeing "dummy missiles in that manual which must cost less than live ones and can be used over and over."

So goes the Salazar inquest. It shows that when the "normal practices" of the sheriff's deputies in the Chicano community are exposed for everyone to see, they insult and even shock the average person's intelligence. The inquest was televised to calm Chicano suspicions. But the reverse has been achieved. Chicano suspicions have been confirmed, and for others, suspicions have been implanted where none existed before.

Meanwhile, the Salazar family has filed a \$1.15-million "wrongful death" claim against Los Angeles County. The suit names Sheriff Pitchess and three deputies.



Sheriff Deputy Thomas Wilson firing 10-inch tear-gas rocket grenade that killed Ruben Salazar. Photo from *La Raza*, newspaper of El Barrio Communications Project, P.O. Box 31004, Los Angeles 90031.

Palestinian guerrillas wrest favorable pact

By ROBERT LANGSTON

OCT. 20 — The agreement signed Sept. 13 between Yassir Arafat, acting for the Palestinian resistance movement, and King Hussein of Jordan codifies greater concessions to the Palestinians than any previous such accord. While it is certain that this agreement—like the previous ones—will be quickly breached by the Jordanian regime (Hussein's clique has already begun to violate it), it does reflect the relationship of forces that emerged following Hussein's unsuccessful attempt last month to liquidate the Palestinian movement.

Eric Rouleau summarized the significance of the agreement in the Oct. 15 *Le Monde*. After describing the purely military superiority of the Jordanian regime, Rouleau wrote:

"The agreement signed Tuesday [Oct. 13] . . . does not at all reflect the advantage King Hussein appeared to possess over his opponents. On the contrary, the king seems to have abdicated a not inconsiderable part of his power and prerogatives.

"According to the terms of the document which have been made public, the head of the Jordanian state renounces any kind of control over the tens of thousands of militia members who inhabit the cities of his kingdom.

"He recognizes Yassir Arafat as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and he promises the Palestinians the right of national self-determination; in the meantime, he assures complete equality to Jordanian citizens of Palestinian birth, particularly in the state administration.

"He grants to the resistance forces the same material support that the royal troops receive. He commits himself to suppress any organization which is hostile to the Palestinian guerrillas. And he proclaims an amnesty which will allow men like George Habash [leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine] and Nayef

Hawatmeh [leader of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine]—on whose heads he had placed a price—to resume without interference their revolutionary activities in Jordan."

Moreover, the fedayeen are supposed to have complete freedom of movement in the country, the Palestine Liberation Organization is granted the right to an uncensored newspaper and a free radio station, and the Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance is authorized to maintain offices in the cities.

On their side, the Palestinians agreed to remove their full-time, uniformed fighters from the cities—a not very important concession in view of the government's recognition of the armed militia in the cities—and to maintain bases at locations agreed to by the government. They also agreed not to interfere with Jordanian army personnel.

In short, the agreement signifies a considerable political victory for the Palestinians and signals the continued erosion of Hussein's authority.

At the same time, the ruling clique is seeking every opportunity to evade the enforcement of the agreement. According to an Oct. 13 dispatch in the *New York Times*, PLO sources reported that despite the amnesty clause in the accord the army was still holding some 2,000 prisoners from the September battle. On Oct. 15, the daily *Al Fateh* was confiscated in Amman, although the next day it resumed publication.

More serious are the clashes that have occurred during the past three days in the northern part of the country. In an apparent attempt to interrupt the fedayeen's supply lines from Syria—and in clear violation of the agreement—army forces attacked fedayeen units, and some 60 of Hussein's tanks shelled at least four villages between Ramtha and Irbid.

Speaking tour on Middle East



Peter Buch

Peter Buch's nationwide speaking tour in defense of the Palestinian revolution got off to a good start in Colorado and Utah Oct. 6-8. Buch is a spokesman for the Socialist Workers Party and author of an extended analysis of the Arab-Israel conflict entitled "Burning Issues of the Mideast Crisis." In the next six months, Buch will be speaking all over the country on current developments in the Mideast and in defense of the Arab revolution.

On Oct. 6, Buch was interviewed by the school newspaper at the University of Colorado in Boulder. In the following two days he spoke at Colorado College in Colorado Springs, Metropolitan State College in Denver, again at the University of Colorado at Boulder, and at Denver University.

Buch received a particularly friendly response from Arab students in both Colorado and Utah. At Denver University, Buch was introduced by the chairman of the Arab students group there.

'The Militant' will feature series on Mideast struggle

By ALEX HARTE

During the recent civil war in Jordan between the Palestinian liberation movement and the Hashemite monarchy, Washington stood poised to plunge the United States into another Vietnam-type adventure. Nixon was ready to use American troops in coordination with an attack by Israel against the Palestinians, if necessary to save the regime of King Hussein.

The U.S.-Israeli plan was disclosed by Benjamin Welles in the Oct. 8 *New York Times* and was discussed in the Oct. 23 issue of *The Militant*. Welles said that the plan was for Israeli units to attack tanks of the Palestinian Liberation Army which had crossed into Jordan from Syria, while the U.S. landed paratroopers into Amman airport in Jordan. The paratroopers were to have held the airport while transport planes brought in more troops. At the same time, the forces of the U.S. Sixth Fleet were stationed in the Mediterranean, along with "other units, to safeguard Israel's rear and flanks from Egyptian or Soviet attacks from the Suez Canal area."

A number of U.S. units, both in the United States and West Germany, were placed on alert. The alert was only called off, according to Welles, when "Washington was confident that King Hussein had won."

The disclosures of the *New York Times* were not just a detailed confirmation of the invasion plans. Since Washington made no denial of Welles' report, the article served, in effect, as public notice of U.S. readiness to intervene in the Mideast if it was deemed necessary—against the Arab national liberation movements and against the Arab states in any conflict with Israel.

For the American people, already massively opposed to the Vietnam war, the U.S.-Israeli invasion plans raised the prospect of another Vietnam, another commitment of GIs to shore up a reactionary regime in an attempt to hold back a national liberation struggle, another aggressive action that could precipitate a series of events leading to a nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union.

At the same time, the strong resistance put up by the Palestinians and other Jordanians against Hussein's army has helped to project into the consciousness of many Americans the existence of the Palestinians and the fact of their struggle. As with other oppressed nationalities and sectors of the population around the world, it has been the Palestinian's own inde-

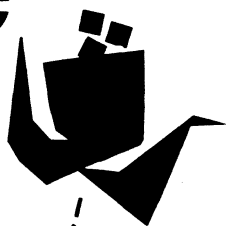
pendent struggle that has compelled recognition of them.

The special role Washington plays of chief cop for world capitalism tends to make events around the globe of immediate and direct concern to the American people. It also places a special obligation upon the revolutionary socialist movement in this country to take the lead in organizing opposition to Washington's imperialist actions, including in the Mideast.

To do this job effectively requires understanding the major political issues of the Mideast crisis. Events are helping to clarify the essential issues involved. The reactionary role played by Israel, for example, has been more clearly exposed by its support for the Hashemite king in his attempt to crush the Palestinians fighting to establish a democratic and secular Palestine with full and equal rights for all its citizens.

Next week we will begin a series of articles by Gus Horowitz and Barry Sheppard which will take up the dynamics of the Arab revolution; the nature of the state of Israel; the roots of the Palestinian struggle; the revolutionary socialist solution to the oppression of the Jewish people; the roles played by Washington, Israel, the Soviet Union and the Arab regimes; as well as the positions taken by other radical tendencies on these questions.

palestine



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OUT OF THE QUIVERINGS OF LIFE AND DEATH,



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MARKISM

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NEO-ANARCHIST TERRORISM

by GEORGE NOVACK

The history and the question of the revolutionary efficacy of terrorism are discussed in this pamphlet.

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Workers occupy tin mines as Bolivian revolt deepens

By DICK ROBERTS

OCT. 20—The mass uprising triggered in Bolivia two weeks ago by an attempted rightist coup appears to be deepening. Gen. Juan Jose Torres, who came to power during the mass mobilization, has not yet taken definitive steps to harness the popular revolt.

"Left-wing workers seized [Bolivia's] tin mines last night, expelled police guards and announced they intended to reorganize the state mining corporation," a Reuters dispatch carried in the Oct. 16 *New York Times* reported.

"The miners took over the premises of the state mining corporation, known as Comibol. They said its officials and policemen were 'privileged bureaucrats causing massive drainage of resources necessary for production.'"

"The powerful labor federation to which the miners belong gave Gen. Torres its backing during the power struggle last week but demanded worker participation in management, big wage increases for workers and peasants, and the nationalization of foreign-owned companies.

"Gen. Torres, the former armed forces commander, pledged to carry out the expropriations, but remained noncommittal about the wage demands," the Reuters dispatch concluded.

A summary of the developments that brought Gen. Torres to power was written by the French correspondent Marcel Niedergang in the Oct. 14 *Le Monde—Weekly Selection*.

Niedergang views the unsuccessful rightist coup which precipitated the Bolivian upsurge as an attempt by the Nixon administration to reverse the trend of nationalization of U.S. industries in Latin America.

"Inaugurated" by Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado in Peru and subsequently followed by the now-deposed government of Gen. Alfredo Ovando Candia in Bolivia, the nationalization process threatens to be extended by the newly elected Chilean government of Salvador Allende.

"The State Department's desire to halt or slow the spread of leftist nationalism in Latin America," wrote Niedergang, "led to the appointment of Ernest Siracusa as ambassador to Bolivia in Oct. 1969. . . .



Bolivian Gen. Juan Jose Torres addresses rally

"With a staff of several hundred officials and 'advisers,' Mr. Siracusa set about steering the government of Gen. Candia back onto the straight and narrow path. He almost succeeded.

"But he overplayed his hand. By pushing too hard and too fast to engineer the ouster of the indecisive President Ovando . . . he opened the Pandora's box and indirectly put the leftists, who had been on the defensive since May, back in power."

The "Pandora's Box" Niedergang refers to is comprised of the students and workers who prevented the State Department's handpicked general from coming to power in La Paz two weeks ago.

"The inglorious retreat of Gen. Miranda's troops in the face of a threatened popular uprising was above all a defeat for Ambassador Siracusa," Niedergang said in the Oct. 14 *Le Monde—Weekly Selection*.

Students have taken control in the streets of La Paz and other cities, have burned the hated police files, sacked two U.S. Information Service offices as well as other U.S.-owned buildings, and taken over two newspapers, according to press reports.

"A week after the counter-coup, it appeared that the power of the masses

was not about to disappear in Bolivia and that, whether it was institutionalized or not, in any event, its chief victim would be North American influence on the whole continent," Niedergang wrote.

In a detailed analysis of the Bolivian developments in the Oct. 26 *Intercontinental Press* (see advertisement page 5), Gerry Foley calls attention to the role of the U.S. antiwar movement in staying Nixon's hand from direct military intervention in Bolivia on the scale of the 30,000-man U.S. Marine invasion of Santo Domingo that President Johnson ordered in 1965:

"The fact that the events in Bolivia have been so strikingly played down in the American press, in contrast to previous revolutionary developments in Latin America," writes Foley, "indicates the political difficulties for Washington intervening.

"The upheaval in Bolivia coincides with Nixon's 'peace' offensive and the American elections. The development of the movement against the Vietnam war has created an entirely different situation on the home front from the one facing Lyndon Johnson in April 1965."

Academics back Ernest Mandel entry-ban suit

Seven prominent academic and literary figures have issued an appeal for aid to the case of Ernest Mandel, the Belgian Marxist scholar who was twice barred from visiting the United States in 1969.

They are Professor Germaine Brée, University of Wisconsin; Professor Laurent B. Frantz, Berkeley Law School; Professor Gabriel Jackson, University of California-San Diego; Professor Christopher Lasch, Northwestern University; Nobel Laureate Salvador E. Luria, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Robert Silvers, editor *New York Review of Books*; and Paul Sweezy, editor *Monthly Review*.

They are asking support for the suit brought by Mandel and eight scholars from seven Eastern universities for an injunction restraining the government from excluding him from the United States. This case is the first challenge to the restrictive provisions of the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act excluding aliens solely because of their political opinions.

A panel of three federal judges heard the arguments in Brooklyn on June 24 presented by the noted constitutional lawyer Leonard Boudin, and decision is pending. Whatever their verdict, the case will be appealed by one side or the other to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The basic issue at stake, the signatories to the appeal point out, is whether Americans have the constitutional right to hear the views of individuals of all nationalities and persuasions free of censorship. The Nixon administration contends that it has arbitrary power to refuse admission to citizens of other countries for any reason, thereby exercising arbitrary control over what Americans can hear and discuss.

Mandel was barred from participating in a debate with Harvard Professor John K. Galbraith at Stanford University in October 1969 and from speaking at a number of Eastern universities the following months, even though he had spoken at thirty U.S. universities in 1968.

The Mandel Case Legal Defense Fund has been set up under the auspices of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which initiated the suit with the support of the Socialist Scholars Conference and the American Foundation for Social Justice.

Contributions to the defense should be made and mailed to: The Mandel Case-NECLC, Room 913, 25 East 26th St., New York, N. Y. 10010.

National picket line

One million out--highest since '46

There are about one million workers on strike in mid-October 1970, almost four times the number of a year ago. More money to meet the rising cost of living is what all of them want. They also want protection against the ravages of unemployment. Some are striking for the right to live, against pollution in the factory.

Others, unable to strike, are just beginning to organize, hoping to find protection against some of the worst evils of this society. This latter category includes many so-called white-collar workers, even those who are often thought to be part of "the silent majority."

A survey of 2,000 engineers by a California section of the Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers (IEEE) turned up what officers of that organization called "startling" answers, according to reporter Robert A. Wright in the Oct. 4 *New York Times*. Wright's article includes the following items:

● Some 1.2 million white-collar workers are unemployed, 114,000 of them business managers.

● The aerospace industry on the West Coast has laid off more than 100,000 engineers and scientists in the past two years.

● Forty-nine percent of engineers who answered the IEEE questionnaire said they would not choose engineering again as a career. They prefer something more secure.

● A ratio of 10-to-1 said they favored changing the IEEE from a professional society to a "lobbying organization."

● One answered that he wanted a union "like the Teamsters."

● The Engineers and Scientists Guild which has more than 3,000 members at Lockheed aviation in California has increased its membership by 10 percent in two years despite (or because of) lower levels of employment.

● The trend of nurses and teachers to move out of professional societies and into unions suggests similar shifts by engineers.

● "Frustrated and bitter over what they consider their rejection by a nation that depended on them to fill the missile gap, catch up with the Soviet sputnik and reach the moon, engineers and scientists reluctantly are changing their attitudes toward themselves and society."

Pickets from a Johns-Manville plant in Manville, N. J., come once a week to the general offices of the corporation in New York City to publicize their grievances and escape the pollution of the factory area. They belong to Local 800, United Papermaker and Paperworkers (AFL-CIO), with a membership of 2,500, on strike since August 1.

Robert Klinger, the 30-year-old vice-president of the local, says one of the main issues is "environmental," and the union wants "outside experts to come in and clean up the situation." He says, "People die from it."

The cause of death in Johns-Manville plants is asbestosis, a disease

first recognized in 1960. It is now well-established that breathing asbestos dust and fibres causes shortness of breath, coughing, and cold symptoms. Very often it causes cancer—mesothelioma—and death.

Klinger estimates that 75 percent of those employed at the Johns-Manville New Jersey plant suffer to some degree from asbestosis, "a lot are out on the street because of the disease, put out on disability retirement."

Wages are low, estimated by Klinger at an average of \$3 per hour. Strikers are demanding a fifty cents an hour raise, plus improvement in work rules and conditions.

The Newspaper Guild ended a two-week strike against the *New York Post* Oct. 20. The announced settlement included a reported 41 percent wage increase over a three-year period and improvements in job security, severance and retirement clauses. The union had sought conditions equal to those prevailing at the *New York Times* and *Daily News*.

The strike came after six months of futile negotiations. The paper was shut down, with the Typographical Union respecting the Guild picket line.

The practice of other publishers to close down in support of any struck newspaper was not followed in this case because the *Post* had broken ranks and severed ties with the publishers' association several years ago in a previous strike of the ITU that closed all other newspapers in the city.

— F. L.

The great society

Military planning—The Black Panther Party was denied use of the District of Columbia National Guard Armory for its upcoming Revolutionary Peoples's Convention on the grounds that it might interfere with a calling up of the guard.

Confused findings—A Japanese survey showed that smokers are seven times as likely to incur lung cancer as nonsmokers. The rate increases, the researchers said, among smokers who also consume meat, hot green tea and alcohol. The latter point being rather dubious in the face of alcohol's long-established value as a broad-spectrum germicide.

And if he's above average?—Those who complain about the scarcity of information about the working class in the bourgeois press should ponder the following item, reprinted in its entirety from the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*: "NEW YORK — An average worker on the job 50 weeks at 40 hours a week puts in 2,000 hours of work in a year."

It figures—"CHICAGO (AP)—An increase in the sudden death of asthma sufferers may be due to the gas in the pressurized dispenser of drugs designed to relieve asthma sufferers, two researchers say."

Note to glue-sniffers—To achieve security without aesthetic loss, officials at the University of Illinois at Urbana ordered rocks on campus glued down.

Anti-pollution drive—To help cut down pollution, the Treasury will begin pulverizing the \$9-billion in worn-out bills it usually burns each year.

Rodent martinis?—"LOS ANGELES (AP)—Breathing highly polluted air drives rats to drink alcohol, cuts down their growth, and makes them less active, Dr. Robert S. Porgund, a scientist, concluded after studying rats for two months."

Now will you listen?—Sovietsources reported scientific evidence that smoking diminishes the sexual drive of men 40 and over and, in some cases, as young as 30.

Health-care gain—Detroiters may have gained a notch in their hope for public medical care with the appointment of a veterinarian as interim director of public health.

Social priorities—According to a report from Bonn, a poll of West Germans (older males, we presume) indicated that 77 percent favored court prosecution for cruelty to animals while about 60 percent favored such action for wife-beaters and those who beat their children.

Thought for the week—"The blaze of revolution is sweeping every American institution of law and order . . . licking at the altars of the churches, leaping into the belfries of the schoolhouses, crawling into the sacred corners of American homes, seeking to replace marriage vows with libertine laws. . . ."—A. Mitchell Palmer, U.S. attorney general, in 1920.

—HARRY RING

Book review

Marxism vs. Neo-Anarchist Terrorism

MARXISM VERSUS NEO-ANARCHIST TERRORISM. By George Novack. 15 pp. Pathfinder Press. 25 cents.

The recent rash of bombings and the Nixon administration's use of them as a pretext for stepped-up attacks on the student movement make George Novack's new pamphlet required reading for all revolutionaries. *Marxism versus Neo-Anarchist Terrorism* takes up the key questions raised by the upsurge of incidents of individual terror and outlines the reasons why Marxists have always opposed such tactics.

Novack argues that individual terror is fundamentally anti-democratic. It substitutes the actions of a few conspirators for the masses, thereby excluding the great majority from conscious participation in the revolutionary struggle. This can only serve to widen the gulf between the vanguard of a movement and the masses necessary to make that movement a powerful force for social change.

Instead of galvanizing great numbers of people into revolutionary action—as the ultralefts hope—their isolated terrorism only reinforces the passivity of the masses.

Individual terror turns it back on the real class struggle and tries to substitute dynamite and personal courage for effective means of mass action. It shuns the long, hard task of constructing a revolutionary party and a class-conscious workers movement.

An attempt at this kind of shortcut is always counter-productive. It plays right into the hands of the ruling class by enabling the rulers to shift the blame for violence from themselves—where it belongs—to their revolutionary opponents. The fledgling revolutionary movement in this country cannot afford to give such a valuable



Washington, D. C., May 9, 1970

weapon to the Nixon administration.

If ultraleftist individual terror is a product of frustration and impatience, it is just as much a product of the specific political circumstances which shaped the present generation of American radicals. As they began to radicalize in the sixties, today's activists saw no progressive working-class force to rally around, no influential mass socialist organization to join and take direction from.

The Communist Party and the Socialist Party were thoroughly discredited, the former by reformist politics and the Khrushchev revelations about the Stalin period, the latter by their adherence to the politics of the liberal wing of the Democratic Party. The Trotskyist movement was just beginning to revive from the cold war and witch-hunt atmosphere of the fifties.

The New Left decided to form its own organization—SDS. What happened to SDS is well-known and I won't go into it here. Its culmination in the disaster of the 1969 conven-

tion disoriented many young radicals who saw SDS as "the movement." Among the most disoriented were those who fell into the trap of individual terror.

It is ironic, Novack points out, that some frustrated ultralefts say that fascism is emerging in this country today, when the opponents of capitalism are gaining forces at a faster rate than at any time since the 1930s. Think for a moment of all the mass movements we have seen spring to prominence in the past few years, movements whose demands cannot possibly be met by the capitalist system: Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, women's liberation and antiwar activists, students, dissident intellectuals. Even the unions are beginning to show new signs of life.

The task is clear. "The function of genuine revolutionists today," Novack states, "is not to study the uses of dynamite, but to learn how to release the creative energy and revolutionary potential of the masses. . . ."

—MICHAEL BAUMANN

Local socialist directory

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

CALIFORNIA: Berkeley-Oakland: SWP and YSA, 3536 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94609. Tel: (415) 654-9728.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLORADO: Denver: SWP-YSA, P.O. Box 18415, Denver, Colo. 80218. Tel: (303) 744-6578.

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

Jacksonville: YSA, c/o Neill Wade, Box 8409 Arlington Branch, Jacksonville, Fla. 32211.

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

Tallahassee: YSA, c/o Brett Merkey, 814 California St., Tallahassee, Fla. 32304.

Tampa: YSA, P.O. Box 9133, Tampa, Fla. 33604. Tel: (813) 238-4655.

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

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

DeKalb: YSA, c/o Student Activities Center, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, Ill. 60115. Tel: (815) 753-0510 (day); (815) 753-4445 (night).

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

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

South Boston: YSA, 88 Myrtle St., Waltham, Mass. 02154. Tel: (617) 891-7852.

Cambridge: YSA, 14 Howard St., Cambridge, Mass. 02139. Tel: (617) 354-6687.

Worcester: YSA, Box 410, Clark U., Worcester, Mass. 01610.

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

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

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

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

MISSOURI: Kansas City: YSA, UMKC Student Center, Box 38, 5100 Rockhill Rd., Kansas City, Mo. 64110. St. Louis: YSA, c/o Bill Onasch, 316 Laurel, #A9, St. Louis, Mo. 63112. Tel: (314) 725-3972.

NEW JERSEY: Newark: YSA, P.O. Box 627, Newark, N.J. 07101. Tel: (201) 678-6005.

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

NEW YORK: Albany: YSA, c/o Mark Anthony, 217 Spruce St., Albany, N.Y. 12203.

Binghamton: YSA c/o Peter Gellert, Box 1389, Harpur College, Binghamton, N.Y. 13901.

Long Island: YSA, P.O. Box 357, Roosevelt, L.I., N.Y. 11575. Tel: (516) FR9-0289.

New York City: SWP and YSA and bookstore, 873 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10003. Tel: (212) 982-6051.

OHIO: Cincinnati: YSA, P.O. Box 19004, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45219. Tel: (513) 241-9048.

Cleveland: SWP and YSA, 2921 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44115. Tel: (216) 861-3862.

Columbus: YSA, P.O. Box 3006, Columbus, Ohio 43210. Tel: (614) 294-2047.

Oxford: YSA, P.O. Box 321, Oxford, Ohio 45066. Tel: (513) 529-6501.

Yellow Springs: YSA, Antioch College Union, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

OREGON: Portland: YSA, c/o Carol Kershner, 2635 S.W. Hume St., Portland, Ore. 97219.

PENNSYLVANIA: Mansfield: YSA, c/o Ken Evans, Apt. 208-A, Corey Creek Apts., Mansfield, Pa. 16933.

Philadelphia: SWP and YSA, 686 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Penna. 19130. Tel: (215) CE 6-6998.

RHODE ISLAND: Providence: YSA, P.O. Box 117, Annex Sta., Providence, R.I. 02901. Tel: (401) 863-3340.

TENNESSEE: Knoxville: YSA, P.O. Box 8641, University Sta., Knoxville, Tenn. 37916. Tel: (615) 523-8445.

TEXAS: Austin: SWP and YSA, P.O. Box 5586, West Austin Station, Austin, Texas 78703.

Dallas-Ft. Worth: YSA, Box 863, UTA Station, Arlington, Texas 76010.

El Paso: YSA, UTEP, P.O. Box 178, El Paso, Texas 79999.

Houston: SWP and YSA, P.O. Box 39196, Houston, Texas 77039.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: YSA, 2000 P St. NW, Rm. 413, Wash., D.C. 20036. Tel: (202) 833-9560.

WASHINGTON: Pullman: YSA, c/o Ingrid Johansen, Rt. 2, Box 109, Pullman, Wash. 99163.

Seattle: Militant Bookstore, 5257 University Way N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98105. Hrs. 11 a.m.-8 p.m., Mon-Sat. Tel: (206) 523-2555.

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

Madison: YSA, 202 W. Gilman, Madison, Wis. 53703. Tel: (608) 256-0857.

Milwaukee: YSA, 1682 N. Franklin Pl., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202. Tel: (414) 276-4463.

Oshkosh: YSA, c/o Peter Kohlenberg, 1603 Elmwood Ave., Oshkosh, Wis. 54901.

Angela Davis fights extradition to Calif.

As we go to press, extradition proceedings from New York to California have been initiated against Angela Davis. The proceedings have been conveniently put off until Nov. 9—six days after the elections.

On Tuesday, Oct. 13, the FBI ended its nationwide womanhunt with the arrest and capture of Angela Davis. Davis is a UCLA philosophy professor and member of the Che-Lumumba Club, a Third World branch of the California Communist Party.

When the hunt began Aug. 16, she was placed on the FBI's "most wanted" list and charged with murder on the basis that she allegedly bought the weapons used in the Aug. 7 San Rafael courthouse gun battle.

Actually, the San Rafael incident was no battle, but a massacre in which scores of California police fired rifles and shotguns into a truck loaded with three escaping San Quentin prisoners and their hostages. A judge, two of the prisoners, and the initiator of the escape, 17-year-old Jonathan P. Jackson, were all killed in the police rain of fire. But the surviving prisoner and Davis are being charged with the death of the judge.

Meanwhile, the news media programs everybody into forgetting that young Jackson and the two other prisoners died without firing a single shot.

Bail for Davis was at first set at the



Angela Davis

astronomical figure of \$250,000. Then it was dropped as she was held for her extradition.

Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Franklin Alexander, chairman of the Che-Lumumba Club of the Communist Party of Southern California, announced an all-out defense effort in behalf of Angela Davis. Hall referred to the setting up of an Angela Davis Defense Committee.

Young Lords seize church to protest prison murder

By RUBEN MONTARE

NEW YORK—Armed members of the Young Lords Party occupied the First Spanish Methodist Church in the East Harlem barrio Oct. 18 demanding that the church's facilities be made available for community services. They are also pressing for an investigation of prison conditions. The action came in the wake of what police described as the "suicide" Oct. 15 of Julio Roldan, a Young Lord, in the Manhattan House of Detention—the hellhole known as the Tombs.

Police claim that Roldan hanged himself. The Young Lords have presented strong evidence that Roldan was beaten to death by prison guards and then hanged with his own belt.

It all began Oct. 14 when Roldan and Bobby Lemus, another member of the Lords, were arrested. The police charged them with trying to burn down the building where Lemus lived. But what they had actually done was throw piles of uncollected garbage into the middle of the street and burn it.

At one of three YLP rallies Oct. 17, Carlos Aponte pointed out that the charges were so ridiculous that Roldan put up vigorous protest before the judge. For this, he was taken out of the courtroom and beaten. And there is strong evidence that the beating continued in the Tombs.

The YLP points out the following contradictions: 1) The Tombs are overcrowded, and no one gets a special cell, like Julio got, unless he is to get special treatment; 2) When people are jailed their belts are taken away from them, as are all other personal belongings which may be used as weapons against themselves and others, but most of all against the

guards; 3) An inmate in the Tombs has told them how police started beating Julio as soon as he was taken from the courtroom.

On Oct. 18, the YLP staged a funeral march of 3,000. This culminated with the seizure of the First Spanish Methodist Church. They brought Roldan's casket into the church, allowing his body to be viewed by the community.

The Lords have demanded that a group of clergymen be allowed to conduct an investigation of conditions in the city jails. Fifteen clergymen held a press conference Monday night at the church, stating their support of the Lords' demand. Commissioner of Correction George McGrath has yet to respond.



Moves by administration to silence campus dissent

By SUSAN LAMONT
National Chairwoman,
Young Socialist Alliance

College and university administrations across the country have created restrictive new rules and regulations this fall governing students' use of campus facilities to organize political activity. The form of these new restrictions varies from school to school, but all of them are aimed at wiping away the victories won by students last May. During the massive post-Cambodia protests, the nation's campuses became organizing centers—antiwar universities. Campus facilities were used by students and faculty for a positive, progressive social purpose—as instruments in the fight against war and racism.

The new restrictions not only have a common purpose but also a common source. They originate with the Nixon administration. During May, alarmed by the massive independent mobilizations ignited by students who were on strike, the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service together with the American Council on Education (ACE) cooked up a new interpretation of a section of the Internal Revenue Code. In June the ACE issued a set of "Guidelines on Questions Relating to Tax Exemption and Political Activities."

The Nixon administration is on an all-out campaign to shift the axis of American politics rightward. The media is full of the picture Nixon and Agnew have been painting in their campaign speeches—the fake image of an indignant reaction by a public which has lost its patience with the "handful of extremists" who have been causing all of the turmoil for the past ten years.

This is calculated to create a climate in which such outrages as the indictment and arrest of the 25 students and faculty at Kent State can take place.

The government wants to use red-baiting and violence-baiting as a means of cloaking its drive to strip students of their political rights and beat back the campus-based mass movements against the war and for Third World and women's liberation. The ACE guidelines are a key element in this drive.

The Young Socialist Alliance is ini-

tiating a national campaign to alert students to the guidelines and to organize with other students on campuses across the country united defense efforts for fighting against the new restrictions resulting from the guidelines.

Already, YSAers on the Emory campus in Atlanta, on the Columbia campus in New York, and on the University of California campus in Berkeley are playing central roles in united front formations organized to fight the guidelines.

The Kent State arrests have dramatically called attention to the attack being waged against the student movement. Because it is such a gross injustice, the Kent State case will undoubtedly provoke a massive response from the student movement on a national scale.

We must utilize the response to the arrests in Kent to bring to the broad layers who will participate in actions to defend the Kent State victims the facts about the interrelationship of the Kent State case to the IRS guidelines and the general red-baiting and violence-baiting emanating from Washington.

Legal challenges to the constitutionality of the IRS guidelines are being considered in Atlanta, New York and Berkeley. The opportunity for more legal actions could very well present itself on many other campuses. It is possible that a test of the guidelines might come up in the very course of students using the campuses to organize the defense of the arrested Kent State activists. The defense of the Kent State 25 and the fight against the political guidelines should be viewed as two aspects of a single struggle—the struggle to defend the right of students to use the campus as a place to organize for social change.

Toward the end of mobilizing students in this defense effort, the YSA has sent to campus newspapers across the country Truth Kits containing an explanatory cover letter, copies of the IRS guidelines, copies of red-baiting statements by J. Edgar Hoover, copies of the YSA's Open Letter to U.S. Students answering Hoover's charges against the student movement and the YSA, and other material related to Nixon's attack on student rights.

Campus chapters of the YSA will seek to organize the most massive possible response to what the grand jury in Kent has done, and to explain to students how to relate the defense of the Kent State 25 to the defense of their own rights by challenging the guidelines' interference with their ability to carry out the Kent defense and to carry out any other kind of political activity.

Copies of the Open Letter (for 5 cents) and copies of the Truth Kit (for 25 cents) can be obtained by writing to the YSA, P.O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

Los Angeles

Los Angeles Fall Militant Banquet

Nov. 28, 6 p.m.

1702 E. 4th Street

For reservations call 269-4953

LNS