

THE MILITANT

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MORATORIUM

Reports and analysis — pages 6, 7, 12



Eskimos, Indians fight for their land

Alaska Federation of Natives formed

Nome, Alaska

The Alaskan Natives—Eskimo, Indian and Aleut—are fighting for their land. The land they live on supports their way of life.

Hunting, fishing, trapping, food-gathering and using natural resources are vital activities which depend on control of the land. Yet most land on which the Natives live is public domain, not their own, and encroachment by outsiders such as oil companies and other extractive industries, vacationers, and trophy hunters threatens [the Natives'] way of life.

The Alaskan Natives, for the most part, have no reservations or treaties setting forth their land rights. They were never defeated by their colonial overlords—Russia and the United States—who laid claim to their lands. Though Natives' rights have been acknowledged by Congress from time to time (Treaty of Cession of 1867, Alaska Organic Act of 1884, Alaska Statehood Act of 1959), they have never been defined or settled in specific terms.

The Natives have come together in a statewide organization, the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN). They have proposed a settlement which will give them 40 million acres of land (four townships for each of 170-plus villages), payments of \$500,000,000, and a royalty of two percent of the revenue derived from the lands. The settlement would be managed by the villages and by regional and statewide development corporations.

This settlement is desperately needed as a recognition of the Natives' legal rights and as a step toward their economic independence and improving their appalling social conditions.

As a VISTA volunteer in Alaska for more than a year I have come to know these problems. Welfare dependency, poor housing, high infant mortality, alcoholism, tuberculosis and unemployment are typical examples. Another problem is the school system, run largely by the federal government, which sends Native children to high schools in Oregon and Oklahoma and provides an education that is largely irrelevant to their daily lives. The Natives live in a world where all the important institutions—social, political and economic—are controlled by outsiders.

An equitable settlement along the lines proposed by the AFN will bring justice and restore some power to the Alaskan Native people. Instead of being overwhelmed by economic development, the Natives can be participants in that development.

This matter is now being considered

by the interior and insular affairs committees of both the House and Senate. An aware public can help bring justice. Tell your friends, write your congressmen: study and support the Native land claims.

C. R. C.

Overemphasis on war and GI rights?

Columbia, Ga.

The antiwar movement has matured to such an extent that our present activists have developed a basic socialist critique of existing capitalist society. But in your work with GIs you seek to limit criticism to the war itself. That there are now soldiers involved in the antiwar movement is notable, to be sure, but to try to limit these soldiers to purely antiwar activity is to disregard "the powerful social weight that GIs would bring" to the anticapitalist movement, not just the antiwar movement.

The nationwide revulsion to the war has grown to such proportions that we can honestly predict the withdrawal of all troops in the near future. But your threefold approach, as you call it, leaves a vacuum in postwar activity among soldiers. By restricting your program to only what is legal, only what capitalist bourgeois society offers as "freedoms," which you want the GIs to fight for, you run into the danger of simply liberalizing the Army. You do not realize that the armed forces are the single most powerful repressive tool of the bourgeois state. Rather than attack the whole structure of the armed forces, you propose merely the acquisition of bourgeois freedoms for soldiers for the purpose of attacking the war. When the soldier leaves the Army, he goes back into the proletariat thinking that the ideals he has fought for inside the Army, that is, the ideals of bourgeois constitutionalism, are very fine ideals indeed.

"Emphasizing issues other than the war," of which you speak so disparagingly, and that includes unionizing around issues of class struggle, will prove to be much more effective in imparting a socialist conscience to soldiers. With such an approach, when the war ends and the capitalist state turns on the repressive machine with full force against intensified class struggles, your free speech GIs will be quite unprepared to take the side of the oppressed.

Jim Goodman

[Any reader of *The Militant* who thinks we are asking GIs to limit their criticisms of capitalism and simply oppose the Vietnam war has not read our paper very carefully. As socialists we believe that only the revolutionary

transformation of American society can end the war, racism, poverty and oppression inherent in the capitalist system. And we believe that only a revolutionary party can provide the kind of leadership necessary to bring about such a victory.

At the same time, we believe that the central task of revolutionaries today, in the U.S. and elsewhere, is to come to the aid of the Vietnamese people. A victorious Vietnamese revolution will be a historic defeat for world imperialism and an incalculable impetus for the international revolutionary forces.

But even in the more immediate sense, it is participation in the struggle against the policies of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam which is today leading thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of young Americans, to revolutionary conclusions about American society. A not insignificant number of these new revolutionaries, including GIs, are joining the Young Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Workers Party, helping to build the revolutionary socialist movement in this country.

It is precisely through such struggles as those against the Vietnam war, and for the basic constitutional rights which most Americans believe they are entitled to, that the class struggle takes on concrete form. To dismiss such struggles as "bourgeois" and "liberal" is to fall into the trap of ultra-left abstention and fail to understand the dynamic of the coming American revolution. Editor.]

Likes antiwar GI coverage

Chicago, Ill.

The increased coverage of GI antiwar activities in *The Militant* is of special interest. These activities are of the utmost importance to our country. It seems that it will be up to the GIs themselves to bring the war in Vietnam to an end after all.

Despite all the opposition to the war, the President and Melvin R. Laird (who seems to be a worse hawk than Dean Rusk) seem more determined than ever to pursue, or exceed, Johnson's Vietnam blunders.

The military steamroller presses on. But an informed American public can slacken its pace—I hope.

With best wishes for the success of your paper.

Nellie DeSchaaf

Union membership lists sold to advertisers

New York, N. Y.

I received the following information from a young friend in Toronto and I think *Militant* readers will find it interesting:

"I work for a marketing company and have access to all sorts of useful information. One bit I thought might be interesting to you is the disgusting fact that both the United Auto Workers and the Steelworkers Union sell their membership lists to advertisers and promoters (for \$25 per thousand). The lists are handled by a list brokerage firm and the information is available in the Standard Rate and Data Service Direct Mailing List Catalogue (1969). As if it isn't bad enough the way these bureaucrats chisel their members! Now they expose them to piles of junk advertising just to clear a few more bucks.

"The second item is that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has sent 40 Canadian workers down to Ohio to work. They have no work here. This is supposed to show

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the advantage of an international union (with which we are, of course, in agreement) but to me it says that they are using Canadian workers to help keep the IBEW lily-white in Cleveland. . . ."

Marvel Scholl

Not suited to a life behind bars

Chicago, Ill.

In going through my collection of newspapers accumulated over my four years in Berkeley I came across the following incident in the March 1, 1969 issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle* which might be of interest to your readers.

Mrs. Ina Boales, a local socialite, was apparently found guilty on 27 counts of fraud and forgery involving over 90 thousand dollars. One of the trial's high points was a report by the probation authorities recommending that she be given probation on the grounds that, "Mrs. Boales' social background and bearing did not suit her to a life behind bars."

Undoubtedly Eldridge Cleaver will be gratified to learn of the probation authorities' new found leniency.

Rick Feinberg

SDS turns off many GIs

South Vietnam

As a member of the American Servicemen's Union I am doing all I can to give a logical left view to issues. However, serious problems arise when trying to find such writing in Vietnam.

I have found *The Militant* gives the most rational display of socialist beliefs of any newspaper. Keep up the good work. The effects of your labor are winning many GIs that are turned off by the illogical actions of the SDS and other newcomers to the movement.

I still have two years left, due to my desire not to be drafted and not to carry a weapon. But being in the Army right now is exciting; the Black movements are almost frightening to see; a rebirth of any people is. I only wish I could feel the pride the Blacks in my unit do. They are not taking anything off the racist elements in the Army, and events that have happened over here are beyond anything in the Army posts back in the States.

Sp/4 J. K.

JOIN THE YSA

IF YOU SUPPORT THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT, THE BLACK LIBERATION STRUGGLE, THE FIGHT FOR SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY IN EASTERN EUROPE, A SOCIALIST AMERICA, YOU BELONG IN THE YSA . . .

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3 cities up the ante; our goal now 5,000 subscribers

By BEVERLY SCOTT
Business Manager

OCT. 15—Once again, there's a lot of news—all good—about our drive for new readers for *The Militant* and *Young Socialist*. When the drive opened Sept. 15, we set our sights on 4,000 new readers by Nov. 15. Now we've upped the ante to 5,000!

Three areas have increased their quotas. Three others reached their original goal at the halfway point in the campaign. New York increased its quota from 425 to 600 new readers. Los Angeles boosted its quota by 125 to 400 new subs. San Francisco jumped by 100 to a goal of 350. Ann Arbor tripled its quota from 25 to 75 new readers.

Even with these increases in quotas, we are still ahead of schedule. We should have fulfilled 52 percent of our increased quota by today, but have actually reached 56 percent. And over half of the cities on the scoreboard (through St. Louis) have gone over the halfway mark on their quotas. Binghamton, Phoenix, and Providence have surpassed their quotas, and other cities are close to doing so. We're expecting that more cities will increase their quotas by next week, as they draw close to or surpass their original goals.

This week we are adding another city to our list of participants in the campaign. Several high school YSA members from Glen Ellyn, Ill. have accepted a quota of 15 new subscriptions. Having already sold five subs, they anticipate obtaining the rest from other high school students.

Sharon C. from San Francisco has written us explaining how they have been so successful in selling subscriptions there. "We have formed 'red sub brigades' to contact every major campus within an hour's drive. The response has been terrific everywhere—especially among freshmen and foreign students. The young students are impressed with our reasoned, consistent coverage of the most pressing issues today, like the war and black nationalism. We are supplying desperately needed information and analysis to students disillusioned with other radical tendencies and yet eager to understand and possibly get involved in serious political activity. Our biggest 'problem' has been trying to sell hundreds of subs while each subscriber

wants to discuss our entire program! The only solution will be to sell more often and raise our quota." So they have decided to do just that.

Fred Ferguson of the Twin Cities writes how they also have been organizing into teams. "We have been organizing teams of three to 'blitz' their way through the cafeteria in Coffman Union at the U of Minnesota. When we were able to assign three to a team, we did *very* well. But even when we had a shortage of people to team up, we found that partially staffed 'blitz teams' still did better than individuals going out on their own to sell subs. We also found that posters and pasted-up leaflets about our press helped arouse interest. We plan another blitz week... phase two the week before November 15."

Another subscription for the general category came from Johnstown, Pa. with the note: "Here's a new subscription for the fall campaign. I think I can sell many more, but I don't want to cut up my *Militant* for a sub blank. Please send me some blanks."

If you also want to help our subscription drive, just drop us a note, and we'll send you some blanks too.

Virginia student fights conviction in leafleting case

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—A student antiwar activist was found guilty of trespassing after he distributed leaflets at Alexandria's T. C. Williams High School. George D. Shaffer, 23, a member of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and leader of the Dickinson College (Carlisle, Pa.) SMC, received a 30-day suspended jail term and a \$100 fine Sept. 29.

Shaffer maintains that his arrest was a flagrant violation of his First Amendment rights and also violated the constitutional right of high school students to receive literature. He is being defended by attorney Larry Freedman of the Northern Virginia chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, who has announced plans to appeal the decision.

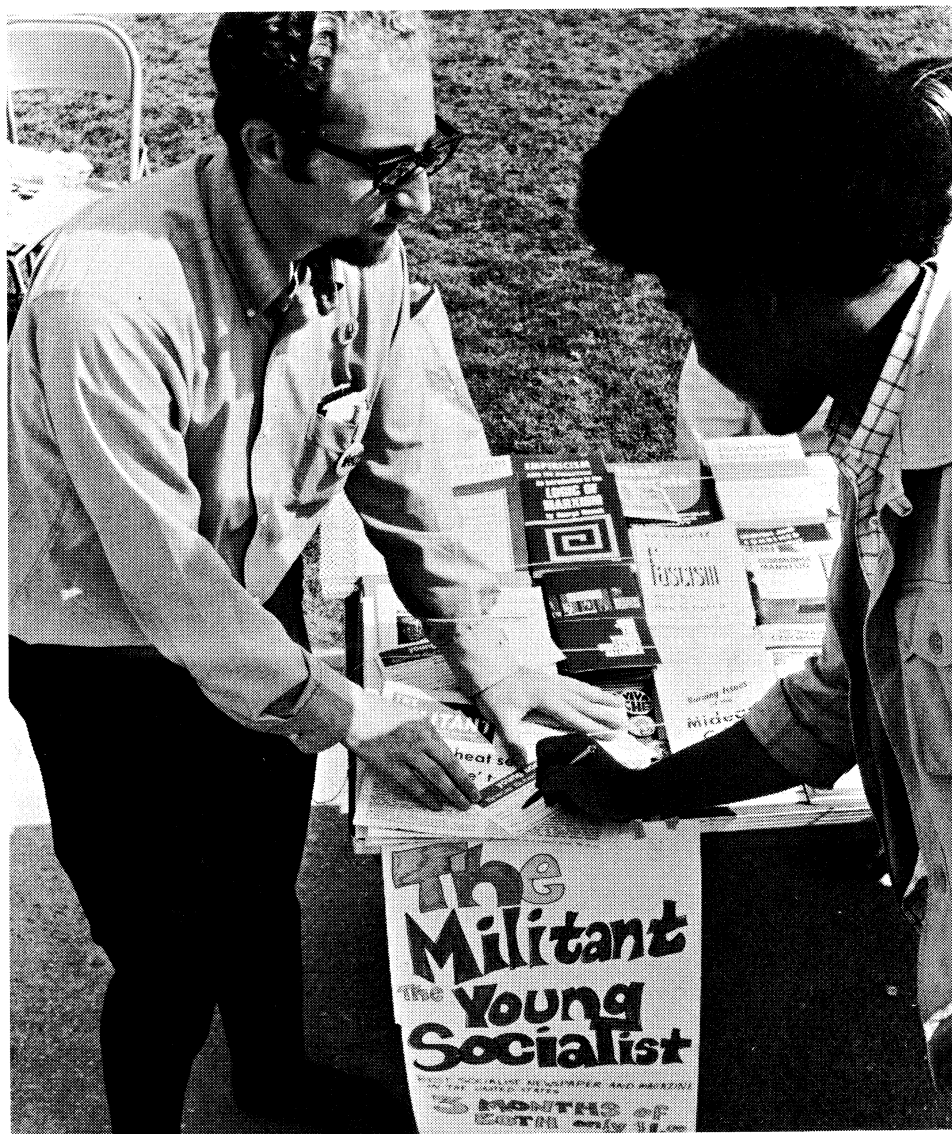


Photo by Robert Weeks

TESTIMONIAL DEPT. Asked how he's sold nearly a hundred *Militant-Young Socialist* subscriptions, Los Angeles YSAer Stephen Bloom says: "The only answer I can give is that I'm selling such a good product. To sell, it's only necessary to point out that we're THE source of news and analysis on the antiwar and third-world movements, and so on. With the growing radical consciousness and spreading disarray in SDS and other groups, everybody wants a sub."

Paul Boutelle statement on how to carry mass movement forward

The following statement by Paul Boutelle, SWP candidate for mayor of New York, was distributed at the Oct. 15 citywide Moratorium rally in New York.

* * *

The American people now have a tremendous opportunity to compel Washington to end the Vietnam war. It is now plain that the great majority want the withdrawal of U. S. troops from Vietnam. The administration is under excruciating popular pressure. That pressure can and must be intensified. Built strong enough, it can cut through Tricky Dick's token withdrawal numbers game and his Paris stalling. It can force a full withdrawal of U. S. forces from Vietnam.

Today's Moratorium is of historic importance. Never in the history of this country has there been such a massive outpouring of the people demanding a halt to a war being conducted by the U. S. government.

Now the job is to make continuing actions against the war even bigger and more militant. The Nov. 14 Student Mobilization Committee antiwar school strike should be the most massive school shutdown this country has ever seen. And the Nov. 15 Washington Mobilization demanding the immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops must be so gigantic and speak so loud and clear that it will shake the walls of the Pentagon, Congress and White House.

One of the surest signs of the spectacular growth and power of the movement against the war is the sight of all the Republican and Democratic politicians huffing and puffing to get on the antiwar bandwagon. (And maybe even trying to grab the reins to steer it onto a "safe" path.)

When the antiwar movement seemed to be a minority one these capitalist politicians either opposed it, stood aside or mumbled pious phrases about the virtues of peace. Not one of them lifted a finger to help build it.

Now that it's a massive force with a potential political power unparalleled in this country, they're all antiwar fighters. They all want to help end the war.

Fine! Let's demand every bit of help they can give. Let them do something more than make windy speeches and hustle votes. Let them demand immediate, unconditional withdrawal of every last GI from Vietnam. And let them demand it for NOW, not a year from now or some other future date.

A few suggestions in this connection should be made to Mayor Lindsay. If he is as strongly opposed to the war as he says, let him use the power of his office to back up his words. On Nov. 15 Mayor Lindsay has the opportunity to prove that he really wants to help end the war. Let him simply make city buses and other facilities available to transport tens of thousands of New Yorkers to Washington to join the mass march for immediate withdrawal from Vietnam.

Five years ago the movement against the war was a relative hand-ful. But militant, mass actions for immediate U. S. withdrawal played the key role in building the movement to its present powerful position. Keep the pressure on. Keep demonstrating until they stop the war and bring all the GI's home!

Militant-Young Socialist subscription scoreboard

City	Quota	New Subs	Ypsilanti, Mich.	25	12
Binghamton, N. Y.	80	84	Houston, Texas	50	20
Phoenix, Ariz.	30	31	Champaign, Ill.	30	12
Providence, R. I.	40	41	Washington, D. C.	75	29
Lawrence, Kan.	30	29	Chicago, Ill.	275	97
Kansas City, Mo.	30	29	Bloomington, Ind.	30	10
Kent, Ohio	50	44	Glen Ellyn, Ill.	15	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	200	161	East Lansing, Mich.	30	9
Twin Cities, Minn.	200	160	DeKalb, Ill.	80	22
Madison, Wis.	75	56	Ann Arbor, Mich.	75	20
Newark, N. J.	35	25	Austin, Texas	150	39
Boulder, Colo.	30	20	Gainesville, Fla.	35	9
Boston, Mass.	275	179	San Diego, Calif.	45	10
San Francisco, Calif.	350	228	Hayward, Calif.	40	7
New York, N. Y.	600	389	Seattle, Wash.	150	26
Los Angeles, Calif.	400	253	Logan, Utah	25	4
Cleveland, Ohio	250	149	Albany, N. Y.	25	3
Antioch College, Ohio	30	18	Carbondale, Ill.	25	3
Detroit, Mich.	275	156	Chapel Hill-Durham, N. C.	30	2
Berkeley, Calif.	225	128	Portland, Ore.	20	0
Atlanta, Ga.	125	70	General	425	211
St. Louis, Mo.	30	16	Total	5015	2816

Mich. SWP wins key ballot case

By MICHAEL SMITH

DETROIT—The Michigan SWP has won a key victory in Federal Court here which has major national implications.

As a result of the court decision, the old election law which dictates the procedure for gaining ballot status has been declared unconstitutional.

Being a minority party, the SWP is not automatically given ballot status as are the Democrats and Republicans. Instead, the party and its sympathizers in Michigan have been forced to petition in at least 10 counties and collect well over 13 thousand signatures. No more than one-third of these could be obtained in any of the big counties, like the three surrounding Detroit, where nearly two-thirds of the state's population resides.

Citizens of smaller counties, therefore, had a weightier hand in determining whether citizens in the state as a whole would have the opportunity of voting for the SWP candidates.

Citing the U.S. Supreme Court decision of *Moore v. Ogilvie*, which a few months ago overturned a similar law in Illinois, the judge held that this scheme was contrary to the one man, one vote principle in that it denied citizens equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment. From now on signatures may be gathered anywhere, without regard to geographical distribution.

This principle of equality was first

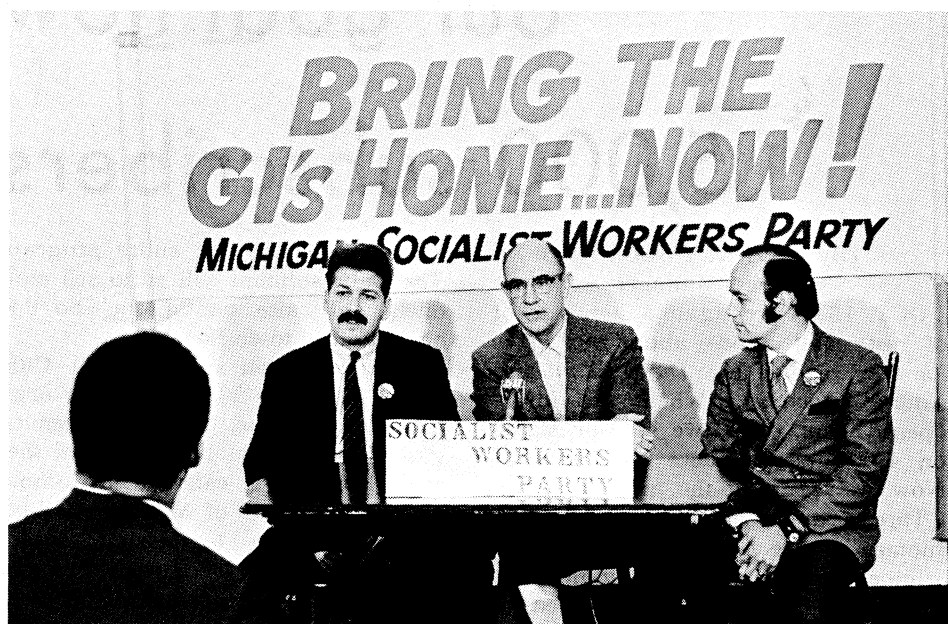
enunciated in the landmark decision of *Baker v. Carr*. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, ever cautious of stretching bourgeois democracy "too far," dissented in this case and hinted darkly at the possible adverse consequences for capitalist politics.

The victory is not only an important gain for the SWP but is an advance for everyone who believes that America's rulers should be fought in all arenas, including the electoral one. It is such restrictive electoral laws which have helped institutionalize the two-party system, thus perpetuating the illusion of its indestructibility.

The decision virtually assures the SWP of ballot status for the slate of candidates it will run in the 1970 elections.

Even more important, however, are the national implications of this victory. SWP national ballot coordinator Jon Britton emphasized that, the *Moore v. Ogilvie* decision, which has just been reaffirmed by the federal court in Michigan, opens the door for eliminating similar distribution requirements in every other state. The SWP intends to take early court action in order to wipe these laws off the books prior to the 1970 elections.

"Similarly, the two decisions open the way for challenging the distribution requirements for presidential electors which exist in many states, and the SWP will contest those unconstitutional laws in order to eliminate them prior to the 1972 presidential elections."



Attorneys Michael Smith and James Lafferty (left) and SWP state chairman Frank Lovell discuss court victory at press conference.

RYM I SDS Chicago 'war'; a costly, self-invited defeat

By CARL FINAMORE

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—This weekend the SDS Weathermen attempted to put into action their declared perspective of "ripping up Pig Town U.S.A." The result: over 250 demonstrators arrested and injured, at least three wounded by gunshot. One demonstrator may face a charge of murder or attempted murder as a result of injuries suffered by one of the city's corporation counsels Richard Elrod who was sent to the hospital in "very serious" condition.

Every action launched by the RYM I demonstrators was broken up and scattered by police and, despite the police brutality, the tactics of the demonstrators were so adventurist that it looked to the average Chicagoan as though the police were only acting in self-defense.

The RYM I actions began the evening of Oct. 8 in Lincoln Park, scene of a police riot during last year's Democratic convention. Ten minutes before the 11 p.m. curfew, the 500 youths marched out of the park led by 40 helmeted members of the karate trained "Red Army." The target was the Federal Building where the Conspiracy 8 defendants are being tried.

After marching a few blocks, the demonstrators in front started to smash hotel, restaurant, and car windows. Police moved in and surrounded the youth who were breaking up into small groups. Forty demonstrators were arrested.

The next day, a gathering of 80 helmeted and club-carrying women assembled across from the Hilton Hotel

for a march of the "women's militia" to show the strength of the women's fighting forces. Their stated objective was to "destroy the armed forces induction center" which was two miles away, but they didn't even get across the street.

In the wake of these failures, the much advertised "jailbreak" planned for the Chicago high schools was called off.

Saturday Oct. 11 was slated as the culmination of the RYM I activities. However, no more than 200 demonstrators started walking that day in the march towards General Logan statue in Grant Park. RYM I had a permit for the march, but when they reached the financial district the front ranks broke off the scheduled route. Window smashing and fights with cops were begun by a hard core of 40 Weathermen, and the cops began to attack the entire demonstration. Scores were injured including both police and demonstrators. It was during this fight that the city's corporation counsel was injured.

Despite the injuries and arrests, and despite the complete lack of support for these actions, the Weathermen consider their demonstrations a success.

The RYM II faction of SDS which has publicly disassociated itself from the Weathermen also held a number of separate actions during the three days. The largest of these took place on Oct. 11 when 500 people gathered to begin a march through the Latin and Black communities on the near north side of Chicago. Led by the Young Lords, this demonstration grew to over 2000 people.



SDS "brings the war home" to Chicago

Purged by Meany

Chemical union ousted as pro-ALA

The AFL-CIO has expelled the 89,000-member International Chemical Workers Union for daring to join forces with the American Labor Alliance (The United Auto Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters), in an organization drive to make Atlanta, Ga., a union town. (See Oct. 3 *Militant*.)

According to the Oct. 4 *New York Times*, two convention delegates opposed Meany's expulsion motion—David Selden, president of the American Federation of Teachers, and John Pilch, president of the International Typographical Union. The ITU in its recent convention mandated its leadership to "establish harmonious relations with the ALA."

Meany's motion had the complete support of one of his most notorious henchmen, Paul Hall of the Seafarers International Union. Hall charged the ALA with "raiding" and said the ICW had joined forces with the ALA for promised financial assistance—what Hall calls "dirty silver."

Meanwhile 50 organizers are busy in the many industrial parks that surround Atlanta. According to Gene Tharpe, business editor of the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, the charges of "raiding" don't seem to bother William Genoese, Teamsters' staff member heading up the drive, who said: "The ALA campaign is aimed at organizing first. We'll worry about who gets jurisdiction after the workers are signed up."

* * *

In what appears on the surface as a major victory after one of the shortest strikes in New York City history, 1,500 members of the Hotel, Hospital and Nursing Home Workers Union (Service Employees International Union) have won a "minimum wage of

\$125 per week," for themselves and all other nonmedical workers employed in the 23 private hospitals.

Actually that minimum wage of \$125 will not be a fact until Sept., 1971.

The contract provides for a \$15 a week increase, retroactive to Sept. 1, 1969, and another \$4 a week on Dec. 1. On Sept. 1, 1970 wages will go up another \$10 and the final \$125 a week will be achieved on Sept. 1, 1971.

The first raise increases wages from a present \$83 per week for 37 1/2 hours to \$98 for 35 hours.

One must ask what the \$125 will be worth by 1971 if present inflation continues.

However, the strikers won other immediate gains: a paid holiday Jan. 15 for Martin Luther King's birthday, improved sick leave, shift differentials, uniform allowances and other welfare benefits.

A spokesman for the Association of Private Hospitals, interviewed on a TV newscast, said that the wage increases would cost each member hospital an average of \$11 per patient. When asked if this meant another increase in hospital charges he said, "Naturally. We are in business to make a profit."

* * *

On Oct. 4 the Senate voted to raise pensions to federal employees, especially senators and representatives, providing the esteemed legislators with an escalator clause for pension benefits—4 percent for every 3 percent increase in the cost of living. Senator J.J. Williams (R. Del.) protested this provision as "outrageous." He said further: "We will actually make a 25 percent profit on all inflation that develops after this. . . . It doesn't make sense that we in government, who are responsible for inflation, will make money on it."

—MARVEL SCHOLL

Seek sanctions against racist Mormon college

By DAVID MURPHY

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 6—As a result of protests by black students at Arizona State University, the university administration is considering a student petition calling for a suspension of all intercollegiate sports contracts with Mormon-controlled Brigham Young University.

Brigham Young is well known for its racist and discriminatory policies. Of the more than 16,000 students at the school, only five are black. Four of these five are African foreign students. Last year, San Jose State University cut its intercollegiate ties with Brigham Young after a student protest.

In the week preceding the Brigham Young-Arizona State football game Oct. 4, the Black Liberation Organization Committee at ASU organized a series of protest actions. The night of the game, 200 demonstrators showed up to encourage fans to boycott the game. The YSA distributed leaflets and participated in support of the action.

The typically up-tight Arizona cops had 150 of their number, armed with MACE and night sticks, on hand to block the demonstrators at the gates while a detachment of Arizona National Guard assembled inside the stadium to watch the game in uniform.

The Black Liberation Organization Committee and the Phoenix YSA have called for further mass actions if the ASU administration does not begin to show some signs of meeting the demands.

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Wash. black athlete victimized

By WILL REISSNER

CHENEY, Wash., Oct. 7—Last week, Carl Jones, a black member of the Eastern Washington State College football team, was suspended from the team for using the black power salute during the pregame playing of the national anthem. His suspension is part of a continuing racist attack on black athletes which has resulted in the dropping of five blacks from the football team in the past year.

The suspension of Jones is being fought by a campaign organized by the Black Student Union and Young Socialist Alliance. The YSA passed out leaf-

lets at the last home football game to kick off the campaign of support for the right of black athletes to freedom of expression. This week there will be a dorm speaking drive by BSU members, leaflet distributions by the YSA and a campus-wide meeting at which Jones will speak and to which Coach Wooten has been invited to present his side of the story.

Initial student reaction points to a very large and active struggle against racism developing on the EWSC campus if the Athletic Dept. does not rescind Jones' suspension.

In passing . . . Political Affairs, comics

Political Affairs, the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, devotes its entire September-October special issue to an assessment of the CP's 50-year history. The 14 contributions manage to give considerable insight into the CP way of looking at things.

The articles only bring the CP's history up to 1954. All kinds of knotty questions are avoided.

For example, although the praise of Stalin and his theoretical leadership of the world Stalinist movement was the CP's stock-in-trade from the late 1920s until 1956, *Political Affairs* has managed to mention Stalin's name only three times, each time in a neutral context. If the praising of Stalin and his works is now considered by the CP to have been an improper thing to do there is no evidence of it here. Rather, Stalin is simply referred to as little as possible—out of sight, out of mind.

Hyman Lumer, in an article entitled "The Fight Against Trotskyism," manages even in this context to keep the references to Stalin down to one (when he takes a quote from Trotsky out of a work by Stalin), as if Trotsky were fighting nebulous abstractions rather than a bureaucratic caste headed by Stalin, and as if the caricature of Trotskyist ideas put forth by Lumer did not have their origins in Stalin's ludicrous vilifications of the "counterrevolutionary Trotskyites." [*The Militant* plans to return to the Lumer article in a future issue. — Ed.]

Another article worth looking into is Tom Foley's "The LaFollette Campaign of 1924" in which the author says the CP was wrong to have opposed the 1924 "independent" presidential cam-

paigned of Republican Senator Robert M. LaFollette.

Also of special interest is Joseph North's article "Americans Defend the Spanish Republic," in which North attempts to justify the Spanish CP's counterrevolutionary popular front approach to fighting Franco during the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39. (The Spanish CP put a damper on the revolutionary motion of the Spanish workers and peasants in order to maintain an alliance with the tiny Spanish Republican bourgeoisie—in their estimate, the best way to fight fascism.)

As is readily evident, war comic books are a form of reactionary propaganda. They propagate a romanticized, super-patriotic and racist view of American militarism.

For instance in the November issue of *Our Army at War*, a Marine goes to fantastic lengths to protect a medal



Example of the racist muck sold to millions of children in the center of the "Free World."

he has been entrusted to deliver; and in the October-November issue of *G. I. Combat* a young soldier dies in the process of retrieving his regimental battle flag. What this kind of thing does is to build up the mindless and emotion-filled militaristic pride of the "my country right or wrong" variety.

Racism is also blatant in war comic books. Enemy soldiers are always drawn to look cruel and ugly as if they were biologically to blame for the existence of the war currently being fought.

Racial epithets are flung about by the "good guys" with great frequency. In the December issue of *Army War Heroes* a "good guy" races into battle yelling, "It's always something, isn't it, you stupid slantey-eyed swine!?"

While enemy military ferocity is derided, American military ferocity is promoted. Figures like Sgt. Rock of Easy Company (in *Our Army at War*) or Sgt. Fury and his Howling Commandos (in *Sgt. Fury*) are examples of the type of shrewd, ruthless and muscular brute that is pictured as worthy of emulation.

War comics are supposed to build up pride in the wars of American imperialism, but even they are affected by the temper of mass opinion about the war in Vietnam. During the Korean War, war comic books always carried stories about the Korean War, but nowadays war comic books rarely, if ever, have stories about the war in Vietnam. The heroes of war comic books are still fighting World War II for the most part, with even the Korean War utilized only occasionally.

—MALACHI CONSTANT

'Friendly' United is hit on firing of black stewardess

By MARI MURATI

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4—Thirty people gathered at the Los Angeles Airport today to protest the firing of Deborah Renwick, a black stewardess for United Airlines. Miss Renwick, a United employee for six years, was dismissed because her natural hairdo did not conform to the company's racist "grooming" standards.

The picketers pointed out that by demanding that the black stewardess comply with white standards of beauty, United is maintaining a racist employment policy. Also under attack was the United policy of advertising the women stewardesses it employs as one of 151 "friendly things" offered by United along with slipper socks, pillows and bubble gum.

The best response to the picket line came from GIs and the employees of United. One woman behind a counter said if she wasn't working she would join the line.

The demonstration was sponsored by the Socialist Women's Organizing Project. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Black Students' Union, Women's Liberation Front, and the Young Socialist Alliance participated in building the action.

Seattle SWP wins fight on equal time

By BILL MASSEY

SEATTLE, Oct. 13—Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Seattle, Tom Leonard, defeated an attempt to deprive him of equal time rights on radio and TV.

Leonard had been denied time by the major radio and TV stations after being ruled off the ballot, although he is a write-in candidate. The Secretary of State in Washington held that "the only official candidates are the official candidates."

But this legalistic gem did not win over the FCC. Federal Communications Commission regulations hold that all legally qualified candidates are entitled to equal time provisions.

The local affiliate station of CBS (KIRO-TV) went to the FCC to try to get its ban on Leonard upheld. However the Leonard Campaign Committee had already called upon the FCC to make an investigation and had provided them with full information both on the local and federal laws involved, as well as the serious nature of Leonard's campaign.

The SWP also announced its willingness to go to court against this attempt to take away from citizens a basic civil right.

Leonard will appear on Seattle TV the following times: Sunday, Oct. 19, 2 p.m., KOMO-TV; Thursday, Oct. 23, 9 a.m., KING-TV; Saturday, Oct. 25, 2 p.m., KTNT-TV; and, Sunday, Nov. 1, 7:15 p.m., KOMO-TV.

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Millions of Americans joined in

By MARY-ALICE WATERS

As Oct. 15 drew to a close, Americans across the country attempted to comprehend the meaning and impact of the historically unprecedented day of action. Millions went into the streets to express their overwhelming opposition to the Vietnam war. From New York, Chicago and San Francisco to Pocatello, Idaho, Juneau, Alaska, and Memphis, Tennessee, as one news analyst commented, "The mood of the country was O-U-T!"

The sheer numerical proportions of many of the demonstrations were staggering—20,000 in Minneapolis; 11,000 in Austin; 25,000 in Madison, Wisc.; 20,000 in Philadelphia; 5,000 in Salt Lake City (!); 20,000 in Detroit.

While news of the day's events was still pouring in, and four of New York's TV stations had suspended all regular programming in order to cover the activities nationally, three of the *New York Times'* top analysts held a televised discussion of the significance of Oct. 15. Concluding that Nixon obviously could not possibly ignore the overwhelming expression of antiwar sentiment, and that the day's activities unquestionably had brought the hour of U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam closer, they touched on two of the most significant aspects of Moratorium Day:

1) If any had doubted it, the day established that America's youth are

now a powerful political force in the nation. It was they who convinced their elders that the war must be stopped, and organized to bring them into the streets.

2) The direct, mass action by millions of Americans showed that they felt their desires, as expressed in the normal electoral channels, have been thwarted. Not content with the results obtained so far, they took the only course open to them and went into the streets to make their opinions known.

To the average American, the decision to join in such direct action is not a move made lightly or easily, and the significance of the size of the actions must be judged in that light.

The scope, size and variety of the day's events almost defies the attempt to cover them.

In New York, for example, hundreds of thousands took part in rallies all over the city—many of them occurring simultaneously—10,000 at Columbia, 3,000 at New York University, 7,000 on Wall Street, 5,000-10,000 high school students in Central Park, over 1,000 in Brooklyn, 4,000 at a rally of people who work in New York's publishing houses, thousands in candlelight marches originating in half a dozen different neighborhoods. Late in the day over 100,000 massed in Bryant Park in mid-town Manhattan, producing a traffic jam of monumental proportions.

New York's board of education estimated that high school absenteeism was "well over 90 percent." At Erasmus High, for example, only 12 of the 4,000 students turned up for class. Seventy-five percent of the junior high and elementary school students stayed home, as well as two-thirds of the city's teachers. Thirty percent of the city's companies authorized employees to take time off to participate in antiwar activities during the day.

A holiday spirit pervaded the city as bands of protestors roamed the streets, handing out antiwar literature, selling black armbands and buttons, chanting and singing. Even New York's infernal traffic din and density seemed to have diminished in honor of the day's importance, and more than one plane flew over the city skywriting "For Peace."

While Mayor Lindsay or one of his

prominent political endorsers was the featured speaker at many of the rallies, the general mood was well expressed by the reception given Sen. Jacob Javits at NYU. When he boldly demanded that American troops be withdrawn from Vietnam "soon," he was promptly drowned out by a loud, rhythmic chorus of "Now, now, now, now. . ."

Speakers who called for "On to Washington and San Francisco, strike Nov. 14, march Nov. 15," everywhere drew the most enthusiastic response and loudest applause.

Initial reports from around the country indicate that the prevailing mood in New York was the national norm.

By DOUG JENNESS

ATLANTA, Oct. 15—From one end of the state to the other, Georgia had impressive outpourings of people against the war. Three thousand in Atlanta—mostly students and about one-third black—walked in a candlelight procession to Atlanta's city hall tonight, where they heard Hosea Williams of

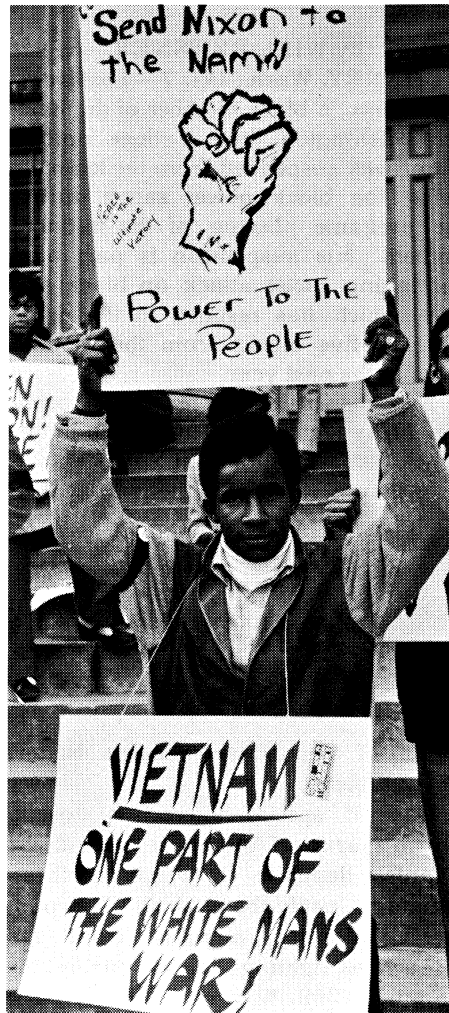


Photo by Michael Hardy

Brooklyn demonstrator

the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Linda Jenness of the Socialist Workers Party.

A petition was read and tacked to the city-hall door demanding that city officials go on record favoring immediate withdrawal from Vietnam.

Predominantly black Spelman College canceled all classes. At the University of Georgia in Athens, 1,500 students took part in antiwar activities; at Georgia State in Atlanta, 800, and at Emory University 700 took part; smaller groups held antiwar actions today at every college and dozens of high schools.

By MARIANNE HERNANDEZ

AUSTIN—Eleven thousand people marched to the state capitol here to stage the largest, most spirited demonstration this town has ever seen. This was the culmination of a full day's activities on the University of Texas campus.

A noon campus rally cosponsored by SMC and SDS drew 6,000 students. When Melissa Singler of the SMC spoke, the administration blared the "Star Spangled Banner" from the UT tower. The crowd responded by standing up, showing victory signs and clenched fists. She received a standing ovation.

Speakers at the Capitol rally included representatives of a cross section of the antiwar movement, including several GIs and the wife of a Vietnam GI.

BINGHAMTON, N.Y.—More than 1,000 marched from the Harpur College campus to the Binghamton courthouse. A rally of 2,000 at the courthouse was addressed by Adam Walinsky, a former Kennedy aide, Georgia state legislator Julian Bond and Lee Smith of the Young Socialist Alliance.

By RICH HILL

CHICAGO—Over 10,000 students participated in antiwar actions on college campuses throughout Chicago. Occurring at the same time, was a city-wide rally of over 15,000, sponsored by Business Executives for Peace.

At Illinois Circle campus, 2,000 turned out for a rally. At the University of Chicago, 2,000 came to a meeting, 1,000 took part in a march and another 1,500 attended a teach-in. At Northwestern University, there was a rally of 2,000. At Wright College hundreds wore black armbands with SMC stickers attached. At Malcolm X Community College, the film, "No Vietnamese Ever Called Me a Nigger," was shown all day to large numbers of students. And the list goes on.

N.Y. SWP heard on 22 campuses

NEW YORK — Speakers representing the New York Socialist Workers Party campaign committee were invited to speak at 22 different rallies and meetings during Moratorium Day activities, including Fordham University, Pace College, Colgate University, Flushing High School, Paterson State College in New Jersey, Columbia, and a Harlem rally sponsored by the Third World Committee for Solidarity with the People of Vietnam.



Photo by Robert Vernon

"BRING ALL THE BROTHERS HOME NOW." Moratorium was marked in Harlem by rally sponsored by the Third World Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam at site of proposed state office building. Ossie Davis was featured speaker and more than 300 attended. Other speakers included: Hannibal Thomas, Harlem Youth Federation; Mary Kochiyama, Asian-Americans for Action; Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor; Rasheed Storey, Communist Party mayoralty candidate; Jesse Gray, Democratic Party candidate for president of the city council; Tom Soto, City College Black and Puerto Rican Student Community; Herman Ferguson, East Coast president, Republic of New Africa; and Jim Haughton, Harlem Unemployment Center. The Black and Puerto Rican guerrilla theater, "Third World Revelationists," presented forceful antiwar plays.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

AUSTIN

PICKET LINE REPORT FROM ECONOMY FURNITURE STRIKERS. Speaker: Delia Botello. Fri., Oct. 24, 8:00 p.m. 208 S. Congress. Ausp. Militant Forum.

BOSTON

OCTOBER 15—WHAT NEXT? Speakers: Jeff Golden, Harvard U SMC; Mike Kelly, Boston YSA; Steve Potoff, Northeastern U Moratorium Comm; and a representative of SDS. Fri., Oct. 24, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave. (1 bl. from Mass. Ave.), Rm. 307. Ph: 547-8557. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

DETROIT

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT? Speaker: Dave Chamberlin, Detroit Coalition to End the War Now. Fri., Oct. 24, 8:00 p.m. 3737 Woodward. Adm: 75c, students and unemployed 35c. Ausp. The Militant Forum.

LOS ANGELES

SEX AND WOMEN'S LIBERATION. Speaker: Dr. Vern Bullough, Valley State College. Fri., Oct. 24, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E 4th St. 269-4953. Donation \$1, h.s. students 50c. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

LENINISM VS. SPONTANEITY. A debate between Pete Seidman, L.A. organizer, Socialist Workers Party, and Art Kunkin, editor and publisher, L.A. Free Press. Fri., Oct. 31, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. 4th St. 269-4953.

Donation: \$1, h.s. students 50c. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

MINNEAPOLIS

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CELEBRATION. Speaker: Paul Chelstrom, veteran trade unionist. Sat., Oct. 25, 8 p.m. Party to follow. 1 University Pl., NE. Admission: 75c, students 50c. Ausp. Twin Cities Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

STUDENT STRUGGLE IN PUERTO RICO. Speaker: Antonio Gastandide, Vice-president of student government at U of Puerto Rico; Benjamin Ortiz, member of Comm. Against Political Repression and Movement for Puerto Rican Independence (MPI). Fri., Oct. 24, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway (nr. 18th St.). Contrib: \$1, h.s. students 50c. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

PHILADELPHIA

THE STRUGGLE FOR WOMEN'S LIBERATION. Speaker: Susan LaMont, national executive committee member of the Young Socialist Alliance. Fri., Oct. 24, 686 N. Broad (cr. Fairmount). Donation: \$1, h.s. students 50c. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

SAN FRANCISCO

HOW CAN THE MIDEAST CONFLICT BE RESOLVED? Pro-Arab and pro-Zionist participants. Fri., Oct. 24, 8 p.m. 2338 Market. Donation: \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.



The Brooklyn Bridge

Photo by Joel Aber

By ROGER RUDENSTEIN

CLEVELAND — Over 8,000 people, predominantly young, rallied at the Peace Mall in downtown Cleveland for the culmination of the day's antiwar activities. The rally came after varied campus activities. Don Gurewitz of the New Mobilization Committee and Rev. Malcolm Boyd addressed the crowd, the largest ever assembled to protest the war in Cleveland.

A Student Mobilization Committee organized strike at Shaker Heights junior and senior high schools was 80 percent effective.

Hundreds of students poured through the SMC office in downtown Cleveland during the day, grabbing up posters, buttons and leaflets. Every button, poster and armband was sold out, and more than 40,000 leaflets were distributed for Nov. 15.

By BILL MORAN

DEKALB, Ill. — Over 1,500 students and faculty members participated in a torchlight parade demanding the immediate withdrawal of troops from Vietnam, as the culmination of a day of antiwar activities.

Solid antiwar committees were established in every dormitory on campus, as well as a Greeks Against the War (fraternity members) and an active Women United Against the War group; over 100 students were signed up to go to Washington Nov. 15.

Local 963 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), which received strong support from the students during their recent strike here, contributed \$75 to the SMC.

By MICHAEL SMITH

DETROIT — The massiveness and militancy of the Moratorium at Kennedy Square in downtown Detroit went a good distance beyond the intent of the liberal Democrats who played not a small role in initiating it.

Although the Detroit Common Council granted a rally permit to the fascist group, Breakthrough, for both before and after the antiwar rally, the right-wing thugs failed to appear for their afternoon performance. They left hurriedly in the morning when over a thousand young antiwar activists turned up at the square. The fascists left under a hail of flying missiles.

As many as a quarter of the 20,000 at the antiwar rally were black, including many young black workers. Complete or partial shutdowns occurred in

a number of inner-city high schools.

Some 15,000 students from Wayne State University, organized by the SMC, marched down Woodward after a campus rally of about 8,000 addressed by Detroit antiwar leader David Herreshoff and SMC national secretary Carol Lipman.

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — A whopping 2,500 people turned out for a rally at the University of Florida sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee. It was the largest demonstration ever held in Gainesville.

LOS ANGELES — Rallies and demonstrations took place at virtually every campus in the Los Angeles area today. Amongst the largest was the one of nearly 12,000 at the University of Southern California.

At UCLA, more than 50 percent of the day's classes were canceled, and 15,000 turned out for an evening rally on campus.

Other high points of the day were rallies of 4,000 at the federal building; 2,500 at City Hall called by SMC; 1,500 at Cal State, Los Angeles; and 400 at East Los Angeles City College.

At Nixon's alma mater, Whittier College, 68 percent of the students voted to close down the school for the day, and 1,000 attended a campus antiwar rally.

By HARRY BRENT

MADISON, Wis. — Twenty-five thousand people marched through the pouring rain to the state capitol here to demand immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. The march climaxed a day of campus activities sponsored by the Moratorium Committee and the Madison Area Peace Action Council. Over 85 percent of the 35,000 students boycotted classes. Preceding the mass march, an overflow rally of 20,000 heard Allen Myers of the national SMC and a number of prominent area antiwar leaders.

The march, the biggest ever seen in Madison, was, in the words of one newscaster, "almost unbelievable."

Eighteen buses have already been reserved for Washington Nov. 15.

By NANCY STREBE

MINNEAPOLIS — Over 20,000 people — 20 times more than ever before at any antiwar action here — marched from the University of Minnesota to downtown Minneapolis today in the largest antiwar demonstration in Minnesota history. Close to 20 percent of

the marchers were nonstudents, and among the student contingent many were high school and junior high school students.

In the evening, 10,000 people jammed into a hall at Macalester College in St. Paul for an antiwar rally, while hundreds more were turned away.

By JOHN STUDER

PHILADELPHIA — The demonstration of 20,000 held in Center-City Philadelphia was four times larger than anything ever held here before. A large percentage of the crowd were high school students.

At Overbrook High School, which is predominately black, 90 percent of the student body marched out of the school with a huge banner reading, "Overbrook — End the War in Vietnam Now!"

The SMC sent out 20 speaking teams to 32 high schools and colleges and many new SMC chapters were set up. Some 1,000 to 2,000 people came through the SMC office picking up material for leafleting. The SMC and New Mobe sold over 10,000 buttons.

By RUSSELL BLOCK

SEATTLE — More than 4,000 turned out today for a rally in downtown Seattle sponsored by the Pacific Northwest New Mobilization. The main speakers at the rally were Russell Block of the Student Mobilization Committee and Prof. Michael Lerner of the University of Washington.

The demonstrators then marched through downtown Seattle to Westlake Mall where they heard Dale Van Pelc of the grape boycott committee.

On the eve of the Moratorium, over 3,000 University of Washington students held a candlelight procession in memory of the war dead.

Marches and rallies were also held at Seattle Community College, Bellevue Community College, Seattle Pacific College, and a dozen other colleges and high schools in the area.



VILLANOVA, Pa. — Students at this Catholic university gave a prolonged standing ovation to Fred Halstead tonight after he delivered a hard-hitting indictment of U.S. policy in Vietnam. The 1968 presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, Halstead is on the Washington staff of the New Mobilization. He got thunderous applause when he spoke of the growing involvement of labor in the movement and said that while maybe a million students couldn't stop the war, a million truck drivers could. Another strongly applauded point was his response to the criticism that Hanoi had sent a letter supporting the U.S. antiwar movement. Halstead said he wished Washington would restrict its intervention in Vietnam to sending letters.



Photo by Jon Britton

Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of New York, was enthusiastically applauded when he appeared at the Columbia University mass moratorium rally — a few minutes after New York Mayor Lindsay spoke on the same platform.

"If you think that I'm not going to talk about Lindsay, you've got another think coming," Boutelle declared. He lit into the mayor's present policies and past record.

It was Lindsay who drove the Socialist Workers Party ticket off the forthcoming city elections ballot; "Lindsay spent more money getting me off the ballot — the only real antiwar candidate — than I've earned this year driving a taxicab in New York. This so-called liberal is denying the voters of New York a chance to vote for a real antiwar ticket."

The largely student-faculty audience ticked off Boutelle's points with big applause and he got a standing ovation at the finish. One suggestion was loudly endorsed by the audience:

"Lindsay says he's against the war," Boutelle declared. "The Student Mobilization Committee needs money for buses to Washington, they need money for office expenses. I propose this audience give an indication that they support Lindsay giving at least \$100,000 to the SMC so they can build the antiwar movement." The audience so indicated.

The next morning's *New York Times*, describing the rally, reported that an SDSer was booed when, in a follow-up talk, he attacked Lindsay. The paper added:

"Within moments, however, the mood of the huge crowd veered sharply against the mayor. Paul Boutelle, a black cab driver and former [?] mayoral candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, berated the students for booing the radical and then cried:

"Let Lindsay repudiate his support for Nixon-Agnew! Let him repudiate the Gulf of Tonkin resolution!"

"The crowd applauded wildly but Mayor Lindsay was unable to witness the shift in sentiment — he had left a few moments earlier."



The Brooklyn Bridge

Photo by Joel Aber

Granma editorial salutes Bolivian revolutionary



Prensa Latina

Inti Peredo

NEW YORK—A front-page editorial in the Sept. 21 English-language weekly edition of *Granma*, official organ of the Cuban Communist Party, hails Guido Inti Peredo, the Bolivian revolutionary, who was killed by police in La Paz Sept. 9.

In 1966 Inti and his brother, Robert Coco Peredo, joined forces with Major Ernesto Che Guevara to form the National Liberation Army of Bolivia under Che's leadership. When Coco fell in combat and Che was captured and assassinated, Inti assumed Che's place as the leader of the National Liberation Army, which is once again undergoing savage attacks at the hands of the Bolivian military oligarchy (see *The Militant*, Oct. 3).

The *Granma* editorial, entitled "Vic-

tory or Death, Major Inti," says of the guerrilla leader: "His death is doubly painful now, when he had become toughened and tempered in Che's historic epic; when his history-making prestige and his exemplary record as a guerrilla had placed him at the head of his people; and when the revolutionary movement was most in need of his authority, experience and spirit of struggle."

Granma recounts Inti Peredo's life, beginning his revolutionary activity nearly two decades ago: "In 1951, when he was barely 14 years old, Inti Peredo formed part of a small group of young men who, in Trinidad, Department of El Beni, founded the Communist Party [of Bolivia], seeking, in this organization, the vehicle for genuine revolutionary action. . . . He held posts of responsibility successively in the Communist youth; in the organization of the Party in La Paz, of whose regional committee he was first secretary; and in the central committee until his break with the vacillating, treacherous line imposed by the leadership of the Communist Party of Bolivia, headed by Mario Monje."

It is significant that the editorial calls on the ranks of the Bolivian CP to follow Inti Peredo's example and break with the Communist Party leadership.

"Inti," *Granma* says, "together with Coco, Rodolfo Saldana, Jorge Vazquez Viana and other heroic sons of the Bolivian people, was quick to understand that the leadership of the Communist Party of Bolivia was not really ready to embark on a genuinely revolutionary course such as the country's reality and the Latin American situation demanded, but rather that it was bent on submerging the organization in paralysis, inaction and discredit."

"Thus he broke with the party leadership in a decision that must have been a painful one for those who, like him, had participated in its foundation 15 years earlier, a decision which historically elevates his stature as a militant and which opens up a consistent path for the rank and file of the Communist Party of Bolivia."

Socialist lectures slated in Boston

BOSTON—The Boston Young Socialist Alliance will host the second New England regional socialist educational conference at MIT in Cambridge the weekend of Oct. 30 through Nov. 1.

Among the featured speakers will be Jack Barnes, national organization secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, speaking on "Revolutionary Strategy for the 1970s"; Clifton DeBerry, 1964 SWP presidential candidate, discussing "Black Nationalism and the American Revolution"; Dick Roberts, Marxist economist, speaking on "The Coming Crisis of Capitalism"; Peter Camejo, one of the defendants in the upcoming Berkeley conspiracy trial, speaking on "Reform and/or Revolution," and George Novack, noted Marxist historian, discussing "The Science of Revolutions and the Art of Making Them."

In addition, there will be panels and workshops on such topics as women's liberation, the antiwar movement, third world liberation, economics and other topics. For further information on housing, schedules, etc., phone 547-8557 or 491-8893, or write to YSA, 305 Washington St., Cambridge, Mass. 02139.

New version of con game

Lindsay and the war

By HOWARD REED

NEW YORK—The massive new support gained by the antiwar movement in recent weeks has begun to have a major, visible impact on the mayoralty race here. Mayor John Lindsay has announced that the main focus of the remainder of his campaign for reelection will be the need to end the war in Vietnam.

Like all capitalist politicians, Lindsay is concerned by the tremendous growth of the antiwar movement and its independence from his ilk. He and his cohorts want to see antiwar sentiment diverted towards such activities as support to capitalist "peace" candidates who put forward "solutions" to the war that would enable Washington to maintain its dominance over large parts of Southeast Asia. At no time has Lindsay supported the right of the Vietnamese people to self-determination or demanded that the U.S. government immediately withdraw all troops and equipment from Vietnam.

Lindsay's decision to hook on to antiwar sentiment was motivated by personal political considerations. His main rival for the mayor's office, Democrat Mario Procaccino, has not based his campaign exclusively on such racist issues as "crime in the streets." He is also trying to turn to his advantage the anger most New Yorkers feel about rising living costs and deteriorating living conditions by blaming them on Lindsay. The mayor's vulnerability on this score has been partially offset by his exploitation of the Vietnam issue. Antiwar sentiment is so deep and widespread that Procaccino hasn't dared to challenge Lindsay directly on the war; he confines himself to saying that local candidates shouldn't get involved in "national" issues.

Lindsay is attempting to place sole

Militant Forum is launched in Austin, Texas

By EVELYN SELL

AUSTIN, Texas—The Militant Forum was launched here Oct. 10 with a review and analysis of "Fifty Years of American Communism" given by Howard Scoggins, regional coordinator of the Texas Coalition Against the War in Vietnam and a long-time labor activist.

Tracing the development of American revolutionary socialism from its first formal organization in 1919, the speaker placed radical activities in the U.S. within an international context that includes the Cuban revolution, the war in Vietnam, and the 1968 upsurge of French workers and students.

During the discussion period, a lively debate took place between members of the various radical groupings in the Austin area: Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, Communist Party, SDS, and Spartacist.

The Militant Forum in Austin is establishing itself as the only open forum for the presentation and discussion of all viewpoints on the American left.

Upcoming forums include: a picket-line report from the Economy Furniture strikers, a commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Chinese Revolution, and a talk on the antiwar fall offensive to be given by one of the key local organizers of the Oct. 15 Moratorium and the Nov. 15 march on Washington. Texans interested in receiving regular forum notices may write: Box 5586, West Austin Station, Austin, Texas 78703.

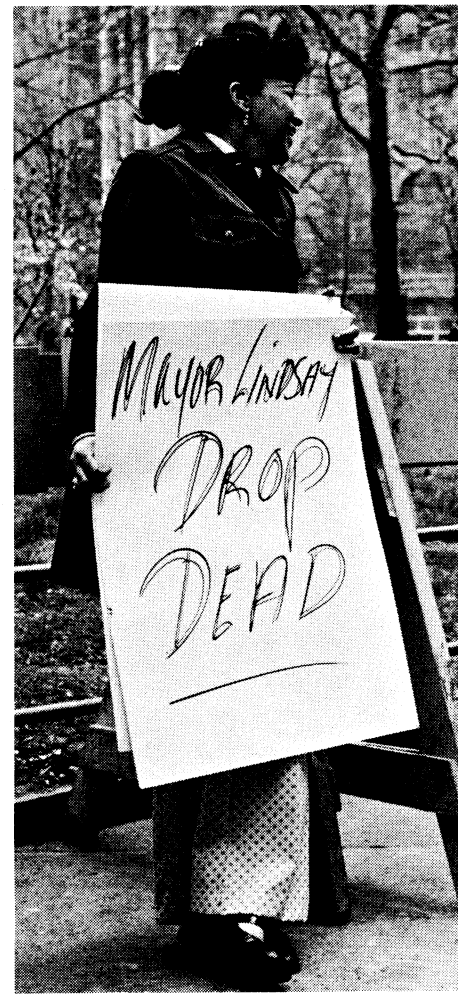


Photo by Alan Mercer

A welfare mother's view

blame on the Vietnam war for the lack of money for public services here. While it is certainly true that the billions of dollars now being squandered for vicious purposes in Vietnam could be used to improve medical care, welfare, education, and all other public services, it is completely false to claim that the Vietnam war is solely responsible for the sorry state of these services.

There is plenty of money in this city. But it is in the hands of the real estate combines, the industrial corporations, the banks, and the "public be damned" utilities like Consolidated Edison.

Lindsay does not confront these corporations. He does not demand that their swollen, monopoly profits be taxed to finance adequate public services. The conditions under which workers and the black and Puerto Rican communities are forced to live here are not new; they existed before the Vietnam war, and they will exist, essentially unchanged, as long as power is held by those who are concerned with profits, not people.

Some of Lindsay's left-wing supporters are finding his demagoguery embarrassing. And they are bothered about the gap between his rhetoric and his actual performance as mayor. Some, like Nat Hentoff of the *Village Voice*, are distressed by Lindsay's maneuvers to throw the Socialist Workers and Socialist Labor parties off the ballot. His crude attempt to eliminate the antiwar candidates of the SWP is especially egregious now that he is putting himself forward as a "peace" candidate.

Even the reformist Communist Party has felt compelled to criticize Lindsay. An article in the Sept. 30 *Daily World*—the CP's organ here—noted that the mayor has not proposed any program relevant to, or any solutions for the problems faced by, black and Puerto Rican people in this city.

Since most of these critics are committed to supporting the mayor as the "lesser evil," the harsh things they say probably don't bother him too much. Rather, his main concern is to reach out beyond the circle of his present liberal and radical supporters and to demagogically exploit the sentiment among the broad layers of the population disturbed by continuation of the war.

Court hears argument on Petrick discharge

By JOEL ABER

NEW YORK—Two years ago Pfc. Howard Petrick was making history at Ft. Hood, Texas, as one of the first antiwar activists in the Army. Now Howard Petrick is bringing suit in federal court, demanding that the Army give him an honorable discharge.

At an Oct. 3 hearing, Judge Edelstein of the federal district for southern New York heard arguments but refused to rule in Petrick's suit against the Pentagon. The judge based his nondecision on the dubious view that the facts of the case are still in dispute, thus not permitting him to make a summary judgment on the constitutional issues.

Thinking that they could head off the development of the GI antiwar movement, the brass prematurely discharged Petrick with the stigma of "undesirable" on March 15, 1968.

An Army discharge must be based solely upon a man's military record (That's the regulation, sir.). Pfc. Petrick had an excellent military record. He was never court-martialed, never disobeyed an order and received praise from his immediate superiors, who thought he made a fine mess-hall cook. But he received an undesirable discharge through Kafkaesque reasoning of which only the U.S. Army is capable.

The sole "charge" against Petrick at the time of his discharge was that "files available to the Army disclose that . . . since April, 1966, he has been a member of the Socialist Workers Party . . . and the Young Socialist Alliance." (Not only did Petrick never contest these facts; he even informed the commanding officer at his induction station. The

Army apparently wasn't too concerned about his political affiliations at the time. They drafted him.)

After lengthy appeals for reversal of the discharge to honorable within the labyrinth of military "justice," Petrick was finally forced to sue for justice in federal court.

The Army adds new "charges" as the case proceeds. Nine months after his undesirable discharge, the Army finally itemized their grounds for it: attendance at meetings, making speeches before antiwar groups, distributing literature. These "charges" have two things in common: They are all protected by the First Amendment and all, Petrick proudly admits, are true. Noted civil liberties attorney Victor Rabinowitz, who is handling the suit, reminded the judge that the procedure of first sentencing the accused, then deciding what he is accused of was originated not by the U.S. Army but by Lewis Carroll in *Alice in Wonderland*.

At the Oct. 3 hearing, Assistant U.S. Attorney Paul Solomon added a brand new charge—that Petrick had urged GIs to resist being sent into combat in a speech before the University of Texas Committee to End the War in Vietnam on June 23, 1967.

The assistant U.S. attorney betrayed a peculiar conception of the soldier's rights as a citizen. "It is obvious," he told the court, "that an individual in military service does not have the same rights as an individual not in military service." And, he added, "I don't think anyone has suggested that military establishments are places for the free exchange of ideas."

Rabinowitz outlined two substantive issues before the judge: the Fifth Amendment right to due process (the undesirable discharge was handed down with no trial) and the First Amendment right to publicly oppose a war being prosecuted by the Pentagon without being punished. Even the Army conceded that GIs do have such rights in a memorandum dated May 28, 1969.

While suggesting that the case go back to a military appeals body with ambiguous powers, the judge did not rule out a trial of the suit immediately in federal court, but he got himself off the hook by refusing to rule until witnesses are heard on the facts of the case at some later date. With its enormous implications for the defense of free speech for all GIs, the suit will be taken to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary.



Howard Petrick



Old South not what it used to be

GI-civilian antiwar march draws 600 in N. Carolina

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—More than 600 demonstrators led by over 75 GIs marched here Oct. 11 in support of GI rights and in opposition to the Vietnam war.

The demonstration was organized by GIs themselves—members of the Ft. Bragg GIs United Against the War. Leading the march in addition to GIs from Ft. Bragg, were enlisted men from Ft. Meade, Md., and Pope Air Force Base.

They were followed by students from nine colleges including Duke; North Carolina State, Raleigh; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; St. Andrew's College; Pembroke; Fayetteville State; East Carolina University; Methodist College and Johns Hopkins University.

In addition, there were contingents from the Fayetteville Area Poor People's Organization and two women's liberation groups.

The parade and a rally afterwards were planned by the Ft. Bragg GIs United, which was formed last spring. They hold open meetings weekly and have published three issues of an antiwar paper, *Bragg Briefs*. A fourth issue is in preparation.

A suit has been filed on behalf of the Ft. Bragg GIs United by attorneys Leonard Boudin of New York, Howard Moore of Atlanta, and Laughlin McDonald of Chapel Hill, in association with the GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee.

Similar to a suit filed on behalf of the Ft. Jackson GIs United, this one seeks to assure the constitutional rights of the Ft. Bragg GIs.

During the Fayetteville march there were no attempts to disrupt the rally and very few hostile remarks. Bragg enlisted men passing in cars responded with "V" signs and clenched fists.

Featured speakers at the rally were ex-Green Beret Donald Duncan and ex-Capt. Howard Levy. Duncan held that it was far gutsier to oppose the war in service than anything he ever did in or out of Vietnam.

Duncan said the GI's demonstration was only a prelude to the Moratorium and the Moratorium only a rehearsal for what is going to happen Nov. 14 and 15.

Capt. Levy pointed out that while the peace movement has been in a partial eclipse, the one area which has plunged ahead has been the GI movement. During the "peace lull" dozens of antiwar GI newspapers were started and coffee houses opened up.

Pvt. David O'Brien of Ft. Bragg outlined four major aims of GIs United:

complete withdrawal of troops from Vietnam; an end to imperialist wars; an end to racism; and constitutional rights for GIs.

He said that the Bragg group had about 50 members, more than half of them Vietnam vets.

Messages of support were received from ex-Sgt. Major Gordon S. L. Livingston, Dr. Benjamin Spock and Rep. Donald M. Fraser (D.—Minn.). Levi Smalls of the Fayetteville Poor People's Association, as well as a representative of the women's liberation movement, also spoke.

As demonstrators ended the march the feeling was expressed that a new phenomenon had taken place—American GIs had planned and successfully carried off a legal, peaceful antiwar demonstration. NBC evening news noted it was the GIs who recruited the civilians to join them in the protest rather than the other way around.

GI rights case to be heard in federal court

OCT. 14—On Thursday, Oct. 16, the federal court in Spartanburg, S.C. will have a chance to rule on whether GIs do or do not have the same constitutional rights as other American citizens.

The injunctive suit filed last April 1 on behalf of 10 members of GIs United Against the War in Vietnam, Ft. Jackson, will be heard by Chief Judge Donald Russel. Attorneys David Rein of Washington and Dorian Bowman of New York, associates of chief counsel Leonard Boudin, will represent the GIs.

The suit was filed as part of a campaign waged by the GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee to win for Ft. Jackson GIs the right to engage in open antiwar activities. It represents the broadest challenge ever brought against the system of military justice in this country. If it is won, Army authorities will be forced to grant GIs their First Amendment rights.

For example GIs will be able to read and distribute any literature available to civilians, including the soldiers own publications, they will be able to form associations, such as GIs United Against the War in Vietnam, and they will be able to hold on-post legal mass meetings to discuss social issues such as the war and racial oppression.

Iranian tyrant to be picketed in New York

NEW YORK—A demonstration against the Shah of Iran will take place Sat., Oct. 18, at 12 noon outside the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, 50th St. and Park Ave. Organized by the Iranian Student Association and also sponsored by the New York Young Socialist Alliance, the picket line will punctuate the Shah's four-day visit to New York City beginning Oct. 17. He will then go to Washington for a state visit Oct. 21-23.

The Iranian students will take the opportunity of the Shah's visit to call to the attention of the American public the brutal repression suffered by the Iranian people at the hands of the dictatorship installed in 1953 with the help of the CIA.

Of particular urgency at this time is the jailing one year ago of 21 Iranian students on trumped-up charges of attempting to start guerrilla warfare and about 100 clergy and laymen who, like the students, face constant torture, secret kangaroo trials and possible death sentences.

The Iranian students are protesting the operations of the notorious Savak (secret police), and giving support to the people of Kurdistan, who have risen in armed revolution after decades of untold oppression.

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Huge protest is staged at Fort Dix

By ALAN HOWARD
(Liberation News Service)

WRIGHTSTOWN, N.J. (LNS)—For 20 glorious minutes on the afternoon of Oct. 12, 1969, a liberated beachhead was established inside the eastern perimeter of the sprawling U.S. military base at Ft. Dix. For the columns of nearly 10,000 people who marched on to the base before being stopped by bayonets and tear gas, the action was a brief but striking triumph.

This army of civilians, made up primarily of young people and led by a contingent of 100 women, ran into the first line of military police in an open field nearly one mile inside the base. The scene that unfolded there in the next few minutes was unlike any other in American history.

Two armies meeting face-to-face on a grassy drill field, young people with the tips of bayonets inches from their throats, talking to their brothers in uniform. Telling them they had come to free the men who had been thrown into the stockade for resisting the war in Vietnam, to free all military and political prisoners, and to bring the troops home now.

Two more truckloads of military police were rushed into the line as the MPs tightened their formation and fixed their gas masks. Then the first white puffs of gas dotted the air. It was signal for retreat, not panic. More gas guns erupted along the line and a heavy cloud spread across the battlefield.

Coughing, temporarily blinded despite makeshift gas masks, prodded by rifle butts and bayonets, the civilians withdrew to the road where they reformed and marched toward the main entrance of the base for a short rally before heading home. Because of the tremendous sympathy for the marchers among the 32,000 GIs stationed at Dix, the 759th Military Police Battalion, half of all the MPs at the base, were put on restriction Sunday. They could not be trusted in a confrontation with civilians.

The Army brass was forced to call in riot control troops from Ft. Meade,



Photo by Sheldon Ramsdell

Peaceful demonstrators, led by women's brigade, were met with tear gas.

Md. (the same elite unit that was used to defend the Pentagon two years ago), and the 82nd Airborne from Ft. Bragg, N.C.

But perhaps the most encouraging development of all was that 375 prisoners were transferred or released from the Ft. Dix stockade in the days im-

mediately preceding and following the march. Another effect of this massive demonstration of support for GIs was that men in the special processing department (SPD) were given weekend passes for the first time. This detachment includes AWOLs awaiting trial or just released from the stockade.

The march began at noon with a rally around the GI coffeehouse in Wrightstown. Speakers from the Rainbow Coalition—Black Panther Party, the Young Lords Organization, the Young Patriots—the Resistance, the Committee to Free the Ft. Dix 38, and other groups addressed the crowd.

At one point during the speeches, two GIs in uniform appeared at the edge of the crowd and asked what was taking them so long. "The guys have been waiting all afternoon for you," said one of them.

The column moved eight abreast down Ft. Dix street, Wrightstown's main thoroughfare. There were people of all colors and ages including more than 100 GIs who had defied orders restricting them to base for the day, but mostly the marchers were young and white.

Along the way, they picked up more people: construction workers, kids, a couple of guys who worked in the local hamburger joint. According to one of the coffeehouse organizers, the march has completely turned the town around in support of the coffeehouse and the GI movement.

Townpeople brought buckets of water up to the base when they heard people had been gassed. It will be some time before all the effects of the march can be calculated. Clearly, it has given a tremendous boost to the GI movement at Dix.

As one of the organizers said, "We had an awful lot of new faces at the coffeehouse the next day." After all the recent factionalism in the movement, the name calling, the antics and downright stupidity at times, how could it be anything else but rejuvenating and hopeful to see 10,000 brothers and sisters moving together, serious and disciplined, caring for each other, and clearly unified on the objectives of struggle?

Building the fall antiwar offensive

By JOEL ABER

OCT. 15—Reports from around the country indicate that today's Moratorium is clearly just the opening shot in the massive fall offensive.

In New York a broad coalition of antiwar organizations is already going into high gear for a picketline at the New York Hilton Oct. 20 at 6:30 p.m., when Pres. Nixon is scheduled to receive the New York Council of Churches' "Man of the Year Award."

Nixon won't be showing his own face, but Secretary of State William Rogers will receive the award for him. The demonstrators will also be picketing President S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College, who will be honored for "excellence in education" after his infamous strikebusting at the college last spring.

The Atlanta Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam has called on the Atlanta Board of Aldermen to endorse the mass Nov. 15 march on Washington and to provide funds for transportation of all Atlanta citizens who want to take part.

Eleanor Bockman, chairman of the Atlanta Mobe, announced the coalition's demand to the Board of Aldermen at an Oct. 10 news conference and the

story was carried in all the local mass media. Atlanta Mobe has already reserved the first six of their chartered buses for the Nov. 15 action.

* * *

At the opposite corner of the country, more than 250 people representing 10 colleges and high schools in eastern Washington met to form the Spokane New Mobilization Committee to Bring the Troops Home Now and initiated plans for the Nov. 14 student strike and Nov. 15 march on San Francisco to follow Spokane's participation in the Moratorium.

Antiwar activists from Gonzaga University, Eastern Washington State College, Spokane Community College, Whitworth College, Ft. Wright College and five high schools expect that participation in demonstrations this fall will be the largest in recent times in the Spokane area.

* * *

The second meeting of the Austin, Texas SMC had new support from SDS. The 120 students at the meeting heard Larry Waterhouse, an SDS spokesman, denounce the "sectarian line of the pseudo-Maoist Workers-Alliance Progressive-Labor caucus" of SDS for refusing to support the fall antiwar

offensive. Waterhouse called for close cooperation between SDS and SMC.

* * *

Over 140 antiwar activists packed an Arizona State University auditorium Oct. 9 for the largest antiwar organizational meeting ever held in the state of Arizona. Six high school and three university and junior college SMC chapters were established in the Phoenix-Tempe area. Subcommittees are already busy planning transportation to San Francisco for Nov. 15, mass leafletting, fund raising and marches through metropolitan Phoenix.

* * *

More than 150 high school and college students attended the organizational meeting of the Northern Illinois University—DeKalb SMC last week, and helped formulate plans for building activities on Oct. 15 and Nov. 14-15.

Pat O'Reilly of the Chicago SMC reported on the progress of the fall mobilization on a national scale, and Bill Moran, chairman of the NIU/DeKalb SMC outlined proposals for the formation of dorm action committees and groups of women, fraternities, sororities, vets, workers and Third World students against the war for the Oct. 15 activities.

A pioneer anthology

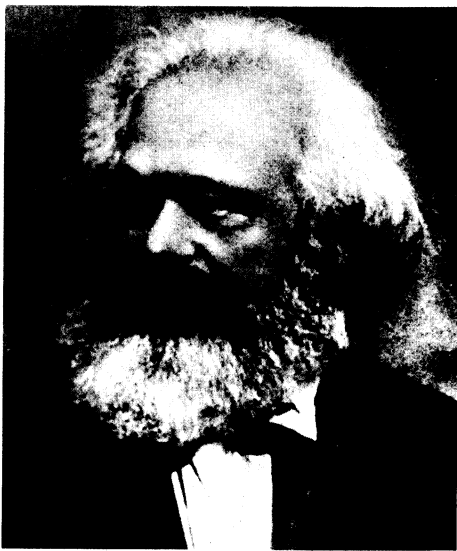
Marxism and Aesthetics

MARXISM AND AESTHETICS. A Selective Annotated Bibliography. Books and Articles in the English Language. Compiled by Lee Baxandall. Humanities Press Inc. 1968. 261 large-format pages. \$10.

This is a very useful compilation for people interested in learning about Marxist writings on aesthetics which have been written or translated into English. For those who might get scared off by the title, Baxandall explains: "Under the topic of Marxist Aesthetics one understands concerns such as the definitions of art and aesthetics, aesthetic emotion, social class and art, ideology and art, progress in art, form and content, the function of style and subject-matter, the questions of freedom and artistic truth." Under the listings for the United States and the Soviet Union, writings have been subdivided under Architecture, Art and Sculpture, Cinema, Dance, Literature and General, Music and Theatre. It is the first work of its kind on such a scale in English, and covers material through 1966.

Baxandall did not try to decide which writers were "really" Marxists. He includes those who considered themselves Marxists at some point in their careers and those who "employ an analysis which, internal evidence indicates, depends in a fundamental way upon Marxist thought." He also includes a section on "views of their role in society by artists and writers who are non-Marxist" and materials representing "socially-involved but non-Marxist approaches, some of which anticipate Marxism, some of which are eclectic or anarchist, and some of which are academic-sociological."

The material chosen for citation and annotation "meet one or both of these criteria, in the compiler's judgement: a) The article or essay provides an



Karl Marx

intrinsic contribution to the theory and understanding of Marxist aesthetics in general or of a particular writer, artist, movement or genre; b) The article or essay possesses historical prominence in the Marxist aesthetic debates or development of cultural organizations." A considerable number of items that are really nothing but political hatchet jobs and hackwork are included as a result of the second criterion (Baxandall doesn't label them that way in his notes), but that is only a reflection of the low level of much work in this field, especially under the pressure of Stalinism.

The book is sensibly organized and easy to use, and Baxandall's summaries and comments are helpful. It is good to learn that he is following up this pioneer work by co-editing a collection of basic texts on Marxist aesthetics from 1839 to 1945, many now unavailable in English, which will be accompanied by extensive historical and critical commentary.

—GEORGE BREITMAN

Reading for revolutionaries

The IWW, a socialist estimate



Eugene V. Debs was an IWW founder

THE I. W. W. By James P. Cannon. Merit Publishers. 32 pages. 50c.

Radicals in this country have to go all the way back to the early years of this century to find anything resembling a precedent for large-scale revolutionary activity on the part of young people.

The growth of radicalism among youth in the 1930's does not provide a parallel in the sense that almost all those who turned towards revolutionary ideas and activity were taken in by the Stalinists and quickly channeled towards reformism.

The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) was the predecessor of the young radicals of today, but the two movements were made up of youth from different kinds of backgrounds. The IWW was composed of young workers, unemployed, migratory workers and others who were attracted to its militant program and activities. They looked upon themselves and were looked upon by others as revolutionaries who were out to make fundamental changes in American society.

The IWW was founded in 1905 at a convention held in Chicago and attended by the outstanding leaders of American radicalism of the time, including Eugene V. Debs, Daniel De Leon and Bill Haywood. Each of these prominent leaders represented a different tendency in the American movement. Although the alliance of these people did not last very long the organization went on to become the authentic expression of the best of American radicalism until the Russian Revolution of 1917 caused a new division among American radicals and new organizations arose as a result.

The IWW based itself upon the concept of class struggle. The famous Preamble to the Constitution began with the flat statement, "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common." This document, a ringing call to the workers to "take and hold that which they produce by their

labor," inspired the radicals of the early years of this century.

The IWW conducted many strikes and civil liberties struggles between the time it was formed and the time when it became evident that it was outdated and had to be replaced by another organization based upon more advanced conceptions and theories.

It set many precedents for those who came after, as well as setting an example for militancy and struggle. The idea of the professional revolutionist, who devotes himself to the cause regardless of personal considerations, found widespread acceptance in the IWW.

The IWW took a correct and forthright stand on racism at its founding convention, outstripping its predecessors in this respect. It was the first organization that popularized the idea of industrial unionism, later achieved by the CIO. It raised the idea of a Republic of Labor to replace what we have now. It stood for revolutionary unionism as against the reformist type.

But it had some weaknesses too. It could not resolve the contradiction of trying to be both a union and a political party. This eventually led to its being bypassed by other movements, both unions and parties. But, as Cannon puts it, "The IWW in its best days was more right than wrong."

One of the weaknesses of the IWW, and this can be put down to the fact that in many respects it was ahead of its time, was its failure to take part in many-sided political activities. For example, it did not look upon itself as a party, contesting elections and trying to win power as a political party.

It is tempting to draw a parallel between this apolitical view and that held by some of today's new radicals, despite the completely different backgrounds of the two. In this respect, the rise of the IWW and its decline hold rich lessons for the young revolutionaries of today.

—MILTON ALVIN

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Photo by Manuel Russell

Moratorium Day, Boston

100,000 rally in Boston Commons

By ELIZABETH BARNES

BOSTON, Oct. 15—The sign at the front of the platform at the mammoth rally in Boston read, "We are a Majority Now!" And a fantastic crowd of over 100,000 were gathered there on the Boston Common to prove it.

The crowd was exuberant as huge contingents from colleges and high schools poured into the Common from various meeting points around the city. It was the largest demonstration that any Bostonian could remember.

There were few places you could go in Cambridge or Boston today without seeing evidence of support for the rally and the Moratorium. Black arm-bands, placards and peace banners were everywhere. In Cambridge, almost all the stores in Harvard Square and other business areas were shut down, with peace posters posted in their windows.

Medical students and physicians stood in white jackets at various intersections, urging people to sign post cards addressed to President Nixon.

At a construction site north of Boston, the construction workers held a solidarity rally right on the site. They closed down the job, placed Student Mobe signs on their cars and spent the afternoon discussing the war.

The Boston Common rally was organized by an unusually broad coalition of forces. Disc jockeys from a local radio station mc'd the entertainment part of the program. The large-cir-

ulation *Boston Evening Globe* supported the Moratorium and rally and featured them prominently. Senator McGovern gave the opening rally address.

At the same time, the left wing of the antiwar movement was well represented on the speakers' list and the overall tone of the rally was extremely militant.

Senator McGovern's opening speech was greeted with a respectful but not overly enthusiastic applause. Afterwards, a militant speech by Boston University Professor Howard Zinn — which took issue with McGovern on many points — received a standing ovation. Referring to a statement by McGovern that Vietnam was "a tragic mistake," Zinn declared that unfortunately it is not just a question of this one "mistake" in Vietnam.

"The U.S. has been behaving in a bullying way all over the world — and for a long time," he said. Condemning both the Republicans and Democrats for carrying out this aggressive foreign policy, Zinn called for the creation of "a new political power, power that comes from people."

The speaker who received by far the most enthusiastic response was Peter Camejo, who was introduced as a leader of the Boston Student Mobilization Committee, a socialist, and a long time builder of the campus movement in Berkeley.

Two days before, the *Boston Globe* had carried a lengthy red-baiting article announcing that Camejo would be one of the speakers and "exposing" him as a member of the Socialist Workers Party. The SWP "lies Viet Cong flags and roots for a Cong victory in Vietnam," the paper said.

At the rally, Camejo militantly reaffirmed his stand in support for the liberation forces in Vietnam. The crowd cheered as he declared, "Who are the people from this little nation, who are holding off the mightiest military power in the history of the world? The fighters of the National Liberation Front are the most beautiful people in the world — they are young people, giving up their lives for all of us, so that some day we can end the oppression in this world."

More cheers and applause came when Camejo put up a challenge to the many politicians that are now coming out against the war. "Now that we are a majority, they make statements against the war and want to get on the bandwagon," Camejo said. "And what we say to them is, if you want to support

our movement, we are marching on Washington Nov. 15. Are you coming with us? Yes or no?"

Emphasizing the need for keeping the movement independent and mass action oriented, Camejo stressed the idea that this is not the time to make concessions to the politicians. "This movement is not for sale," he said. "Not in 1969, 1970 or any other time."

The rally was short, and considering

the numbers present, people were unusually attentive to the speakers. Others who addressed the rally included Rev. James Breeden and Kay Hurley of the National Welfare Rights Organization.

As the swarms of demonstrators left the area, there was a positive mood. The feeling was that this was just a beginning — that the power of the masses of people to change things in this country was just beginning to be shown.



Photo by Joel Aber

NEW YORK — It was literally a star-studded speakers list — cochaired by Shirley MacClaine and Tony Randall — with Janis Joplin, Woody Allen and Julie Andrews putting in appearances; the politicians who spoke included Senators Eugene McCarthy, Jacob Javits and Charles Goodell — and Mayor Lindsay; and the midtown New York audience in the tens of thousands at Bryant Park was largely moderate and pro-Lindsay.

But Student Mobilization Committee's New York Coordinator Joanna Misnik was carefully listened to — and, after she got talking, more enthusiastically applauded than most of the other speakers.

She emphasized the fact that the antiwar movement was begun by students and that students are still the spearhead.

"Five years ago," she said, "a few thousand students across the country began the process that has led to today. What united those students was a common demand for immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam. Their strength, their power, came from action — from taking this demand into the streets in countless demonstrations."

And she got a massive applause and raised fists when she declared, "Oct. 15 is just the beginning. We're going to keep it up, we're going to stay in the street until every last GI is brought home. . . . Help us shut down every high school and college campus in this country on Nov. 14 . . . Join us for the Nov. 15 march on Washington!"



Peter Camejo