

The escalating Mideast crisis

— see page 13

THE MILITANT

Published in the Interests of the Working People

Vol. 34—No. 35

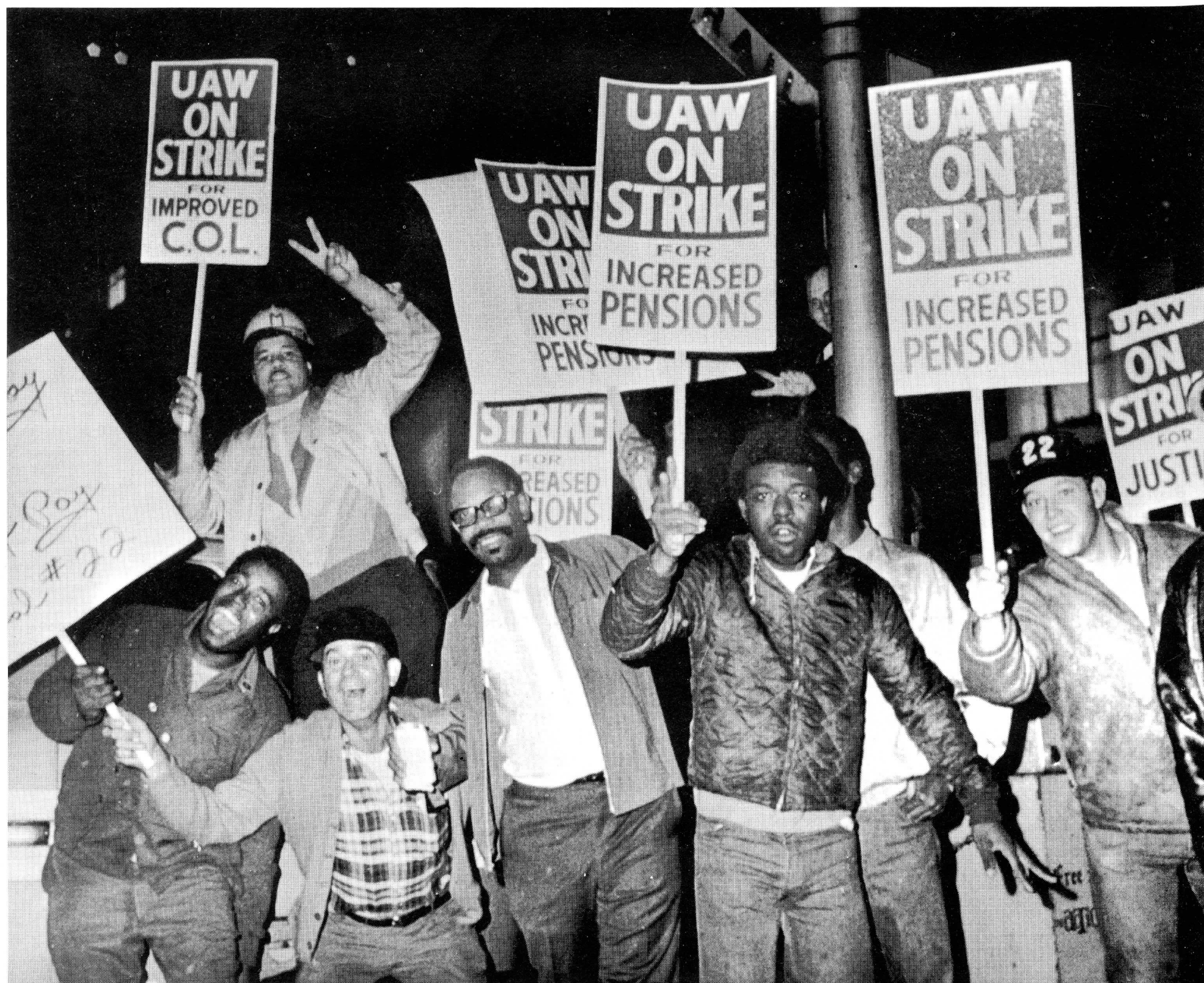
Friday, Sept. 25, 1970

Price 15c

Los Angeles Chicano protest

— story page 16 —

GM strikers fight back at war-primed inflation



With spirits high, Detroit GM strikers let photographers know they're out to win. Story page 4.

NSA rejects pro-Zionist resolution

YSAer defends Palestinian struggle

Minneapolis, Minn.

This is to round out the story told by Randy Furst [In Brief, *The Militant*, Sept. 11] about the Palestinians' walkout from the National Student Association convention. The Palestinians left after discovering that a State Dep't officer was working through NSA officials to use the Palestinians to bolster the propaganda favoring current U.S. moves in the Mideast.

The Israeli student delegation, fully backed by the Israeli government and led by a former Israeli prosecutor on the West Bank, Josh Livny, used everything in its power to push a resolution through NSA favoring the continued existence of the Zionist state. This included an attempt to win over the Chicano students present by promising to support one of them for national NSA president if they would support the pro-Zionist position.

Even though the Palestinian delegation had withdrawn, as a delegation, a Palestinian student was present the night the Mideast question came up and he took the floor against the Israeli-supported resolution. No American student delegate could be found to support the Palestinians and it looked as though the Israelis would have their way.

However a Chicano student who wanted to hear both sides of the question got the floor and, following a precedent established earlier in the Congress, asked that non-delegate YSAer Sue Welch of Macalester College be given the floor. Sue gave an impassioned speech in defense of the Palestinians.

The next night, after heavily amending the pro-Zionist resolution, the NSA decided to pass no resolution at all

Letters from our readers

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

on the subject. Considering the situation, this is to be regarded as a victory. It is possible that the Palestinian-YSA intervention and the distribution of back issues of *The Militant* played a role in this. The NSA delegates had to admit that perhaps they had a bit to learn on the Mideast question.

J. Garrett

Chauvinist quote of the week

Boston, Mass.

I have the chauvinist quote of the week. The July 1970 issue of the *Air Reservist* (official magazine of the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve) lists Senator Margaret Chase Smith as "the father of the Reserve Officers Personnel Act. . . ."

H. G.

From Lebanon

Beirut, Lebanon

I've just seen Allen Adams' letter in your July 10 issue, reporting that the YSA has a good reputation with Arabs in Michigan, and I would like to let you know that you have a good reputation among Palestinian groups here too. The established press in the U.S. has distorted the problem so systematically that at first we could hardly believe our eyes when we read your analyses.

Congratulations and thank you. It can't be easy.

S. A.

Meany's Nixon strategy

New York, N. Y.

I listened to George Meany's remarks about politics and the economy and the aims of the unions, which attracted so much attention during the Labor Day week this year. It seemed to me that in one respect Meany, as AFL-CIO president, was answering the position taken by Leonard Woodcock of the UAW who had spoken out sharply against the war in Vietnam. There is no doubt that a sharp difference exists between the pro-war Meany forces in the union movement and others who oppose the war.

This debate within the unions occurs against a background of social instability. The employing class lacks social stability. Nixon is a minority president. The Democrats are crippled by internal dissension.

Under these circumstances, Meany offers the AFL to the establishment as a force for social stability. His offer is timely, coming just as the social structure shows signs of crumbling under the combined impact of the economic and financial crisis (inflation and unemployment), and the rise of social discontent over civil liberties, civil rights and the war.

Meany hopes to gain by trading political support for economic concessions.

Is he realistic?

At first glance it would appear as if Meany is the most practical of politicians. If the AFL can present a solid political front, it can decide the elections this fall. And for the Republican Party this is tantamount to an ultimatum: back the AFL's wage demands or go down to ignominious defeat.

Since Meany offers support for the war program and opposes Blacks, the students, and women's liberation, the choice—so far as Nixon is concerned—is easy. The Republican Party is out to pick up all labor support it can get.

Many workers who are fed up with the Democratic Party because it has failed to carry out its promises should be reminded that the Republican Party is no more likely to deliver high wages to meet union demands.

Meany's policy cannot unite the unions politically. This can be done only through the organization of a labor party, and until such a party is organized, unions will remain beggars at the sumptuous table of the employers—never able to get that "bigger slice of the pie" Meany talks about.

N. Kozolczyk

'Best educational tool of all'

San Francisco, Calif.

Enclosed is \$2 to renew my subscription for six months.

The Militant is by far the best educational tool of all the so-called "radical" publications I have encountered and the only one that is consistent. The other "radical" papers that are popular here are the *Berkeley Barb*, *Berkeley Tribe* and *Good Times*, all of which present a sensationalism rivaled only by the local "straight" press.

Please keep up the great work. We need you!

J. N.

Cops block Black drive against pushers

Newburgh, N. Y.

Willie Moody, a 19-year-old Black of Newburgh, N. Y., died from an overdose of heroin last week. The Black community, spurred by his tragic death, called three days of rallies condemning police indifference to local heroin traffic.

This week, when police refused to take action against four pushers identified by the community, Blacks formed vigilante groups to deal with the pushers themselves. They were disarmed and arrested their first night out. Meanwhile cars from four states can still be seen at the various known locations where a high volume of heroin traffic takes place.

The official response? "We try our best," claims Newburgh city manager Maurer, "but the Black community does not cooperate."

S. B.

For new party

New York, N. Y.

The U. S. is the only major capitalist country which lacks either a mass Communist, Socialist, or trade-union-backed labor party. As a result capitalist ideology holds an almost unopposed sway over the American people. Socialism as the fundamental solution to America's (and the world's) problems is thus not recognized.

Yet the American left, while disunited, is potentially a very powerful force. The antiwar movement, the Black and Chicano power movements, the student antiwar movement, and the women's liberation fighters represent forces numbering in the millions.

THE MILITANT

Editor: HARRY RING
Managing Editor: MARY-ALICE WATERS
Business Manager: FLAX HERMES

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

Volume 34

Number 35

Friday, Sept. 25, 1970

Closing news date—Sept. 16

Can all these groups and the existing socialist parties and tendencies hammer out a socialist program which would attract the support of the working class and offer a meaningful challenge to the capitalist parties? I believe common agreement could be worked out.

In the new party I have in mind each organization would maintain its own separate, independent existence outside the party, somewhat the way the mobilization committee of the antiwar movement is set up.

H. B.

GIs fed up

Third Infantry Division
A. P. O. New York

I recently saw some copies of your literature. I thought it was great. It said all of the things I've been saying for a long time.

Everybody here is really fed up. They see the problems, but they don't see what is behind the problems.

FTA!

D. O.

A tasteful hint

New York, N. Y.

American television is noteworthy only for its mediocrity. More than once I have been prevented from throwing something at the screen only by the fear that the tube would explode. (I am told this can be dangerous.)

On Sept. 13, however, a New York station ran a program that provided a hint (no more) of what this medium really could be like. Entitled ". . . But Beautiful II," it presented a panorama of Black jazz which included filmed sequences with Bessie Smith, Billie Holiday, B. B. King and Nina Simone, to name a few.

While hardly an in-depth study, the program was nevertheless tasteful, an almost extinct category where TV is concerned.

Furthermore, there were only three commercials (for Afro hair styles) during the entire hour, which represents about an 85 percent reduction from the norm.

Eliminate the commercials and 99.9 percent of the remaining programs and you would be approaching the threshold of civilized (i.e., socialized) TV.

David Thorstad

You Can't Always Get What You Want...

. . . but if you want to join the nation's largest and fastest growing radical youth organization, a revolutionary socialist organization that supports and helps to build the antiwar movement, the self-determination struggles of Afro-Americans, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and other oppressed nations, and the growing movement for women's liberation, then you can get what you want.



Join the YSA!

I WANT TO JOIN THE YSA
I WOULD LIKE MORE INFORMATION
ENCLOSED IS .75 FOR "INTRODUCTION TO
THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE"

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____
ZIP _____ PHONE _____
CLIP AND MAIL TO YSA, BOX 471 COOPER
STATION, NY, NY 10003

LA RAZA!

Why a Chicano Party?
Why Chicano Studies?

A Symposium 30c

Pathfinder Press, Inc.
873 Broadway, NYC 10003

Sales teams blitz college dorms as massive sub drive opens

By RANDY FURST

SEPT. 16—The campuses are the hottest, most productive terrain for subscription sellers, a first survey of the national effort to gain 15,000 new subscribers by Nov. 15 indicates.

Sales in college dormitories appear to be moving at the fastest clip—as opposed to sales on the registration lines.

Jumping the gun on the official Sept. 15 opening of the most massive subscription drive conducted by any radical or underground newspaper in 20 years, *Militant* readers had netted 1,722 new subscriptions by Sept. 16.

"This is prime time now, especially before school is getting started," Dave Prince, a socialist from Austin, Texas, said by telephone.

Third in the country in *Militant* subscription sales, Austin appeared to be speeding toward its 300 sub quota with 114 subscriptions already sold. Said Prince, "Everywhere, people are very receptive."

Fourth in the country was Detroit with 184 new subscriptions toward its quota of 700. Early successes, said Detroit SWP organizer Helen Smith, stemmed from sending numerous sales teams onto campuses.

"We found out that we sell better in dormitories than on registration lines," Smith told *The Militant*. "People seem to be less interested on registration lines. Registration is what they're worried about, that's what's on their minds. When students are in the dorms, you can sit down and talk to them."

Nonetheless, *Militant* salesmen and saleswomen sold 250 single copies during a three-day sales effort at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor last week as students registered for the fall.

If students had no money, said Smith, *Militant* salesmen were offering them a subscription blank with the suggestion that they mail it in to *The Militant* with \$1 when they had the money.

Early returns at *The Militant* business office indicated that the special effort was paying off.

At a movement teach-in at Central Michigan University, Jacqueline Rice, SWP candidate in Michigan's first congressional district, spoke on Black women's liberation while a *Militant* salesman did brisk business at a sales table. Ten subscriptions were sold along with \$65 in literature.

Leading the U.S. percentagewise—134 subscriptions toward a quota of 200—Houston, Texas, subscription sellers concentrated last week on dormitories at the University of Houston.

"The response has been phenomenal," said Jeanette Tracey, Houston YSA organizer.

"We divide the dorms up into floors," she explained. "Each canvasser takes two or three floors. And then we just go door to door selling *The Militant* and the *International Socialist Review*."

Throughout the sales drive, *Militant* sales workers will be asking people who purchase subscriptions to the newspaper to try a subscription to the *International Socialist Review*, a monthly socialist theoretical journal.

Tracey said that the "dorm blitzes" are very short, lasting an hour or an hour and 15 minutes. There have been two such blitzes, she said, to the University of Houston.

"We just go walking through the dorm halls," continued Tracey, "holding up the newspaper, saying 'I'm selling the best radical newspaper in the country, it gives coverage of the different movements, the Chicano movement, the antiwar movement, the women's liberation movement and its only \$1.' And people just give you \$1!"

Houston subscription workers will tackle student apartments near the university next.

Complete figures were unavailable but top salesmen in Houston, Tracey said, were Paul McKnight, Travis Burgess and David Bliss.

Austin is the site of the University of Texas and one of the fastest radicalizing areas in the Southwest.

"People here think there is going to be a lot happening this fall," said Dave Prince. "They see *The Militant* as a paper that will tell them what's going on."

And what would be happening?

"We'll probably have a massive antiwar demonstration on Oct. 31," he said. "The first meeting of the Student Mobilization Committee drew 300 to 500 people."

Sales were also moving along nicely at a literature table in the center of campus, in front of the student union.

Pacing Houston was Denis Collet of the Austin YSA with 17 subscriptions. "But," says Prince, "everybody's selling here."

As the subscription drive headed into its first week, more campuses were scheduled to open and the drive for 15,000 was expected to accelerate.

Subscription kit offered

15,000 new subscriptions by Nov. 15—can *The Militant* do it?

Unaffiliated radicals who want to help in this huge effort will be sent a special subscription kit when they send in the sub blank request form on page 4 of this issue.

The subscription kit includes the following:

- Back issues of *The Militant* useful as sample copies.
- Subscription blanks.
- A set of 17 X 22 1/2 inch posters to tack up on dormitory bulletin boards, etc.
- Specially prepared brochures explaining what *The Militant* is.
- Photo-ready ads 8 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches suitable for placing in college or underground papers. (Sub blanks sent in from your city are automatically credited to your quota.)
- Plus, a copy of the new issue of the *Young Socialist Organizer* with an article containing numerous tips on how to sell subscriptions.

Subscription scoreboard

City	Quota	New Subs
Houston, Texas	200	134
Philadelphia, Pa.	500	239
Austin, Texas	300	114
Detroit, Mich.	700	184
Northampton, Mass.	20	4
Portsmouth, N.H.	20	3
Cleveland, Ohio	600	88
New York, N.Y.	2,000	280
Berkeley, Calif.	600	81
San Francisco, Calif.	750	100
Logan, Utah	50	6
Kansas City, Mo.	100	11
Twin Cities, Minn.	600	64
El Paso, Texas	75	7
Long Island, N.Y.	75	6
Worcester, Mass.	100	8
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,000	78
Atlanta, Ga.	500	32
Washington, D.C.	300	20
Oxford, Ohio	50	3
Seattle, Wash.	400	24
Tampa, Fla.	100	6
Chicago, Ill.	1,500	81
Binghamton, N.Y.	150	8
Boston, Mass.	1,000	48
Cheney, Wash.	50	2
Newark, N.J.	100	4
St. Louis, Mo.	50	2
San Diego, Calif.	150	5
Ann Arbor, Mich.	100	3
Kent, Ohio	100	3
Phoenix, Ariz.	75	2
Hayward, Calif.	80	2
Flint, Mich.	50	1
La Crosse, Wis.	50	1
Oshkosh, Wis.	50	1
Portland, Ore.	100	2
Riverside, Calif.	150	3
Tallahassee, Fla.	50	1
Columbus, Ohio	75	1
Denver, Colo.	175	2
Bloomington, Ind.	100	1
Madison, Wis.	300	3
Yellow Springs, Ohio	125	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	150	1
DeKalb, Ill.	150	0
Providence, R.I.	150	0
Gainesville, Fla.	75	0
Oberlin, Ohio	75	0
Boulder, Colo.	60	0
New Haven, Conn.	60	0
Paterson, N.J.	60	0
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	50	0
Fullerton, Calif.	50	0
Little Rock, Ark.	50	0
Mansfield, Pa.	50	0
Orlando, Fla.	50	0
Red Hook, N.Y.	50	0
San Joaquin Val., Calif.	50	0
Ypsilanti, Mich.	50	0
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	20	0
Middletown, N.Y.	5	0
General	400	52
GOAL	15,000	1,722

13,278 to go!

We have new phone numbers

We now have two telephones and hope that this will make it easier to get through to our editorial and business offices. The new numbers are: (212) 533-9600 and 9601.

For the most penetrating analysis of the U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia



... and for the most complete coverage of the antiwar movement, the women's liberation movement, the Black and Chicano liberation struggles, the labor movement and double-dealing on Capitol Hill plus much, much more,

Subscribe to

THE MILITANT

10 issues for \$1

Clip and mail

- Enclosed is \$1 for 10 weeks of THE MILITANT.
- Enclosed is \$2 for 3 months of INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW and 10 weeks of THE MILITANT.
- Send me a full year of THE MILITANT for \$6.
- I'm a GI. Send me 6 months of THE MILITANT for \$1.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

Make all checks payable to THE MILITANT, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003

GM strikers resist inflation toll

By FRANK LOVELL

At midnight on Sept. 14, the second largest union in the United States struck General Motors, the world's largest manufacturer, bringing to a head two months of fruitless contract negotiations between the 1.4-million-member United Auto Workers and the "Big-3" auto producers — Ford, Chrysler and GM.

The strike brought into sharp focus the refusal of American industrial workers to pay for the government's despised war in Vietnam through inflation and "restraint" in wage demands. One of the central issues in dispute is the UAW's demand for the restoration of guaranteed periodic wage increases tied to the cost-of-living index — with no predetermined ceiling.

Secondly, as many young workers took to the picket lines with reported enthusiasm, the strike reflected the growing rebelliousness of the new generation of young workers, both Black and white, who are less and less willing to sell their souls and bodies into a lifetime of slavery to the all-devouring assembly line.

Following the traditional strike strategy of the UAW leadership, the union will allow the other auto producers to continue operations while the GM strike is on. Approximately 350,000 workers walked out at GM plants, about half of all UAW members in that sector of the car and truck industry directly controlled by the "Big-3."

It is also estimated, in accordance with UAW strike strategy, that in addition to all Ford and Chrysler plants, 27 GM facilities will continue to produce because they serve as suppliers

of essential parts for others in the industry, including American Motors.

Union spokesmen had announced one week before the strike deadline that they intended to close both GM and Chrysler, allowing Ford to continue operations. However, the decision to limit strike action to GM came when UAW negotiators reported that it was apparent to them that Chrysler representatives at the bargaining table were taking orders from GM.

The UAW bargaining team at Chrysler, headed by Vice President Douglas Fraser, had hoped to split the giant auto corporations and force Chrysler, weakest of the "Big-3," to accede to union demands by threatening to include that company in the strike action. When this threat failed, the union leadership retreated to its one-at-a-time strike strategy.

The fact that Chrysler did not and could not break the solid front of the corporations in wage negotiations served once again to underscore the common knowledge that the auto industry is a giant monopoly, dominated by General Motors. There is no competition in this industry in either wage policy or price policy.

The wages demanded by the UAW are modest compared to the needs of the auto workers. In a final bid to avert the strike, UAW president Leonard Woodcock announced that the union is willing to settle for an immediate increase of 61.5 cents per hour above the present average base pay of \$4. In the second and third years of a three-year contract, union spokesmen indicated that they would settle for an additional 30 cents base

raise in each of the last two years. The 61.5 cents raise demanded for the first year includes 26 cents in the cost-of-living increase that was agreed to by the auto companies in the 1967 negotiations.

That contract with the industry limited wage increases resulting from the rising cost of living to 16 cents over a 3-year period. However, it stipulated that any additional rise in the cost of living above the 16-cent limit would be paid upon expiration of the contract. Since 1967 prices have risen so rapidly that the cost-of-living formula in the UAW contract would have brought an increase in wages of 42 cents per hour, if it had not been limited.

This is one of the basic issues of the present GM strike. Auto workers are demanding *real* wages, not *fixed* wages that buy less from week to week during the life of their contract.

The devaluation of the dollar and price inflation in the U.S. cannot be regulated by the terms of a contract negotiated between the UAW and the auto corporations — or by any other wage contract. But unions can protect wages against the ravages of inflation by negotiating a sliding scale, commonly called the escalator clause, which provides for periodic wage raises proportionate to the rising cost of living. This serves to keep *real wages* reasonably constant, thus protecting the workers' standard of living in periods of economic fluctuation.

The UAW negotiated such a cost-of-living protection in 1948, but in 1967 the auto corporations demanded that a limit be placed on the escalator clause. The UAW leadership accepted this after an extended strike at Ford. It is estimated now that every auto worker is out-of-pocket at least \$1,000 as a result, plus the 26 cents that hourly wages have slipped back in relation to rising prices.

The union now demands simply a cost-of-living clause in the new contract which again gears wages to the U.S. Consumer Price Index.

The base wage demands of the UAW are approximately 30 cents per hour for each year of a 3-year contract, or an overall raise of 90 cents. This is less than 8 percent, considerably below the national average of all first-year wage increases negotiated in 1970 (13.4 percent). The average in the building trades this year has been 16.2 percent.

The fact that the auto corporations balk at the cost-of-living clause is convincing evidence that neither they nor the UAW have any confidence in the ability of the Nixon administration to curb inflation.

It is ironic that the auto strike, which centers upon the issue of inflation, should occur just at the time when Nixon dispatched his letter on inflation and unemployment to 100 or so assorted union officials who favored him with their presence at the White House Labor Day dinner. (To his credit, Leonard Woodcock was not there.)

Nixon wrote to assure his esteemed guests that the worst inflation in 20 years is slowing down. He also sought to assure them that "the Nixon administration is doing everything it can to wage an effective fight against unemployment. . . ."

Before auto workers walked out at GM, the unemployment rate in Detroit stood at 12 percent. Youth unemployment there reached 23 percent.

The auto corporations hope to take advantage of the high rate of unemployment during the strike, expected to last longer than the seven-weeks' strike against Ford in 1967.

They reason an extended strike will tame the young workers recently hired in and allow the corporations to enforce greater discipline in the plants.

SMC: GM strikers fight war inflation

NEW YORK — The Student Mobilization Committee to end the War in Vietnam issued a statement supporting the General Motors strikers which said in part:

"It is the intention of General Motors, in cooperation with the administration, to place the burden of inflation on the workers. In fact, a major cause of the inflation is the war spending, a significant chunk of which is being paid to General Motors! GM is among the top 10 war contractors in the U.S. and makes huge profits (\$357 million in 1968) from the military machine. GM is directly involved in the production of engines for use in Air Force and Navy attack bombers as well as other war materiel.

"The attempt by the administration to make the workers pay for the war and GM's direct involvement with the war makes this strike an issue for the antiwar movement. The Student Mobilization Committee supports this refusal by the workers in the UAW to make sacrifices for the war."

The question of disciplining workers on the line has become one of the main concerns of the giant auto manufacturers. The alienation and growing rebellion of increasing numbers of young workers, both Black and white, causes them great disquiet. The owners want the union to take on a greater responsibility for cracking the whip over the heads of workers who are more and more unwilling to submit to the crushing pace of the assembly line.

The hope and the fear of corporate thought was expressed in a Sept. 11 *Wall Street Journal* editorial titled "There Are Worse Things Than a Strike." First the fear. "The UAW has been troubled for years by a rebellious rank and file; in the current talks, it has stressed that any settlement has to be sizable to be sold to the membership," said *WSJ*. Then the hope. "If even a rather long walkout led to a reasonable settlement, though, it would not be the most calamitous of all conceivable outcomes."

It is reported from Detroit that Leonard Woodcock has warned the corporations of this "most calamitous of all conceivable outcomes," telling them the present leadership of the UAW may lose control of the strike if it continues too long.

Upon this note negotiations for a strike settlement began.

CALENDAR

ATLANTA

HOW WOMEN ARE OPPRESSED. Speakers: Martha Gain of NOW and Ga. Dept. of Labor; Dana Green, Emory Women's Liberation; Alice Connor, mother of three and member of YSA. Fri., Sept. 25, 8 p.m. Militant Bookstore Forum. 1176 1/2 W. Peachtree St. For more information call 876-2230. Donation 75c.

BOSTON

MILITANT LABOR FORUM OF THE AIR: "Radicalization in the Trade Unions." Tuesday, Sept. 22, 6-7 p.m. WTBS-FM, 88.1. For more information call 536-6981.

NEW YORK

PUERTO RICAN LIBERATION STRUGGLES — A Symposium. Fri., Sept. 25, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway (nr. 18th St.). Contrib: \$1, h.s. students 50c. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

Saul Landau's movie **FIDEL** will be shown Friday, Sept. 25, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. at Horace Mann Auditorium, NE corner of 120th St. and Broadway. Suggested contribution \$2. Sponsored by Venceremos Brigade Women's Group.



April 1970 UAW convention

As an independent reader, I would like to sell subscriptions to *The Militant* this fall.

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

Check one of the two statements below:

- List the above quota in *The Militant's* weekly scoreboard published during the drive. (Note: Quotas are listed by city, not name.)
- Do not publish my quota figure in *The Militant*.

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

School _____

Saigon regime attacks veterans

By DICK ROBERTS

On Saturday, Sept. 5, Saigon cops tore down the miserable shanties of 300 families of disabled South Vietnamese Army veterans and arrested their wives and children.

In the same week, the An Quang faction of the legal Buddhist opposition party polled the largest vote in South Vietnamese senatorial elections.

"We must say frankly that the election has proved that the majority of people are dissatisfied with the government," a pro-government newspaper was forced to admit.

A front-page article in the Aug. 24 *Wall Street Journal* reported that the inflation of the South Vietnamese economy this year was so great that "inflationary pressures are undermining morale within the armed forces and civil service, the two strongest pillars of the Thieu regime."

The *Wall Street Journal* quoted one Saigon government official to the effect that the continuing inflation threatened to produce public pressure that "no government, well, no democratic government, could survive."

The tearing down of the veterans' shacks was Thieu's answer to a battle that has now been waged for months by ARVN disabled veterans for adequate food and housing.

On Sept. 3, according to AP, 40 veterans had ambushed two jeep-loads of U.S. and South Vietnamese military police, taking a South Vietnamese Army colonel as hostage. Three U.S. MPs were said to be among nine wounded in the shootout which reportedly ensued. The colonel was subsequently released.

Washington Post newsman Peter A. Jay interviewed ARVN veteran Nguyen Van Nam, Sept. 8. "The government," he said, "has not been fair to us."

Nam, who lost his leg in action against revolutionary forces in 1963, "is one of about 100,000 members of the Vietnamese Disabled Veterans Assoc. . . . Like countless other veterans whose tin and plywood shacks line



Black market in South Vietnam is one of the side products of the critical war-primed inflation. It is also a source of funds for the corrupt regime.

Votanh Street in the Saigon suburbs, Nam is a squatter and a trespasser.

"He and his neighbors built their houses on government land last spring, contending that the state for which they fought and suffered should provide them shelter."

The day after the alleged shootout, the government began flattening the tin-and-tar-paper shacks. "The head of the combat police, Gen. Tran Van Hai, announced on television . . . that his men had orders to shoot to kill any resisters" to the assault on the veterans' shacks, the *New York Times* reported Sept. 6.

The *Wall Street Journal* account of the increasing rate of inflation in South Vietnam—it could reach a rate of 60 percent this year—discussed discontent in Army ranks:

"An Army private with a wife and

three children, for example, earns only 7,500 piasters a month, about \$65 at the legal rate and about \$20 in real purchasing power."

The *Wall Street Journal* quoted a top U.S. official: "The local militia are literally eating gruel. Their families are undernourished. It can't continue."

According to the financial newspaper, Saigon generals are nevertheless profiting handsomely from the low pay of the troops.

This is done by keeping "ghosts"—the dead and deserters—on the army payrolls. "One high Vietnamese official says fully 20 percent of Vietnamese armed forces in the Mekong Delta are ghosts. That adds up to more than 60,000 men, or non-men." And it adds up to millions of U.S. dollars going into the pockets of the corrupt Saigon officer corps.

Support grows for October 31

SEPT. 16— "Saturday, Oct. 31, 1970, is almost assured a place in American history. That will be the day that mass protests by Americans against the Indochina war will sweep the country on an unprecedented scale."

This view, from the Chicago-based Veterans Stars and Stripes for Peace, is borne out by the signs of new support for the nationwide Oct. 31 antiwar actions called by the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC). Recent endorsements have come from:

- Nobel Prize winner George Wald, MIT;
- GIs for Peace, Fort Bliss, Texas;
- Episcopal Peace Fellowship, Boston;
- Father John White, St. Philip's Parish, Boston;
- Ethel Taylor, chairwoman of Philadelphia Women Strike for Peace, who sent a letter to all WSP national coordinators urging support to Oct. 31 and participation in the NPAC steering committee.
- Bill Brandt, international representative of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and executive secretary of the Chicago Oct. 31 Coalition;
- Coordinating Committee of the Health Professions for Peace, New York, representing about 15 metropolitan-area groups;
- Film Industry for Peace, New York;
- Jose Angel Gutierrez, chairman of Crystal City, Texas, school board and La Raza Unida Party leader, will address the statewide demonstration in Austin Oct. 31;
- In Denver, La Raza Unida and the Crusade for Justice have endorsed Oct. 31 and called a conference for Oct. 4 to make plans for it.

U.S. investment in Chile—nothing to sneeze at

SEPT. 16— The main organs of the U.S. capitalist press are voicing great dismay at Chilean social democrat Salvador Allende's electoral success 10 days ago. Simultaneously, they are assuring that the U.S. has no intention of intervening in the situation.

"Last week's election in Chile," *Business Week* magazine said Sept. 12, "is clearly a defeat for the U.S. effort under the Alliance for Progress to head off communism in Latin America by encouraging democratic reform."

The editorial board of the *New York Times* bemoaned the "heavy blow at liberal democracy" and the setback of Alliance for Progress attempts to "strengthen democratic institutions."

Behind these high-sounding words there are some grim realities. The Alliance for Progress had nothing whatsoever to do with "democratic institutions" as the *New York Times* claims. But it did have a lot to do with protecting the stake of U.S. business in Latin America. And U.S. business has significant interests in Chile.

The extent of those interests is sufficient to suggest that it would be naive to believe that U.S. imperialism would stoically tolerate a peaceful subtraction of Chile from the world capitalist market—even if this were what Allende really intended to attempt.

Washington had viewed the Christian Democratic government which Allende electorally defeated as a cornerstone in its strategy for Latin America. During Christian Democratic President Eduardo Frei's six-year regime, Chile had received nearly \$600-million in U.S. aid, second in Latin America only to Brazil.

The central motif of Washington-Frei relations was the gradual extension to the Chilean government of stock holdings in the major U.S. corporations there—it had received 51 percent interest in Kennecott and Anaconda copper so far—while at the same time maintaining Chile in the orbit of world capitalism. *Business Week* expressed the concept as "selective impermanence" of foreign control of business.

This meant that foreign capitalism could continue to hold major interests in business in Chile, that it could continue to operate banks there, that it could continue to export goods to the

country. It meant that the Chilean government would continue to pay interest on debts owed to the U.S., estimated at over \$2-billion. In brief, it meant that Chile would remain capitalist and consequently subordinate to the U.S.

Business Week evaluated the total holdings of U.S. corporations in Chile at \$965-million. In addition to Anaconda and Kennecott, such multinational trusts as Dow Chemical, ITT, Ford, Xerox, Firestone, Bethle-

hem Steel and First National City Bank have Chilean holdings. There are 110 companies or agencies representing U.S. interests in Chile, 50 of them wholly owned subsidiaries.

An estimate of the profitability of these investments can be based on Commerce Department figures for total direct investment and for total receipts on investment. Accordingly, total direct U.S. investment in Chile had increased from \$729-million in 1959 to \$878-million in 1967—a net investment of \$149-million over the nine-year period. In the same nine years, returns on U.S. investment in Chile yielded \$742-million, almost five times as much.

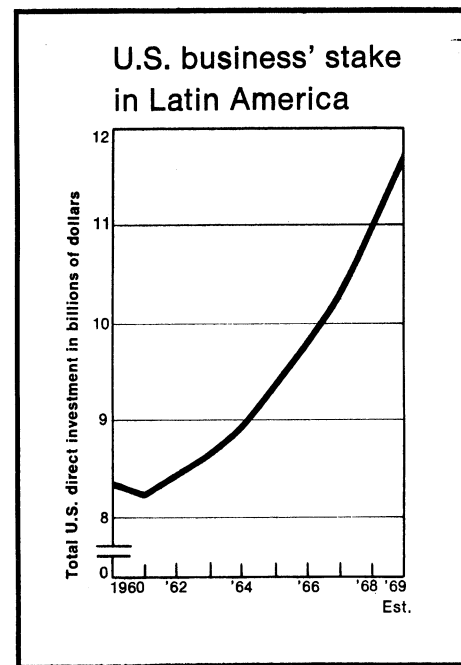
Business Week noted that, "The U.S. backed outgoing President Eduardo Frei in his economic development program and his efforts to check inflation. Frei accumulated around \$500-million in foreign exchange reserves. But few of the benefits trickled down to the grass roots."

As euphemisms go, this one fairly accurately describes the intentions of the Alliance for Progress: to stabilize Latin American finances in order to pave the way for increased U.S. investment. They had nothing to do with improving the living standards of the masses or giving them democratic representation in government.

—DICK ROBERTS



Salvador Allende



Alliance for Progress meant making Latin America safer for U.S. investment. Chile is a leading arena for foreign investment.

PLAN EARLY FOR XMAS. Are you drawing up a list of people who would appreciate gift subscriptions to *The Militant*?

Jobless rate for youth soars

By DICK ROBERTS
and RANDY FURST

"Jobless: The Young, Especially the Blacks, Hard Hit." This headline, in the Aug. 23 *New York Times*, described a situation that became familiar to tens of thousands of young people across the country this summer: a recession—where the first jobs to go are those for young people, and for Black youth the situation is much worse than for white.

In August, the unemployment rate for all youth between 16 and 21 rose to 15.7 percent. For Black youth the rate was up to 30.2 percent—an unemployment level worse than that of white adults in the Great Depression of the 1930s.

"So bleak were the prospects," the Aug. 17 *New York Times* reported, "that 336,000 more youths than last year were not bothering to look for work." The number of young people who were looking for jobs but couldn't find them reached 1,137,000 in August.

A recession does not hit all age levels of workers the same way. Jobs depend on age, skills, sex and color. It also does not hit all sectors of the country and individual cities the same way, since some industries lay off workers while others may still be employing.

With the national unemployment rate at 5.1 percent in August, the unemployment rate in Waterbury, Conn., had reached 8.8 percent. Waterbury depends on the arms industry and it was hit by the administration cut-backs in war spending.

Randy Furst went to Waterbury in mid-August and talked to some unemployed people. Arthur Williams Jr., 25, was passing the time with some friends. "There's not enough jobs around at the time."

"When was the last time you held a job?"

"Two months ago. . . I was an apprentice tool setter. Journeyman."

"Did they give you any notice?"

"No, it was that I got ill. I was in the hospital. I was out three weeks. When I got back there wasn't any job."

Patrick Byrd, 17, lived in a project in the Berkeley Heights Black section of Waterbury. He said he had tried to get a job "all over, really, all over." He tried at the training center, summer program "and all the factories all over."

He has twelve brothers and sisters, nine boys and three girls. He said he would be helping the family out with the income he would have

brought in. Only his father works, at Chase Brass.

Furst talked to a woman at one of the office temporary firms in Waterbury. "We're just doing beautifully." She lifted a huge pile of cards in both her hands that were sitting above a filing cabinet. "These are just some of the applications. There are so many students applying, we just can't even fit them into our filing drawers."

Phil Waitkus has been unemployed since the last of February. He was working at Timex. "They closed up the plant. The contract was up and they closed up the plant."

"We used to be busy. We were averaging \$110. Then it went down to \$85." He is a widower. "I'm 65 now." He has never gone this long without a job.

William Costello, unemployed seven months, is 57 and also had never been out of work this long.

"They throw the papers away when they see your age." He lives alone, now. Unemployment is \$45 a week. He lived through the depression. "I got along better then than I do now. Things were cheaper. And I was married and I had kids."

The Aug. 23 *New York Times* reported a few of the other heaviest hit cities: "In Wichita, Kansas, a few days ago, Melvyn Hatcher, employment director for the city, estimated that 75 percent of the teenagers who searched for a job this summer were still out of work."

"In Tacoma, Wash., employment officials said that in addition to teen-

agers they were overrun with ex-servicemen looking for jobs. In many areas June college graduates by the thousands were reported to be unemployed."

In New York City, where the stock market has been heralding pronouncements from the San Clemente offices of the White House that the end of the economic downturn is around the corner, "relief rolls have undergone their sharpest monthly rise since March 1969," the *New York Times* reported Aug. 25.

"Figures . . . showed that the number of relief recipients here rose to 1,077,989 persons in June, an increase of 13,677 from May. . . . One theory about the growth in relief rolls has been that a hard-pressed father may abandon his family, at least technically, to enable it to seek welfare help."

Perry Young added this grim footnote to the 1970 recession in the *New York Post*, Aug. 31:

"Unwashed, unshaven for so long he can't remember, the old fellow stumbles toward you out of some 1930s comic sketch of a bum and asks, in all sincerity, 'Hey, buddy, can ya spare a dime?'"

". . . New York, 1970, and you can't go about a routine work day without stumbling over some wretched man or woman sprawled in a doorway, passed out on the sidewalk, or barely vertical enough to beg for nickels and dimes."

"New York, 1970, and the city reports that for the first time in 10 years there is a marked increase in the num-



Photo by Howard Petrick

Patricia Lacey, 27, of Waterbury, Conn., can't find a job for the first time in her life, she told Militant reporter Randy Furst. She gets \$36 in unemployment compensation.

ber of derelicts on the streets. 'The homeless men are the first to be fired and the last to be hired,' explains Morris Chase, director of public relations for the Social Services Bureau of Adult Shelters.

"The average daily number of different applicants for the first six months of this year total 6,814 compared to 6,242 in the same period last year. There has also been a continuing small increase in the number of derelicts under 30 and over 60."

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN '70

San Francisco's Black community has been holding informational picket lines and rallies in front of Kaiser Hospital. They are protesting the hospital's refusal to treat a five-year-old Black girl whose family is covered by group insurance at the hospital.

The girl was beaten by an outpatient of a mental hospital Aug. 4. Believing the child to have been sexually assaulted, the hospital turned the family away. Only the general hospital is allowed to treat such cases, according to city regulations.

Dianne Feeley, California Socialist Workers Party candidate for U. S. Senate, joined the Aug. 31 demonstration. She carried a sign calling for community control of medical services.

The Black Student Association at Eastern Michigan University in Ypsilanti has endorsed the platform and candidates of the Michigan SWP.

On Aug. 26, the Rhode Island SWP candidates, males, manned a day-care center at Roger Williams Park in Providence. "The occasion of their child-care operation was the recent women's liberation day and they are willing to support the movement because—yes, it might get them some votes—it is such a just cause," says a report of the candidates' views on women's liberation. The report, nearly a full-page long, appeared in the Sept. 8 Providence Evening Bulletin, Rhode Island's largest evening newspaper.

Linda Jenness, SWP candidate for governor of Georgia, was one of several candidates who addressed a Sept. 1 meeting of several hundred persons at the Jewish Community Center in Atlanta. Reporting on the event in his column, Atlanta Constitution political editor Bill Shipp says Jenness told the audience the U. S. should stop giving aid to Israel.

Her candor apparently impressed some of the other candidates, who are used to tailoring their views to fit their audience. "Boy, she really bit the bullet that time," one of them commented.

In a debate last month between Georgia's fourth congressional district candidates (Democrats Fred LeClerq and Franklin Shumake, and the SWP's Joe Cole), Shumake said Le-

Clerq's assistance to Linda Jenness and other plaintiffs in last year's successful court fight to eliminate the \$5,000 qualifying fee for mayoral candidates was a "handicap."

Jenness responded by commending LeClerq for his defense of civil liberties. Shumake's understanding of democracy, she said, is "obviously warped and backward."

LeClerq called Shumake's attack a revival of "gutter politics." He also, implausibly, accused Shumake of being a "silent socialist."

Qualifying fees for public office are usually defended on the basis that they discourage "non-serious" candidates from running. Yet no fewer than 12 gubernatorial candidates ran in Georgia's Democratic and Republican primaries this year. (They included a mystic and a fascist who calls Hitler a "moderate.")

This spectrum of "loonies and nuts," says Linda Jenness in an article in the Aug. 28 Atlanta Constitution, shows how specious the argument is.

A Massachusetts three-judge federal court denied a Sept. 8 request for an injunction that would have prevented the secretary of state from printing the November ballot unless the SWP was included. As yet, there has been no ruling on the SWP's suit challenging the constitutionality of provisions in the state election law that discriminate against minority parties.

One of the issues in the Arkansas Democratic primary for governor was the literal interpretation of the Bible. Former governor Orval Faubus, trying for a comeback, accused his opponent of not believing that God had parted the Red Sea for the Israelites.

—DAVID THORSTAD



Providence Evening Bulletin photo

SWP candidates Daniel Fein and John Powers manning day-care center.

Labor and the Democratic Party

George Meany rewrites history

By FRANK LOVELL

Electoral politics in the United States has long been little more than a seesaw game between the twin parties of the ruling class. But the game is becoming rougher and more complicated now because of the social and economic disruption produced by the war the government is waging in Southeast Asia.

Shifts in the established political alliances seem to be occurring, some more apparent than real.

One such shift was announced by aging AFL-CIO president George Meany, who seeks a *modus vivendi* with the Nixon administration on the programmatic basis of support by the trade union bureaucracies for the administration's war aims. To this end, the Meany faction in the lethargic union leadership now shows signs of a readiness to abandon the outmoded, counterproductive labor-Democratic coalition in order to free union bureaucrats for freewheeling deals with the Republican Party.

In a nationally televised interview Sept. 6, Meany was asked if his description of the Democratic Party as "a shambles" meant the end of the labor-Democratic coalition. He answered that there never was such a coalition.

This may serve Meany's present purpose. But it is not historically accurate.

Two questions of fact were raised by Meany. The first is whether there is or ever was a labor-Democratic coalition. The other is whether the Democratic Party is falling apart, as Meany asserts.

The informal coalition

The truth is that an *informal* labor-Democratic coalition in electoral politics has existed for 35 years. It has been the dominant and most stable vote-catching coalition throughout this entire period, has succeeded in returning Democrats to the White House for 25 of those 35 years, and has brought a majority of Democrats into both houses of the Congress for an equally consistent record. Both the old AFL and CIO, and since 1955 the merged AFL-CIO, have actively participated in this labor-Democratic coalition, led by top union officials including George Meany.

Meany may contend that the coalition was never formalized. And he is correct about this. How could it be? Unions have not yet organized their own political party on a national scale. It would take such a party to enter into a *formal* coalition with parties of the employing class.

Despite this, a very real labor-Dem-

ocratic coalition began to emerge in 1935, in preparation for the 1936 general election and the reelection of President Franklin D. Roosevelt for a second term. It was forged by Roosevelt and then head of the young CIO, John L. Lewis. Each entered the coalition for his own purposes, Roosevelt to pin down a solid labor vote, and Lewis to establish a labor bloc that could speak with authority in the councils of the Democratic Party.

This was a departure from the old Samuel Gompers AFL school which taught simply that labor should reward its political friends and punish its enemies, regardless of party affiliation. The end result of the Gompers policy was to keep the labor vote dispersed and atomized and negate the influence of the union movement in general elections. The CIO changed this. It set out to organize the labor vote and to enter the political arena as a viable force.

Lewis, Sidney Hillman, and other leaders of the CIO formed Labor's Non-Partisan League in 1936 in order to bargain more effectively within the labor-Democratic coalition. As matters turned out, Roosevelt proved to be more astute than Lewis & Co. Roosevelt got what he was after, the solid labor vote. Lewis failed in his objective.

His failure was due to his inability to prevent the labor bloc from becoming an essentially powerless junior partner in the coalition. This was inherent in the coalition itself since a capitalist party is not likely to enter into a partnership in which labor has a meaningful voice in determining basic party policy. What the coalition amounted to is that in return for certain limited concessions and some patronage, the labor leaders had to sell the Democratic Party to the workers, who at that time did not regard it as their party.

To palm off the Democratic Party as "the party of labor" required a completely false picture—a genuine caricature—of what that party was and is and has always been. But Lewis and his associates in the CIO succeeded in convincing the vast majority of union men and women of that day that their hopes for a better society, a society without "economic royalists," lay with the Democratic Party of Roosevelt.

Such an idea would never have gained acceptance if it had not been supported and promoted by the Communist Party, U.S.A., which then appeared to most radical workers as far more creditable than today and which then had a mass base and powerful influence in the unions.

The old mossbacks in the AFL craft unions went along with the idea too. Most of them moved right into the Democratic Party upon Roosevelt's invitation. Daniel J. Tobin, head of the Teamsters union and a vitriolic opponent of CIO industrial unionism, was made head of the National Labor Committee of the Democratic Party in 1936. All the AFL bureaucrats applauded, even some who remained with the Republican Party. George Meany, not then president of the national AFL, was around and knew all about the move into the Democratic Party. He may not have understood it as part and parcel of the labor-Democratic coalition, but that is what it was.

To the credit of John L. Lewis it must be said that he recognized soon after the 1936 presidential election (after being double-crossed by Roosevelt when Mayor Kelly's Chicago cops murdered steel workers and broke the Little Steel strike in 1937) that the coalition was a trap for the union movement. But there was no way out

of that trap within the framework of the two-party system.

The labor-Democratic coalition remained intact throughout World War II and returned Roosevelt to office for a fourth term in 1944.

In the postwar period, the 1948 election of Truman was wholly dependent upon the labor-Democratic coalition. This was admitted by strikebreaker Truman the moment his victory was announced when he said, "Labor did it." But that did not mean that the unions would get anything from Truman or from the Democratic Party in return.

Truman was never a "pro-union" politician, was not liked in union circles, and was given little chance of

woo some "good" Republicans in order to form a party of genuine progressives where the unions would feel more at home.

The surprise election victory of Truman put an end to most of this "realignment" talk. And it was not revived until the Democrats lost the White House to Eisenhower in 1952.

One of the aims of the AFL-CIO merger in 1955, engineered by Reuther and Meany, was to unite the unions politically in order to reconstitute the labor-Democratic coalition as a winner in 1958, looking ahead to the 1960 presidential election. One of their first acts was to endorse the Democratic Party candidate, Adlai Stevenson, in the 1956 presidential election.

In 1968 Reuther walked out of the merged AFL-CIO because he sensed that Meany's blatant pro-war support of the Johnson administration could not serve to hold the labor-Democratic coalition together as a winning combination, that it was again time for "political realignment," and that the unions could deliver the vote in any political coalition only if they appeared to be on the side of the poor and the downtrodden.

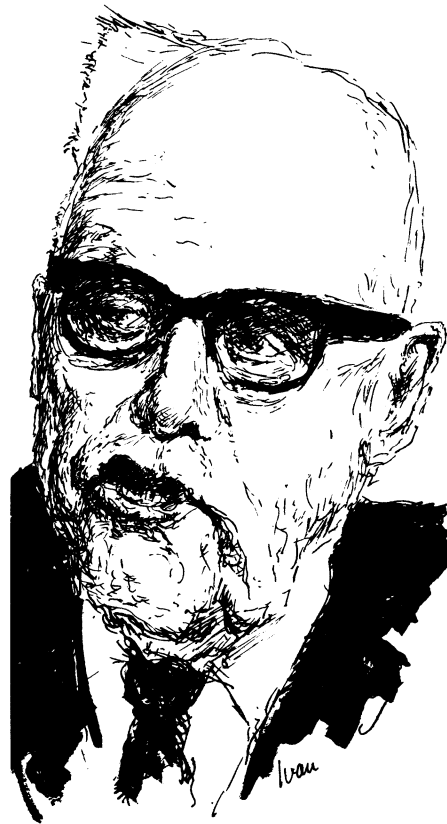
There are many "leaders" in the unions today who are anxious to keep the labor-Democratic coalition together. Some are seeking a new "political realignment" within this coalition. All are trying to find a winning combination in the general election this fall, and after that the 1972 presidential election.

Meany thinks he already has a winner. As far as he can see Nixon is in. And this is why he seems ready to abandon the labor-Democratic coalition for the moment. He seeks two immediate results. The first is to soften the stance of the Nixon administration against the union bureaucracy. The other is to put some pressure on the Democratic Party to get rid of what he considers the "radicals" in its ranks.

Whatever Meany's present purposes and regardless of where his present course may lead, it is not possible to convince the political activists in the union movement that "there never was a coalition."

It is an indisputable fact that there was a coalition, that it has a long and dishonorable history, and that the unions are weakened today as a result. Moreover, this labor-Democratic coalition is not yet dead, though ailing.

There remains the other question raised by Meany. He says the Democratic Party is "falling apart." Is this true? We will take a closer look at this question in the next article.



George Meany

winning in 1948. In 1947 and early 1948, it appeared as if the labor-Democratic coalition was breaking up, largely because it had failed to turn up winners in the 1946 general election, when a Republican Congress was sent to Washington.

Henry Wallace, prominent in all Roosevelt administrations and once Roosevelt's vice-president, split the Democratic Party to campaign on the Progressive Party ticket against Truman. His break with Truman occurred over foreign policy and the launching of the "cold war" by U.S. imperialism.

But the labor bureaucrats in both the CIO and the AFL chose to support Truman because they supported his foreign policy, clearly drafted with the nearly unanimous consent of the ruling class. The labor skates then, like Meany today, were more than anxious to jump on the bandwagon.

The labor-Democratic coalition had by this time become a kind of tradition with the union bureaucrats.

Realignment

However, since few thought Truman could win, there were moves for "a new political realignment," as it was called. The chief proponent of this idea was Walter Reuther, then newly elected president of the United Auto Workers union. He explained in his "president's column" in the union's official publication, *The United Auto Worker* (Aug. 1947), that the labor-Democratic coalition had not worked well because the Democratic Party was not what it should be. He therefore called for a "political realignment" in which the Democratic Party would shed its Dixiecrat wing that was bolting anyway under the leadership of Strom Thurmond, and

New from Pathfinder

25

La Raza Unida Party In Texas



speeches by Mario Compean and Jose Angel Gutierrez
introduction by Antonio Camejo

PATHFINDER PRESS

873 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10003

New from Pathfinder

\$1.95

CUBA for BEGINNERS

RIUS



PATHFINDER PRESS

873 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10003

Aug. 26 women's actions point way for future

By CAROLINE LUND

The success of the Aug. 26 Women's Liberation Day opened many eyes to the great potential before the women's liberation movement. The feeling now among many women in the movement is one of a new confidence in our ideas and a desire to reach out to new women by maintaining the power and unity that we achieved for the first time on Aug. 26.

In order to better assess where we go from here, we should look back and evaluate what we did right on Aug. 26. What went into making Aug. 26 such a powerful action?

First, Aug. 26 did not occur simply by chance; it did not spontaneously rise out of thin air. Much organization, discussion and planning went into it. In New York City, for instance, where the largest demonstration occurred, the action was preceded by a long and necessary process of discussion and debate to work out a common approach that could be agreed to by the many different tendencies involved in the Aug. 26 Strike Coalition.

Before Aug. 26, much of the press coverage portrayed the women's liberation movement as a joke, or a passing fad, and the debates between the different tendencies in the movement over the nature of Aug. 26 were pictured as the kind of trivial, personal quarrels that are supposedly typical of women.

An article in the Aug. 23 *New York Times Magazine*, for example, presented the disagreements that arose in New York as a petty feud between radicals and moderates:

"The planning stages of the strike were not without friction. There was feuding, back-biting and name-calling, which many of the women seemed to enjoy. A younger band of radicals, led by Miss [Ruthann] Miller, found Miss [Betty] Friedan's ways of doing things 'hopelessly bourgeois.' And Miss Friedan's older, more conservative faction countered by calling the younger women 'crazies.'"

(Author Betty Friedan was the initiator of the Aug. 26 strike. Ruthann Miller was the coordinator of the New York march and rally and also is the Socialist Workers Party candidate for comptroller in New York.)

What the *New York Times* calls "feuding" and "back-biting" was actual-

ly a process of discussion and working out of a basis for agreement on a series of questions which were vital to the success of the Aug. 26 protest. It is important to understand just what these debates were all about if we are going to plan successful actions in the future.

One of the important questions worked out in the New York coalition was that of democracy. From the very beginning the question was raised: how are decisions going to be made in planning this action?

The Aug. 26 strike was initiated by the National Organization for Women. But as women from more and more organizations began coming to the weekly planning meetings to build the demonstration, it became clear that in order to build a united, powerful protest, women representing all viewpoints in the movement had to be part of making the decisions. No one person or one organization could speak with authority for the whole movement.

After long debate it was decided by a clear majority that the New York demonstration and rally should be planned democratically; that there would be weekly open planning meetings where every group could send a representative and individuals were also welcome. Everyone could have a say and a vote.

This basic democratic procedure was of key importance in building the strike, and it will continue to be key.

The second major debate that came up in New York was over the demands of the strike. The original concept was to have no specific demands. Aug. 26 was to be an open-ended protest aimed at the "unfinished business" left over since women won the right to vote.

The position fought for by the Socialist Workers Party, the Young Socialist Alliance, and other forces was that the only basis for unity was a definite program of *specific* demands. Specific demands are necessary for several reasons.

First, within the movement itself, it is possible to unite the greatest possible number of women to build an action if it is raising concrete demands that a large section of the movement agrees on.

Further, the radical women felt it was necessary that the character of



New York, Aug. 26

Photos pp. 8-9 by Howard Petrick

the demonstration be determined in advance by arriving at common agreement on specific demands as the focus of the action. If this was not done, they feared, the conservative wing would arbitrarily project their own orientation as that of the entire movement—concretely, using the demonstration to promote the election of Republican and Democratic women politicians.

Also, raising specific demands is the best way of reaching out to new women. For one thing, the three demands of Aug. 26 enabled us to cut through a lot of the methods of distortion used by the mass media. It was very difficult to distort our demands, because they were clear, simple and concrete. They were picked up all over the country, as what women want—for a starter anyway.

The press could call us "crazy" and "sick" women all they wanted, but when women learned what our demands were, they would conclude, "These demands aren't crazy. These demands relate to me." And thousands of these women, completely new to the women's liberation movement, came out to show their support on the march.

I think what inspired us most on the New York march was the fact that *all kinds of women* were there in large numbers: Black and Puerto

Rican women, old women, young women, working women. All agreed that the three demands spoke to their needs.

Another question debated in New York was what is the most effective form for united action? The position pressed for by the Socialist Workers Party and others was that in addition to the various daytime protests planned by different organizations, there should be a mass march down Fifth Avenue held after working hours in order to involve the thousands of women who would want to show their support for the three demands but were not ready, or able, to take the risk of walking off their jobs.

In the end, the entire coalition agreed that a mass march would be the best way, at this stage, of showing our strength.

Mass demonstrations are by no means the only type of activity that is needed. But mass demonstrations are the best way to periodically unite and mobilize women, reach out to new women, and exert our maximum power to force changes.

Basically, a *mass demonstration is an appeal for all women to join us*. When we call and build a mass demonstration, the question is raised in each woman's mind: Do I or don't I support this? Should I participate?

The very act of participation in a

Dawson confronts opponents on women's liberation

By SUSAN CHRISTIE

NEW YORK—The New York candidates for U.S. senator shared the platform at a meeting of the National Organization for Women (NOW) Sept. 8.

"Probably the most pertinent comment of the evening was made by Kipp Dawson, the Socialist Workers Party candidate," commented a WABC-TV newsman, in summing up his impressions on the evening news. He

was referring to her charge that neither the Democratic nor the Republican parties even gave lip-service to the problems of women until they were confronted by the massive women's liberation movement, particularly the Aug. 26 Women's Strike. Since then, she said, both parties have been courting the votes of these women.

Besides Kipp Dawson, those who participated in the meeting were Republican incumbent Charles Goodell; Betty Ann Ottinger, representing her

husband, Democratic candidate Richard Ottinger; and John Emanuel of the Socialist Labor Party. Communist Party candidate Arnold Johnson and Conservative James Buckley did not appear.

The democratically run meeting allowed each candidate equal time to present his or her position on women's liberation. A full question and answer period followed.

Goodell, who was confronted by sharp questions from Kipp Dawson and the audience, left soon after his presentation. He summed up his approach to the women's liberation movement in terms of what it could do for him: "Your support is important because your movement is not a passing movement."

Under questioning, Goodell was forced to admit that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans could be counted on to legislate away the oppression of women. But he called upon women to be "practical" and concentrate their efforts on electing "good" politicians.

Betty Ann Ottinger professed a strong interest in "the women's movement." Like Goodell, however, she tried to ignore its independence and mass action orientation. She too called on

it to back "progressive" Democrats or Republicans. She appeared visibly embarrassed when Dawson urged her to join and help build mass actions for women's liberation.

The Socialist Labor Party candidate explained that his party does not recognize any special oppression of women. The only oppression in the U.S., he asserted, is that of the working class by the capitalist class.

Kipp Dawson, the only woman in the senatorial race, received a warm response when she described how hers was the only senatorial campaign seeking to build the women's liberation movement and seeking to explain how capitalism, and the Democratic and Republican parties which bolster that system are at the root of the oppression of women today.

The lively discussion centered on questions Dawson had raised, such as the role of the two capitalist parties, the role of the family in oppressing women and children, forced sterilization of women on welfare, and the future of the women's liberation movement.

The organizers of the meeting announced that all New York gubernatorial candidates would be invited to a coming meeting.



N. Y. senatorial candidates John Emanuel, Charles Goodell and Kipp Dawson at NOW meeting.

success

demonstration is, in an important sense, an act of commitment. The woman who joins the march has to think out and justify the action to herself, her husband, her children, her friends. In that way alone she becomes more deeply involved. And if the demonstrations are massive in size, it makes it that much easier for her to demonstrate that the demands and aspirations of women's liberation are not something peculiar but express a wide, mass sentiment. Such demonstrations raise the confidence of women's liberation activists and provide a vehicle for involving new women in the movement for the long struggle.

For the building of a mass women's liberation movement, Aug. 26 was only the beginning. In many areas it will be possible to maintain the coalitions that built Aug. 26—to build a permanent coalition-type organization which will continue united actions, education and coordination around the demands of Aug. 26.

An organization united around the three demands could carry on an uncompromising struggle on many fronts. Subcommittees could do research on the situation in a particular city concerning child-care facilities, the ways in which the schools discriminate against female children, the availability of free, legal abortions, and discrimination against women workers, in order to map out a concrete plan of struggle in all these areas.

Press conferences and mass meetings could be held to keep our demands before the public, to expose the do-nothing politicians, to put the government of each city on the spot, for instance, by setting a deadline date for concrete progress in a certain area of discrimination.

Women's liberation centers or headquarters can become real beehives of ongoing activity—a place where consciousness-raising groups can be set up, where activity on different issues can be coordinated, and where new women can find a way to contribute their talents.

Another level of organizing is building the most radical and conscious wing of the movement—the women's liberation groups. These groups have a vital role to play as a vanguard of the movement. The work of the women's liberation groups, in attempting to develop a program to deal with all the various aspects of women's oppression and in projecting the idea that we must go beyond this system in order to achieve complete liberation, is essential to the growth of the movement as a whole.

The liberation wing of the movement will have the greatest possible influence on the movement by participating to the fullest extent in building the coalitions for united action, thereby being in a position to convince and educate women in the course of their experience in struggle that radical solutions are necessary.

And finally, it was more evident on the New York Aug. 26 demonstration than ever before that the women's liberation struggle is closely interconnected with the Black and Third World liberation struggles, with the struggle to end the Vietnam war, and with a struggle to change this whole capitalist system.

More and more women understand that women's liberation does not just mean equality with men in a rotten system of exploitation, competition, pollution, racism and hypocrisy. In addition to building the independent women's liberation movement—both women's liberation organizations and united coalitions—it is necessary to build a revolutionary socialist movement—as the Young Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Workers Party are doing—in order to unite the fighting power of all anticapitalist struggles.



Socialist Eva Chertov



Democrat Bella Abzug

Eva Chertov to run for Congress

By DOUG JENNESS

NEW YORK—At a street corner news conference in Manhattan's Lower East Side Sept. 11, the Socialist Workers Party announced the candidacy of Eva Chertov, an activist in New York's women's liberation movement, for U. S. Congress from the 19th C.D.

"I have decided to run for U. S. Congress," she told the reporters, "because the problems facing the people in this district and throughout the city are increasing and none of the politicians are doing anything about it."

As a television crew set up its cameras, a group of young Puerto Ricans and Blacks gathered around to be on television too. Campaign supporters gave them and other passersby campaign literature.

Deborah Biele, publisher of the sa-

tirical *Now York Times* and a steering committee member of the August 26 Women's Strike Coalition, was on hand to express her support. Clifton DeBerry, SWP candidate for governor, also participated in the press conference.

Myrna Lamb, author of *Mod Donna* and other feminist plays, was unable to be there but later gave reporters a statement of support by telephone. Ruthann Miller, coordinator of the Aug. 26 Women's Strike Coalition and SWP candidate for comptroller, also sent a statement of support.

Focusing particularly on women's rights, Eva Chertov declared that, "Child-care facilities for working mothers or women students are totally inadequate and those that exist are too expensive for the overwhelming majority of women. In the 19th C.D. there are only 16 free centers with a total capacity of only 472 for a population of about 500,000, and 14 of them are only half-day. There is only one center for mentally retarded children."

She added, "If elected, I will introduce a bill to make abortions free and legal, nationwide, and to launch a crash program to build free 24-hour child-care centers. I would use my elected position to help organize and mobilize masses of women in the streets for these demands."

Chertov's opponents are Bella Abzug, who defeated Leonard Farbstein, the incumbent, in the Democratic Party primary last June; Barry Farber, Republican; and Salvatore Lodico, Conservative.

Bella Abzug, who is a leader of Women Strike for Peace and active in the women's liberation movement, has made opposition to the Vietnam war and support for women's liberation her central issues.

When a reporter from WCBS-TV asked Chertov why she was running against a women's liberation and peace candidate, she responded: "I'm not running against personalities. I will march together with Bella on women's and antiwar marches at any time. My campaign is aimed at offering activists in these movements an alternative to the pro-war, sexist policies of the Democratic and Republican parties."

Two days later the four congressional candidates faced each other for the first time on Public Hearing, a local TV interview show. Chertov outlined her program during the discussion and stated, "The Democratic and Republican parties have been governing our city for years, but things are getting worse and everybody knows they are getting worse. . . . The only real forces for progress in this city are the independent mass movements: the antiwar, women's liberation, Black, and Puerto Rican movements."

Chertov, who actively worked on the Aug. 26 women's march in New York, was in Atlantic City a day after



(The following statement was issued by Myrna Lamb in support of Eva Chertov.)

I support Eva Chertov because I consider any attempt to persuade women that their salvation is possible under the capitalist system is at best misrepresentation. Marriage, the nuclear family and other forms of oppression, are endemic to the private property system.



(The following are excerpts from a statement by Deborah Biele in support of Eva Chertov.)

There are many women in the movement who seriously doubt the Democratic Party but may not doubt Bella (Abzug) solely as a feminist. It is very difficult for me to reconcile how the Democratic Party could not hope to manipulate the fair-minded feminist such as Bella Abzug.

Women need to hear candidates like Eva Chertov of the SWP so we can finally come to some intelligent decisions between two feminists who are dedicated to women's rights. Their respective campaigns will point the way in which their party's thinking lies. Whoever wins the 19th C.D. will have to prove to the women in the movement that she will not sacrifice one demand of women for further political gain.

I do believe in the sincerity of Eva Chertov as a feminist who will not subordinate the issues of women's liberation to any of the other issues of the SWP's total program.

she announced her entry into the congressional race, participating in a demonstration against the sexist character of the Miss America pageant.

Now 28, Chertov has been active in the revolutionary movement since her high school days in Philadelphia.

From 1962 to 1968, she lived and worked in Cuba, teaching English and studying at the University of Havana.

When she returned from Cuba, she joined the staff of the New York Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. She then became active in organizing the March 28 march and rally sponsored by People to Abolish Abortion Laws and was one of the founding members of the New York Women's Center, where she continues to be active.

"Today we can seriously set about destroying capitalism once and for all."

Rosa Luxemburg Speaks
introduction by Mary-Alice Waters

PATHFINDER PRESS
873 BROADWAY, N.Y., N.Y. 10003
paper & cloth 480 pgs \$3.95 - \$10.00

What freshmen are saying

'Demonstrations? They're cool.'

By WADE D. DOUGLAS

NEW YORK—Eighteen-year-old Letitia Williams has watched demonstrations on television, read about them in the newspapers, and been on several herself when she was in high school.

Outside a college assembly hall in Manhattan last week, the Black co-ed stopped on the way to a freshman orientation meeting.

She may be demonstrating this year, she says, "if I'm for the issues."

The most likely issue, she says, will again be the war in Vietnam.

Letitia Williams is one of the tens of thousands of students entering higher education in New York City this fall as a result of the campaign waged on the part of Third World students in the city colleges for open admissions.

Most of the students entering this year at Manhattan Community College located in midtown are Black or Puerto Rican.

All graduated in the lower half of their high school class and would never have entered college had the new program not been established.

They will take two-year vocational courses—like Letitia Williams, who is studying to be a registered nurse.

And like her, the students interviewed evidenced a militancy that would make their college president, Ed Draper, quake.

What does Jesus Bardequz think of student demonstrations?

"In a way, they are really good," says Bardequz, 19. "It's really for our cause. It's to let people know that we want to do better for our communities."

A Puerto Rican, Bardequz went to William H. Taft High School in the Bronx.

He says that last semester he participated in walkouts at the school.

Now a freshman, Bardequz hopes to acquire information at Manhattan Community that he can use to help his own community.

"If they don't give us the opportunities we need," he says, "if they don't give us the things that will benefit our education, then the demonstrations may just keep going on."

Mary Sutton, 18, is Black and she has come to Manhattan Community to study secretarial science. Her father is an administrative clerk and her mother is a housewife. She lives with her family in Manhattan.

What does she think of antiwar demonstrations?

"I'm all for them," she says.

Does she think they will stop?

"No," she says. "If there's something to be done—the students will speak up for themselves and nothing will stop them."

The big issue on campus this year will very possibly be the war once

again, she notes. Why? "I don't see as anything has been done yet," she says.

"Demonstrations?" ponders Alvin Horton, 20 years old and Black. "They're cool."

Does he think the need for adequate Black studies may be a major point of contention for students? "Black studies, they're hip," says Horton. The problem, he adds, is that the schools



Letitia Williams, 18, a freshman at Manhattan Community College may demonstrate this year, "if I'm for the issues."

"teach you what they want to, not what you want to learn."

What does Horton think of the war? "I don't dig it," he says. "That's why I'm not going to go."

Will he be joining in the antiwar demonstrations this fall?

"Why not?" he asks. "I'll probably be on them."

"Demonstrations, they're all right," says Stephen Balban, 18, of Manhattan, who has been on demonstrations at Seward High School and on marches on city hall. Balban is white.

His girl friend, Susie Tuohy, 18, also is a graduate of Seward. "If it's what you want, if you believe in it, demonstrate," she says.

Will she be marching Oct. 31 against the war?

"Possibly," she answers.

Louise Thomas lives in Manhattan, graduated from Brandeis High School, and has been on one demonstration at the school.

Will demonstrations continue?

"I think there will be a lot more of them," she says. "Students are dissatisfied with the way the system is run, and the policies of the government."

Sheila Mathews, an 18-year-old Black Brooklynite who went to William H. Maxwell Vocational, is the first of several children in her family to make it on to college.

Her mother is a housewife and her father is a longshoreman. How does she feel about the rash of student protests?

"Well," says Sheila Mathews, "I think students should look after their own rights—to get the things they want."

Does she think she will be demonstrating this year? "I don't know what I will be doing," she says. Her voice is serious. "But if I must, I will."

Alida Caraball, 18, from Brooklyn, will begin her studies at Manhattan Community to become a secretary.

She is unsure about demonstrations. "I'm against them," she began, then put in, "I really don't know much about them. I might be on one if there's something I don't like."

Inside the assembly hall, Draper, a middle-aged Black, gave the mandatory college president's speech to the several thousand incoming freshmen.

He received polite applause as he stepped to the rostrum.

"I always like to see incoming fresh-



"Demonstrations?" says Alvin Horton, 20. "They're cool." He said that he would probably be on the antiwar demonstrations this fall.

men, so young and eager to receive a college education," said Draper innocently.

Then he got down to business.

Demonstrations, he told the students, "alarm the community."

"I hope that you will utilize the college through the established organizational framework," continued Draper. He put the emphasis on "established."

He cautioned them "to use democratic methods." And he "advises" against the use of "ruthless authoritarian means by a minority."

It appeared that Draper had almost a manic fixation. He plowed on. "You know what happened at colleges in the past few years," he said.

"I make a plea with you," he continued. "Meet us half way." He talked like a man who already had his offices occupied. He said again that he hoped the students used democratic means. "We'll listen, we'll talk to you."

He called the students "wonderful."

"But you know," said Draper, reflectively, "in half a year things will change. I don't know why we can't get together."

"Something happens that makes students feel. . . ." His voice trailed away. He said that students would be leav-

ing classes and would be out on the sidewalk picketing.

There were snickers from the assembly.

He said that he admired picketing. But then he put on his hard hat. "I assure you that you can have assemblies, meetings, discussions, pickets—anything you want. But classes will continue at all cost."

Draper said he hoped that students would "accept me even if you disagree with my methods."

He droned on. Students began turning to each other, starting to talk. There was a steady stream of chatter going on in the balcony.

At Manhattan Community College later in the week, the students met with faculty advisers, registered for courses, and began to familiarize themselves with their new surroundings.

In the hallways, seven uniformed security guards from Globe Protection were on patrol.

Why so many guards? "For the demonstrations probably," said one guard with a shrug.

"We're getting clubs," he said. "Big long ones." And he stretched his hands wide, about a foot and a half wide, to show how long he meant.



Photos by Howard Petrick

Mary Sutton, 18, says she is "all for" demonstrations and she does not believe they will stop. Big issue, she says, is probably going to be the war.

Milwaukee Black boycott cuts Walgreen's sales

By JOHN VAN HYNING

MILWAUKEE—Despite police harassment and provocation, Afro-Americans here are successfully maintaining a boycott of the Walgreen drugstore located in their community. Al Flowers, chairman of the Front Organization that launched the boycott on Aug. 19, estimated at the end of August that the store's daily sales were down to \$400, compared to a usual \$2,000 daily gross.

Protesters are demanding that the store's white manager and pharmacist be replaced by people from the Black community and that prices, which now range up to 25 percent higher than in one of the firm's non-ghetto stores, be cut to the level prevailing in white neighborhoods.

On at least three occasions pickets have been violently assaulted by the police. The first incident occurred on the evening of Aug. 24, when three white cops hailed 15-year-old Michael Davis over to their car from his post on the picket. The youth had just persuaded a woman not to buy at Walgreen's.

Davis turned and walked toward the squad car. As he reached the car, he recalls, a cop told him, "I'll break

your damn teeth out of your mouth, nigger."

The cop then pinned Davis' arms. "He hit me in the back of the head," Davis reported, pointing to a swollen lump behind his left ear.

After striking Davis several more times, the cops handcuffed him. When Davis raised his handcuffed hands in the Black power salute, one of the policemen hit him in the face and growled, "Don't do that no more, nigger."

Davis was finally taken to the police station and charged with "disorderly conduct" and "resisting arrest." A juvenile hearing was slated for Sept. 14.

Community support for the boycott remains strong, and significant support is beginning to develop outside the ghetto too.

Sam Hunt, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of Wisconsin, declared that the SWP "supports the Walgreen boycott and endorses all struggles waged for self-determination by the Black community."

"These incidents are another example of nationwide police repression against Black people exercising the right to control their own communities," Hunt added.



Stephen Balban, 18, has been on demonstrations. He says they are "all right." Susie Tuohy, may be marching Oct. 31, she says.

in the car with Dowdell. She says that Dowdell never fired at police and that he had no gun.

SHRINKING COASTLINE: Ninety percent of the U.S. coastline is privately owned according to U.S. government figures. Another 5 to 7 percent is for public recreation and 4 percent is in restricted areas. . . . **REPORT FROM VIETNAM:** Miss North Carolina, Pat Johnson, has just returned from Vietnam. "All the boys I spoke to," she told reporters, "told me they wanted to get the heck out of there and come home." She's quoted in the Baltimore Afro American Sept. 12. . . . **LAWYERS WANT WITHDRAWAL:** The Philadelphia Bar Association voted in favor of immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Indochina at a meeting Sept. 8. . . . **SS DUPLICATES NAMES:** The Selective Service has duplicated the name and classification of every draft registrant in order to prevent the continued destruction of draft files, it was disclosed Sept. 3. Every state now has a "duplicate central locator" according to a Selective Service statement, United Press International says. A Selective Service spokesman says that there have been 271 attacks on draft boards this year.

WOMEN TENNIS STARS REVOLT: Some of the world's leading women tennis players dropped something of a bombshell at the U.S. Open Tennis Championship at Forest Hills last week. They charged that women players were being discriminated against and announced that they would boycott a major tournament in Los Angeles Sept. 21. Rosemary Casals, 21, the leader of the insurgent women players, was interviewed by *The Militant* at Forest Hills. "We should get as much money as the men—at least," says Casals. "For instance the prize money at the Los Angeles Pacific Southwest Tournament is split 6 to 1. Forty-four thousand dollars of the prize money will go to the men and \$7,000 to the women." In protest, said Casals, eight of the top women have pulled out of the tournament and will play at an all-women's tourney in Houston instead. Casals, who is ranked sixth in the world among women tennis players—and was a finalist in the singles and doubles matches at Forest Hills—has even considered calling the tournament the Women's Liberation Invitational. "For years men have been getting much more money at tournaments," says another women tennis star who asked not to be named. "Women make comparatively little. If it ever gets equal, that will be amazing." The charges of discrimination are also backed up by Billy Jean King, one of the world's leading tennis players and a finalist at Wimbledon in 1969. "It's always been this way," King said in an interview with *The Militant*. "Men run the game. It's like the business world or the newspaper business." The solution? "A woman does the same thing," King said. "She works just as much. She should earn as much."

SLAUGHTER ON THE JOB: Government statistics show that 55 American workers lose their lives every day on the job, reports columnist Jack Anderson Sept. 11 in the *New York Post*. . . . **MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN:** There are something like five million children under six years old with working mothers, writes Joseph Featherstone in *The New Republic* Sept. 12. "How these children are taken care of is an immense frightening question," Featherstone writes. The overwhelming number of day-care establishments won't take children under three, he reports. "Yet there are probably more than 1,600,000 children under three in need of care." . . . **N.Y. COURT CASE ON WAR:** New York's City Council passed a resolution Sept. 11 authorizing the Corporation Counsel to test the war's constitutionality. The bill is on behalf of any New York City resident ordered to a combat zone in Southeast Asia. The suit challenges the president's right to conduct the war without a declaration from Congress.

THE WOUNDED AT KENT STATE: Besides the cold-blooded murders at Kent State, several



WANTS EQUAL RIGHTS: Rosemary Casals, tennis champ, is demanding an end to discrimination in pro tennis.

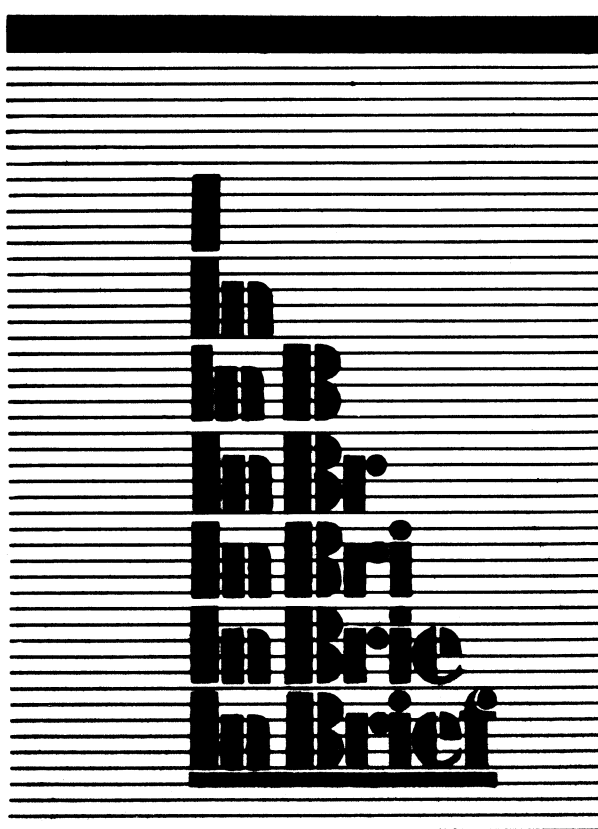
student, it is reported, may bear injuries for life. "Robert Stamps was very seriously wounded and is no doubt permanently injured," Sen. Stephen Young said last week. (*Congressional Record*, S-151778, Sept. 11). A bullet missed Stamps' spinal column by about an inch. "Dean Kahler was shot down at a considerable distance from the national guardsmen," Young said. "He is hospitalized and is paralyzed from the waist down." Out of all the killed and wounded on May 4—there were more than a dozen—Young said that only two were shot in the front. "It is crystal clear now," says the senator, "that there was no riot whatever on the campus of Kent State. . . . Not one national guardsman required first-aid treatment at any time on May 4 due to any act of any student. . . . Of all the Kent State University students killed and wounded, not one was involved or even associated remotely with any disorder. . . . The conclusion of FBI and other investigators was that they were merely spectators on the campus of their own university. . . ."

BLACK GROUP NEEDS FUNDS: The Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO) reports a desperate need for money. The St. Petersburg, Fla., community organization says that the group's chairman, Joe Waller, faces trial in what amounts to double jeopardy. He served time for the charges once already. In addition, says JOMO, friends and supporters are being harassed by the police on petty charges. Bills are piling up. JOMO's work includes a drug addiction program, a yearly Uhuru Festival, political opposition to the construction of an interstate highway that would run right through the Black community, as well as support for Black students facing legal difficulties as the result of campus activities. Contributions can be sent to JOMO, P.O. Box 12792, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733.

SCHOOL'S OPEN, HEAD FOR COVER: That appears to be the advice uptight administrators are passing to each other. Here are excerpts from a "security checklist" for administrators being used by "one large group of schools," as reported in *U.S. News and World Report* Sept. 7: "Are your key buildings provided with emergency supplies of water, food, flares, flashlights, batteries, first-aid supplies, blankets? Have areas safe from sniper fire been identified and made known to the staff? . . . Are members of your staff instructed as to what is expected of them if they are threatened with weapons, bodily harm, kidnapping, etc? . . . Have you provided maps of your buildings and grounds to police, fire, National Guard and other emergency units? Do these show features of critical tactical importance (tunnels, vantage points, etc)? . . . Have you made arrangements with professional persons to cover critical events or incidents with still and motion picture cameras, equipped with telephoto lenses, to identify participants? Where would they be placed? How would they be protected from attack?"

NEW YORK CONFERENCE: The Young Lords Party and the Puerto Rican Student Union have announced a conference of Puerto Rican and other Latin students at Columbia University on Sept. 22 and 23. . . . **MORE YSA LOCALS:** The YSA has new locals in Albany, N.Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

— RANDY FURST



PANTHER 13 TRIAL OPENS: Jury selection has begun in the trial of the Panther 13, accused in a conspiracy frame-up to bomb buildings in New York City. A motion by defense attorneys to have Judge John Murtagh disqualified was denied by Murtagh Sept. 8. The defense argues that because the prosecution, headed by New York County DA Frank Hogan, selected Murtagh to be judge at the trial, Murtagh could not possibly rule fairly. . . . **PANTHER EXTRADITION FIGHT:** Two Black Panthers, Roy Highe and Landon Williams, imprisoned in Denver since June 1969, continue to fight extradition attempts. They are wanted for murder by Connecticut authorities in connection with the slaying of Alex Rackley more than a year ago. Their attorney, Walter Gerash, said in a telephone interview that the men maintain their innocence. Charging that there was no evidence to support extradition, Gerash appealed to the U.S. district court Sept. 4. "I'll take this to the Supreme Court if I have to," said Gerash.

POST MORTEM IN LAWRENCE: The police in Lawrence, Kan. assert that the killing of Donald Rick Dowdell, a 19-year-old Black youth, was "justified." They say he was killed in a gun battle. Others in town hold a different view of the slaying that took place July 16, five days before a white student in Lawrence was killed by police (see *The Militant*, July 31). The white student, Harry Nicholas Rice, was unarmed and Lawrence students say his death was cold-blooded murder. Some Blacks insist Dowdell was murdered too. Charles Scott, a Black attorney from Topeka, represented the slain Black youth's father. Dissatisfied with the official inquest, Scott told *The Militant* in a telephone interview. Dowdell's father asked for an independent autopsy. The findings, that Dowdell was fatally wounded by a bullet entering the back of the head, clashed with the official coroner's vaguely worded version. "The coroner's investigation was very biased," said Scott. "It was a whitewash." The white policeman who killed Dowdell was exonerated. Two months later, little information has leaked out of Lawrence as to what actually happened that night. The few press reports depicted the killing as the culmination of a gun battle—substantiating the police account that they chased Dowdell's car after receiving a complaint that there was shooting coming from the predominantly Black area of Lawrence. Scott says that police only "assumed" Dowdell was involved. "It was never clear why they pursued him in the first place," says Scott. Frankie Cole, a 19-year-old University of Kansas freshman was riding



Muhammad Speaks photo

Troops move into Lawrence, Kan., after slaying of Rick Dowdell by white cop.

Equal Rights Amendment under attack in Senate

By CAROLINE LUND

In the past few weeks, white male politicians in the Senate have been waging an attack on the whole concept of women's equality. What is at stake in the debate over the women's Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution is whether women are finally, for the first time, going to be recognized as full human beings and citizens in this country.

The Equal Rights Amendment would outlaw discrimination against women by laws covering employment, divorce and alimony, education and many other fields. It would make men and women equally responsible for child support and equally eligible for alimony.

Senator Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.), the leader of the campaign in the Senate to defeat the amendment, summarizes his position by saying that it is necessary to keep the responsibility for support of women and children "where the good Lord put it—on the man."

In a blatantly undemocratic procedure, Senator Ervin arranged the Senate Judiciary Committee ERA hearings so that three days have been devoted to testimony against the amendment with but one day scheduled for testimony in favor.

In order to defeat the purpose of the amendment, if he can't succeed in defeating the amendment itself, Ervin has proposed a rider to the amendment which reads: "This article shall not impair, however, the validity of any law of the United States or any state which exempts women from compulsory military service or which is reasonably designed to promote the health, safety, privacy, education, or economic welfare of women, or to enable them to perform their duties as homemakers or mothers."

This rider cuts across the concept of women's equal rights by opening the door to any and every kind of unspecified exceptions to the amendment. Ervin says that his rider will make allowances for the "physiological and

functional differences" between men and women. But these so-called "physiological differences" are precisely the justifications that have been used for years to keep women in "their place" in the home, to confine them to the worst jobs, the worst education and unequal pay.

In addition to proposing the rider, Sen. Ervin has been trying to make the amendment a farce by raising the ridiculous interpretation that it would mean men and women would have to use the same toilets and live in the same jail cells, and that the ERA would invalidate laws concerning rape or maternity benefits.

But the arguments of these male chauvinists who run our country boil down to one basic contention: that the ERA must be defeated because it challenges the institution of the family and the traditional role of women.

Sen. Ervin inserted into the *Congressional Record* an editorial from the Aug. 14 Durham (N.C.) *Morning Herald* to indicate support for his position. The editorial reads:

"The considerations given women are based on their anatomical and physical differences from men and the biological requirement that women be the bearers of children and in consequence the nurturers of children. . . . These factors have been determined by nature and the long experience of the race; to upset them even to the degree proposed in this amendment will be deleterious to emotional health and to the welfare of children."

♀ Women's liberation notes

Dr. Shirley D. McCune, associate director of the American Association of University Women, believes her organization should become more militant and active in order to relate to the younger women who are building the women's liberation movement today. She said:

"Young women just aren't being turned on any more by big groups like ours. . . . They're militant, free and strong, and the whole concept of ladies' luncheons, teas, charities and good works to fill their leisure time turns them off."

A reader reports seeing a bumper sticker on a car with Connecticut plates reading: "Uppity women unite. Remember the 26th!"

Women in California have been protesting the disgusting examples of male chauvinism to be found in a new series of readers being used by four-to-eight-year-old school children this fall.

One story shows Mark and Janet skating. Mark skates well; Janet takes a fall and quits. Mark says, "She is just like a girl. She gives up."

Another page shows Janet and her mother at a mixing bowl. Janet says, "Here I go, Mother. I can make the cake. You can look on. I can make a good cake. A good cake for Daddy."

A new weekly TV series called "The Interns" begins soon in New York. The program describes how Sandra Smith, a young doctor, "fights for her place in the traditionally male world of a city hospital staff."

Twelve stewardesses have filed suit against TWA for equal pay. They say that men are always hired as

DO YOU PROMISE TO; FREE OF MONETARY OR OTHER REMUNERATION, TO HONOR, OBEY, WASH, COOK, CLEAN, CHERISH, BE FAITHFUL, MEEK, WILLING, HELPFUL, QUIET. RAISE HIS CHILDREN, KEEP HIS HOUSE. TEND HIS BODILY NEEDS, ETC. Etc.



Everywoman

The women's liberation movement must not let these white male senators get away with deciding that women are not to be equal citizens in this country. Through press conferences, demonstrations and meetings, women must inject their opinions and demands into this debate, to let these politicians know that we are not going to put up with their insulting and undemocratic debates over our rights.

It is extremely important that the women's liberation movement set a high priority on education and action

in support of the Equal Rights Amendment. What is being debated is the whole role of women in society and we must be part of this debate. If this amendment is defeated without a big fight by the women's liberation movement, the whole concept of women's equal rights will be undermined and the struggles we are carrying out in all spheres will be more difficult. If the amendment is passed, on the other hand, it will help inspire the movement with a confidence based on scoring a long-delayed victory.

Ft. Dix GI wins a reduction of his sentence

An Army private convicted of desertion had the charge on which he was convicted reduced to AWOL by the court of military review in Washington, D.C., Sept. 10.

Pfc. Terry Klug, one of the Ft. Dix 38, had his sentence shortened from three years to one year, thus making him eligible for immediate release from Ft. Leavenworth where he has already served 17 months. He had voluntarily turned himself in after being AWOL for a period.

Klug was fined \$1,093 in December 1969 for damaging property at the Ft. Dix, N.J., stockade during an eruption the previous May which led to the arrests of the Ft. Dix 38. He was acquitted of riot and arson charges at the trial.

Two other stockade prisoners, Bill Brakefield and Tom Catlow, who were found guilty of riot and arson at the December trial, are appealing their convictions.

All three were members of the American Servicemen's Union.

Contributions to aid the appeals may be sent to the Workers Defense League, which handled the Klug case. The league's address is 112 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y. 10003.

"pursers" and women as "hostesses," although they perform almost identical jobs. The difference in pay for the two job categories ranges up to \$3,500. The women demand retroactive equal pay back to 1963, when the Federal Equal Pay Act was passed, for all women stewardesses. The total amount involved amounts to several million dollars.

In the Sept. 13 *New York Times*, composer Pauline Oliveros answers the often asked question: "Why have there been no 'great' women composers?" "It's no mystery," she answers. "In the past, talent, education, ability, interests, motivation were irrelevant because being female was a unique qualification for domestic work and for continual obedience to and dependence upon men."

And she continues, "Many critics and professors cannot refer to women who are also composers without using cute or condescending language. She is a 'lady composer.' Rightly, this expression is anathema to many self-respecting women composers. It effectively separates women's efforts from the mainstream. According to the Dictionary of American Slang, 'lady' used in such a context is almost always insulting or sarcastic. What critic today speaks of a 'gentleman composer?'"

It's wonderful to hear from a woman composer!

Apparently Massachusetts legislators see themselves as guardians of the morals of the women of their state. They have set a fee of \$950 a year for liquor licenses covering bars that won't serve women, while a bar that serves both men and women must pay \$1,550 a year for a license.

Twenty-five percent of Boston's bars have licenses that legally allow them to serve only men. The *Wall Street Journal* warns in a headline to their story on the Boston bars: "Feminist Attack May Come."

The Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC) had this to say about the 1970 Miss Black America Beauty Pageant held Aug. 28 in New York's Madison Square Garden:

"We can no longer afford to accept everything that is done in the name of 'blackness' without analyzing the implications it has for the masses of Black people. The implication of the Miss Black America contest is that we want to be just like our oppressor only with a black skin BUT STILL DOING THEIR THING! This is hardly what revolution or throwing off the chains of oppression is all about."

"Last year, when Miss World sought to enter Tanzania on a 'good-will' tour, she received a polite note from the Tanzanians stating, 'We consider beauty contests degrading to women.' WE AGREE."

— CAROLINE LUND

WRITINGS OF LEON TROTSKY (1937-38)



More than a hundred articles, statements to the press, letters and interviews about Trotsky's voyage from Norway to Mexico, the Moscow purge trials, his testimony before the commission headed by John Dewey, the Fourth International and the Sino-Japanese War.

PATHFINDER PRESS, Inc. \$2.95
873 BROADWAY, N.Y. 10003

Jordan's generals escalate Mideast crisis

By ROBERT LANGSTON

SEPT. 16—At this writing, the civil war that erupted in Jordan at the end of August appears to be entering a new, critical phase. King Hussein yesterday appointed a military government which has intensified Jordanian army attacks on the Palestinian fedayeen. The intensification of the fighting increases the danger of direct U.S. military intervention under the pretext of protecting the U.S. citizens held following last week's skyjackings.

Although differences have emerged among the fedayeen organizations around the plane seizures, the guerrillas appear to remain firmly united in their joint defense effort against the Jordanian army onslaught.

The present chain of events began Sept. 6, when commandos of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine seized one Swiss and two U.S. jetliners. One of the U.S. planes was taken to Cairo, where the passengers were released and the plane demolished. The other two airliners were commandeered to a desert landing strip north of Amman, Jordan, that the fedayeen call Revolution Airport. Two days later, the two planes were joined by a British airliner seized by a PFLP commando.

There followed days of intensive negotiations between the fedayeen and the International Red Cross. The guerrillas demanded the release of Palestinians held in Britain, Switzerland and West Germany because of alleged involvement in previous attacks on airlines and also of an unspecified number of guerrillas held by Israel. By Sept. 12, when the three planes were blown up, all but 54 of the 300 odd passengers involved in the skyjackings had been released. The remaining passengers are, as of this writing, apparently being held in Amman.

On Sept. 13, Israeli soldiers rounded

up 450 Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Those arrested were mainly professional people and community leaders. A simple decision by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan sufficed to "legally" justify the roundup.

Officially, Foreign Minister Abba Eban declared the arrests merely "a security check, part of an effort to get at the root of the activities of an organization of saboteurs and hijackers," and the following day, 75 of the 450 were freed. Unofficially, though, the roundup carried quite a different message.

According to Peter Grose, writing Sept. 14 from Jerusalem to the *New York Times*, "An Arab mayor in the West Bank area told a foreign visitor today that he had asked the Israeli military governor for an explanation of the roundup and had been told casually, 'We're collecting counter-hostages.'"

And even before the roundup, a delegation of three West Bank notables, sent by the Israeli Government to Amman to contact the PFLP, had been instructed to report that if the airplane passengers were not released, all known relatives of guerrilla leaders would be jailed, the homes of all known Palestinian activists would be blown up, and henceforth captured guerrillas would be killed.

Twenty-two years ago, a million Palestinians were driven from their land by the Zionist colonial ruling class when it established the state of Israel with the connivance of both the Kremlin and Washington. Three years ago, a million Palestinians came under Israeli military rule after the six days' war and, utterly bereft of any semblance of democratic rights, have in fact been hostages—and have been treated that way—ever since. This disaster, too, happened with the connivance of the U.S. and the ac-

quiescence of the Soviet Union.

During all those years, the Palestinian refugees were toyed with like pawns in the games that weak or corrupt and reactionary Arab regimes were playing with the Zionist and imperialist states.

After the six days' war, the Palestinians began their independent struggle for national liberation, and because of their immense impact on the masses of the Arab world, they were even able to compel the Arab states to grant them a measure of support.

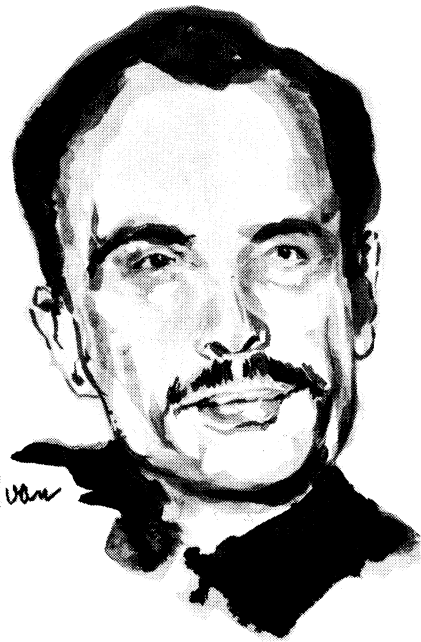
From the moment, though, of the U.S. "peace initiative" in June, the Palestinian freedom fighters faced in fact a coalition of nearly all the established powers in the region. With the exception of Iraq and Algeria (and, ver-

bally, Syria), all the Arab regimes joined with the U.S., the USSR, and Israel in the search for a "peace" that would continue contemptuously to deny the national rights of the Palestinian people and would therefore involve the physical liquidation of the Palestinian national resistance movement.

Given this history and this present reality, it is hard to see how even the most obtuse observer could fail to perceive a moral and political difference between the Palestinian and the Israeli actions. On the one side, soldiers of a bitterly oppressed people, in desperate battle against the mightiest array of technological and political power in the world, held for a few days 300 people who, if they were extremely uncomfortable and frightened, were treated with respect, and they continue to hold 50 more, whose lives may indeed be in danger. On the other side, after the release of the great majority of the unlucky air passengers, the Zionist state moves, with the support of Washington, to take 450 community leaders from a people already under its heel and hold them as "counter-hostages" in jails where torture is by no means uncommon.

Most sections of the Palestinian resistance have declared their opposition to the PFLP's strategy of daring, more-or-less terroristic acts against non-Israelis and, generally, against Israeli civilians. Despite these differences, however, the entire resistance has rallied in united defense of the movement as a whole against the ominous new attempts by the Jordanian ruling clique to crush it.

Meanwhile, the U.S. rulers are using the skyjackings to whip up public frenzy against the Palestinian national movement and thus to pave the way for possible direct military intervention under the pretext of "protecting" U.S. citizens still in Jordan.



King Hussein

Independent party stressed at Black power parley

By CLIFTON DeBERRY
and DAREN BOLTON

ATLANTA—Black nationalism, Pan-Africanism, and building the Black nation were the central themes of the Congress of African People, which met for five days at the Atlanta University campus here in Georgia Sept. 3-7. Close to 4,000 mostly young Black people attended.

The Congress called for the formation of a Black political party, organized on local, state, regional, national and international levels, and for Black unity under the banner of Pan-Africanism.

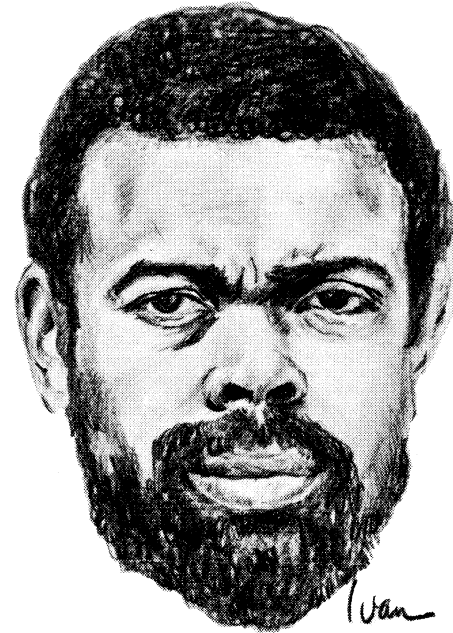
The Atlanta conference was the fourth in a series of meetings that began with the Newark Black power conference of 1967. A Philadelphia conference was held in 1968, and another in Bermuda a year ago. This year's conference was originally scheduled to take place in Barbados, but government officials canceled it because of fear of the explosive growth of the Black power movement in the Caribbean.

Delegates were present from more than 35 countries, including Australia and many states in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Black brothers and sisters came from every major urban area in the U.S., with more than 30 cities represented.

The chairman of the Congress of African People was Haywood Henry, a lecturer in Black studies at Harvard and MIT. He emphasized the need for worldwide participation of Black people in achieving Black power through self-determination, self-respect, self-reliance, self-sufficiency and self-defense.

Imamu Baraka (noted poet and playwright LeRoi Jones) opened the conference by presenting a document calling for the creation of a World African political party. This document served as a guideline for the Political Liberation workshop, the largest of 11 workshops ranging from Black religion to economics. It argued that a Black political party could be a vehicle for the Black liberation movement.

The Black political party was viewed as a means to create and increase the power of the ballot within Black communities, to mobilize, organize and politicize Black people, and to



Imamu Baraka

run candidates who are accountable only to Black people, constantly exposing the white system as corrupt and unworkable, raising controversial issues, and increasing power for Black people.

Also, the meeting placed emphasis on the need to make alliances among the Black organizations for operational unity in struggle.

Well-known U.S. participants and speakers in the Congress included Minister Louis Farrakhan of the Nation of Islam; Whitney Young, executive director of the Urban League; Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark; Mayor Louis Hart of East Orange, N.J.; Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind.; Roy Innis of CORE; Rev. Ralph Abernathy of SCLC; Rev. Jesse Jackson of Operation Breadbasket; and Ga. Rep. Julian Bond.

New York delegates held a meeting during the Congress and projected the calling of a regional conference in New York State to implement the decisions of the Atlanta meeting.

While it is hard to assess the import and potential of the outcome of the Congress of African People and while the conference certainly had shortcomings, one thing is evident.

Those who attended were predominantly young and not affiliated with any particular Black organization, and they were all inspired to one degree or another by the political discussion concerning the need for the formation of a Black political party.

The debate at the Congress and the central views that emerged will certainly help the advance toward the formation of such a party, which

would be a giant leap forward for the Black liberation struggle.

The next Congress of African People is tentatively scheduled for November 1971. For more information contact: Congress of African People, 110 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116; daytime telephone: (617) 426-8795; evening: (617) 426-5371.

Large-Format Pamphlets From Pathfinder Press

Produced in this format to keep prices down, these pamphlets have pages, 8 1/2 X 11 inches, containing 2 1/2 to 3 times as many words as those of the average pamphlets.

Maoism in the U.S.

A critical history of the Progressive Labor Party
By Mary-Alice Waters 50 cents

Israel and the Arabs

Militant readers debate the Mideast conflict 40 cents

A Transitional Program for Black Liberation

By the Socialist Workers Party 25 cents

Revolutionary Analysis, Strategy and Tactics Today

By writers in The Militant and Young Socialist 50 cents

The Chinese Revolution: Problems and Perspectives

By Leon Trotsky 50 cents

PATHFINDER PRESS, INC.
(formerly Merit Publishers)
873 Broadway, New York City 10003

SWP launches drive for Texas Senate seat

By MARYBETH PREJEAN

HOUSTON — Mariana Hernandez, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. senator from Texas, began a five-week campaign tour with a press conference here Sept. 7. She is offering an alternative to the two reactionary, capitalist-party candidates. "The soft-spoken candidate," reported the *Houston Chronicle*, "flayed the Dems, GOP."

Barbara Cigainero, president of the University of Houston Young Demo-

crats, appeared at the press conference to announce her endorsement of the SWP senatorial nominee.

Reporters queried Mariana Hernandez about school "desegregation" here. Because Chicanos are classified as "white," authorities maintain that a school composed of 60 percent Black and 40 percent Chicano students is legally "desegregated."

Hernandez pointed out that "what's happening here is happening all over the Southwest. Chicanos are termed 'white' conveniently to segregate Blacks and Browns into the worst schools."

This attempt by the city's rulers to avoid considering Chicanos as a distinct national group with its own history and culture has resulted in a boycott of the public schools by some 3,500 Chicano students. The Houston newspapers have attempted to present the boycott as a racist, anti-Black act on the part of the Chicanos. This slander is refuted by the fact that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and State Representative Curtis Graves, a Black Democrat, have endorsed the boycott.

The Chicano community has organized Huelga (strike) Schools to counteract possible action against parents for keeping their children out of the inferior, "desegregated" public schools. Many Chicano organizations, including the Houston Mexican-American Youth Organization (MAYO), the University of Houston MAYO, and *Papel Chicano*, a community newspaper, are actively involved in the boycott.

The SWP candidate also emphasized the necessity of building support for the nationwide Oct. 31 antiwar demonstrations. "Chicanos and Blacks," she pointed out, "have a special interest in the antiwar movement because they are dying in Vietnam at disproportionate rates to achieve 'democracy,' when here in the United States they do not have basic civil rights."

Young Dem exec backs SWP ticket at U of Houston

HOUSTON—The executive committee of the University of Houston Young Democrats has voted to recommend that the group's general assembly endorse Mariana Hernandez, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. senator from Texas.

Barbara Cigainero, president of the U of H Young Dems, announced the recommendation at a joint news conference with Hernandez here today. The Democratic Party youth leader stressed that she, as an individual, was supporting the SWP campaign.

Many Young Dems attended the first U of H Young Socialist Alliance meeting where the SWP senatorial nominee was the guest speaker. The Democratic Party youth group is divided about whether to endorse the Democratic Party Rebuilding Committee, which supports the Republican senatorial candidate, or to endorse the SWP.



Photo by Mariana Hernandez

Demonstrators mark 1966 farm-workers' march

Chicano Labor Day demo marks advance in struggle

By MARIANA HERNANDEZ

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas—In a militant show of solidarity, some 500 Chicanos from around the state gathered here on Labor Day to commemorate the 1966 Valley Farm Workers 500-mile march to the state capitol in Austin. It was here that Democratic governor Connally stopped the farm workers with the news that he would not be in Austin to hear their demand for a minimum wage for agricultural workers.

To many Chicanos, that march marked the beginning of a new political life for Mexicanos in Texas because it was the first of many organized mass actions and because it began to expose the fraudulence of the Democratic Party's claim to be the "friend of the Chicano."

This year's Labor Day demonstration represented a wide range of Chicano organizations from around the state. The demonstrators marched through the middle of town about eight miles out along the main highway. They carried signs bearing slo-

gans like "*Mejor morir de pie que vivir de rodillas*" (Better to die on one's feet than to live on one's knees), and they shouted "Viva la Huelga, Viva La Raza, Down With the Rangers."

There were cries of support for many strikes now underway. The most fervent expressions of support were for the workers at the Economy Furniture company in Austin, who have been on strike since November 1968, and for student and community boycotts in San Antonio and Houston.

While the demonstration's emphasis was on local issues, national events were not neglected. A common sign read, "Remember Ruben Salazar," the Los Angeles newsman murdered by sheriff's deputies in Los Angeles after the police riot there Aug. 29.

The main speaker at the rally, Rev. James Navarro, a Baptist minister and a sponsor of the action, urged independence from "politically insensitive, decayed and unresponsive political structures." He urged building La Raza Unida Party.

The national picket line

Court injunction staves off national railway strike

At midnight, Sept. 15, 40,000 railroad workers walked off the Southern Pacific, the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads. Service was disrupted for nearly 24 hours, another signal of change-to-come on the rails.

A prior Sept. 10 strike deadline was postponed for five days by the four unions involved, at the behest of the federal government, in the "hope" that an agreement could be worked out. None was.

A compliant federal district court judge was waiting late on the night of Sept. 15 to sign a restraining order against the unions. Again the strike was thwarted.

However, this time union officials refused to delay or call off the strike until the court order was served on them officially. Thus the strike started on schedule, ending before the day was out.

The unions and their representatives are C. L. Dennis of the Railway and Airlines Clerks; Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union; Richard W. Smith of the Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders Union; and Harold Crotty of the Union of Maintenance of Way Employees. They are asking for long-overdue wage increases from the present average of \$3.50 per hour.

The latest court order is effective until Sept. 22, at which time federal judge Howard F. Corcoran will rule

whether it is legal for rail unions to use the selective strike tactic, such as that used by the UAW in the auto industry.

The National Railway Labor Conference, the organization of the carriers, threatens that any strike against any line will bring retaliation and all trains will stop.

The Nixon administration now has to consider whether to refer this rail dispute to an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act, again automatically postponing strike action for another 60 days. Twice before Nixon has resorted to the 60-days-cooling-off "emergency board" tactic in order to keep railroad wages frozen.

When this failed, in the case of the railway shopmen, Congress quickly passed a special bill imposing a wage settlement. In the other case, the fight of the firemen against removing them entirely from diesel-driven engines, negotiations are still in progress.

A rail strike on this question is possible Sept. 25, according to Charles Luna, president of United Transportation Union.

* * *

With the opening of school this year, there has been a rash of teachers' strikes in nine states.

In several New York cities and counties—Westchester, Putnam, Niagara Falls—and in most schools in southern Connecticut, members of the

National Association of Teachers were out.

There are also strikes in Philadelphia (called by the American Federation of Teachers), New Hampshire, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and California.

In Toledo, Ohio, 61,000 children were scheduled to return to the classrooms on Sept. 9 but their 2,400 teachers voted to strike if the school board did not offer a new and better contract.

Teachers in New Haven, Burlington, West Haven, and Somers, all in Connecticut, voted on Sept. 8 not to return for the new school year in spite of court injunctions ordering them to do so.

In all cases, the teachers are asking for substantial wage increases as well as better educational facilities and methods. Smaller classes, more free preparation time, overtime for extra curricular activity are but a few of the demands.

Court injunctions have sent many teachers back to the classrooms, but their unresolved demands will call forth further action unless school boards and the federal government grant some relief to the schools.

The strike in Philadelphia was marred by a lack of cooperation and communication between the American Federation of Teachers leadership and both the Black teacher-members and the Black community. However, there

now appears to be a new understanding between the AFT and Black community.

* * *

Manufacturing jobs in the U.S. have become more dangerous, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the past 10 years, the accident rate has jumped in plants making lumber and wood products, food products, furniture and fixtures, stone and clay objects, rubber and plastic products. All of these use relatively simple machines and hand tools. The higher accident rates result from lax government inspection, speedup, and long hours of overtime.

—MARVEL SCHOLL

Maoism in the U.S.

A critical history of the Progressive Labor Party

by Mary-Alice Waters

24 pp. 8 1/2 X 11 50¢

PATHFINDER PRESS, INC.
(formerly Merit Publishers)

873 Broadway,
New York, N. Y. 10003

The great society

Be Prepared—A treatise in *American Opinion* on the peace symbol and "V" signs as anti-Christ symbols of black magic offers this disclosure on the "V" sign: "Although said to be derived from the old Winston Churchill sign for victory, there is a sharp difference. As is now used, the other three fingers are pulled tight against the hand as in the Communist clenched-fist salute. Incredibly enough the 'peace' cultists' 'V' sign is now being pushed in illustrations in the new Cub Scout manuals, perverting their traditional sign of two closed fingers."

Switch to grouse—Seventy-five percent of game birds tested in Idaho showed mercury traces. A state official said there was cause for concern but not for alarm. He suggested that Idahoans not eat pheasant more than once a week.

Cause and effect?—Coincident with the rise of women's liberation there has been a decrease of the number of women on coffin nails.

Violated basic principle—The day after Judge Carswell got creamed in his bid for the Florida Republican senatorial nomination, the Senate Republican floor leader, Hugh Scott, advised his colleagues that he had made a mistake in voting to confirm Carswell's nomination for the Supreme Court.

Escalating struggle—Apparently modifying its single-issue approach, the Women's Christian Temperance Union convention voted to oppose the legalization of pot.

The pollution market—To help gardeners avoid pesticides, a California outfit is offering ladybugs to control aphids, \$2.25 a half pint.

Boring from within—A report in the Sept. 12 *New York Times* on the Young Americans for Freedom convention reported that "some of the young men said they intended to grow beards and stop getting haircuts so they would look like radicals while proselytizing for the conservative cause."

Past 40?—If so, you may be interested in the findings of a University of California expert indicating that coffin nails are responsible for an "excessive" mortality rate among older men in 17 Western countries.

We'll cure 'em—Countries receiving U. S. "aid," a Senate committee found, are permitted to use the aid money to purchase U. S. medicines at some 20 times the going world market price. Senator Gaylord Nelson (D.-Wis.) said, "I'm not sure I want that kind of help." The senator speculated there could be a moral issue involved.

They can say that again—"Wide Health Care More a Concept Than a Reality."—Headline in the *Medical Tribune*.

The flying pig?—A Brooklyn cop reported he was cut by a man who leaped on his back with a knife and commanded, "Take me to Cuba!"

—HARRY RING

in passing . . .

The renewed crisis in the Mideast makes an active study of the historical and social roots of Zionism and anti-Semitism all the more mandatory.

The comments on this subject by Leon Trotsky, himself of Jewish origin, have a present day relevance that one might not expect from articles written before the defeat of Hitler and the foundation of the state of Israel.

In a new pamphlet collection, *On the Jewish Question*, Leon Trotsky's view that Zionism is the tragically reactionary spawn of the racist poison of anti-Semitism is made quite clear. Trotsky viewed Zionism as a reactionary utopia: "There is no such thing on our planet as the idea that

one has more claim to land than another."

Furthermore, he viewed the possibility of a homeland for the Jews in Palestine as perilously dependent on the fortunes and policies of the various imperialist nations. Writing in 1940 and no doubt thinking primarily of the possible military advances of the German army, but with as keen a relevance to the particularities of the situation today, Trotsky observed: "The future development of military events may well transform Palestine into a bloody trap for several hundred thousand Jews."

The ultimate solution Trotsky saw only in the struggle for world socialism: "The Jewish question, I repeat, is indissolubly bound up with the complete emancipation of humanity."

(*On the Jewish Question* by Leon Trotsky may be obtained for 50 cents from Pathfinder Press, 873 Broadway, N. Y., N. Y. 10003.)

* * *

This commentary on the developing links between antiwar GIs stationed abroad and radical youth in the countries they're stationed in appeared recently in West Berlin GI paper *Up Against the Wall*:

"There's some confusion about the meaning of those red dots you see on many cars' windshields. They simply mean that the people inside are offering free rides in town, but the army says that those people are dirty commie subversives who good soldiers should stay away from. That version sounds a little paranoid, but they may have a reason.

"The dots are one practical way the workers and students of the German left have found of sticking together and taking care of their own. Solidarity is strength. Lifers know that better than anyone, so they try to keep guys apart—from each other and from potential allies.

"No one is promising you that if you stick your thumb out you'll get an instant welcome; German students don't dig much about the American military. But increasingly they're realizing that it's not the lowly GI they should be fighting, but the Lifers and Super-Lifers who run things. The students who work with us passing out papers know this and are offering solid help."

FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH

The German Puzzle

By Leon Trotsky

In the September 21 issue of *Intercontinental Press*. First published in the radical German weekly *Die Weltbühne* in November 1932 on the eve of Hitler's rise to power, this incisive article has never before been translated into English. Write for your copy now.

Intercontinental Press
P. O. Box 635
Madison Sq. Station
New York, N. Y. 10010

[] Here is my 50 cents for the September 21 issue.

[] I want to subscribe. Enclosed is \$7.50 for 26 issues to begin with "The German Puzzle."

Name _____
Street _____ Apt. No. _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Local socialist directory

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

CALIFORNIA: Berkeley-Oakland: SWP and YSA, 3536 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94609.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tampa: YSA, c/o Chip Jeffries, 903 E. Robson, Tampa, Fla. 33604.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSOURI: Kansas City: YSA, c/o Paul Schmidlein, 5522 Forest, Kansas City, Mo. 64110.

St. Louis: YSA, c/o Bill Onasch, 316 Laurel, #A9, St. Louis, Mo. 63112. Tel: (314) 725-3972.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kent: YSA, P.O. Box 116, Kent, Ohio 44240.

It seems to me that every time I check into the matter I discover a new GI antiwar newspaper. Among the latest I've come across are the following:

● *Up Against the Wall* (1 Berlin 12, Postfach 65, Germany) is a good example of the talent that goes into many of the GI antiwar papers. Especially noteworthy about *Up Against the Wall* is its "Green Machine" comic strip that tells GI's the truth about U. S. capitalism, militarism and imperialism—these ought to be reprinted all over the place.

● *Rap!* (Box 894, Main P. O., Columbus, Georgia 31902) is a nicely done paper with a magazine format out of the South.

● *Fatigue Press* (P. O. Box 388, Killean, Texas 76541) is also from the South and is produced out of the Oleo Strut GI coffee house.

GI newspapers are generally free to active duty GI's. *Fatigue Press* lists a subscription rate for civilians of \$5 for one year or \$15 for a charter subscription. The other two papers don't list a civilian sub rate but if you send them a few bucks (which they can certainly use!) they'll be glad to supply some issues of their paper in return.

—MALACHI CONSTANT

A SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER: If you're interested in this issue, why not pass this copy on to a friend?

L.A. Chicanos assail war, police brutality; conservative elements act to contain protest

By ANTONIO CAMEJO

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16 — "Chicano Power" was the mass theme sounded on this day of the traditional celebration of the independence of Mexico.

Over 100,000 Chicanos lined the streets as the parade of 10,000 marched a three-and-a-half mile route. The march was organized by the *Comite Civico Patriotico* (Civic Patriotic Committee), which sponsors these traditional parades; the National Chicano Moratorium Committee; and the Congress of Mexican-American Unity, a united front of more than 300 organizations.

The sentiment of the crowd came forth and was expressed most clearly by those contingents in the parade protesting the war in Vietnam and the police murders of journalist Ruben Salazar, Angel Gilberto Diaz, and Lynn Ward, all Chicanos.

This was in spite of attempts by the conservative, business-oriented *Comite Civico Patriotico* to water down and contain the march with floats of various sorts — including one float with a battleship advertising recruitment to the U. S. Navy.

One of the militant contingents at the head of the march, the National Chicano Moratorium Committee, led the crowd on the sidelines in chants of "Raza Si, Guerra No!"

Various student and community contingents evoked big responses with chants of "Viva Zapata," "Chicano Power," and "Viva La Raza." One group carried a huge painted picture of slain Chicano journalist Ruben Salazar.

Casa Carnalismo (House of Brotherhood), a Chicano youth organization, carried a big banner that translated, "Land and Liberty, Armed Self-Defense is Our Right."

This was all in opposition to efforts of the *Comite Civico Patriotico* and an allegedly government-funded group called LUCHA (League of United Citizens to Help Addicts) that organized a battery of parade monitors.

In response to the Los Angeles ruling-class cries of "violence," "outside agitators," and "Communists," the *Comite Civico Patriotico* first backed away from Sept. 16 and then decided to organize it. They did this with the collaboration of Los Angeles mayor Sam Yorty and the Mexican government through its consulate here.

The specter of thousands of Chicanos mobilizing independently of the ruling class, such as happened in the antiwar demonstration of Aug. 29, haunted not only the Los Angeles city government but the U. S. and Mexican governments as well. Chicanos all over Los Angeles, in response to the police assault on the Aug. 29 demonstration, were looking forward to marching on Sept. 16.

Since the government couldn't stop it, they decided to join it.

Thus, the parade organizers passed out buttons with "Nonviolence" inscribed on them. The monitors went looking for "reds" and "socialists." In doing so, they persistently harassed YSAers and SWPers who were selling

The Militant. Despite this, over 400 *Militants* were sold.

While the monitors hunted "reds," they welcomed into the parade the three-car contingent of Anglo-capitalist politician Jesse Unruh, Democratic Party candidate for governor. Unruh was even allowed to shake the hands of the crowd.

Determined to limit the size of the parade, the monitors restrained and prevented spectators from entering the march. When the National Chicano Moratorium Committee urged people

to join in, the monitors reacted quickly.

In addition, the parade organizers agreed to the stationing of Los Angeles County deputy sheriffs along the route of the parade.

At the end of the parade, the scheduled rally at Belvedere Park was canceled and the call to disperse was issued. The Chicano Moratorium held a brief rally of 4,000 in a parking lot, but no perspective or plan of action was laid out to the demonstrators.

As a result, many of the youthful

demonstrators let loose their pent-up anger and frustrations on the deputy sheriffs present.

A fitting response to this whole pacification project came out on the course of the parade. While a militant group of Chicanos from Lincoln Heights were marching past the crowd shouting, "Chicano Power!", an old Chicana spectator could be overheard crying to them, "No se vendam!", "No se vendam!" — "Don't sell out!", "Don't sell out!"

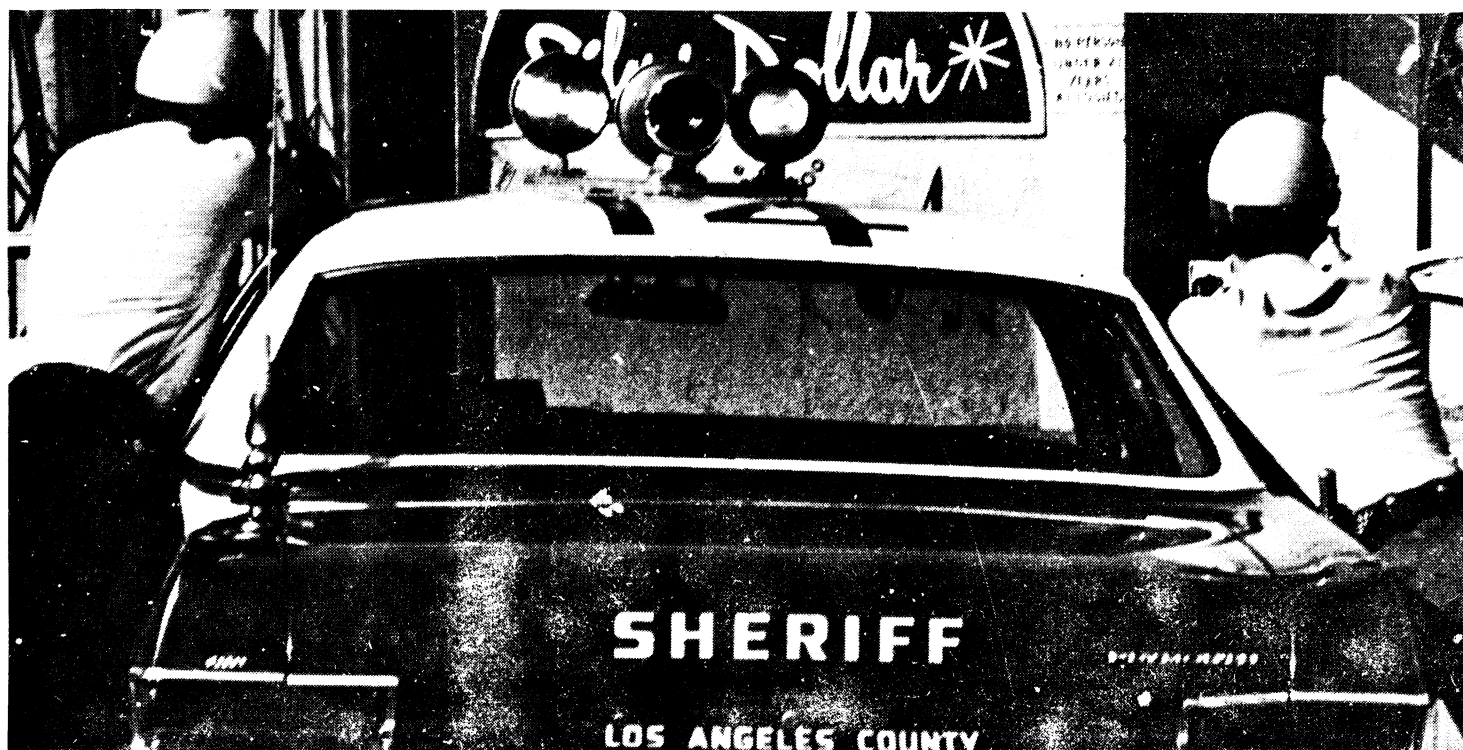


Photo from *La Raza*, Los Angeles

Scene at cafe where Ruben Salazar was killed by police missile

Salazar inquest set up as whitewash

By DERRICK MORRISON

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15 — The opening day of the televised coroner's inquest into the police murder of Ruben Salazar saw Chicano leaders walk out in protest over the sham nature of the proceedings.

The purpose of the hearings, which began on Sept. 11, is to determine whether Salazar, the noted Chicano journalist, met "death by accident," or "death by the hands of another person."

A jury of seven people, hardly Salazar's peers, has been impaneled to make the decision. It consists of five men and two women. From my own observations, only one Chicano is present. The hearing's officer, or judge, is a lawyer by the name of Norman Pittluck.

The first three days of hearings have been a total whitewash of the police attack on the Aug. 29 Chicano Moratorium antiwar demonstration of 30,000. All but one of the first 16 witnesses have brought forth testimony about Chicano "rioting," "looting," and "attacks" on the police. Salazar has only been mentioned directly by three

witnesses, and indirectly by another.

The testimony of two sheriff's officers on the first day got so nauseating that 21 specially-seated Chicano leaders walked out after verbally protesting to the hearing officer.

Esteban Torres, president of the Congress of Mexican-American Unity and leader of the walkout, called the hearings a "public forum" for the sheriffs and irrelevant to Salazar's death. The CMAU is a united front of 300 Chicano organizations.

The hearing officer told Torres that all he had to do to be a witness was sign up. This being the case, Torres and others have not only signed up but will also make use of a film of the demonstration to give a real picture of the brutal police attack on the antiwar rally. This film, a Chicano testimonial, should reach hundreds of thousands of people that are watching this televised inquiry. In this way the government-sponsored whitewash now going on can be turned around to the advantage of the Chicano community.

The hearings are expected to last two weeks, maybe more.

Of all the testimony given these first few days, only that of the first witness, Dr. David Katsuyama of the coroner's office, is relevant. Dr. Katsuyama established the fact that the gaping hole in Salazar's head was inflicted by a wall-piercing tear-gas shell about 10 inches long and one-and-a-half inches in diameter. The testimony of a third witness, Capt. Tom Pinkston of the Los Angeles County sheriff's department, confirmed that written on the side of these shells is a warning that they are not to be used as anti-personnel weapons, but only for firing through doors and stone walls.

With these facts out, the only question to be asked of Pinkston was who issued the order for the use of such shells. This query came from the audience when Chicano attorney Oscar Acosta stood up and asked, "Captain Pinkston, did you authorize anybody to fire that missile?" But hearing officer Pittluck told Acosta he was out of order. Subsequently, neither Pittluck nor Mrs. Salazar's attorney, Joseph Ball, nor the district attorney has asked this question.

At the hearings, some witnesses testified to seeing armed men going into the Silver Dollar Cafe where Salazar was killed during the "riot." Others say they did not see any such thing. But most of them say police gave clear warning before firing three tear-gas shells into the cafe through a curtain.

After firing the shells, the police did not stay around to capture the "armed men" they said were in the cafe. They split. And Salazar's body lay two hours until it was discovered by police.

The day before the inquest began, a 15-year-old Chicano youth, Lynn Ward, died as a result of injuries received from a garbage can explosion during the police attack. Many Chicanos attribute the explosion to a tear-gas cannister, fired by police, landing in the burning garbage.

On Sept. 1, Angel Gilberto Diaz, 30, died as a result of gunshot wounds. Diaz was shot by sheriff's deputies as he tried to drive away from police assault. This brings to three the number of Chicanos slain by the police. It is these murderous assaults that the inquest must, and will, address itself to.