

The Newark Rebellion

— A First-Hand Report

THE MILITANT

Published in the Interest of the Working People

Vol. 31 - No. 28

Monday, July 24, 1967

Price 10c

Black Artists Organize To Defend LeRoi Jones

The following is the text of a statement issued by the Ad Hoc Committee of Afro-American Artists and Writers.

On July 14th at 11 a.m. LeRoi Jones, Barry Wynn, and Charles McCrae were taking a friend, Tom Perry, home from the Spirit House, a theatre operated by LeRoi Jones and the people of Stirling St. Suddenly, they were approached by Newark police officers who accused them of unlawful possession of firearms and looting. When Jones and the others tried to speak to the arresting officers, they were severely beaten and placed in custody.

The beatings were very serious. Jones suffered serious head injuries. He is also suffering from severe chest, rib, and arm injuries. However no X rays were taken and there is a possibility that he may have several fractures.

The families of the defendants were not notified of the arrests. When word reached them, they rushed to the hospital. They were refused information regarding the condition of the defendants. Mr. Jones had been given emergency treatment for head injuries. Subsequently, all three of the defendants were taken to jail. They were arraigned that morning.

At the arraignment, Mr. Jones

was in exceptionally poor condition. It was clear from his appearance that he was still in need of medical attention. His eyes were swollen and his speech seemed to be impaired. He complained of headaches, chest and arm pains. Further, he had great difficulty breathing. He was not given any more medical treatment, but was instead returned to his cell.

Mr. Wynn and Mr. McCrae are each being held on \$10,000 bail; Mr. Jones' bail is set at \$25,000. All three men are at this moment still in jail.

Witnesses assert that the police attacked the three men viciously and without provocation. For example, the Volkswagen bus in which they were driving was literally demolished. The cops particularly concentrated their attack on Jones who is the best known of the three; and who is, incidentally, the smallest of the three. The manner in which the trio was attacked seems to indicate some premeditation on the part of police officers.

Some witnesses have accused the police of intimidating Jones who is well known for his outspoken ideas. The attack was clearly centered on Jones. The injuries to Barry Wynn and Charles

(Continued on Page 4)



BRUTALLY ASSAULTED. Author LeRoi Jones in wheelchair in Newark City Hospital after being beaten and arrested by Newark cops.



OCCUPATION FORCE. If it weren't for the signs on the shop, this could easily be taken for a scene in Vietnam when U.S. forces move in to "pacify" the "rebellious natives." It's a scene from the military occupation of Newark's black ghetto.

By Lawrence Stewart

[Lawrence Stewart has lived in the Newark ghetto for the past 25 years. He wrote this report while the rebellion was still going on.]

NEWARK — It is now 2 a.m. Monday morning. I was last on the streets 7 p.m. Sunday night. The street where we live is quiet now. But from time to time shots, like fire crackers, puncture the air; singly and sometimes in series. They seem to come mostly from Hawthorne Avenue and Clinton Place, a business area. I've moved the table at which I'm typing away from the window to the center of the room. My wife and son are in bed . . . asleep? I don't know.

"A City's Shame." That was the heading on a Newark News editorial. But black people aren't buying that line. Our racist governor managed to get one thing straight when he said it's like people laughing at a funeral. There's a feeling of elation at having struck back at the criminal, hypocritical power structure that has ground us down for so long.

Last Thursday night, without knowing it, I was about six blocks away from where it all started. A black cab driver was arrested over some trivial business of following too close behind a squad car. The police were seen to brutally beat him and drag him to the Fourth Precinct a few blocks away. Any number of people testified to this.

Some of the local "Negro leaders" appeared and attempted to calm the people who gathered at the station house. Most of them were from the big Hayes Project which is just across the street.

The "leaders" weren't successful and the people attacked the precinct with rocks and bottles and whatever else they could lay hands on. It was the climax of a long series of insanely brutal acts by the cops. The "riot" was on.

That night was bedlam. There was widespread burning of buildings owned by white businessmen.

Molotov cocktails were used. All kinds of stores were smashed to hell and were looted.

Snipers holed up in abandoned buildings and opened fire on the hated cops. In my neighborhood sirens screamed and the police cars were constantly on the move.

On Friday morning I drove as close to the center of the outbreak as I could get. At Belmont and Avon Avenues I pulled over behind a car with the trunk lid open. Two men were loading it with an assortment of goods from one of the ravaged stores. At first I thought the owner was selling things at a discount because of damage. But it soon became apparent the men were appropriating the goods. They were quite casual about it.

I got out and asked if they weren't worried about being arrested or shot at by the cops. They replied "F...the cops."

I stopped in at a tavern. The order for closing hadn't been made official yet and the place was crowded. The owner was selling whiskey like a Saturday night. He meant to make all he could before closing. Then too, he didn't know but what these same customers might wreck the place later on.

Of course everyone was discussing the riot. There was a real feeling of elation. They were making their presence as human beings felt by the "white bastards" who run things.

One fellow said to me: "Hell, they rob us every day we live and breathe."

A middle-aged woman said: "With all the Toms in soft political jobs and thousands of kids have nothing except to go to Vietnam and come back in boxes, what do you expect?" She added: "I don't approve of rioting, but what do you expect?"

What do you expect? She put her finger on it. The whites are deaf. How else can you make them hear?

Her friend chimed in: "I don't understand all this talk about 'looting.' They rob us every day.

They rob us on the rent! They rob us on food, on the job! They rob our kids of education! Everything! What in hell do they expect!"

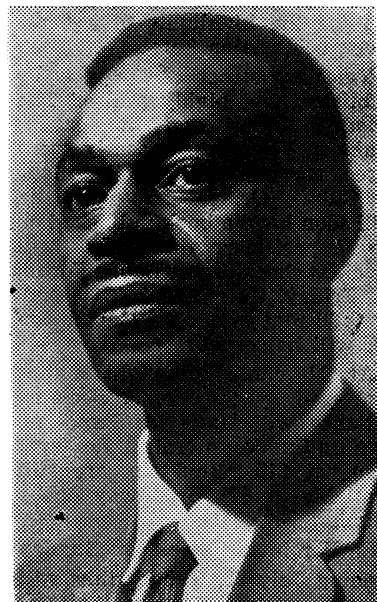
"They're worried about their pocketbooks," she said. "It's just too bad our people have to get shot and killed!"

Friday the National Guard moved in. It was a long night of hell. Automatic fire rent the air from all directions. People stayed under their beds, in bathtubs, cellars — any place where they thought they'd be safe from the wild, steady fire from the weapons of the clean-cut American boys from the suburbs upholding "law and order."

The volume of sniping increased. Also the "self-service" from the smashed store fronts. All black-owned business places had signs reading "soul brother" or "black owned." A lot of those had their windows smashed in by the gun butts of white guardsmen.

The so-called leaders are at least correct in their demand that the Guard get out. They're full of

(Continued on Page 5)



Lawrence Stewart

THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

As we go to press Congress has passed a special law requested by Johnson imposing compulsory arbitration on the railroad workers and barring them from striking until January 1, 1969. The action came swiftly on the heels of a walkout by shopmen who are fighting for wage raises to offset war-inflated prices.

Last January Johnson had invoked the Railway Labor Act to block a shopmen's strike for 60 days and two consecutive special measures were later enacted to extend the strike ban to June 19. Meantime Johnson submitted to Congress the compulsory arbitration bill which has just been enacted into law.

The Senate passed the Johnson bill weeks ago, but the House deleted the provision on compulsory arbitration and voted to extend the strike ban another 90 days. At that point the union officials announced they would voluntarily withhold strike action while the disputed measure went to a Senate-House conference.

Taking advantage of the no-strike pledge the Johnson administration proceeded to put new pressures on the unions to capitulate to a government dictated contract settlement. Meanwhile the railroad companies refused to make any serious responses to the unions' just demands. Instead the bosses kept calling for harsher strikebreaking action by the government.

When the shopmen finally began their walkout on July 16, the Washington politicians moved quickly to carry through the strikebreaking demanded by their capitalist masters. Once again it has been proven that when the chips are down labor can place no reliance in the capitalist parties.

As one union official put it, Congress has become "the nation's number one strikebreaking agency."

* * *

Another major strike involving 37,000 copper, lead and zinc miners, smelters and refiners has tied up 90 percent of the industry. These workers include former members of the Mine, Mill and

N.Y. 'Cuba Week' Will Feature Talk By Jose Yglesias

NEW YORK — A first-hand report on life in a Cuban village today by Jose Yglesias, Cuban films, a Cuban dinner and a bus trip to the Cuban Pavilion at Expo 67 will be the highlights of a Cuba Week celebration here.

Yglesias, author of the recently published and highly praised *The Goodbye Land* and the earlier *Wake in Ybor City*, recently spent three months in a small village in Cuba's Oriente Province and will soon have a book published on his experiences there. He will speak at the Militant Labor Forum on Friday, July 28 at 8:30 p.m. At 6:30 that evening a Cuban dinner will be served.

At 11 p.m. that night a bus chartered by the Young Socialist Alliance will leave for Expo, returning Sunday morning. Reservations, at \$15 round-trip, are still available at 873 Broadway or by phoning 982-6051.

Earlier in the week, on Sunday evening July 23, Cuban films will be shown at 8 p.m. at the Militant Labor Forum hall.

Smelter Workers Union, now a part of the United Steel Workers.

Eight major copper concerns are united in a fight against the union's two major demands: sufficient pay raises to wipe out the 6.4 percent increase in the cost of living since the last contract was signed in 1964; and an escalator clause, based on the Consumer's Price Index, to keep new wages abreast of the rising cost of living.

Despite claims of the industry to the contrary, union strategists figure the top four copper corporations are in good position to grant these demands. Kennecott Copper, Phelps-Dodge, American Smelting and Refining and Anaconda had earnings in 1966 at least 36 percent over the previous year, and the profits for the first quarter of 1967 rose at a similar rate. Despite Washington's pretended efforts to roll back price increases for copper in 1965 and 1966, prices did rise two cents a pound in January and are currently 25 percent above the 1964 level.

No concrete figures on hourly wage increase demands are available, but the union has already rejected an offer by Kennecott of 4 percent over three years.

Other key demands include a call for company-wide bargaining rather than plant-by-plant talks, elimination of wage differentials for the same jobs throughout the industry, increased pension benefits and protection against automation.

While the *New York Times* reports that "picketing has been orderly at most facilities," at Garfield, Utah, pickets prevented "supervisory personnel" from entering the plant. The pickets said these scabs were "industrial engineers" hired to break the strike. An "industrial engineer" is an up-town name given a plain old fashioned strikebreaker, better known to all workers as a hired scab.

Meanwhile negotiators are about as far apart as they can get. Despite huge stock piles held by both the company and its main customer, the government, the bosses hope to hold out long enough to get Johnson and a Taft-Hartley injunction into the act.

* * *

Last week the United Rubber Workers settled two of the five strikes against major rubber and tire manufacturers. Both settlements are tentative, pending ratification by the workers involved.

Both agreements are basically alike — about 43 cents per hour, across the board, over three years; increased supplementary unemployment benefits up to 80 percent of straight time wages; increased vacation schedules; and health-welfare and pension benefits.

Meanwhile the strike against Uniroyal, Goodyear and Firestone goes into its thirteenth week, with negotiations on-again-off-again, apparently getting nowhere. The union has run out of its strike fund and has twice borrowed money from the United Auto Workers. Strike benefits have been reduced from \$25 to \$15 per week.

* * *

A four-day, bloody strike at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., called by an independent union, the Peninsula Shipbuilders Assoc., over the company discipline of three workers for refusing to work overtime, has been settled victoriously. The strike was marked by a battle between police and pickets to stop would-be strikebreakers from entering the yards. This militant picket line was completely integrated as workers, black and white fought cops and finks, side by side.

—Marvel Scholl

Lindsay Presses Attack On N.Y. Welfare Union

By Howard Reed

NEW YORK, July 19 — In an attempt to break the work-in of the Social Service Employees Union, now in its fifth week, the Department of Welfare hired 235 new trainees this week. They were threatened with immediate removal from staff unless they went to the welfare centers and began working. Seventy percent of them refused to cross union picket lines, however, and issued a statement criticizing the city for involving them in this labor dispute, and jeopardizing their future relations with the city and with their co-workers who had been locked out of their welfare centers by the city.

During the course of the work-in, Lindsay has shown his union-busting colors very clearly. He dismissed a proposal made by former City Councilman Paul O'Dwyer for a fact-finding panel, without even dignifying it with a reply.

Herman Badillo, Bronx Borough president, publicly stated last week that the city should go to fact-finding on all issues, and talk with the SSEU. The city has refused to talk with the union since the work-in started. Badillo disclosed that Deputy Mayor Robert Sweet had asked him to keep quiet about the dispute, but Badillo felt it had

reached the stage where he could "not longer keep silent."

A group of concerned clergy, many of them in communities where services to clients have been seriously affected, called for a meeting between Judith Mage, SSEU president, and Lindsay. They felt that the dispute had reached such bitter proportions that outside intervention was needed in bringing the parties together. The city made it clear that they had no intention of coming to such a meeting, although the union officials were willing to participate.

According to Mrs. Mage, "the failure of Mayor Lindsay or his representative to appear before the committee of clergymen is a display of the most incredible arrogance. It is the arrogance of those who mistakenly believe they have absolute power."

In other developments, the union announced a donation of \$1,000 from the United Electrical Workers, and said that the Teamsters Union in New York had agreed to join the SSEU picket lines.

The work-in has maintained support among the caseworkers participating in the action. During the last week, the union has been massing picket lines outside of certain welfare centers where there have been scabs. These massing actions have been effective in

nearly every case in reducing the number of scabs.

A group of clients in Brooklyn, upset about the city's denial of services to them, have been fasting for the last week in a Brooklyn church.

A group of SSEU members has also been maintaining a vigil outside of city hall and Gracie Mansion where Mayor Lindsay lives. They have gone several days without sleep, and will remain on the vigil until the mayor meets with the union.

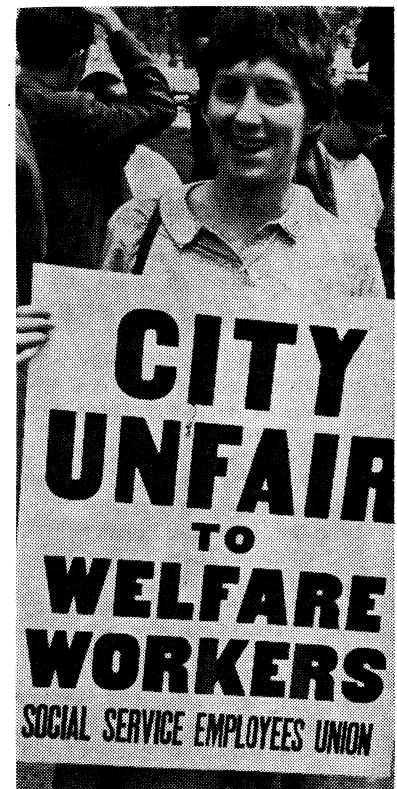


Photo by Harry Ring

UNDAUNTED. Victim of New York Welfare Department lock-out beams for cameraman.

Aug. 5 March Will Focus on Levy Defense

NEW YORK, July 18—The Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee and the New York Medical Committee to End the War in Vietnam announced plans today for an Aug. 5 "Hiroshima Day Demonstration to Support Dr. Levy."

The New York demonstration will tie together the international Aug. 6-9 protests against the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the defense of Capt. Howard B. Levy. Dr. Levy was court-martialed June 3 for refusing to violate international law and his medical ethics.

Levy refused to train Special Forces aidmen (medically-trained Green Berets) because they use medicine primarily for political and military purposes.

The demonstration will start with a walk down 5th Avenue from 90th St. to 72nd St. and culminate in a rally in Central Park. The march will be led by a contingent of doctors and nurses, followed by veterans of the Vietnam war and by other veterans.

Speakers at the rally will include Dave Dellinger; a prominent physician; a Vietnam veteran and others.

The themes of the New York rally will be: "No More Hiroshimas; No More Atrocities!"; "Protest Dr. Levy's Confinement; Demand that Dr. Howard Levy be Released on Bail Pending Appeal!" and "End the War in Vietnam — Bring Our Boys Home Alive!"

Socialist Fund

In Full and On Time!

By Marvel Scholl
Fund Director

This is the kind of windup fund campaign story that writes itself. As you can see from the scoreboard below, we went over the top! I call your special attention to The General — who actually is *Militant* readers — who tops the whole list. And point with pride to the two branches with the largest quotas, New York and Los Angeles, both of whom came in over the top. And that is hard to do when you assume large quotas.

The General received donations from M.W.S. of North Bend, Ore.; A.J.A. of Napa, Calif.; C.P.S. of Pittsburgh, Pa.; S.L.W. of Albany, N.Y. and a whopping \$50 from a friend in Minneapolis, Minn. (See letters page.) We thank each of these people.

Now that the Party Building Fund drive is over I wish to appeal to all *Militant* readers to remember that money is always needed, not just during fund drives. At the rate costs are mounting, every project planned by the Socialist Workers Party must be

carefully considered with the checkbook balance sometimes a deciding factor. Not that political opportunities are passed up because we "can't afford" them. A way is always found. But sometimes the political value of one project against another must be weighed. And no opportunity to reach the working class, black and white, must ever be lost. Because only when we have actually built a mass socialist party, with a Marxist program, can we begin to see a victory over capitalism in sight.

You who have not yet decided to throw your life in with the dedicated young people who make up our party can still make your contribution by sending in money as often as possible. To those others who have accepted our program but who have not yet committed yourself by joining, we make another appeal. Join the Socialist Workers Party and become an active fighter for a better world for everyone.

Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
The General	\$ 240	\$ 326	136
Newark	100	105	105
Boston	1,300	1,325	102
New York	5,800	5,916	102
Los Angeles	4,500	4,527	101
Allentown	135	135	100
Chicago	1,800	1,800	100
Cleveland	1,000	1,000	100
Denver	125	125	100
Detroit	1,400	1,400	100
Oakland	1,200	1,200	100
Philadelphia	500	500	100
San Francisco	1,200	1,200	100
St. Louis	100	100	100
San Diego	200	200	100
Seattle	200	200	100
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,200	1,200	100
Total through July 17	\$21,000	\$21,259	101

Guerrilla Gains in Vietnam Intensify LBJ's Difficulties

By Dick Roberts

JULY 19 — Washington is militarily deadlocked in Vietnam. It is even possible that U.S. troops are losing ground to the revolutionary forces.

This situation is being voiced with increasing concern by top military leaders and by prominent Democrats and Republicans. It is causing a new wave of criticism of Johnson's war policies; and it is deepening the bitterness and disillusion about the war among masses of Americans.

U.S. News and World Report, a magazine which closely reflects the viewpoint of the U.S. military in Saigon, describes the war in its July 17 issue:

"Gen. William C. Westmoreland assured Mr. McNamara on July 7 that the war 'is not a stalemate' — but the physical evidence argued against him. The initiative is now more on the Communist side. The U.S. effort has become largely a 'holding action'..."

"Says a senior U.S. officer: 'The situation is not as bad as in 1964-65 when we were moving from an advisory role to an active military role with troops in Vietnam. But the situation today is by no means as favorable as it was in 1966.'"

The Johnson administration's attempt to cover up the real facts about the war was the target of Democratic majority leader Mike Mansfield's widely publicized speech, July 11. "The fact is," Mansfield stated, "that reports of progress are strewn, like burned out tanks, all along the road which has led this nation ever more deeply into Vietnam..."

"It has been present, this promise of progress, as the casualties in our forces in dead and wounded have increased from less than 10 a year, to 10 a month, to 10 a week, to 10 a day, to 10 an hour of every hour of every day."

A less publicized but even more critical speech was delivered in the Senate a day earlier by New Jersey Republican Clifford Case.

"The attention of the public and of the critics has been diverted from the serious inadequacies and shortfalls in the administration's operations in Vietnam. These inadequacies and shortfalls are the direct responsibility of President Johnson.

"Unless they are corrected there is a grave danger that the whole effort in South Vietnam will collapse. Less than a month ago, Ward Just, a reporter for the Washington Post, ended a stint of

Teenybopper's View on Vietnam

The following letter appeared in the June 28 edition of the union publication, the Bay Area Painters News.

I am only 11 years old, yet I have developed an opinion on two problems. These are the war in Vietnam and the war on poverty here at home.

Perhaps I'm a young "hippie" at heart but these "hippies" have some way out ideas. Their ideas of love and sharing and nonviolence and especially their idea of peace are beautiful and very sensible.

If President Johnson would bring home our soldiers and quit all this killing and wasting money we could spend that money on decent homes and playgrounds for young people of OUR country. That would put some of our fathers to work and make us all happy.

With all this money we could also add a course to education entitled "How to Keep Out of Messes Like Vietnam." This course would be open to President Johnson and other persons who believe in destroying and not building.

By Pamela Jean King, Vallejo,
Daughter of Bill King, Local 4.

18 months in Vietnam with the following grim assessment:

"The war is not being won, and by any reasonable estimate, it is not going to be won in the foreseeable future. It may be unwinnable.'... Everything I saw during my recent visit to Southeast Asia... confirms the basic soundness of Ward Just's somber appraisal."

Ohio Democratic Senator Stephen Young declared July 13: "My mail now shows that the rank and file of American men and women are beginning to realize we are engaged in the wrong war in the wrong place, and that this is the most unpopular war our nation has engaged in at any time during the past 191 years. It has become a great American tragedy."

The deep unpopularity of the war coupled with military setbacks have combined to put Johnson in political hot water. On July 10, eight Republican congressmen offered a plan for step-by-step de-escalation of the war. The following day, Republican presidential aspirant Romney called for a rein on bombing.

"Some Romney backers," the New York Times stated, "have consistently argued that the most profitable Vietnam position, from the viewpoint of pure domestic politics, is one slightly to the left of President Johnson, calling more vigorously for peace without suggesting withdrawal."

And it is the political hot water that explains the not-so-convincing truce between Johnson and his Vietnam generals. The reflex action for a military that is losing battles is to call for reinforce-

ments. This is what Westmoreland has been doing ever since he took over in Vietnam.

The fact that Johnson was able to persuade Westmoreland to tone down his complaints reflects the Democratic Party's anxieties about next year's elections. It will be enough trouble for Johnson to justify his Vietnam record to date, without having the added problem of explaining 200,000 reinforcements for a war he claims to be winning.

2 of Fort Hood 3 Win Reductions in Prison Sentences

The prison sentences of two of the three soldiers from Fort Hood Texas, jailed last September for their refusal to go to Vietnam, were reduced from five to three years. Pfc. James Johnson and Pvt. David Samas won the sentence reductions June 27 as a result of an appeal brought before a three-judge military panel at Bailey's Crossroads, Va., June 23.

The third soldier of the "Fort Hood Three," Pvt. Dennis Mora, had been given a three-year sentence originally. Mora, Johnson and Samas began serving their long prison terms after their courts-martial at Fort Dix, Sept. 6-10. The three heroic antiwar fighters were transferred to Fort Leavenworth prison, Nov. 8.

Attorney Stanley Faulkner and Capt. Paul V. Melodia argued the appeal at Bailey's Crossroads. During the trial, pickets outside the court carried signs calling attention to other military attacks on the rights of soldiers, including the court-martial of Capt. Levy and the harassment of Pfc. Howard Petrick. They demanded freedom for Muhammad Ali.

THE MILITANT

Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN

Managing Editor: BARRY SHEPPARD Business Manager: KAROLYN KERRY
Published weekly, except during July and August when published biweekly, by The Militant Publishing Ass'n., 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003. Phone 533-6414. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. Subscription: domestic, \$3 a year; Canada and Latin America, \$3.50; other foreign, \$4.50. By first class mail: domestic and Canada, \$8.50, all other countries, \$14.00. Air printed matter: domestic and Canada, \$11.50; Latin America, \$23.00; Europe, \$27.00; Africa, Australia, Asia (including USSR), \$32.00. Write for sealed air postage rates. Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent The Militant's views. These are expressed in editorials.

Vol. 31 - No. 28



Monday, July 24, 1967

The Newark Rebellion

The intensity and breadth of the Newark rebellion made it a momentous event in the struggle for Afro-American freedom. The revolt in Newark was second in size only to Watts. In Watts there were 34 deaths and it took 14,000 national guardsmen to put down the community. In Newark 26 are reported dead so far, and more than 5,000 guardsmen were moved in. Over half the city constituted the area of rebellion which had to be pacified by the occupation army of troops and cops.

The uprisings which have recently convulsed urban centers show that increasing numbers of black people see open revolt as their only means of resistance. The conservative black leaders, who are being rejected along with the old methods of struggle, are painfully aware of this. All during the spring and fall they have been warning the white ruling class that if sizeable concessions are not made quickly, the result will be increased violence.

Even while condemning the Newark "riot," Roy Wilkins pointed out at the NAACP convention last week that it is difficult to tell people not to rebel when, "you petition, you visit, you call upon, you wire, you telegraph, you confer, you write . . . and you get nothing."

During the Newark revolt, a number of commentators bemoaned the difficulty of "fighting a war on two fronts" — in Vietnam and in the ghettos at home. After most of the rebellions there has been grand talk about changing conditions, and a few jobs are usually doled out — but no serious measures are taken to effectively tackle the problems of unemployment, police brutality, inferior housing and schools, which the rebellions are directed against. The escalated budget for the Vietnam war leaves less and less for concessions at home.

The most ominous aspect of the reaction of the ruling class to the Newark revolt was the continual featuring of the inflammatory racist statements by New Jersey's Gov. Hughes on radio and TV. Hughes not only brushed aside consideration of the conditions which provoked the revolt, but even insisted that the uprising was not caused by injustices against black people! In one incredible interview he flatly asserted that "There is no civil rights problem in Newark . . . these people are criminals." Over and over he referred to the black residents as "criminals." He contended that the existence of police brutality was "99 percent myth" and asserted that the cops, not black people, needed protection from brutality!

Gov. Hughes is a liberal Democrat. So is Mayor Addonizio of Newark. His response was not quite so rabid as the Governor's. He piously claimed that "tremendous progress has been made under my administration." This self-induced blindness to reality, coupled with racism of these New Jersey officials, has marked the reactions to the ghetto uprising from both liberal and conservative Democratic and Republican politicians across the country.

A white supremacist outlook helps them rationalize the oppression of black people so that schools can teach their children that the 18th century "looters" at the Boston Tea Party were heroes, while the 20th century residents of the Newark ghetto who have even greater grievances are "criminals." In the thinking of such men, only certain whites are permitted to have the natural human response of revolting against oppression. Black people are supposed to wait patiently for whatever tokens the white benefactors deign to hand out.

The black people who make up over 50 percent of the population of Newark have the potential political power to take over the administration of the city. What they need is a unified organization which does not rely on deals with white liberal mayors and Democratic governors, an organization based on those who have already shown their willingness to wage an independent fight in the streets and on the rooftops.

The Newark rebellion and its outcome have demonstrated more than anything else the urgent necessity of organizing black political power to accomplish the aims of the ghetto rebels.

Fight Continues to Free Debray

The Bolivian dictatorship of General Barrientos continues to hold French journalist Régis Debray for court-martial proceedings in spite of world pressure for Debray's release. According to a July 12 dispatch, Barrientos declared:

"Debray was captured during an armed action. He is an individual who came to Bolivia to practice his theories and lead an adventurous life. He is one of those responsible for our misfortune and the death of humble people."

The influential Paris daily *Le Monde* commented on Barrientos' charge July 12:

"It is astonishing that President Barrientos can affirm that Régis Debray was 'captured during an armed action.' Actually, according to Bolivian authorities themselves, the young French academic was arrested April 20 at Muyupampa, in the province of Santa Cruz, by the police of the DIC (Department of Criminal Investigation).

"The young man, accompanied by two other journalists, Roth and Fructuoso, was in civilian clothes and not armed. It is necessary once again to deplore the rigorous secrecy with which the examination of this affair has been surrounded by Bolivian military authorities, who have not yet advanced a single concrete proof of Régis Debray's guilt."

Debray's defense will be based on the fact that he went to Bolivia as a writer to study the guerrillas in action. Francois Maspero, Debray's publisher, who was going to testify in his defense, was expelled from Bolivia July 8.

New Edition

THE I.W.W.

By James P. Cannon

35 cents

MERIT PUBLISHERS

5 East 3rd St.
New York, N.Y. 10003

Socialist Directory

BOSTON. Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 307, Boston, Mass. 02139.

CHICAGO. Socialist Workers Party and bookstore, 302 South Canal St., Room 204, Chicago, Ill. 60606. WE 9-5044.

CLEVELAND. Eugene V. Debs Hall, 2nd floor west, 9801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44106. Telephone: 791-1669. Militant Forum meets every Sunday night at 7:30.

DENVER. Militant Labor Forum. P.O. Box 2649, Denver, Colo. 80201.

DETROIT. Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Mich. 48201. Temple 1-6135. Friday Night Socialist Forum held weekly at 8 p.m.

LOS ANGELES. Socialist Workers Party, 1703 East Fourth St., L.A., Calif. 90033. AN 9-4963 or WE 5-9238. Open 1 to 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

MINNEAPOLIS. Socialist Workers Party and Labor Book Store, 704 Hennepin

Ave., Hall 240, Minn., Minn. 55403. Federal 2-7781. Open 1 to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

NEWARK. Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, New Jersey 07101.

NEW YORK CITY. Militant Labor Forum, 873 Broadway (at 18th St.), N.Y., N.Y. 10003. 982-6051.

OAKLAND-BERKELEY. Socialist Workers Party and Pioneer Bookstore, 2003 Milvia, Berkeley, Calif. 94704. Phone: 848-3992. Open 2 to 7 p.m. Monday thru Friday; Saturday 12 to 5 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA. Militant Labor Forum: P.O. Box 8412, Phila., Pa. 19101.

ST. LOUIS. Phone EVEgreen 9-2895. Ask for Dick Clarke.

SAN FRANCISCO. Militant Labor Forum, 1733 Waller, S.F., Calif. 94117. 752-1790. Socialist books and pamphlets available.

SEATTLE. Socialist Workers Party, LA 2-4325. 5257 University Way, Seattle, Wash. 98108.

Report from Cuba on Plans For Latin Solidarity Parley

By Ross Dowson

HAVANA, Cuba — Everywhere, on the outskirts and in the city, signs and declarations continue to spring up hailing OLAS and proclaiming the necessity for armed struggle. A massive sign stretches right across the top of the entrance to the Habana Libre Hotel. Along the bottom portion is a version of that famous photograph portraying Fidel and his comrades, their guns raised in triumph high in the air. Across the top a great number of hands stretch down to grasp the guns, and spelled out along its length is the slogan of the Second Declaration of Havana: "It is the duty of revolutionists to make the revolution."

All the guests are being moved out of the Habana Libre for it is the site of the first conference of the Organization of Latin American Solidarity (OLAS). The delegates will be soon arriving for the sessions which begin July 28 and extend to August 5.

OLAS came out of the Tricontinental conference that met in Havana in January 1966. It was formed by the delegates of the 26 Latin American groups which attended the Tricontinental, as exclusively Latin American, and completely independent of the Tricontinental.

Revolutionary Duty

There was considerable doubt, because of the widely disparate forces involved, that the Tricontinental would or could apply the main line of the declaration that it adopted. In its summons to the coming conference OLAS declares its "duty to carry out the (Tricontinental) resolution which proclaimed the right of the peoples to face the violence of imperialism and reaction with revolutionary violence."

The statement issued by the OLAS organizational committee on Feb. 15 of this year commits it to "especially the peoples waging armed struggle." The summons to the conference clearly declares as its aim "not to hold just another formal gathering to express our collective discontent, but rather this time to face the global strategy of the enemy with a bold strategy of the peoples."

Che Guevara outlined such a strategy in his recent letter to the Tricontinental which has received worldwide attention. Che characterized the war in Vietnam as the center of confrontation between the colonial sectors and American imperialism. Protesting the failure of the Soviet and Chinese leaderships to unite in effective support of the Vietnamese people whom he praised for their valor and stoicism, he called for more Vietnams in Latin America — a coordination of armed struggles that will "make the repressive actions of Yankee imperialism more



Photo by Ross Dowson

PREPARATIONS. Huge sign goes up in front of Habana Libre Hotel greeting delegates to conference of Organization of Latin American Solidarity scheduled to convene there July 28.

difficult and help their own cause."

Che scored the indigenous bourgeoisies of Latin America as having lost all capacity to oppose imperialism — and as constituting only a source of supplies for it. "No other revolution can be made; it's either a socialist revolution or a caricature of revolution."

Earlier, Fidel, in his notable March 13 speech, scored those forces in Latin America who advance the line of class collaboration and peaceful coexistence with the native bourgeoisies, and even the military oligarchies. He singled out on that occasion the leadership of the Venezuelan Communist Party and publicly aligned himself with the dissident guerrilla leader Douglas Bravo.

The delegates to OLAS will find not only the Cuban leadership firmly behind the armed struggle, but the Cuban people too. Everywhere there are signs of all kinds,

sizes, and shapes, calling for the armed struggle. Che's portrait is everywhere — even more prevalent than Fidel's. It was into this atmosphere that the Soviet prime minister stepped, fresh from his tribute to the UN and U.S. President Johnson. Kosygin received a cool reception here. The press gave the barest minimum coverage to the visit.

There are rumors here that certain Communist parties, probably the Venezuelan and Columbian, are attempting to form a bloc against the conference. But if the rumors are true the bloc would appear to have been broken. The Uruguayan, Argentinian and Chilean CP's are now reported as coming.

The Cuban leadership is firmly committed. Whatever the outcome, this OLAS conference will mark an important turning point in the alignment of revolutionary forces on the Latin American continent.

Cops Watch Marines Attack Peace Advocates in Houston

HOUSTON, Texas — Over 200 marine reservists attacked 40 anti-war marchers here when they attempted to join a "support our boys" pro-war march. Members of the Houston Committee to End the War in Vietnam, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Students for a Democratic Society participated in the anti-war contingent on July 9. They marched under a banner which read "Support Our Boys in Vietnam — Bring Them Home."

Immediately upon joining the parade lineup, the peace advocates were assailed by hecklers, many carrying John Birch signs and Confederate flags. The parade captains then decided to isolate the group from the rest of the marchers. The peace group agreed to this.

Then, a marine ordered a company of battle-clad marines, members of the Marine Reserve, to assemble in front of the peace demonstrators to prevent them from marching. There were no police around.

As soon as the entire pro-war parade had gone past the peace marchers — with marines still holding them back — a marine is reported to have yelled, "The fuzz are gone. Let's get 'em." The en-

tire company turned and attacked. As many as a dozen marines jumped on each man, especially on the Negroes, kicking and thumping them on their heads and bodies. Most of the demonstrators fought back and put several marines out of action.

When the fighting began to die down, eight police officers arrived and made token efforts to separate the already-bloodied combatants.

The Black Panther Party

Speech by John Hulett — Interview with Stokely Carmichael — Report from Lowndes County

25 cents

Merit Publisher
5 East Third St.
New York, N.Y. 10003

Newark: The

By Joe Carroll

NEWARK — As in most large cities, the black population here has been steadily increasing. Large numbers of black people came to Newark to fill jobs opened to them during World War II after mechanization had eliminated the need for many farm hands in the South. With the closing of war industries (Crucible Steel, Kearny Shipyard, etc.), the return of soldiers to their jobs, the moving of some industries to the South, employment took a sudden turn downward for the black community which has never since been overcome.

Unemployment

Today the black population of Newark is around 60 percent, over a quarter million people. Unemployment or underemployment among the black people of Newark runs to 16 percent. The figure for black youth is more than twice as high. Of those unemployed, more than 50 percent are on relief with its starvation allowance. The lack of work has created a feeling of hopelessness, hatred and indifference to their fate among many.

Federal action to alleviate unemployment and poverty has amounted to next to nothing. Federal funds to Newark have gone mainly into the pockets of slumlords who sold their worthless, rat-infested houses to be torn down and replaced with high-rise apartments (people call them penitentiaries). The ghettos were reinforced rather than eliminated, because of the policy of rebuilding in the "blighted areas."

Antipoverty Program

The federal antipoverty program is completely inadequate, serving to provide jobs for political lackeys and to buy off a few militants. The job training programs are only aimed to relieve the pressure of the "hot summer months." Two thousand jobs promised Newark youths by July 1 failed to materialize and are only now being made available.

As the population of Newark became increasingly black, changes for the worse took place in education. School classrooms and facilities became overcrowded to the point of necessitating split sessions. The quality of education dropped to the point where black



NEWARK, U.S.A. Members of National Guard discharge function of protecting private property. This indicates that they arrived a bit late.

children (73 percent of school enrollment) are two years behind the prevailing average for primary schools.

Sixty percent of black high school students become dropouts. Only five percent enter college.

Meanwhile the teaching staff, the board of education and school administrators remain predominantly white. A fight by black people for quality education and fair representation on the board of education and administrative posts required sit-ins and militant action this past month before minor concessions were gained (one more black member was added to the board, making it three out of nine, and some minor posts were given

... Black Artists to D

(Continued from Page 1)
McCrae are also serious.

Jones has been active in his block association in an attempt to get better recreation facilities for the people of Stirling Street. There is no swimming pool in the immediate neighborhood, so the Spirit House was presenting a series of plays and poetry readings to raise money for a pool in the backyard of the Spirit House. Mr. Jones, like thousands of other citizens of Newark, is opposed to many of the policies of Mayor Addonizio. Particularly, the proposed medical center which would dislocate hundreds of the city's residents.

Further, there has been recent conflict in the city over the proposed appointment of a white city councilman to a post on the Board of Education. Newark's population is over fifty percent Afro-American, but the city has refused to promote a qualified Negro to the post.

Mayor Addonizio's action, in this and previous conflicts between the city administration and the black population, has only increased the frustration and the community's sense of powerlessness.

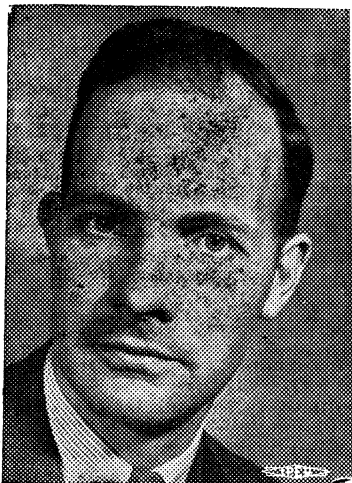
Furthermore, according to recent statistics, there are about 1,600 men on Newark's police force;

only a small percentage of these are Negroes.

It has been known for quite some time that there is a great deal of tension between the city police and the community. Therefore, the rebellion in Newark must be seen against the background of the conditions which produced it. LeRoi Jones and his friends have been active in efforts to educate the people of Newark with respect to their human rights; the police undoubtedly were aware of Jones' activities — hence their vicious attack on him.

We of the Afro-American artistic community feel that the city administration is responsible for the violence. All evidence seems to indicate that the administration was very cold to the legitimate demands of the community. Jones is being singled out for his opposition to the city administration. He is being attacked because he is outspoken — an easy mark for the city government. As writers, playwrights, and musicians, we stand behind Jones' right to express himself as a free individual.

We hold this position even though many of us may not fully agree with him. However, we understand that the first steps towards the erection of a Hitlerian form of government is destruction



EDITOR. Ross Dowson is editor of Workers Vanguard, a Canadian socialist paper.

The Background

... Report on the Rebellion



Photo by Randy Abbott

Members of National Guard occupation force searching private property. Debris on street a bit late.

defeated in 1965. City officials promised that charges of brutality would be turned over to the local FBI!

The final straw that touched off the revolt was the recent arrest of 10 black youth who were beaten while they were handcuffed, and the beating of a black cab driver in a police station in the heart of the ghetto.

The city administration, the local center of political power, is white dominated. Out of nine councilmen only two are black. Attempts by the black community to gain political power have been derailed by the Democratic and Republican machines.

Black Organizations

The organizations of black people are small and weak. The needs of the masses are so many and costly that only a dedicated leadership willing to persevere in their struggle can unite the people. Such is not the case with the present leadership, which hesitates to approach the masses or embark on serious struggles to win major demands.

CORE and the NAACP have few members. They are accepted in the City Chambers, listened to, but their requests are seldom acted on.

SDS has sent in some youth to work in the neighborhoods. The police have on many occasions harassed them. The SDS project has been somewhat derailed by its decision to work with the anti-poverty program instead of being its severest critics.

Firebombing

A group called the Black Liberation Center has been supported by SNCC but has not been able to make much headway. Its headquarters were firebombed last month.

All the above facts add up to a people living in deprivation, without adequate leadership or organization. Anger and frustration build in a quarter million people year after year with no resolution until finally there is an explosion in the streets. The Newark rebellion gives the lie to those smug apologists for this racist system who claim that oppressed black people like it that way and will never stand up to change it.

to Defend LeRoi Jones

of the freedom of the artist. The Newark police know Jones, Wynn, and McCrae; and given the racial attitudes of the police and the general air of tension, the police simply attacked them on sight.

We understand the frustration of the city police but that is still no excuse for the wanton attack on one of our fellow artists simply for expressing opinions which are unpopular with the establishment. Finally, we believe the arrest of LeRoi Jones, one of America's most important writers, Obie Award Winner, Whitney Fellow, and Guggenheim fellow portends a more serious decay of American morality; it portends a final breakdown of the spiritual fiber of

the nation; and it could possibly portend a general reign of terror against militant artists throughout the entire United States.

Therefore, we submit the following demands to the city officials of Newark:

- 1) The immediate release of LeRoi Jones and his colleagues, so that they can obtain medical attention.
- 2) The complete dropping of charges and/or the reduction of the excessive bails which are another means of intimidating the accused.
- 3) Respects for the rights of artists and intellectuals who express opinions held unpopular by the established government.

Signed: Ad Hoc Committee of Afro-American Artists and Writers. Committee Members: Lebert Bethune, poet-writer; William Branch, playwright; John Henrik Clarke, associate editor of *Freedomways*; Lonnie Elder, playwright; Rosa Guy, novelist; Robert Hooks, actor; John Killens, novelist; Woodie King, playwright; Mya Make, singer-actress; Chuck Moore, public relations consultant; Larry Neal, poet-writer; Charles Russell, writer, editor of *Onyx Magazine*; A. B. Spellman, poet, music critic; Barbara Ann Teer, actress; Douglas Turner Ward, playwright.

(Continued from Page 1)
Klan and Birchite elements. Driving around the city I saw just two black guardsmen.

Meanwhile the Mayor and Governor have been busy saying it was all the fault of "criminals," "hoodlums," "black insurrectionists who hate America."

At the beginning some of the Mayor's people said the whole thing was started by Stokely Carmichael, who they insisted was in the city. Later he was reported to be in London, England. But this doesn't dampen their efforts to find scapegoats — "outside agitators." Now they're reporting "carloads of Negroes" arriving with guns from New York, Detroit, Philadelphia, everywhere.

Addonizio has insulated himself with a coterie of self-seeking Negro politicians who do what they're told. Saturday they and the preachers were out with leaflets and loudspeakers urging the people to "cool it" and shake the hands of the cops and guardsmen in the spirit of true Christian charity, to help restore "peace" and "order."

Negro-Owned Business

But as of Sunday most people showed little confidence in them. Damned few accepted their leaflets.

Some of the Negro-owned businesses got it too. On Clinton Avenue, above Bergen Street, there is a real estate office which used to have as part of its window display a beautiful white model house of dollhouse size. Until recently, one of the names on the window of that office was of the woman who was Addonizio's secretary when he was a congressman. Now she's in charge of the City Welfare Department. That nice real-estate office was smashed.

I remarked to someone that I was surprised that it would happen to a colored-owned place. He said: "I ain't." Someone else said: "Those niggers down in City Hall think they're better than us. They've been taking us for years."

Practically everyone could see this thing coming. But when it

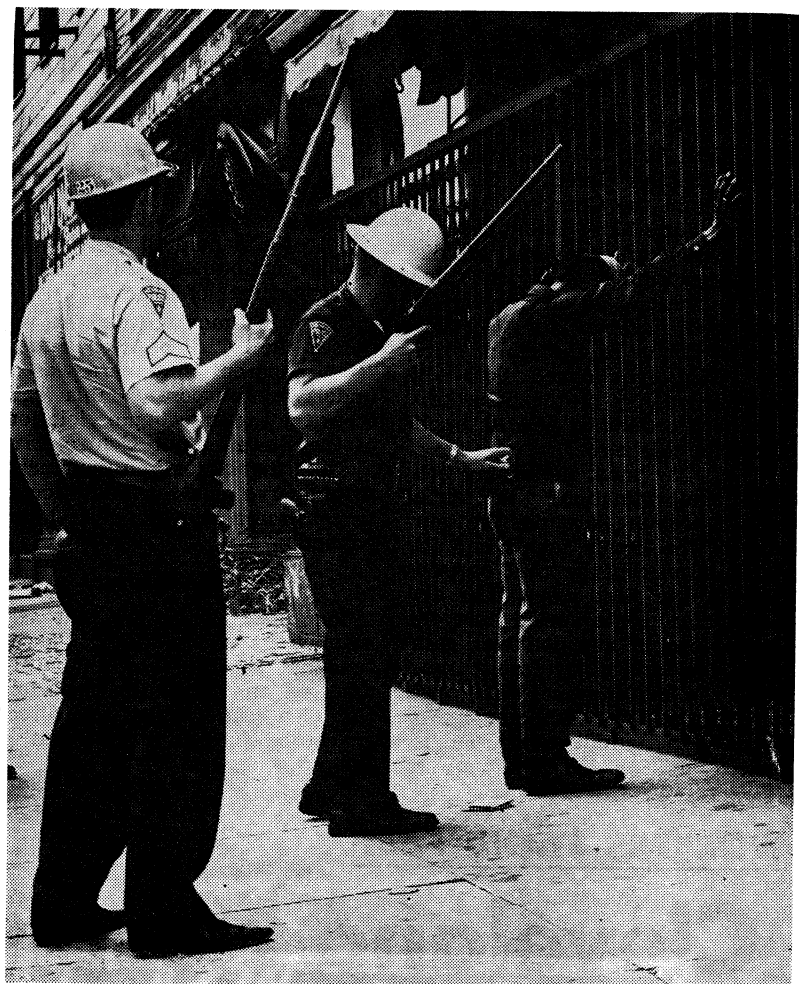


Photo by Randy Abbott

STOP AND FRISK. Newark cops search ghetto resident during outbreak. Always quick to stop "suspicious" people, the cops felt even more free to trample on people's rights during outbreak.

came no one could believe it, that it was really happening. And people reacted in ways you couldn't expect.

One fellow I know called me up. He was a charter member of CORE but dropped out because it was too "conservative." He was always talking about Black Power, Black Action, direct action with gun in hand. When he called up he told me the people are "only hurting themselves."

On the other hand people who you would think of as completely brainwashed — who you would expect to consider direct action and riots as "self-defeating" have been showing reactions that would do credit to Marxists.

Sunday morning I walked down to the corner of Alpine Street and Elizabeth Avenue where a group of people were talking about the latest happenings. A couple of guardsmen were posted there. A late model Cadillac came down the street with some Uncle Tom preacher blasting through a loudspeaker against opponents of peace and Christianity. A fellow said, "He's right. Rioting don't get you no place." A couple of people nodded wisely in agreement. The speaker was putting it on for the benefit of the guardsmen.

But one little guy couldn't take it, even that way. He glanced at the soldier boys and said: "It's not a matter of whether you're for or against rioting. Hell, who wants to get shot by a bunch of peckerwoods!"

He glanced at the guardsmen again and went on: "God damn it, what else can we do! We've prayed, preached and protested long enough. It ain't done no good. And finks like that Tom in the Caddy help them. If there's any snipers around, I hope they get him too!"

Black people have been delivered into the hands of landlords and leeches. There is cruelty, degradation and death. The responsibility for Newark and all the other Newarks rests squarely on White America.

3,000 Los Angeles Pickets In Protest on Police Attack

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES — Nearly 3,000 angry marchers completely surrounded the Los Angeles Police Headquarters July 8 to protest the savage attack by the police on the June 23 antiwar demonstration at the Century Plaza Hotel.

Twenty thousand peace partisans had gathered at the hotel where President Johnson had come to be honored at a Democratic Party dinner. Suddenly the police attacked the demonstrators. Unknown hundreds were bruised and bloodied by police billy clubs. Fifty-one were jailed.

The protest marchers at police headquarters were mostly tense and silent as they registered their anger with their signs in front of the big glass police building, and then stretched around the block as their ranks swelled. Most of them were veterans of June 23, who were horrified by the police hate they experienced or witnessed that day.

A young man with a steel army helmet protecting his head marched at police headquarters with the sign, "Close Ranks Against the Cops."

Other signs said, "Stop Police Brutality," and "Bring the Troops Home Now." A number of signs said, "I was A Dupe of the Democratic Party." (Supporters of the Democratic Party learned a sharp lesson at Century Plaza. Around 8,000 "Dissident Democrats" signed a newspaper advertisement pro-

testing Johnson's Vietnam policies.)

The police-protest picket line was sponsored by the Spring Mobilization Committee, the Angry Artists, the June 23 Movement, and 15 key individuals, including Irving Sarnoff of the Peace Action Council.

The protest marchers made the following demands:

"Charges against those arrested at the June 23 demonstration be dropped. Medical expenses of those injured are to be fully paid by the city. Those responsible for the decisions that led to the police attack and those who carried them out are to be condemned. Brutal attacks against the black community, the Mexican-American community, and the antiwar movement must be stopped.

"We recognize that escalation of violence in Los Angeles is related to the escalation of violence in Vietnam and we demand an immediate end to United States involvement in that country."

Prof. Donald Kalish, a spokesman for the antiwar movement, told newsmen at the protest march, "The police are supposed to be for society! They are paid to protect citizens, not beat them! I am absolutely convinced that if those 20,000 people had gone to the Century Plaza to cheer Johnson they would not have been beaten because they stopped in front of the hotel."

HUGO BLANCO Must Not Die

By

Andre Gunder Frank

(Text of address to solidarity meeting in Canada by the noted Latin-American expert.)

30 cents

Order from

MERIT PUBLISHERS
5 East 3rd St.
New York, N. Y. 10003

Malcolm X The Man and His Ideas

By
George Breitman

25 cents

MERIT PUBLISHERS
5 East Third St.,
New York, N. Y. 10003

Newark: The Background

... Report

By Joe Carroll

NEWARK — As in most large cities, the black population here has been steadily increasing. Large numbers of black people came to Newark to fill jobs opened to them during World War II after mechanization had eliminated the need for many farm hands in the South. With the closing of war industries (Crucible Steel, Kearny Shipyard, etc.), the return of soldiers to their jobs, the moving of some industries to the South, employment took a sudden turn downward for the black community which has never since been overcome.

Unemployment

Today the black population of Newark is around 60 percent, over a quarter million people. Unemployment or underemployment among the black people of Newark runs to 16 percent. The figure for black youth is more than twice as high. Of those unemployed, more than 50 percent are on relief with its starvation allowance. The lack of work has created a feeling of hopelessness, hatred and indifference to their fate among many.

Federal action to alleviate unemployment and poverty has amounted to next to nothing. Federal funds to Newark have gone mainly into the pockets of slumlords who sold their worthless, rat-infested houses to be torn down and replaced with high-rise apartments (people call them penitentiaries). The ghettos were reinforced rather than eliminated, because of the policy of rebuilding in the "blighted areas."

Antipoverty Program

The federal antipoverty program is completely inadequate, serving to provide jobs for political lackeys and to buy off a few militants. The job training programs are only aimed to relieve the pressure of the "hot summer months." Two thousand jobs promised Newark youths by July 1 failed to materialize and are only now being made available.

As the population of Newark became increasingly black, changes for the worse took place in education. School classrooms and facilities became overcrowded to the point of necessitating split sessions. The quality of education dropped to the point where black

children (73 percent of school enrollment) are two years behind the prevailing average for primary schools.

Sixty percent of black high school students become dropouts. Only five percent enter college.

Meanwhile the teaching staff, the board of education and school administrators remain predominantly white. A fight by black people for quality education and fair representation on the board of education and administrative posts required sit-ins and militant action this past month before minor concessions were gained (one more black member was added to the board, making it three out of nine, and some minor posts were given

to black teachers).

All this was topped this month by the attempt of Mayor Addonizio to place a white politician, who had only a high school education, as secretary of the board of education. A black man with a college degree who had the recommendation of the black community for the post was turned down.

The police force of Newark is still predominantly white. Twenty-five percent of the force are black but there are no blacks in the higher echelons. There are more than 25 captains on the force. Not one of them is black.

A movement to combat police brutality and frameups by creating a civilian review board was

defeated in 1965. City officials promised that charges of brutality would be turned over to the local FBI!

The final straw that touched off the revolt was the recent arrest of 10 black youth who were beaten while they were handcuffed, and the beating of a black cab driver in a police station in the heart of the ghetto.

The city administration, the local center of political power, is white dominated. Out of nine councilmen only two are black. Attempts by the black community to gain political power have been derailed by the Democratic and Republican machines.

Black Organizations

The organizations of black people are small and weak. The needs of the masses are so many and costly that only a dedicated leadership willing to persevere in their struggle can unite the people. Such is not the case with the present leadership, which hesitates to approach the masses or embark on serious struggles to win major demands.

CORE and the NAACP have few members. They are accepted in the City Chambers, listened to, but their requests are seldom acted on.

SDS has sent in some youth to work in the neighborhoods. The police have on many occasions harassed them. The SDS project has been somewhat derailed by its decision to work with the anti-poverty program instead of being its severest critics.

Firebombing

A group called the Black Liberation Center has been supported by SNCC but has not been able to make much headway. Its headquarters were firebombed last month.

All the above facts add up to a people living in deprivation, without adequate leadership or organization. Anger and frustration build in a quarter million people year after year with no resolution until finally there is an explosion in the streets. The Newark rebellion gives the lie to those smug apologists for this racist system who claim that oppressed black people like it that way and will never stand up to change it.

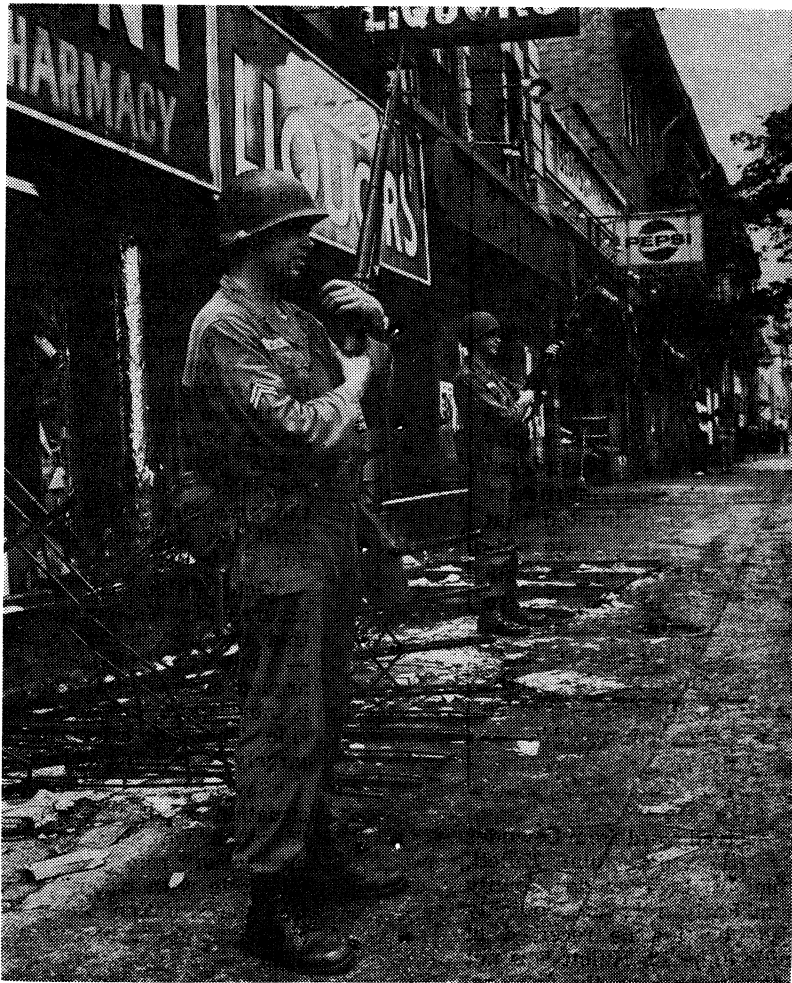


Photo by Randy Abbott

NEWARK, U.S.A. Members of National Guard occupation force discharge function of protecting private property. Debris on street indicates that they arrived a bit late.

... Black Artists to Defend LeRoi Jones

(Continued from Page 1)

McCrae are also serious. Jones has been active in his block association in an attempt to get better recreation facilities for the people of Stirling Street. There is no swimming pool in the immediate neighborhood, so the Spirit House was presenting a series of plays and poetry readings to raise money for a pool in the backyard of the Spirit House. Mr. Jones, like thousands of other citizens of Newark, is opposed to many of the policies of Mayor Addonizio. Particularly, the proposed medical center which would dislocate hundreds of the city's residents.

Further, there has been recent conflict in the city over the proposed appointment of a white city councilman to a post on the Board of Education. Newark's population is over fifty percent Afro-American, but the city has refused to promote a qualified Negro to the post.

Mayor Addonizio's action, in this and previous conflicts between the city administration and the black population, has only increased the frustration and the community's sense of powerlessness.

Furthermore, according to recent statistics, there are about 1,600 men on Newark's police force;

only a small percentage of these are Negroes.

It has been known for quite some time that there is a great deal of tension between the city police and the community. Therefore, the rebellion in Newark must be seen against the background of the conditions which produced it. LeRoi Jones and his friends have been active in efforts to educate the people of Newark with respect to their human rights; the police undoubtedly were aware of Jones' activities — hence their vicious attack on him.

We of the Afro-American artistic community feel that the city administration is responsible for the violence. All evidence seems to indicate that the administration was very cold to the legitimate demands of the community. Jones is being singled out for his opposition to the city administration. He is being attacked because he is outspoken — an easy mark for the city government. As writers, playwrights, and musicians, we stand behind Jones' right to express himself as a free individual.

We hold this position even though many of us may not fully agree with him. However, we understand that the first steps towards the erection of a Hitlerian form of government is destruction

of the freedom of the artist. The Newark police know Jones, Wynn, and McCrae; and given the racial attitudes of the police and the general air of tension, the police simply attacked them on sight.

We understand the frustration of the city police but that is still no excuse for the wanton attack on one of our fellow artists simply for expressing opinions which are unpopular with the establishment. Finally, we believe the arrest of LeRoi Jones, one of America's most important writers, Obie Award Winner, Whitney Fellow, and Guggenheim fellow portends a more serious decay of American morality; it portends a final breakdown of the spiritual fiber of

the nation; and it could possibly portend a general reign of terror against militant artists throughout the entire United States.

Therefore, we submit the following demands to the city officials of Newark:

- 1) The immediate release of LeRoi Jones and his colleagues, so that they can obtain medical attention.
- 2) The complete dropping of charges and/or the reduction of the excessive bails which are another means of intimidating the accused.
- 3) Respects for the rights of artists and intellectuals who express opinions held unpopular by the established government.

Signed: Ad Hoc Committee of Afro-American Artists and Writers. Committee Members: Lebert Bethune, poet-writer; William Branch, playwright; John Henrik Clarke, associate editor of *Freedomways*; Lonnie Elder, playwright; Rosa Guy, novelist; Robert Hooks, actor; John Killens, novelist; Woodie King, playwright; Mya Make, singer-actress; Chuck Moore, public relations consultant; Larry Neal, poet-writer; Charles Russell, writer, editor of *Onyx Magazine*; A. B. Spellman, poet, music critic; Barbara Ann Teer, actress; Douglas Turner Ward, playwright.

Malcolm X
The Man and
His Ideas

By
George Breitman

25 cents

MERIT PUBLISHERS
 5 East Third St.,
 New York, N. Y. 10003

(Continued from Page 1)

Klan and Birchite elements. Driving around the city I saw just two black guardsmen.

Meanwhile the Mayor and Governor have been busy saying it was all the fault of "criminals," "hoodlums," "black insurrectionists who hate America."

At the beginning some of the Mayor's people said the whole thing was started by Stokely Carmichael, who they insisted was in the city. Later he was reported to be in London, England. But this doesn't dampen their efforts to find scapegoats — "outside agitators." Now they're reporting "carloads of Negroes" arriving with guns from New York, Detroit, Philadelphia, everywhere.

Addonizio has insulated himself with a coterie of self-seeking Negro politicians who do what they're told. Saturday they and the preachers were out with leaflets and loudspeakers urging the people to "cool it" and shake the hands of the cops and guardsmen in the spirit of true Christian charity, to help restore "peace" and "order."

Negro-Owned Business

But as of Sunday most people showed little confidence in them. Damned few accepted their leaflets.

Some of the Negro-owned businesses got it too. On Clinton Avenue, above Bergen Street, there is a real estate office which used to have as part of its window display a beautiful white model house of dollhouse size. Until recently, one of the names on the window of that office was of the woman who was Addonizio's secretary when he was a congressman. Now she's in charge of the City Welfare Department. That nice real-estate office was smashed.

I remarked to someone that I was surprised that it would happen to a colored-owned place. He said: "I ain't." Someone else said: "Those niggers down in City Hall think they're better than us. They've been taking us for years."

Practically everyone could see this thing coming. But when it

3,000 Los Angeles In Protest on Po

By Della F

LOS ANGELES — Nearly 3,000 angry marchers completely surrounded the Los Angeles Police Headquarters July 8 to protest the savage attack by the police on the June 23 antiwar demonstration at the Century Plaza Hotel.

Twenty thousand peace partisans had gathered at the hotel where President Johnson had come to be honored at a Democratic Party dinner. Suddenly the police attacked the demonstrators. Unknown hundreds were bruised and bloodied by police billy clubs. Fifty-one were jailed.

The protest marchers at police headquarters were mostly tense and silent as they registered their anger with their signs in front of the big glass police building, and then stretched around the block as their ranks swelled. Most of them were veterans of June 23, who were horrified by the police hate they experienced or witnessed that day.

A young man with a steel army helmet protecting his head marched at police headquarters with the sign, "Close Ranks Against the Cops."

Other signs said, "Stop Police Brutality," and "Bring the Troops Home Now." A number of signs said, "I was A Dupe of the Democratic Party." (Supporters of the Democratic Party learned a sharp lesson at Century Plaza. Around 8,000 "Dissident Democrats" signed a newspaper advertisement pro-

Ohio ACLU Enters Appeal For Debs Hall Defendants

By Jean Simon

CLEVELAND — The American Civil Liberties Union of Ohio intervened in the Court of Appeals hearing June 28 of the appeals of eight defendants convicted of "disorderly assembly" in a police and liquor agents raid at Eugene V. Debs Hall here on Nov. 14, 1965.

In a friend of the court brief, the ACLU challenged both the constitutionality of the disorderly assembly ordinance and its application in this case.

"... The most disturbing constitutional violation," the brief noted, "centers around the purpose of the liquor agents and the police in making the 'raid' on Debs Hall in the first place. The evidence is uncontroverted that the assemblage in question was gathered for a strictly social purpose... a buffet-dinner party as a benefit for *The Militant* newspaper, an admittedly socialist publication. As the testimony of

every single person who attended the party testified, it was orderly and quiet... and attended by supporters of *The Militant*. In this regard it was like countless similar social affairs held throughout the city as undoubtedly attended by every member of this court."

Citing testimony of defense witnesses, the ACLU brief continued: "It is apparent that there was an underlying purpose to this 'raid' other than to investigate violations of the State Liquor Control laws... and that a 'raid' on their party would serve as a convenient cover to confiscate known political propaganda."

Demands Reversal

The brief concluded that "the manner in which all of the defendants herein were unlawfully arrested and tried for the violation of a crime, which was directly caused by the harassment of the state liquor agents and the

Cleveland Police... constituted a fragrant disregard of appellants' constitutional rights. As a consequence of this abuse... this court should reverse the convictions of all defendants-appellants, not only to vindicate their rights, but also to remind the city of Cleveland that respect for the constitutional safeguards guaranteed all persons shall not be sacrificed to ex parte justice in the name of expediency."

Pending the decision of the Court of Appeals in the disorderly assembly case, a charge of assault and battery on a police officer was dismissed against one of the defendants, Edward Durden, in municipal court on July 6. A similar charge had previously been dismissed against two of the other defendants, Robert Leonard and John McCann. The conviction of a fourth defendant, James Russell, has been appealed to the Court of Common Pleas.

The Black Struggle Harlem Group Holds Rally on Mideast

"The other side" of the Arab-Israel conflict was presented at a rally in Harlem July 15. Rap Brown, chairman of SNCC, was one of the many speakers. In addition to the Mideast crisis, many speakers focused on the Newark rebellion which was going on at the time of the meeting.

* * *

The multi-million dollar state office building planned for 7th Ave. and 125th Street in Harlem will displace one of Harlem's oldest and most valuable institutions — Mr. Michaux's National Memorial Bookstore. Michaux's features books on Afro-American history, African history, Afro-American culture and the struggle for black freedom. Mr. Michaux told *The Militant* that he's still fighting to keep the bookstore right where it is.

* * *

Conversations with black youth have convinced Rev. Shuttlesworth, a long time leader in the nonviolent movement, that more black people see "rioting" as the only way to make gains. Rev. Shuttlesworth was formerly a leader in the Birmingham movement and is now a minister in Cincinnati.

In describing those involved in the recent Cincinnati rebellion Shuttlesworth said that, "Some of them are well-educated. And a lot of people who aren't out there rioting with them think that maybe the rioting will do some good and get them better housing and more jobs."

Pointing to a recreational area which is planned for the ghetto he said, "A lot of people think they got that because of rioting... I think they are right. Non-violence didn't get it."

* * *

At a recent Senate hearing on unemployment, manpower and poverty, Senator Eastland denied the testimony of a team of physicians that there is mass hunger in Mississippi. In response, one of the doctors said, "I invite Senator Eastland and Senator Stennis to come with me to the vast farmlands of the Delta. I will show them the children with the shriveled arms and swollen bellies, their hunger and pain."

* * *

Saxophonist John Coltrane died July 17 of a liver infection in a Huntington Long Island hospital. Coltrane was one of the most talented of the modern jazz musicians. He was only 40 years old.

Study of Cops Shows 'Pathological Hostility'

"The ghetto atmosphere was illuminated last week in a study prepared for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement. In a survey of three cities — Chicago, Washington and Boston — the study found that four out of every five white policemen working in Negro neighborhoods have prejudiced attitudes towards Negroes.

"The report estimated that 45 percent of the white police (and surprisingly, nearly ten percent of the Negro police) showed near pathological hostility: 'These scum aren't people...' 'We ought to gas these niggers—they're ruining the country.'" — *Time*, July 7.

We received word from Lowndes County Ala. that John Hulett, chairman of the Lowndes County Freedom Party, recovered quickly after the beating he received in Prattville June 13. Hulett was not as seriously hurt as the first reports from Prattville indicated, although two others were very badly beaten at the time. Hulett was hit in the face with a rifle butt by a policeman.

* * *

Rev. Clarence Crowther, an Anglican Bishop who was recently expelled from South Africa, predicted that South Africa "will be the next to blow" after Vietnam. He said that when war breaks out the United States will be on the wrong side because of heavy investments there.

U.S. investments in South Africa are greater than in any other African nation and are increasing steadily.

* * *

A spray-can-shaped weapon emitting a chemical which can render a person helpless has been issued as standard equipment to police in San Fernando, Calif. According to Police Chief Owens it will replace the nightstick and in some cases the pistol, and will be carried in holsters attached to each policeman's belt.

—Elizabeth Barnes

WORKERS STAND FAST

Cleveland Hospital Strike

By Barbara Gregorich

CLEVELAND — As the strike of the nonprofessional employes at St. Luke's Hospital goes into its third month, more than 400 of the original 511 strikers are still out. They are asking for union recognition, better working conditions, job security, an end to discrimination in hiring, and higher wages.

Wages at St. Luke's for the non-professional employes are less than \$2 an hour. Many women have been working there for 30 years and still do not make \$3,000 a year. When the strikers went out, wages for nurse's assistants were \$1.73 an hour. (After the strikers went out, the hospital raised the wages "as much as" 25¢ an hour.)

In an interview, one woman picket said that no matter how much the cost of living went up each year, the hospital raised hourly wages only 1 or 2¢. Many employes must work 11 days straight before they get a day off.

Better working conditions is another of the demands of the strikers. Nurses' aides, for example, are sent into isolation rooms without being given face masks or shots of any sort — they are not even told what the patient has.

They have to take blood pressure but they have not been trained for it. They have to run errands, nurse patients, and do many other things that their classification does not call for. One

woman said: "It's not just money we want — we work around sickness and don't get shots to protect ourselves — we have to pay our own doctors — they don't pay for anything."

Employees said that they have to pay for everything they get — lunches, medicine, uniforms, and so on. They do not have insurance; when they get sick, the hospital makes them go to their own doctor, whom they must pay. One striker said that she broke her leg while at work, had to pay for her own doctor, was out of work for two months, and when it came time for her yearly raise, the hospital delayed it for two months.

Job Security

Job security was another demand that the strikers were making. They said that the hospital would not give promotions. If a worker was in housekeeping and wanted to become an aide, she had to quit and apply again. Moreover, the hospital hired supervisors off the street and made the workers train them. The strikers, who are for the most part black, said that the hospital tries to keep them down as low as possible and that it always hires white women as supervisors.

The strikers said they were fighting for a union because they "don't want to be pushed around" when they go back in. They said the union will keep the hospital "from taking our raises back." It

will also be a way of dealing directly with the grievances of the workers — formerly grievances had to go through many channels before they were heard. The strikers are seeking affiliation with Local 47, Building Service Employees.

Thus far the hospital is refusing to recognize the union. It is hiring new people every day as scab labor. It is even refusing to treat some of the strikers who also happen to be patients at the hospital. It has promised extra pay to those employes who did not go out on strike.

The morale of the strikers is still very high. They have received donations and help from local unions, churches, and civil rights groups. They said they will stay out until they win.

Twin Cities Slate March, Rally for Hiroshima Day

MINNEAPOLIS — A Peace March and Rally will be held here Aug. 5 to commemorate the atomic bombing of Hiroshima by the United States. The march will begin at 10:30 a.m. at the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota and end at Loring Park.

A mass rally will be held at 7:30 that evening in Mayo Auditorium on the university campus in Minneapolis. Speakers will include Leroy Wollins of the Chicago Veterans for Peace; David Thorstad of the Paris Secretariat of the International War Crimes Tribunal; Arthur Sternberg, Minneapolis attorney; and Steve Stewart, chairman of the Twin Cities High School Mobilization.

The events were announced by David Bage, co-chairman of the sponsoring Ad Hoc Committee for the Aug. 5 Day of Protest, a group formed with the support and cooperation of local peace organizations.

Does your local library have a subscription to THE MILITANT? If not, why not suggest that they obtain one. Librarians are often pleased to have patrons call their attention to publications that they should have available.



Photo by Della Rossa

PROTEST. Picket line at Los Angeles Police Headquarters protests unprovoked attack on June 23 demonstration at hotel where Johnson was guest of honor. See story page 5.

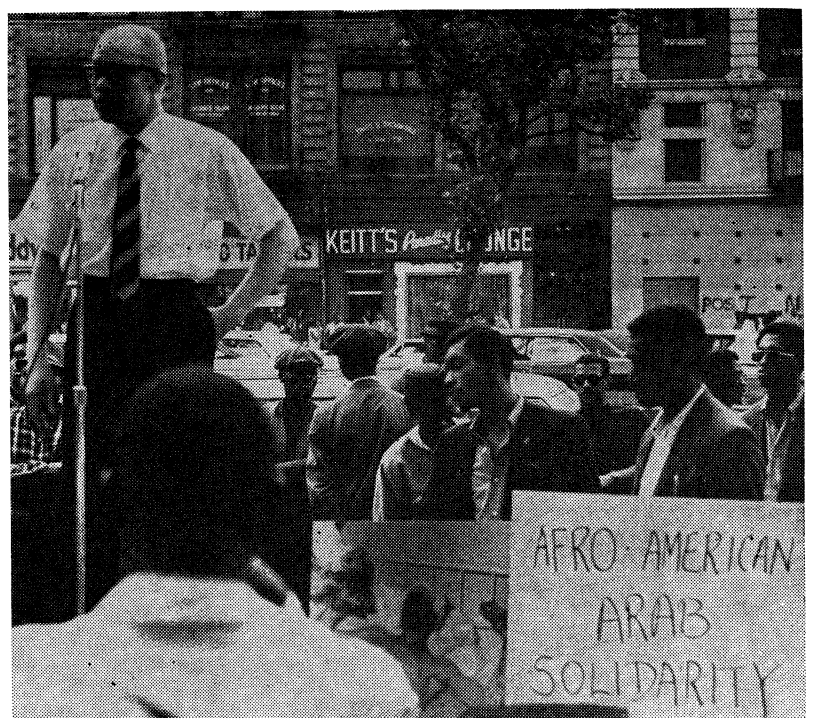


Photo by Robert Vernon

FOR ARAB REVOLUTION. Clifton DeBerry, 1964 Socialist Workers presidential nominee, addresses united rally held by Harlem Committee against Imperialism. Rally was held in front of Michaux's National Memorial Bookstore at 125th St. and 7th Ave. Behind sign is Paul Boutelle of SWP who presided at rally.

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.]

N.Y. Welfare Workers

New York, N.Y.
The strike of the Social Service Employees Union caseworkers has caused great hardship among welfare recipients. This aspect of the strike has been largely ignored by the news media, and the city claims that the Welfare Department is functioning normally. Mayor Lindsay seems to have settled down to outwait the caseworkers, but the problems of the welfare clients cannot be ignored completely.

At the Gramercy Welfare Center last week, there were over 200 clients waiting to see a worker at 3 o'clock. Some regular caseworkers were at their desks, but a large part of the work was being handled by trainees, young workers from other civil service training offices, and other "volunteers."

Although most regular checks are going out as usual, there is great difficulty in obtaining special funds or help with problems. It is impossible to get clothing allotments or other special grants at this time. At the center, there were several mothers trying to get the allotment provided for camp clothes so that their children can go to a camp this summer.

The Gramercy Center was handling only emergency cases, and clients were dissuaded from trying to see a worker unless it was a vital problem. Some recipients faced eviction proceedings because of delays and confusion over their rent. There were many people just discharged from hospitals who were seeking immediate help from welfare. In most cases, the client had to return to the center for several days before his case could be settled. In the meantime, he could get emergency funds (usually \$1 a day).

In spite of their suffering, most of the welfare clients sympathized with the striking caseworkers. Many were well-informed about

the issues involved in the strike and felt that the caseworkers' struggle is also on behalf of the recipients. They supported the strike, and wished the workers success.

Since the clients are so deeply involved in this strike, it is surprising that they have not taken a more active part in it. There are several welfare client's organizations in New York, and they could mobilize support behind the SSEU. They could picket, protest, and demand that the Mayor begin negotiations immediately.

One highly effective tactic would be to get as many recipients as possible to go to the center's each day and ask for service for various problems. This would be perfectly legal and peaceful and would bring out the truth about the hardship caused by the strike and the city would have to try to reach a speedy settlement.

Yvonne Groseil

Getting Acquainted

Knoxville, Tenn.
It was my privilege to read an excerpt from an article by Harry Ring in the Opinion column of the *National Guardian*. I was very favorably impressed and would like a sample copy of *The Militant*.

I take the *National Guardian* and *The Worker* but am very disappointed in the content of *The Worker*. When my subscription expires I don't intend to renew it.

I've never been a member of the CPUSA but read their literature. How can the Soviet Union have the gall to extend credits to reactionary dictatorships in Latin America?

Please send me a brochure of your literature along with the sample copy of *The Militant*.

R. Q.

One-Sided on Mideast?

Cleveland, Ohio
Militant writers Peter Buch and Les Evans have made it quite clear that certain (if not all) Israeli policies have done much to earn their disfavor. These writers have not, however, made it clear what the Arab nations have done to win their favor.

Is it the fact that some of the reactionary Arab governments have shown more interest in oil profits and armaments than in their hungry millions? Is it Nasser's use of napalm and poison gas in his imperialist war in Yemen? Is it the Arab's preaching of genocide against the children of fascist death camps? Is it because the Arab nations have turned thousands of Jews into refugees by expelling them from their homes in Arab lands? Is it due to the Arab acceptance of large sums of American money and armaments? Or is it because the Arabs, like the Jews, have been for centuries the victims of foreign domination?

Until Mr. Buch and Mr. Evans devote themselves to such questions they have earned the charge of holding what Stan Kohls ("Letters from Our Readers," July 10) calls "an unbalanced and non-objective view" which is unworthy of true revolutionaries.

R. Goldy

Likes Mideast Articles

Minneapolis, Minn.
Thanks for your recent articles on Israeli politics. Enclosed is a contribution of \$50. Use it as you see fit.

A Supporter

Israel's Use of Napalm

San Francisco, Calif.
Permit me to express my indignation about the reported massive use of napalm by Israeli forces in the recent campaign.

I am no friend of Israel, the Bible faiths, or Marxism—though I must admit that the latter may

be "what the doctor ordered" for underdeveloped countries, in view of the imperialist incubus and its unwillingness to let go (just as they're unwilling to treat Negroes like human beings, in this country) — but it was a relief to note that what Israel accomplished, at least it accomplished without using poison gas or napalm.

Now, this news, which I am sure the Establishment would have "managed" to suppress if it could.

Our doves-turned-hawks insist that the Mideast situation is not to be compared with Vietnam; but — and this is the sticking point — napalm is napalm, no matter where it's used, especially in this case on noncombatants and when not used in retaliation.

How ghoulish and obscene the "war humor" that swept the U.S. appears, in the light of these and similar disclosures!

The common denominator underlying both conflicts is the white man's (including the white liberal's) imperialist racism (Judeo-Christianity's ultima ratio), the same racism that seems to motivate all that "nonproliferation" talk — as if to say, only white men should be allowed to have atomic and hydrogen bombs (i.e., belong to the "nuclear club").

Abraham Glicksman

Expo and Pop Art

New York, N.Y.
Melissa Singler's rejoinder to Doug Jenness' attack on Pop Art at Expo 67 is to be applauded. Mr. Jenness' attitude that a canvas filled with "USA" is simply garish or "capitalist realism" does seem to miss the social commentary upon this society's ugliness con-

Thought for the Week

"A study of casualty lists since Jan. 1 shows that while more South Vietnamese soldiers than Americans were killed in the first weeks of the year, the situation has been reversed . . . In the opinion of analysts in Saigon, the statistics demonstrate a continued tendency on the part of South Vietnamese commanders to avoid battle wherever possible . . ." — The July 18 *New York Times*.

tained in an ugly or garish canvas. However, I believe it is not too much to hope for an artistic movement to rise (certainly not by dictum) which does more than mirror ugliness; since Pop Art at the same time expresses the ugliness, conditions us to it and comments upon it. Might it not be possible to shed some light upon the sources of squalor, mindless design, wasteful, profitmaking architecture, and the people who thrive on it?

This hope rests upon some precedents: for example, German Expressionism — Max Ernst, George Grosz, et al. Or, an artistic school might arise (and may very well be on the way — if Rivers and Peter Weiss are any sign) which echoes the revolutionary creativeness of Gustave Courbet who not only contributed to the birth of French Impressionism but who also participated in the Paris Commune of 1871. I endorse Miss Singler's appreciation of the Pop artists and yet feel that if they cannot produce beauty, they might produce some more meaningful ugliness — thus, I see some justice in Mr. Jenness' attitude. But I unqualifiedly endorse Miss Singler's "Hands Off Art."

Further on Expo 67, the U.S. pavilion may look like a balloon, as Doug Jenness says, but it has

features which even balloon-haters might find fascinating. I speak now only of the pavilion itself, and not the exhibits. According to the designer's claim (I have no other word for it) this very sizeable and yet very serviceable structure weighs but 800 pounds and cost very little to build. It is a prototype expression of Buckminster Fuller's design concept — "do much with little." The ideas of Fuller, who designed the U.S. geodesic dome pavilion, fly in the face of the capitalist system: these ideas which have been proven in working models and prototypes aim at solving the physical problems of our environment so fundamentally that they could not possibly be implemented under capitalism (and the designer implies as much).

To create a pastiche out of the above two comments: Expo 67 seems to present us with a representative congelation of art and technology at its present stage in a capitalist world — where not only a new technology is trying to be born but where the social system which could rest upon that technique also shows its head in the distorted but hopeful forms of the Soviet and Cuban revolutions.

Expo also seems to be a good place to picket.

A. F.

It Was Reported in the Press

Turn-On, Army Style — According to John Bilby of the Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner*, the chemical in STP, the ultra-potent new psychedelic drug, was developed as an incapacitating agent by the Army's chemical warfare division.

On Consignment — On the eve of the Mideast crisis the West German government shipped 20,000 gas masks to Israel. With the success of the Israeli blitz, the masks weren't used and the Germans obligingly agreed to take them back, with Israel paying only carrying charges. According to a June 30 Reuters dispatch, the Bonn regime said it had made the gas masks available "for purely humanitarian purposes." Meanwhile another noted humanitarian, Barry Goldwater, declared: "Israel should not give up one inch of the territory she was forced to take from the Arabs."

Deadly Logic — In our last issue we reported that burial of showman Billy Rose had been delayed for some months because of a dispute over how much should be spent for his mausoleum. This later reminded us of the story of two elderly gentlemen at their club. First Elderly Gentleman: "So sorry, old boy. Heard you buried your wife." Second Elderly Gentleman: "Yes. Had to. Dead, you know."

On Top of Everything Else — Air pollution is changing the weather and, given the right combination of atmospheric conditions, could bring on another ice age, according to Dr. James Lodge, a federal researcher. A more likely variant, he said, is "a substantial number of years without any summer" in cities across the northern U.S.

The Sane Society — Americans spend more than one billion dollars a year on their dogs, reports the *Detroit News*, including \$150

million for such items as contact lenses, dentures, hearing aids, motorizing goggles, fur-trimmed bikinis and perfume.

Health Conscious — A cigarette smaller than standard size will be marketed by the Marvel Company. A spokesman pointed out with steel-trap logic that since the mid-get Marvel would be smaller than other cigarettes it would contain fewer harmful ingredients. He didn't indicate if there would be an increased charge for this added service.

Changing Times — Robert Vaughan of "The Man from UNCLE" told the *Saturday Review* of the changed response to his activity against the Vietnam war. "At first, you know, I used

to get a lot of hate mail. 'You traitorous bastard' — that sort of thing . . . But lately the change has been amazing. Now what I call my political fan mail runs 100 to 1 in favor of my stand — and that one isn't from a fan."

Camper — A Miami television station charged that the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission had built a three-bedroom "fishing camp" for the head of the commission. The commissioner, W. T. McBroom, replied that his agency had merely provided personnel for the project and that material had been donated by "friends of the commission." He said the charges originated with "disgruntled employees."

—Harry Ring

Weekly Calendar

The rate for advertising in this column is 40 cents a line. Display ads are \$2 a column inch. There is a ten percent discount for regular advertisers. Advertising must reach us by the Monday prior to the date of publication.

BERKELEY

BOLIVIA: GORILLAS AND GUERRILLAS. Speaker: Robert Langston, U.S. Latin American Justice Committee. Plus special Latin American guest speakers. Fri., July 28, 8 p.m. Iran House, 2516 Durant St., (Near Tele.) Donation, 25 cents. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

LOS ANGELES

THE CASE OF THE LATIN AMERICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS. Speaker: Robert Langston, U.S. Latin American Justice Committee. Fri., Aug. 4, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. 4th St. Contrib. \$1, students 35 cents. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

NEW YORK

LIFE IN CUBA TODAY — A First Hand Account by JOSE YGLESIAS, author of *Wake in Ybor City* and *Goodbye Land*, and currently writing a book based on his observations and interviews while living in a remote Cuban village. Fri., July 28, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway at 18th St. Contrib. \$1. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN, literary critic, author and lecturer, will speak on **SATIRE IN THE THEATER — FROM PINS & NEEDLES TO MACBETH.** Fri., Aug. 4, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway at 18th St. Contrib. 1. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

FOR NEW READERS

If you are a new reader and would like to get better acquainted, you may obtain a special four-month introductory subscription by sending this blank and \$1 to

THE MILITANT

873 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10003

Name _____
Street _____ Zip _____
City _____ State _____

PLPers in Hooligan Attack On Socialist Campaigners

SAN FRANCISCO — Members of the San Francisco Socialist Campaign Committee, the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance were physically attacked here by supporters of the Progressive Labor Party while distributing campaign literature.

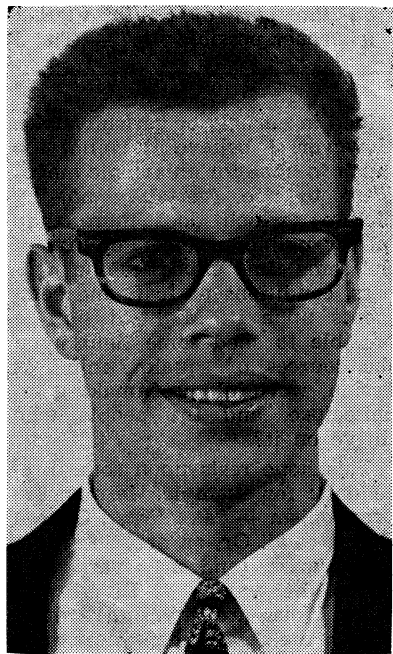
The attack occurred on Saturday, July 15, at a street demonstration on the corner of 22nd and Mission. According to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the rally had been called by the Mission Tenants Union.

Eight socialist campaigners, including Robert Davis, candidate for mayor, sought to distribute literature at the rally but were attacked by some 20 supporters of the Progressive Labor Party.

In an open letter to the Progressive Labor Party, Davis said that when he and the others approached the rally they were told that if they tried to distribute the literature they would be physically removed and it would be confiscated.

Davis then contacted Robert Himmel, local SWP chairman, and asked him to come to the rally to get some clarification from leaders of the PLP on what appeared to be a blatant attempt to suppress his rights.

When Himmel arrived a short time later, he approached a leading PLPer, Dennis Mosgofian, in



Robert Davis

an effort to work out what was hoped to have been a misunderstanding. Himmel was told by Mosgofian that Davis had lied about the threats and nobody would be interfered with.

"But," Davis recounts in his open letter to the PLP, "when we attempted to distribute our leaflets we were attacked, knocked to the ground and beaten by about 20 supporters of PLP."

Davis also stated: "The Progressive Labor Party claims to be advocating socialism. Is this claim supported by beating up candidates

running on an antiwar, pro-socialist platform? What kind of conduct is this? What kind of respect for civil liberties is this, from a group advocating socialism? Socialists should be in the forefront of the fight for free speech!

"No one in the radical movement gains from such conduct," Davis said. "Radicals should unite in defending free speech for all. It is a scandal when socialists have to defend their rights to free speech against 'socialists' who proclaim their socialism by using goon squad tactics to trample on that right.

"In the past," he pointed out, "the YSA and the SWP have fought every effort by the bourgeois state and the right wing to abridge democratic rights. We have fought all attacks, whether they were directed against us, the Communist Party, PLP, or anyone else. We will continue to do so in the future."

Davis added: "We fought during the 30s when the Stalinist Communist Party tried to use its superior numbers and influence to smash radical opponents through the use of violence. Do you of PLP believe you can resurrect the methods of Stalin?"

The socialist mayoralty nominee concluded: "We trust that the national leadership of the PLP rejects such attacks as both unworthy and unworkable. We trust that you will take disciplinary action against those of your members who were involved in this scandalous attack. We trust that a public apology will be forthcoming."

S.F. Ticket Gives Stand on Newark

SAN FRANCISCO — Socialist candidates Robert Davis and Clyde Cumming declared their unconditional support for the black people who were under police attack in Newark. It wasn't the black people of the ghetto who were responsible for violence, they said, it was the police acting at the behest of the city and state administration. This fact was underlined they said by one simple statistic. Of the 26 people reported killed, all but two were black.

Mrs. Cumming, candidate for Board of Supervisors, said: "The San Francisco black community stands in the shadow of police repression similar to that which was waged against the black people of Newark." She called on San Franciscans to pledge support of the efforts of all black people to defend themselves.

Robert Davis, candidate for mayor, said: "Gov. Hughes of New Jersey said the problem in Newark was caused by 'criminal elements' in the black community. The real criminals are the police who, through their constant brutality, provoked the black people of Newark."



Clyde Cumming

Berkeley Movement Sets Drive for Referendum

By Roger Filene

BERKELEY — The Campus Mobilization Committee, Berkeley branch of the Student Mobilization Committee, announced the beginning of a campaign to get a Vietnam war referendum on the ballot in Berkeley.

Announcement of the referendum plan was made at a Campus Mobilization Committee sponsored press conference and rally on the steps of Sproul Hall July 14, by Peter Camejo, of the Socialist Workers Party, and Prof. J. B. Neilands of the Community for New Politics and delegate to the War Crimes Tribunal. They spoke in front of a banner which said "Let the People Vote on Vietnam." Nearly a thousand students were present and many signed the petition or took petitions to circulate.

Dearborn Referendum

The referendum in Berkeley will be worded similarly to the Dearborn, Mich., referendum in which 41 percent voted for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

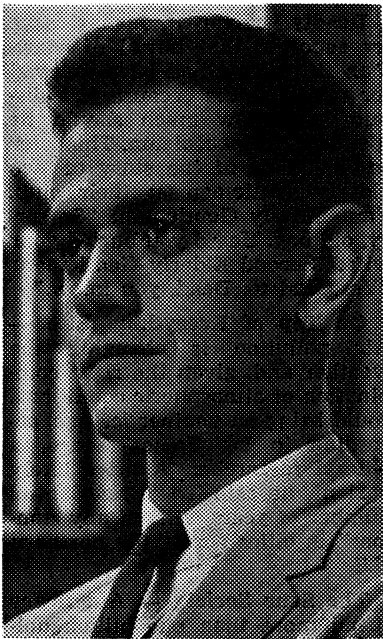
The petition is worded as follows: "The people of the City of Berkeley do resolve as follows: that there be an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam so that the Vietnamese people can settle their own problems."

Five thousand signatures are needed to get this proposition on the ballot in a special election. The Campus Mobilization Committee has until January 23, 1968 to get the necessary signatures but it is likely that they will be obtained by the end of the summer.

Earlier in the year, the Berkeley City Council had expressed in-

terest in a referendum when they were approached by members of the then existing Referendum Committee. They backed down however and eventually substituted a private informal survey of voter attitudes sent out from Congressman Cohelan's office.

Very few Berkeley voters even bothered to answer the survey but of those that did, 70 percent were more "dovish" than the administration. The Campus Mobilization Committee feels that an informal poll which is binding on no one is no substitute for the ballot and that is why they are now circulating the referendum petition.



Peter Camejo



Photo by Finer

PETITIONER. Linda Morse of New York Peace Parade Committee and Student Mobilization Committee gathering signatures to put antiwar referendum on New York ballot.

Unionists to Circulate N.Y. Antiwar Petition

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK — The petition drive to put an antiwar referendum on the New York ballot was given an added boost when the Peace Action Committee of District 65, AFL-CIO, voted to set up a table in the union headquarters to obtain signatures on the petition.

The petitions are sponsored by the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, a broad coalition of antiwar forces. The petition is being circulated to place a proposition on the municipal ballot next Nov. 7 to give voters the opportunity to register their stand in favor of "an immediate end to U.S. intervention in Vietnam and withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Vietnam." To obtain a place on the ballot the petition must be signed by a minimum of 50,000 qualified voters. The Parade Committee plans to secure many more than that.

Will Petition in Shops

The District 65 Peace Action Committee will set up its petition table in the busy first-floor dues payment office. In addition, members will be encouraged to circulate petitions in their shops and among relatives, friends and neighbors.

Also, the New York Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has sent out petitions to its mailing list, requesting that they be circulated.

Petitioners report an excellent response to the antiwar proposition. The petitions are being circulated in virtually every area of the city and signatures are obtained with equal ease in all of them. Last Saturday, a scheduled "Hit-the-Beach" petition effort at Brighton Beach had to be cancelled because of bad weather. This was rescheduled for Sat., July 22, 1 p.m. at Brighton Beach Bay 2 boardwalk.

The previous Saturday some 300 petitioners went out from the Parade Committee office and from local community groups and rolled up 10,000 signatures in a single day.

Petitioning and clerical work is

organized daily from the Parade Committee office at 17 East 17th St. (Phone 255-1075).

In addition petitioning is being carried on from a number of local offices of various community-based organizations. The locations for the various boroughs may be obtained from the Parade Committee office.

NYU Students Hear Talk by Vietnam Vet

By Melissa Singler

NEW YORK — Students at New York University heard a Vietnam veteran speak out against the war July 5. Jan Crumb, who was in the Army in Vietnam in 1963-64 said that an unexpected number of ex-GIs are joining the new organization Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

Three antiwar films were shown at the meeting. Crumb commented afterward that "in Vietnam you can't escape from the war by turning off the film."

He pointed to the value of mass mobilizations such as April 15 for "shaking up the administration."

The NYU CEWV announced that the meeting had been scheduled during the summer session due to increased antiwar activity and interest and that further activities were planned for later in the summer.

Our Schedule For the Summer

During the months of July and August, THE MILITANT is published every other week. Our next issue will be dated Aug. 7. Regular weekly publication will resume with the issue of Sept. 4.