

THE MILITANT

Published in the Interests of the Working People

Vol. 34 - No. 32

Friday, Sept. 4, 1970

Price 15c

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BRING OUR CARNALES HOME



Rebutting pro-Zionist propaganda

Arab group offers material

Beirut, Lebanon

Three years ago, when the Israelis launched their "preemptive" attack on the UAR, Jordan and Syria, they acted in full certainty of the approval, open or concealed, of most Western governments. They were certain, moreover, of the support of the Western press and public opinion. It was a support solidly based on political interests, anti-Arab prejudice, ignorance, and years of systematic Israeli propaganda, so cleverly done as to be invisible to the average person.

Today the picture is slightly different. The facts of the Israeli occupation, however suppressed and stifled, are beginning to be known. The Palestinian Resistance Movement has awakened a new concern and involvement, both inside the Arab world and outside it. The seriousness of the crisis stimulates questions that were not asked before, or went unheard.

We in the Fifth of June Society believe that the voice of the Palestinians and their Arab brothers can have a growing impact on the outside world. We are working towards a higher level of professionalism and commitment in the Arab information effort. And we welcome contact with other groups and individuals who support the same aim, in the hope that out of unity will grow greater strength.

One of our own initial projects was the compilation of an "information kit" on the Arab-Israeli conflict, containing a selection of some of the best available material by both Arab and foreign writers. They include material on the Palestinian Resistance Movement. These kits are available now in French, English and German. They have been found quite effective for people who have begun to be interested, but are not yet deeply informed.

Packed in hardwearing plastic envelopes, the kits cost \$4 bought at the office; \$5 mailed anywhere in the world by surface post. Our postal address: P. O. B 7037, Beirut, Lebanon. We are ready to send bibliographies, reading lists, publication catalogues, and our own publications, on request.

Yours sincerely,

Chairman
Fifth of June Society

Sexist language

Philadelphia, Pa.

As one who has been against male chauvinism long before I heard of

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.

the term, I take exception to several words and phrases in the English language which connote maleness as being good and femaleness, or non-maleness, as bad.

In her article on the Equal Rights Amendment (*The Militant*, July 24), Caroline Lund inadvertently uses one of these sexist words. In reference to the California legislators' robbing a new state law of its content helpful to women, Lund says, "They finally succeeded in castrating the bill by getting an amendment added which would repeal all of the state's protective laws for women workers" (my emphasis). I get mad enough when I see this word (or the synonym "emasculate") in reference to things other than an operation performed on a pet, but worse yet, and of all ironies, it appears in an article on women's liberation.

I would suggest that from now on, conscious people should start using more neutral words like "amputate," "behead," or even—just to emphasize the chauvinism of the usual word chosen—the word "spay."

Amy Lowenstein

Small splash in small pool

Detroit, Mich.

About 75 people participated in an "antiwar" rally sponsored by SDS and the Progressive Labor Party on August 1. They gathered at a park near downtown Detroit and marched to the City-County Building.

The level of success so far of PL-SDS's attempts to build some type of antiwar movement under their direction and opposed to mass actions is

evident when one considers the number of people that turned out for the demonstration. Of the 75 people that attended the rally, many were members of PL-SDS who had been mobilized from around Michigan and even from Ohio.

Interestingly enough, and probably due to the political pressure of the mass antiwar movement, PL-SDS used the slogan "U. S. Out of Southeast Asia Now" and relegated their previous demand of "Nothing to Negotiate" to small type at the bottom of one of their leaflets.

Ernie Harsch

In racist America

Long Island, N. Y.

I would like to relate a story told by a Black man, James Griffin, speaking before a sociology class at Nassau Community College on July 14. Brother Griffin described a white racist attack that occurred on the night of July 4 in Rockaway, Queens, an area populated by both whites and Blacks.

The attack began when a white man tried to run over a Black child with his car. The child was saved by a Black woman who threw herself into the path of the car, forcing the driver to swerve and stop.

When the woman tried to ascertain the name of the driver, she and a pregnant friend, Mrs. James Griffin, were attacked by several white men in the area.

James Griffin related that when his injured wife arrived at home, he was incensed and went out to look for the people who had committed the outrage.

He in turn was attacked by 10 to 15 white adults, who forced him into an alley. There someone stabbed Griffin from behind in the shoulder with a bayonet.

Meanwhile several Black people had come on the scene and attempted to subdue the white assailants. Before the police arrived most of the Blacks left because they knew from bitter experience that they would be the ones picked up and the white assailants would be let off.

However, Griffin and two close friends stayed, trying to keep the racists that were left in the alley so that they could be identified and arrested. But the cops permitted the white assailants to leave, while Griffin and his friends were held for questioning.

Fortunately one of the cops was Black, and when Griffin cried out upon recognizing the man who wield-

THE MILITANT

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Published weekly 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, \$4 a year; foreign, \$5.50. By first class mail: domestic and Canada \$13.50, all other countries, \$20.00. Air printed matter: domestic and Canada, \$20.00; Latin America and Europe, \$40.00; Africa, Australia, Asia (including USSR), \$50.00. Write for sealed air postage rates. Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent *The Militant's* views. These are expressed in editorials.

Volume 34



Number 32

Friday, Sept. 4, 1970

Closing news date—Aug. 27

ed the bayonet, the Black cop ran after the man and held him.

The court date for the assailant has been set for Oct. 7. In the meantime, Griffin and his neighbors have begun to organize self defense against any future racist attacks.

Richard Garza

Can't win 'em all

Knoxville, Tenn.

This is to inform you that I do not intend to renew my subscription to *The Militant* or *The International Socialist Review*. The *Guardian*, *Workers World* and *Spartacist* are all superior in content to *The Militant*.

Richard Elliot Queenes

Peace pays

Minneapolis, Minn.

The enclosed Lucky Strike ad appeared in the Aug. 3 *Minneapolis Tribune*.

Older readers of *The Militant* might be reminded of the Lucky Strike advertising campaign during World War II. Remember when Lucky Strike "goes to war" and they changed the package color to olive drab?

The times, they are a-changin'—but Madison Avenue never does. Through war and peace they don't miss a trick to keep the profits rolling in.

Derrel Myers

YSA

If you support and want to help build the mass movement against the war in Vietnam, the struggle of Black and Brown people for self-determination, the growing movement for women's liberation, and the fight for socialism in the United States—then you belong in this country's largest and fastest growing radical youth organization.

I WANT TO JOIN THE YSA.

I WOULD LIKE MORE INFORMATION.

ENCLOSED IS .75 FOR "INTRODUCTION TO THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE."

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

ZIP _____ TELEPHONE _____

CLIP AND MAIL TO: YSA, BOX 471, COOPER STATION, NY, NY 10003

Join.

LUCKY FILTERS

20 CIGARETTES

Peace

Tobacco has been a peace symbol since the days of the Indian peace pipe, a Lucky Strike spokesman explains. However, he adds, the advertisement is not intended to suggest a political concern. "We're just out to sell cigarettes," he confided to newsmen.



FIDEL'S JULY 26 SPEECH

Points to workers' control as key to solving problems

"Why should a manager have to be absolutely in charge? Why shouldn't we begin to introduce representatives of the factory's workers into its management? Why not have confidence? Why not put our trust in that tremendous proletarian spirit of men who, at times in torn shoes and clothes, nevertheless keep up production?"

— Fidel

By DICK ROBERTS

In his July 26 speech marking the 17th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks, Fidel Castro stated in the frankest terms so far the severity of the economic problems facing Cuba in the next decade.

And, particularly important, the Cuban prime minister introduced the concept of the workers and producers participating in economic planning if failures like those of the past are to be avoided. He blamed the political and administrative leadership, including himself, for a host of errors in almost every sector of industry and agriculture.

"Our enemies say we have problems, and in reality our enemies are right," Fidel stated. "They say there is discontent, and in reality our enemies are right. They say there is irritation, and in reality our enemies are right."

He continued: "As you see, we weren't afraid to admit it when our enemies are right." The major part of his talk, Fidel said, "is part of a highly secret economic report. What I have here is not a speech but the secrets of the economy."

The Cuban leader built on the analysis of the failure of the 10-million ton sugar goal that he had presented May 20 (see *The Militant*, July 31). In the May 20 address, Fidel had made it clear that the burden of responsibility for the failure to meet the 10-million tons rested squarely with the leadership and not the masses, and

he emphasized this point again in the July 26 speech:

"The people were the heroes of that battle, the battle for the 10-million tons, both in the planting and in the harvesting. And enough cane was cut to produce practically 10-million tons, enough to have resulted in 10-million tons if the industrial side of the sugar-making process had held up its end."

In the same detail that he had previously discussed the failure of the 10-million ton sugar production drive, Fidel took up in the July 26 speech other sectors of the economy that had also fallen behind production quotas, some as a result of the 10-million ton campaign.

A crop-by-crop and industry-by-industry rundown revealed a series of common problems. In the first place, the mobilizations for the 10-million tons had undercut laborpower in a number of other agricultural and also industrial arenas, and the concentration of transportation facilities in sugar production had interrupted production at various stages in other sectors of the economy.

But these problems only came on top of and in addition to already existing shortages of labor, high absenteeism and inadequate planning of internal transportation.

Thus, for example, "electric power production has increased by 11 percent," said Fidel, "while the demand has grown by 17 percent. The existing deficit . . . results in power interruptions—which will tend to become more frequent—caused by a shortage in the manpower needed for maintenance service and delays in the installations of new generating capacity."

The lack of spare parts and the breakdown of machines is critical and common to many areas of production: "In many industries we detected the following problems: lack of lathes, lack of work tools, lack of measuring instruments.

"It's curious but microinvestments are what our country needs most at this moment, microinvestments! Investments in lathes for maintenance in industrial shops, work tools that are lacking in almost all industries, and measuring instruments."

Such needs are best measured by

the workers in the factories themselves. Fidel reported visiting plants in Santiago: "Workers with torn shoes and clothes were asking for lathes, machine tools and measuring instruments—more concerned about this than with their other problems," he stated.

Fidel then emphasized the need to involve the masses of workers in tackling economic obstacles: "We must make changes, because, logically, there are comrades who have worn themselves out . . .

"But what I want to say is that it would be a fraud and we would be guilty of demagoguery, of unforgivable deception of the people, if we tried to make them believe that our problems are the problems of individuals . . .

"We believe it is a problem of the whole people! And we sincerely believe that the only way we can solve the problems we have today is by all working together—all of us—from the men in the highest positions of responsibility in the party and state right on down to those in the most humble industrial plant and not just those in leadership positions there."

Fidel used the example of plant management: "Last time we spoke of the work of the party, of how we had to revive the work of the mass organizations and give them a broader field. But this is not enough.

"New problems come up, and we must delve deeper into the matter. We don't believe that the problems of managing a plant should fall exclusively to the manager. It would really be worthwhile to begin to introduce a number of new ideas.

"There should be a manager, naturally—for there must always be someone accountable—but we must begin to establish a collective body in the management of each plant. A collective body! It should be headed by one man, but it should also be made up of representatives of the advanced workers' movement, the Young Communist League, the party and the women's front—if such a front can be organized . . ."

Fidel underlined that he was not talking about speeding up production, extra work, additional physical effort, but rather about the need for greater planning, rationalization of the production process—not only "brawn," Fidel stated, "but brains."

"It isn't a case of working more and more extra hours in a mechanical way. No! [Here, as often in the speech, Fidel was greeted by applause.] This has already been talked about: optimum utilization of working hours, the exception being when circumstances of a very urgent nature justify it, but only as an exception and when it is clear and evident that there is something to be gained, not just to pile up hours or to meet a goal . . .

"Our problem requires the general awareness of all the people, of how to optimize the very last machine, the last gram of raw material and the last atom of energy correctly and to

the highest degree possible. We must use our heads to solve the problems. If the 10-million ton sugar harvest was a problem of brawn, what we have before us is a problem of brains."

Fidel, as is indicated in the quotation excerpted in the right-hand column on this page, based the need for this new effort at economic planning on a continuation of the expansion of housing, food, health, education and welfare benefits to the masses of people that the Cuban government has undertaken in the past.

"We are the trailblazers on this revolutionary path. The first but not the last!" Fidel stated in his concluding section.

"And some day, sooner or later, we will be the peoples of Latin America; some day the resources and the power will be those hundreds of millions. Not to face a powerful imperialism but to live together united also with a great people the day that that people has shaken off the imperialist yoke, the day that people has made the revolution in its own country: the people of the United States!"

"In 1958 (prior to the revolution) there were 8,209 workers in public health services. In 1969 the number increased to 87,646 . . . Outlay for public health services, which in 1958 was 22.7 million pesos, increased to 236.1 million in 1969 . . . In 1958 there were 936,723 people enrolled in schools . . . A total of 2,289,464 enrolled in the 1969-70 school year . . . The number of scholarships—15,698 in 1958—is now 277,505. This figure does not include the children in day-care centers and semiboarding schools . . . In 1958 the outlay for public education was 77 million pesos. This figure rose to 290.6 million in 1969 . . . Needless to say, such services must continue to increase. Suffice it to say that the number of working women increased from 194,000 in 1958 to close to 600,000 in 1970—which, naturally, creates new extensive needs for not only children's day-care centers but also semiboarding schools . . ."

— Fidel

U.S. escalates Cambodia bombing

By DICK ROBERTS

AUG. 25—The press seems to be making a concerted effort to keep news about the war in Indochina to a minimum—and off the front pages. This is somewhat aided by the fact that casualties of GIs fighting in South Vietnam have been lower for the past several months. At the same time draft calls have been reduced.

But the fact nevertheless remains that this long and bloody war continues day after day. The genocidal bombardment that already devastated large areas of South Vietnam has been escalated to Cambodia and Laos.

GIs continue to fight and die in a war they oppose virtually 100 percent. In the seven weeks preceding Aug. 21, 508 Americans were killed in combat, bringing the total figure for the war to 43,366.

A little-publicized change in U.S. Army rules will certainly not be welcome to the men on the front lines. The Army has suspended its long-standing policy of permitting frontline troops to reenlist in exchange for transfers from battlefields to rear areas.

The policy was changed because of the high numbers of combat soldiers reenlisting to escape combat duty, and the fact that the casualty rate—even if low by comparison to earlier months—is still "15 killed and 106 wounded each day this year," according to the Aug. 10 *New York Times*. This has "diminished the size of fighting units."

The same article reported why the Army had not given advance notice of this change in regulations: "One reenlistment sergeant in the northern provinces said it had been made confidential so that there would be no last-minute rush to reenlist before the deadline. 'They'd have been lined up three deep at my door if they knew about it,' he said."

Despite continual promises by Nixon and his cabinet to the contrary, the administration has given the go-ahead to U.S. bombing of all parts of Cambodia. "There are no boundaries for American bombers in Cambodia," an unidentified administration source told the Associated Press, according to an Aug. 22 dispatch.

"Whenever possible, Cambodian and South Vietnamese planes are hitting as many targets as they can reach and handle. When they need help, the U.S. Air Force goes," the source asserted.

A *Los Angeles Times* dispatch from Udorn Air Force Base in Thailand, carried in the Aug. 20 *New York Post*, revealed that: "The air war over Indochina has escalated to the point where U.S. Air Force planes are flying more missions against targets in Laos and Cambodia than in South Vietnam . . ."

Besides increasing the U.S. bombing of Cambodia, the administration is shoring up the Pnompenh military clique of Gen. Lon Nol with new weapons and increased economic aid. On Aug. 20, Washington announced that it would provide "about \$40-million worth of small arms, ammunition, jeeps, trucks, communication equipment and armored personnel carriers" to the five-month-old regime, the Aug. 21 *New York Times* stated.

In addition to this, "The Nixon administration is mapping plans for a multimillion-dollar economic assistance program for Cambodia," the same newspaper reported Aug. 25.

These unspecified millions of military and economic aid would seem to cut across a bill passed by the U.S. Senate, Aug. 21, which supposedly prohibited the use of U.S. funds to pay contingents of foreign troops



Vast regions of South Vietnam have been bombed to devastation as shown in this photo. Nixon is extending the bombing to Cambodia and Laos.

fighting in support of Cambodia and Laos. But "The military assistance program for Cambodia was authorized by President Nixon on July 31 and requires no additional legislation," *New York Times* correspondent Terence Smith explained.

On Aug. 5, Senator Mike Mansfield, a supporter of Senate moves to limit the war, told the Associated Press that "U.S. air support of Cambodian military operations could lead the U.S. into a full-fledged war."

Mansfield "questioned whether President Nixon knew what was going on," AP reported. But it is more likely that Mansfield and the "dove" senators do not know what is going on, or if they do know, they're not talking.

The months of July and August, following the removal of U.S. combat troops from Cambodia, have seen a step-by-step build up of U.S.-Saigon military intervention into the war in Cambodia and neighboring Laos.

The point has been made more than

once that the Cambodian civil war today is at a similar stage to the civil war in South Vietnam six years ago. The results of Washington's commitments in South Vietnam are well known and it cannot be otherwise in Cambodia or Laos.

So long as Washington is tied to the defense of military cliques in Southeast Asia, it is abundantly clear that for that long, U.S. military forces—dollars, arms and men—will be tied down in Southeast Asia.

Unionists back Oct. 31 antiwar actions

By WADE DOUGLAS

As antiwar forces around the country are mounting plans for a national day of protest Oct. 31, evidence points to the biggest participation of the labor movement in antiwar actions so far.

In Chicago, Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, threw his weight behind the newly formed Oct. 31 coalition in that city.

The date was originally set by the national emergency gathering of 1,500 held in Cleveland, June 19-20. The National Peace Action Coalition that emerged from this conference has begun to assemble a national coalition of antiwar forces. It is gaining a good deal of labor support.

Gorman's endorsement is highly significant. The national membership of the Meatcutters is a half million; the participation of even a small fraction of these workers will help spread the antiwar movement to other unions.

In Norfolk, Va., the national convention of the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees voted Aug. 21 to back the Oct. 31 protest.



Patrick E. Gorman

A predominantly Black union, the alliance resolved:

"That the NAPFE publicly endorse and support any legal and peaceful mass demonstrations against the immoral and illegal war beginning with the Oct. 31, 1970, national action called by the National Emergency Conference in Cleveland, Ohio, and that we furthermore encourage our membership to participate in said demonstrations as trade unionists in order to bring to bear the power of our movement to end the war in Indochina and press for a reordering of priorities at home!"

The emerging dominance of the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) on the antiwar scene was reflected in its steering committee meeting held in Philadelphia Aug. 22 and hosted by the Philadelphia YWCA.

More than 125 persons representing some 68 groups, including 10 unions, attended the session, where plans for Oct. 31—"Peace Action Day"—were discussed. David Niefeld, president of Meatcutters Local 575 in Boston, was among those attending the meeting.

Other groups represented included: the District Council of the United Electrical Workers in Philadelphia; the Essex, N.J., Peace Council; Law Students Against the War, Washington, D.C.; Beacon Hill Support Group, Boston; Cleveland Area Peace Action Council; Detroit Coalition to End the War Now; and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

Some 50 persons were added to the NPAC steering committee, including Helen Gurewitz and Abe Bloom, both of Washington, D.C., and key figures in the now largely defunct New Mobilization Committee. Also added were Katherine Camp, WILPF president, and Ann Hampton, program director of the Philadelphia YWCA.

Cleveland attorney Jerry Gordon, one of five NPAC coordinators, said in a telephone interview that "the coalition has been growing rapidly and

making solid progress." He reported plans to enlarge the office staff based in Cleveland. The expanded staff will include a member of the League of Women Voters.

Posters, buttons, bumper stickers are also in the works ("We're going to drench the country with material of this sort," says Gordon). These can be ordered from NPAC headquarters, 2102 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, 44115 (216-621-6516).

Also off the drawing board is an international call. Gordon said he hoped the draft will be approved this week "and go out to antiwar groups all over the world."

In store for the future is the next steering committee meeting, slated for Chicago Sept. 19, and a final steering committee meeting scheduled for Oct. 11. A national antiwar conference has been set by NPAC for Dec. 5-7.

Around the nation, Oct. 31 action committees are at work in: Seattle; Minneapolis-St. Paul (Twin-PAC); Chicago; Detroit (Detroit Coalition); Ann Arbor; Cleveland (CAPAC); Massachusetts (Greater Boston-PAC); Philadelphia; Washington, D.C.; Atlanta (Atlanta Mobilization Committee).

In Denver, an Oct. 3 conference has been called by the Crusade for Justice and other groups. In Florida, antiwar forces are aiming for a statewide demonstration in Tampa. Connecticut forces have chosen New Haven. Austin and El Paso are slated for Texas demonstrations. Strike activity is planned at the University of California in Berkeley.

A meeting of the national steering committee of the Student Mobilization Committee was held in Philadelphia, Aug. 23. It agreed to push ahead with plans to build Oct. 31 by setting campuses on an antiwar footing. The SMC also laid plans to step up its membership drive with its sights on gaining tens of thousands of new members nationwide.

A full national SMC conference was set for the early part of 1971.

A SUGGESTION. If you're finished with it, why not pass this copy on to a friend?

FOR THE FIRST TIME!**SWP on Illinois State ballot**

By MARK UGOLINI

CHICAGO—For the first time, the Socialist Workers Party will be on the Illinois statewide ballot this November. To obtain ballot status, the SWP piled up 41,000 signatures on nominating petitions—16,000 over the required number.

There were no challenges to the SWP petitions. Election authorities apparently decided to grant ballot status in the hope that this would nullify a legal challenge being made by the SWP and others to the arbitrary and unconstitutional Illinois ballot laws. The laws are designed to make it virtually impossible for minority parties to gain ballot status.

The legal fight against these laws is, however, being continued by the

Illinois Committee for a Fair Ballot with the aid of the American Civil Liberties Union. On Aug. 12 a three-judge federal panel decided to consider whether it has jurisdiction over the contested election laws. Its ruling is expected early in December.

A decision by the federal panel that it does have jurisdiction to rule on the constitutionality of the Illinois laws—which seems likely—would be an important step in the battle to eliminate the discriminatory statutes.

There are three statutes in dispute: a loyalty oath; a statewide distribution requirement for the signatures on the independent nominating petitions; and a requirement that signers not have voted in a primary election within two years of the date on which the petitions are filed.

The challenge to these provisions is of signal importance because it poses the question of the right of minority—Black, Chicano, labor, radical—parties to freely organize independent electoral campaigns.

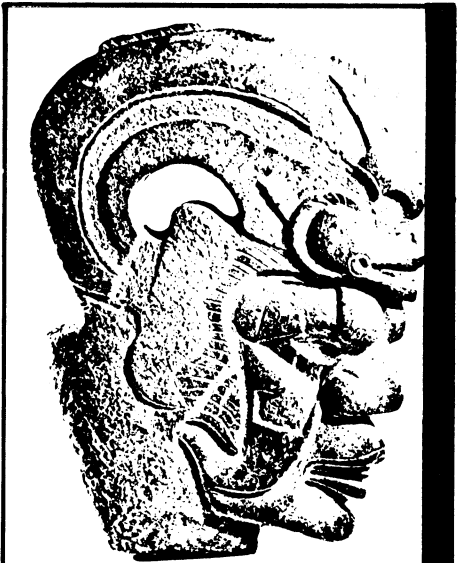
The blatant unconstitutionality of loyalty oaths is well known. The second regulation, on residence requirements, is unconstitutional because it ends up giving some groups of voters

more voting strength than others merely because of their place of residence.

The primary regulation on signing independent nominating petitions results in denying a large number of voters the right to nominate minority-party candidates and consequently denies them the right to vote for the candidate of their choice if they support minority candidates. It also severely limits the source of support new parties can draw upon in trying to meet legal requirements.

Sponsors of the Illinois Committee for a Fair Ballot include: A.A. Rayner, chairman; William Banta, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Charlotte Adelman, attorney; Richard Criley, Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights; John Hill, Alliance to End Repression; Polly Connelly, Chicago Women's Liberation Union; Rabbi Arnold Wolf, Congregation Solel.

Persons interested in supporting the case, including those interested in becoming sponsors and filing amicus briefs, should contact the Illinois Committee for a Fair Ballot, 180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., 60606, 312-641-0147.



**CHICANO
SELF-
DETERMINATION**

**VOTE SOCIALIST
WORKERS in 70**

Cover of California campaign brochure

**Portland State
in retreat on
YSA school ban**

By PETER KIRSHNER

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland State University has apparently backed down on its attempt to prevent a YSA summer school from being held on the campus. But an ambiguously worded letter to the YSA from the acting university president leaves doubt about the actual future status of the YSA with the university administration.

The YSA was barred from presenting a socialist educational summer school in June, following adoption of a special regulation on political action by the state board of higher education.

In response, a Citizens Committee for Free Speech in Oregon, which the YSA helped to initiate, was organized to solicit public support in defense of civil liberties on the campus and to bring legal action against the administration.

The successful actions of the committee prompted Acting President Robert Low to call a special meeting in his office, Aug. 3. The meeting was attended by representatives from the YSA, the Citizens Committee, the Young Republicans and attorney Nels Peterson, legal counsel for the committee.

Low backed down, admitting that previous objections to the subject matter and political content of the YSA summer school were "incorrect." At a news conference immediately following this meeting, the YSA announced that it would reapply for rooms.

In the meeting and in a letter stating the university policy later sent to the YSA, Low stipulated that the word "school" should be dropped from the title, supposedly in order to clarify that the university did not sponsor the YSA educational series.

Low also stated in the letter that he required: "Issuance by the YSA of a clear statement that a series of lectures or forums is being sponsored by the YSA, giving a socialist answer to questions of interest to that group."

Low also stated, "It seems evident that the subject matter of the YSA school was partisan in content in contrast to the university's avowed stance of neutrality and objectivity . . ."

Since the summer school term has nearly expired, the YSA will not be able to test its actual status until the fall. At that time it will reapply for a fall series of classes.

**SOCIALIST
CAMPAIGN
'70**

The New York State Socialist Workers Party filed 20,461 signatures on nominating petitions Aug. 20 in Albany to place its statewide slate on the November ballot. The slate includes candidates for the offices of U.S. senator, governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general and comptroller.

The petitions contained far more than the required minimum of 12,000, though no attempt was made to collect them in each of the state's 61 counties, as the discriminatory election law stipulates. The SWP has won a favorable ruling from a federal court on its suit challenging the constitutionality of this and other provisions of the law. The state, however, has appealed this ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court, which is expected to reach a decision before the election.

The two SWP candidates for regional offices have also filed. Hedda Garza, who is running for Nassau County Executive on Long Island,



Photo by Angela Vinther

**Ruthann Miller, SWP candidate for
New York Comptroller**

filed 4,505 signatures Aug. 20 with the board of elections in Mineola, N. Y.—more than three times the required minimum. The previous day, 5,635 signatures were filed with the New York City board of elections for Paul Boutelle, who is running for Congress in the 18th congressional district in Harlem. Three thousand were needed.

Of the 13 candidates for governor of Georgia, says Atlanta Constitution political editor Bill Shipp in that paper's July 22 issue, the SWP's Linda Jenness "is the only would-be candidate who really articulates the plights and needs of the Blacks."

The Midland Mall in Warwick, R. I., the largest shopping center in the state, has been declared off limits to SWP campaigners. The Homart Development Co., the Sears & Roebuck subsidiary which owns the mall, won a temporary injunction Aug. 6 preventing the party from using the mall, which draws around 18,000 persons daily, to collect signatures on nominating petitions.

Although the candidates have now filed more than twice the number of signatures required, they are appealing the ruling anyway because they wish to campaign on the mall.

In his campaign for the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party nomination for U.S. Senate, Hubert Humphrey is calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam by July 1, 1971. His "New Politics" challenger, Earl Craig, wants what he calls "immediate withdrawal"—"by the end of the fiscal year." This turns out to be June 30, 1971!

SWP senatorial candidate Nancy Strebe accused them of "cynically quibbling over one day's worth of dovishness" while the slaughter continues.

Capitalist candidates, who usually try to kick socialists off the ballot for "cluttering it up," are setting what must be a new record in this field this year in New York.

To begin with, there are four "major" parties: the Democrats, the Republicans, the Liberals and the Conservatives. The Liberals, however, have endorsed a Democrat (Arthur Goldberg) for governor, and a Republican (Charles Goodell) for senator. Each candidate will thus get two lines on the ballot. Now everybody else is also trying to get two lines (except for the "minority" parties, who are still fighting for one line).

This is being accomplished through the formation of what the New York Times has called "fictitious" and "deceptive" parties. Governor Rockefeller, a Republican, has accepted a second line from the Civil Service-Independents Party, whose chairman says it has a total membership of "usually about 25." Conservative senatorial candidate James Buckley has come up with an outfit called the Independent Alliance. And Democratic candidates Richard Ottinger (U.S. Senate) and Adam Walinsky (attorney general) have formed what they call a Conservation Party.

The Conservation Party is being challenged both by a leading conservation group, which does not want to be associated with it, and by the Conservative Party, which shrewdly observes that the first 10 letters in the two parties' names are the same. That, apparently, is where it draws the line on fairness.

This scramble to drown the voters in a sea of meaningless "parties" is a poignant example of the demagoguery of capitalist politicians, who always place vote-getting above programmatic honesty and clarity.

—DAVID THORSTAD

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Panel on Kent State killings holds 3-day 'investigation'

By HERMAN KIRSCH
SWP candidate for lieutenant
governor of Ohio

KENT, Ohio — The Presidential Commission on Campus Unrest ended its "investigation" of the killing of four Kent students last May with the ringing denunciation of the war and this society by its two last witnesses, Mike Alewitz, a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, and Robert Stamps, a student who was wounded when the Guard opened fire.

At no time during the three-day session which ended Aug. 21 did the local police authorities or National Guard officers successfully establish that the guardsmen were "fighting for their lives" when they opened fire on the unarmed students.

However, it was apparent that the local police authorities, the National Guard brass and the Kent State University administration did pass the buck back and forth to avoid responsibility for calling in the National Guard to break up the mass campus demonstrations in response to the U.S. invasion of Cambodia.

The fact that such commissions have no power other than to make recommendations which are never implemented was indicated by the contempt Ohio Governor Rhodes showed for the hearings. He refused to testify when called, in spite of the fact that he was directly responsible for declaring a state of emergency at the time, and had made inflammatory remarks about the Kent students at a news conference immediately prior to the May 1 demonstrations.

Students who were eyewitnesses to the shooting complained about being crowded out by a roster of witnesses largely made up of police officials, informers, administrators and deans.

During his testimony, Roy Thompson, Kent police chief, admitted raiding students' homes without warrants. "We raided one place which was a communications center for revolutionaries," he asserted. When questioned, the chief admitted that nothing was found at the house to justify the raid.

Thompson, who has been chief of police for 28 years, said he believed the report that "plane-loads of subversives were coming into Akron and Cleveland airports intent on making trouble in our cities."

These "subversives" were never identified, although hundreds of students were arrested after the demonstration

when their homes were raided or when they were picked up in the streets for curfew violation.

In his testimony before the commission, YSAer Mike Alewitz answered these arguments by pinpointing the cause of the radicalization of the students as "war and other growing problems of this capitalist society." The overwhelming majority of students are against this war, he stated, yet Nixon is intent on trying to continue it until "victory."

While the audience applauded, Alewitz added, "It's true that small groups of armed men are causing disruption wherever they go. These men are the National Guard. They are 'outside agitators' traveling from campus to campus stirring up trouble."

His testimony apparently irritated many members of the commission. The chairman, former governor Scranton of Pennsylvania, attempted to stop Alewitz, who would not be intimidated. Alewitz concluded with the statement, "Governor Rhodes should be subpoenaed to testify before this commission, as should the national guardsman who fired the guns last May. There should also be an open mike here for the students who want to complain about the conditions on this campus."

The wounded student, Robert Stamps, was asked the final question before the panel adjourned. "What can Nixon do to alleviate the unrest on the nation's campuses?"

His answer evoked prolonged applause. "What can Nixon do? He can withdraw all troops from Vietnam now. He can clear up our lakes and streams now, not two or three years from now. And he can do something about the Black and poor people in this country."



Photo of YSAer Ed Jurenas was run on front page of Army Times, Aug. 19. The widely-read military paper declared Jurenas "plans to organize his fellow soldiers against war in his off-duty hours while being a 'model soldier' on duty."

YSAer drafted in Seattle vows fight against war

By RICK CONGRESS
Washington SWP candidate from
the sixth congressional district

SEATTLE — Ed Jurenas, a member of the YSA and Student Mobilization Committee activist, was inducted into the Army here Aug. 6 at 6:30 a.m.

From 5:30 to 6:30 approximately 40 YSAers and supporters leafleted the induction center with a statement by Jurenas and Bill Massey, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Senate.

The leaflet defended the right of GIs to organize against the war. The response from the inductees was very positive.

Upon receiving his induction notice, Jurenas had informed the Army that he intended to express his revolutionary views within the armed forces. This is his constitutional right. Jurenas stated that he intended to help build the GI antiwar movement.

On Aug. 1, Jurenas spoke at the Seattle Militant Forum. He further explained his views at a news conference Aug. 4.

Jurenas held up as a model for antiwar GIs the GIs United Against the War movement at Ft. Jackson, South Carolina. This movement focused on combatting the war and the racism of the armed forces.

Jurenas said that he would immediately begin building for the Oct. 31 national mass action against the war, called by the National Emergency Conference Against the Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam War.

Don Terese, a Vietnam veteran and member of Vets Against the War, also spoke at the news conference. Terese emphasized the deep antiwar sentiments of the GIs in Vietnam.

Jurenas is now stationed at Ft. Knox, Kentucky.



Women's liberation notes

After a year-long struggle, the women's liberation movement at San Diego State College has won a major victory: the first complete women's studies program to be developed in the United States.

The women's studies program is just one component of a proposal for a Center for Women's Studies which would, according to a press release from San Diego State College, include a research center on women's problems, a publications center, a child-care center, a women's cultural center, and a community center which would provide services like birth control information, abortion counseling and a library.

San Diego State College Women's Liberation began this struggle in October 1969 by organizing support for women's studies among student, faculty and community women. The women's liberation group then organized a model series of classes on the role, status, identity and potential of women, which was conducted during the spring semester.

After motivating their proposal before a whole series of academic committees, and private meetings to convince individual members of the committees, the women's liberation activists finally got their program approved.

However, a recent communication from the San Diego State Women's Studies Program reports the following: "Due to the current budget crisis in the state of California, the faculty

positions and operating funds for the Women's Studies Program are being threatened. We urgently need your support. Please send letters and/or telegrams immediately, registering your support and concern for the Women's Studies Program at San Diego State College to: Malcolm A. Love, President, San Diego State College, San Diego, Calif. 92115."

* * *

The publishing industry, ever capable of recognizing any chance for profit, has jumped into the field of women's liberation.

A story in the Aug. 17 *New York Times* titled "Women's Lib Wooed by Publishers," indicates the widespread impact of the women's liberation movement and the great thirst among women for literature about this movement.

The book *Sexual Politics* by Kate Millet, for example, has sold 15,000 copies in only one month. Two major New York bookstores, the *Times* reports, have special sections on feminism, where sales are very brisk. (Neither matches the selection at the Militant Labor Forum bookstore.)

The Lutheran Church of America's publishing arm, Fortress Press, has recently published a book called *Adam's Fractured Rib* by Margaret Sittler Ermarth, which takes up the role of women in the church.

The Four Winds Press is coming out with a book, *What You Should Know About the Women's Liberation Movement* by Helen Eustis, which is

designed for junior and senior high school students.

The influence of the women's liberation movement is also evident in the latest paperback edition of Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex*. The publishers no longer feel they have to put a naked woman on the cover in order to sell it.

The *Times* noted that "Some women's liberation books are selling despite what seems to be a lack of enthusiasm among the publisher's sales representatives, most of whom are men, and bookshop owners. 'We found a lot of resistance in the trade,' said a publicity director who did not want to be identified. 'Some of our men find the subject distasteful.'"

* * *

Chauvinist quote of the week: "When a woman takes on the marriage yoke she promises to love, honor and obey her master, but when she tries to usurp his male prerogatives she is not living up to her promise. After all, fair is fair, and right is right."—Lewis J. Richards, in a letter to the editor of the Aug. 17 *Cleveland Press*.

—CAROLINE LUND

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Interview with Mexican revolutionaries

The relationship of Marxism and nationalism

By ANTONIO CAMEJO

SWP candidate for superintendent of public instruction in California

I recently had an opportunity to talk with Alejandro Flores, a member of the Grupo Comunista Internacionalista (GCI, International Communist Group) of Mexico; Roberto Torres, a member of the GCI and, during the student upsurge of 1968, of the Mexico City high-school *Comite de Lucha* (Struggle Committee); Ricardo Molina, a member of the *Comite de Lucha* at the Universidad Nacional de Mexico in Mexico City; and Delia Ramirez, also a member of the Universidad Nacional's *Comite de Lucha*.

I asked what has happened to the student movement in Mexico since the army massacre of some 50 students in the Tlatelolco section of Mexico City in October 1968.

"All the struggles of the student movement in 1969," Flores said, "were directed at defending the political prisoners. What the students wished to do was to regain the political initiative which they had lost after the Tlatelolco massacre.

"By the beginning of 1970, the student movement was able to regain a certain amount of initiative at the start of the hunger strike by political prisoners in Lecumberri Prison. All but two of the schools of the Universidad Nacional were involved in a solidarity strike with the political prisoners.

"At the present time, the student movement suffers from a certain stagnation, although on many campuses students have had mobilizations around university issues. We certainly don't doubt that the students will again reach their previous levels of political activity, with the countless conflicts the regime is forcing on them."

"During 1969," Torres added, "the student movement wasn't completely dead. There were small struggles in



Student march just prior to Mexican police attack

the provinces outside the capital, as in Durango Province. In 1969, a significant movement developed around the *normales rurales*, the rural colleges for training primary-school teachers. These schools served as centers for the students to reach out and make contact with the peasants. The government was quick to see the potential threat of these contacts, and so it repressed these schools by turning them into high schools. A large movement was built around the demand to defend the *normales rurales*.

"This year too," Flores said, "there have been important student struggles in the provinces. In Monterrey, students secured the autonomy of the university after a month-long strike. This victory was possible thanks to the mass support the struggle received in Monterrey. In Sinaloa a similar struggle broke out which resulted in violent clashes between armed students and the government. This movement was finally repressed."

I asked the Mexican revolutionaries

about their impression of the Chicano struggle here.

"In Mexico," Torres replied, "we have heard little about these struggles, and we, of course, will do everything we can to inform the student movement in Mexico about the true nature of the Chicano struggle and its importance. We consider it of great importance to begin developing links between the revolutionary movement in Mexico and the Chicano struggle. After all, we are historically one people."

Some activists in the Chicano movement, I pointed out, have developed the concept that they must reject any ideas or ideology that does not come directly out of either Chicano or Mexican history. They sometimes look to the ancient Aztec philosophy and way of life as entirely adequate to provide the necessary tools for liberation and generally view Marxism as an "alien, white, European" ideology which is, at best, irrelevant to the Chicano struggle. I asked the Mexican revolutionaries what they thought about this

view.

Torres replied, "It is, of course, essential for all oppressed nationalities to know their history. History is rich in lessons of struggle. Our own experience has shown us that to study the history of Mexico precisely confirms the analysis of Marxism; it reinforces that very Marxism which many people classify as a "European" current. The very exploiting class which carried out the massacre at Tlatelolco gives this excuse. They say that Marxism is a "foreign" philosophical current, that it is a current having nothing to do with what is really Mexican.

"This, of course, is false. Marxism is neither German nor European. It is an internationalist current which cuts across racial and national lines. Simply, it is the ideology of the oppressed working masses. It is an ideology which contains within it the lessons of all previous struggles, including our own Mexican revolution.

"As we see it, the Chicanos suffer a double oppression, like the North American Blacks—not only as an oppressed race or nation but also as a part of the working class. Is the struggle limited to a purely racial one? This would be, it seems to us, to see only one part of the question. Chicanos are also workers, and workers in capitalist society. Why then reject that very ideology which is richest concerning the struggles of workers throughout the world in all countries and of all races?"

"Precisely in Mexico," Molina pointed out, "the bourgeoisie tries to use the nationalism of the masses in order to combat Marxist ideas. In the student movement of '68, they tried to counterpose Emiliano Zapata to Che Guevara. But we made common cause with Zapata and with all the other heroes of the people.

"We've had to 'borrow,' if you wish, 'foreign' solutions. This we can see clearly in one of the greatest revolutionary upheavals in our history, the Mexican revolution. The leaders who had the clearest picture of this revolutionary process were already advocating internationalism.

"Cuba is a case in point. Their struggle began with an intense nationalism, with a desire to get *yanqui* imperialism off their backs. But in the process of revolution, they saw that nationalism by itself did not arm them with the ideological weapons or with the courses of action necessary to deal with U.S. imperialism or Cuban capitalism. For the Cubans, Marxism supplied the necessary tools to enable them to consummate the revolution. In order to carry out a revolutionary land reform and to democratize and industrialize their country, they had to make a socialist revolution. And it was Marxist ideas which helped pave the way for that socialist transformation. There is much that we can learn from their example."

New light on Kennedy's Cuba plans

Former President John F. Kennedy had begun to talk about ways of crushing the Cuban revolution with his Dixiecrat backers before the 1960 elections. These included consideration of assassinating Fidel Castro.

The facts emerged from documents in the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library's collection of "oral-history" interviews which was opened to the public in August. This is a collection of the transcript of taped interviews with leading national and world political figures about President Kennedy which were recorded following the 1963 assassination.

"I don't know whether he brought it up or I brought it up," stated the former Florida Democratic Senator George A. Smathers in an interview dated March 31, 1964. "We had further conversation on assassination of Fidel Castro, what would be the reaction, how would the people react, would the people be gratified."

The powerful Dixiecrat representative of U.S. interests in Latin America and notorious friend of Latin American dictatorships apparently spoke often with Kennedy about how to liquidate the revolutionary government in Havana.

According to the Aug. 17 *New York Times*, "The reference to the assassination plot against Premier Castro . . . was contained in a 165-page transcript of a series of interviews with Mr. Smathers, who frequently accompanied Mr. Kennedy on trips to Florida. Although the transcript has been heavily edited, deleting passages apparently dealing with the Bay of Pigs and the U.S.-Soviet missile crisis of

1962, it gave a detailed account of conversations with the president from the period just before his election victory."

"As I recollect," Smathers stated on the tapes, "he was just throwing out a great barrage of questions—he was certain it could be accomplished—I remember that—it would be no great problem.

"But the question was whether or not



While projecting public image of liberal enlightenment, the late John Kennedy privately discussed ways of destroying Cuba through such means as assassination or staged incidents to pave way for invasion.

it would accomplish what he wanted it to, whether or not the reaction throughout South America would be good or bad.

"And I talked with him about it, and, frankly, at this particular time I felt and later on learned that he did, that I wasn't so much for the idea of assassination, particularly where it could be pinned on the U.S."

The *New York Times* account continued, "When the idea was discarded, Mr. Smathers suggested provoking an incident at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, on the eastern tip of Cuba, as a pretext for a military strike.

"I did talk to him about a plan of having a false attack made on Guantanamo Bay which would give us the excuse of actually fomenting a fight which would then give us the excuse to go in and do the job," Smathers recollected.

"He asked me to write him something about it. And I think I did."

According to the *New York Times*, "Another aspect of the Cuban situation was illuminated by a two-page memorandum from the State Department officer concerned with Cuba that was designed to brief Mr. Kennedy for his first meeting as president-elect with President Eisenhower.

"No mention was made of the preparations for the Bay of Pigs landing although they had been under way for almost a year because, as the official, Robert A. Hurwitch, recalled, no one below the rank of assistant secretary was aware of them."

INTERVIEW WITH ROSALIO MUNOZ

The Chicano Moratorium —how it developed

By FROBEN LOZADA

SWP candidate for attorney general
of California

and MARIANA HERNANDEZ

SWP candidate for U.S. Senate from
Texas

LOS ANGELES—Recently we had the opportunity to interview Rosalio Munoz, one of the prime organizers of the National Chicano Moratorium that will be held in Los Angeles on Aug. 29.

We knew that earlier Munoz had been active in draft-counseling work, and we asked him to explain what led him to the mass-mobilization approach to the Chicano antiwar movement.

"A political analysis of the situation," he said. "We started organizing on the issue of the draft because we had analyzed the situation from a college person's point of view. Of course, the draft puts everybody uptight, including Chicanos; for the Chicano, the draft is inevitable and discriminatory. It's very clear the college deferment is for middle-class people. It's very clear the whole quasi-legal setup of selective service is discriminatory against poor people and against Chicanos.

"But," he continued, "we saw right away, once we got involved in this full-time, that the draft wasn't really the issue, that if Nixon's volunteer army comes, it's going to be purely Chicanos, Blacks and other minority people because of the immense social and economic pressures on Chicanos and on poor people. Especially the economic incentive, because there's really no job opportunities for Chicano youth at that age and the only



Photo by Brian Shannon

Rosalio Munoz

alternatives really open are either petty crime and prison or the service.

"These economic pressures are reinforced by the welfare and court systems. If a guy who's 17 or 18 gets a good job or—and this actually happened at UCLA—if he gets a scholarship to go to college, they'll take the welfare money away from his mother, but if he goes to the service, his mother will keep the welfare and get a little check from the service too. Or if a guy gets picked up for sitting on the street and drinking with his buddies when there's no recreational facilities, the cop or the judge or the probation

officer says, 'We'll put you on probation for three or four years, but if you sign up for the Army you're off free and it's off your record.'

"And in the Chicano high schools, we've got the worst facilities for college prep—but the best ROTC facilities.

"Also," Munoz went on, "we found in getting Chicanos to do draft counseling there was a traditional attitude of Chicanos toward war that comes out of our own experience in this country. During the 1930s, it was the policy of the U.S. to deport Chicanos to make jobs available for white people. They physically deported between one and two million Chicanos—not just illegals, not just people here on visas, but people that had been here four and five generations. Then came World War II, and the Chicano was very welcome out on the front lines, and we became the best soldiers. We came back with more Congressional Medals of Honor, more Distinguished Service Medals, and, of course, higher death rates—the whole bag.

"With that, we had something that, in a sense, we could be proud of, something that we did within society, and we had a political rhetoric. Chicanos came back from World War II, and they started throwing bricks through windows that said, 'No Dogs and No Mexicans.' They put on their uniforms and medals, and they'd say, 'We served; you can't call me a wet-back, you can't tell me where to go.'

"So we developed this cultural and psychological thing. You prove yourself, you become a human being, by going through the service, by being

a *macho*, and you get a political rhetoric that way.

"And so, there's all this funneling of the Chicano youth right into the service. We figured that given all these social and economic pressures, draft counseling isn't the most relevant thing. You have to get the whole community, the whole culture of the Chicano, involved in the thing! And because of the Chicano's *machismo* that pushes him into the service—'You've got to be a man; prove yourself'—we had to go *directly* the other way against it, if we were going to relate to what was happening.

"So we went to the San Francisco demonstration on Nov. 15 last year. And right after that, we held a National Chicano Draft Conference that was called by Roberto Elias, Ernie Vigil of the Crusade for Justice, another guy who had refused induction, Fred Aviles, who's a Puerto Rican working with both Chicanos and Puerto Ricans in Chicago, and me. The first thing we decided was that there are different priorities to things like changing the composition of draft boards, putting lobbies in Washington, encouraging people to resist, and organizing inside the Army. And the first priority was educating the community. That's how we came up with the Chicano Moratorium.

"We called the first one in December '69 in L.A. We got all the Chicano movement people there and some of the contacts we had out of state and a couple from outside the country. We called these people together, and we had about 1,500 to 2,000 in the first Chicano Moratorium here in L.A. We saw that it was successful, and we said, 'Let's carry on; let's have a bigger one; let's start getting to the community.' So we worked for two straight months—completely as volunteers, no pay, a few of us just going everywhere we could and just talking to everybody we could—toward the demonstration on Feb. 28.

"We expected to see 10 to 20 thousand, and we only got 6,000. But about two-and-a-half inches of rain fell on the demonstration, and 6,000

How La Raza Unida Party is changing Crystal City

By ANTONIO CAMEJO

SWP candidate for superintendent
of public instruction in California

CRYSTAL CITY, Texas—La Raza Unida Party, which won control of the school board and significant representation on the city council here last April 4, has already carried out an impressive number of reforms directly benefiting the Chicano community.

The school board, which is now headed by Jose Angel Gutierrez, founder and principal leader of the new, independent Chicano party, has instituted far-reaching changes. Among them are:

**Jose Angel Gutierrez**

- Bilingual education from kindergarten through the third grade;

- Bicultural education (Chicano studies) in the secondary schools;

- A moratorium on the use of I.Q. and English Proficiency tests. The importance of this measure can be judged by a study recently made in California. Thirty-thousand normal Spanish-speaking students, it was discovered, had been classified "mentally retarded" on the basis of the results of these culturally and linguistically biased tests. The scores on these tests have traditionally been used to keep Chicanos out of college;

- Adoption of new textbooks which tell the truth about the contributions of Chicanos. *El Espejo*, an anthology of Chicano writing, for example, is now being used as a high-school literature text, and Stan Steiner's *La Raza* as a high-school reader;

- Free breakfast and lunch for all students in all the city schools;

- Student records have been declared totally confidential. They will thus not be available to draft boards. Crystal City High School is the first school in the country to oppose the Vietnam war in this way. (Antiwar sentiment was heightened when Crystal City men were among the first Cambodia casualties.)

The all-Chicano city council has likewise made a number of important reforms. One of the most important is instituting the use of Spanish in city business. Now, all public meetings of the city government and school board are conducted in Spanish with English translation when necessary for the small minority that can speak only English. It is no longer possible for some fast-talking, English-speaking

bureaucrat to trick a Mexicano out of his rights.

A general police reform is under way. La Raza Unida Party campaigned to get the highway patrol and the notoriously anti-Chicano Texas Rangers out of the town. The city council passed a resolution revoking the jurisdiction of the state police and Texas Rangers, and the state's commissioner of highway safety has agreed to comply with the resolution. The city council is now taking steps to institute community control of the city police. Minor municipal offenses that were formerly tried by a judge will now be heard before a Chicano jury from the community, and the jury will be rotated weekly to involve as many community people as possible.

Since La Raza Unida Party won the school-board elections, more than 30 Anglo teachers and administrators have resigned. As a result, Chicanos are now in a number of additional teaching positions, including the high-school principal, two junior-high-school principals, two counselors and a band director.

The school board has also been quick to act in defense of students from other school districts still under the control of Anglo-dominated boards. School boycotters in Uvalde, 40 miles north of Crystal City, who had been threatened by the Uvalde board with loss of credit if they did not return to classes, have been accepted by the school here. Likewise, 34 Chicano students from Asherton, many of whom are members of the Mexican-American Youth Organization (MAYO) and who have suffered continuous harassment from school

authorities for their political activities, have been accepted for enrollment here.

The city council has undertaken a general house cleaning of municipal government. La Raza Unida Party discovered that a former councilman had signed a 20-year contract offering municipal-tax exemption and city services to the Del Monte Company—which owns the town's biggest factory—while he was on the company's payroll. The contract has been voided because of the conflict of interest, and Del Monte will have to renegotiate the contract on terms that are expected to be much more favorable to the Chicano community.

Moreover, through a \$25,000 federal grant, a comprehensive city development plan is being drawn up that will, for the first time, permit the Chicano community to set its own priorities. How important this is can be seen from the fact that today a third of the Chicano community lacks paved streets and a third has either inadequate or no sanitation facilities.

Needless to say, the rulers of Texas are unhappy about all this, but the massive support La Raza Unida Party enjoys makes it hard for them to do much about it. An attempt by the state's attorney general to declare the party illegal failed after the secretary of state intervened and declared it legal. Similarly, the courts ruled that the candidates of the party in Hidalgo County had filed correctly and would be placed on the ballot.

Crystal City can serve as an example of what can be accomplished when masses of people are involved in independent political action to win control of their community.

people came out in it and marched down Whittier Blvd., the main street of East Los Angeles. That was the most spirited demonstration, the most dynamic demonstration I've ever been in. As it rained harder, a lot of people shouted and spirits got higher and people were coming out of the dry insides of stores and joining us marching by—old ladies coming out of houses in their housecoats, giving umbrellas to people, and little kids joining in—it was a fantastically beautiful thing.

"The spirit that came out of that demonstration, the dynamics of that demonstration, spread throughout the Southwest. At the Denver National Youth Conference we presented a plan, showed people a film of that demonstration and rapped about our experiences and put down a plan for national mobilization of Chicanos and Latinos against the war. We decided to hold a series of Chicano Moratoriums in places throughout the country leading up to one National Chicano Moratorium on Aug. 29. Up to now it's been very successful."

We asked Munoz what the Moratorium demonstrations so far have been like.

"The plans that we made at Denver," he replied, "to have a series of them, are taking place. Most of the demonstrations of course have been in California. We've had demonstrations in Fresno, in San Bernardino—significantly large ones—in San Francisco, Santa Barbara, San Diego, San Fernando and Stockton, and they're planning one out in Coachella Valley and they're planning perhaps another one in San Diego before the 29th and also, I believe, in Modesto. Outside California, we've had demonstrations in Austin and Houston, Texas, and they're going to be having them in Albuquerque, N.M., and in Denver.

"But the idea is kind of like a wave; *this is only our first year of organizing on the war in the Chicano movement!* The swell is really coming from California, coming from Los Angeles, but the water's in Texas, Arizona, Colorado—all coming to L.A. for this national mobilization—and from there it's going to run all through the Southwest and wherever there are Chicanos."

We understood that the National Chicano Moratorium had received support from a number of organizations not previously involved in the antiwar movement, and we asked Munoz about it.

"Yes," he replied, "we've gotten support from the Congress of Mexican-American Unity, which is an umbrella group for about 300 community organizations here in L.A., and we've gotten support from the Mexican-American Political Association, that had come out against the war previously but had not helped organize or done anything significant on it.

"Perhaps most surprising, we got the support, in California at least, of the American GI Forum, which is kind of the Chicano counterpart of the American Legion. They came out in their last statewide conference this June against the war in Vietnam and in support of the Chicano Moratorium, and they're going to come and participate statewide in the National Chicano Moratorium here.

"Another significant thing is that we've gotten in and spread the word in the prisons here—another place Chicanos are overrepresented. The word is getting around that every Chicano male prisoner is going to be wearing a black armband on Aug. 29. The women, at a couple of places we've managed to get into, are going to be dressed in mourning that day and strike."

We asked Munoz what other activities or projects are being planned to come out of the National Chicano Moratorium in relation to La Raza.

"To get into that," he answered, "I'd like to mention a comment in one of the papers people put out in San Diego when they were organizing the Moratorium there. It described the Moratorium as a nation of people rising. We have a responsibility to deal with other issues also; we feel this is our responsibility because the Moratorium is one thing that has really unified people all throughout the Southwest, unified all the competing factions.

"We're going to keep on with the war as the major issue, of course. But in terms of where we're at as Chicanos, we have to start attacking some of the other things that make Chicanos die in Vietnam at twice the rate of all other Army personnel. One of those is fear of the police. The guys on the street have more fear and more anxiety for the L.A. police department or sheriff's department here in L.A. than the Viet Cong could ever instill in them. That's one of the reasons a lot of cats will sign up to go over there; they'd rather be over there than facing the pig over here.

"But what we're really looking toward is building a political base of Chicanos because we need to organize in a very independent way to reach our people. We want to use the Moratorium as a base to build toward La Raza Unida Party that is growing out of South Texas and that has inspired Chicanos all throughout the land."

We asked Munoz what the Moratorium's attitude was toward non-Chicano support.

"In some places," he replied, "like the Bay Area, it's changed into a La Raza Moratorium. It includes a lot of other Latino nationals. Here in L.A. we're getting a lot of Puerto Rican groups. One of our main organizers, Gonzalo Javier, is from Guatemala, and we're bringing in a lot of these other groups.

AN EDITORIAL

Chicano Moratorium points the way

The National Chicano Moratorium to take place in Los Angeles Aug. 29 will be warmly saluted by all opponents of the war in Vietnam and all fighters against imperialism everywhere in the world.

The National Chicano Moratorium, and the local Moratoriums in Chicano communities across the country leading up to it, make the Chicanos the first of the oppressed minorities in the heartland of U.S. imperialism to organize a significant independent mass movement against the Vietnam war. They, and the other Third World peoples in the U.S., have, of course, even more immediate reason to build such a movement than do whites. Because of the racism built into U.S. capitalism, a far higher proportion of Chicano and other Third World men are forced to enlist in the Army to feed themselves and their families. Because of their relative exclusion from colleges and the discriminatory policies of draft boards, a far higher proportion are drafted for military service. Because of discriminatory assignment policies in the armed forces, a far higher proportion find themselves at the front. And a correspondingly higher proportion of them die there.

The efforts to build the National Chicano Moratorium have already shown that by focusing on this crucial issue of the war it is possible to involve people in struggle for other things of vital importance to their lives, things like community control of police, schools and other public institutions and an end to discrimination in pay and hiring.

Just as the antiwar movement has proven to be a catalyst in the radicalization of the population as a whole, it is evident that the Chicano Moratorium will give considerable impetus to the radicalization of the Chicano community and greatly aid the development of other forms of mass, independent political action like La Raza Unida Party.

Finally, the Chicano Moratorium will be concrete demonstration of solidarity between an oppressed national minority in the imperialist heartland and the oppressed peoples of Southeast Asia who are fighting the same system of racist oppression. Nothing can be more threatening to the rulers of the United States.

The Chicano Moratorium is a beginning. If it receives the enthusiastic support it deserves from all sections of the antiwar and radical movements, it can make an incalculable contribution to the task of building a mighty general movement for basic social change.

"One of the main responsibilities we see for the Moratorium, one of the issues we're going to build on, is the imperialism of the United States on its farms all throughout Latin America, those so-called governments. We feel a responsibility to raise this issue because we already have plenty of American troops and the CIA manipulating the economies of these people.

"We feel a very strong responsibility. If we're going to build a Raza Unida Party here in the United States, Chicanos aren't going to raise themselves up out of economic oppression off the sweat of the backs of the people of Maracaibo or the people work-

ing on United Fruit's banana plantations. We're not going to build an economic base on their backs.

"In terms of other people's support, of course we accept it, but that isn't the organizational emphasis of our Moratorium right now. We feel that we have a tremendous amount of work to do in our, say, third of the Third World, and we're going to continue organizing on that. Right now, it would be politically naive for us to organize into the American establishment because we have no real political base that represents us or gives us self-determination."

Financial contributions to help cover the cost of organizing the Moratorium should be sent to National Chicano Moratorium, 4629 East Brooklyn, Los Angeles, Calif. 90022.



Photo by Ron Payne

Oakland Chicano Moratorium



Socialist conference tools up for major activity

Gathering estimates present radicalization as unprecedented

By CAROLINE LUND

Nearly 700 predominantly young revolutionists participated in a Socialist Activists and Educational Conference Aug. 9-16. The conference was held at Oberlin College in Ohio. Participants included members of the Young Socialist Alliance, the Socialist Workers Party and other invited guests.

Lectures, classes, workshops and individual discussions focused on evaluating the unprecedented depth and scope of the present radicalization in the United States and mapping out activities commensurate with the tremendous opportunities now open to the revolutionary movement.

Three types of sessions took place at the conference: educational classes; workshops and panels dealing with practical experiences in building the revolutionary movement and participating in Third World struggles, women's struggles and student struggles; and finally, a series of six lectures analyzing "The Perspectives for the American Revolution."

The central conclusion coming out of the 1970 Socialist Activists and Educational Conference was summed up by George Breitman, author of *The Last Year of Malcolm X* and editor of *Malcolm X: By Any Means Necessary*. Breitman said: The present radicalization in the United States is as genuine and authentic a radicalization as any this country has experienced in this century; it is the biggest, deepest, broadest and most dangerous to the ruling class."

In the first presentation on "The Perspectives for the American Revolution," Barry Sheppard, a member of the SWP national committee, discussed the roots of the developing radicalization. The factors which have fed the great post-war economic expansion of capitalism—the U.S. victory in World War II, the rebuilding of Europe and Japan, the acceleration in technological development due to government-sponsored war research, government intervention into the economy mainly through huge war spending, etc.—are themselves producing a radicalization

on a world scale and inside the United States.

For example, Sheppard pointed to the consequences of the present U.S. role as world policeman for imperialism. Its efforts to crush revolutionary struggles throughout the globe make these struggles American problems with acute domestic repercussions, as has been demonstrated by the impact of the Vietnam war in the U.S., particularly the rise of the antiwar movement and the profound radicalizing impact of that movement. The very dominance of U.S. imperialism tends to make every major revolutionary explosion in the world reverberate within the U.S.

The conference reaffirmed the conclusion of the political resolution adopted by the SWP last year that the present radicalization will continue to deepen and spread to all sectors of society, including the working class, until the radicalization reaches such proportions that a showdown struggle for power will take place.

One of the purposes of the conference was to analyze the dynamics of the new forms in which the radicalization is developing today, which are different from the dynamics of past radicalizations.

Specifically, the present radicalization is beginning through the struggle for self-determination of oppressed nationalities such as Blacks, Chicanos and Puerto Ricans, the women's liberation movement and the student and antiwar movements. It is these struggles that are shaking up this society and setting examples of independent struggle which will be joined in by other sections of society, including the workers.

Peter Camejo, SWP candidate for U.S. senator from Massachusetts, spoke on the difference between the approach of the SWP and the YSA to the present forms of radicalization and the approach of other radical groups, such as the Communist Party and Progressive Labor Party.

The CP and PLP oppose the independence and radicalism of nationalist struggles, women's struggles and the antiwar movement, asserting that the only important struggle is that of workers at the point of production. The SWP and YSA, on the other hand, recognize that these struggles have a powerful revolutionary potential and that they will continue to deepen and will be a central part of the American socialist revolution.

Derrick Morrison, staff writer for *The Militant*, spoke on the significance of the rise of Black nationalism in sparking the protest movements of the 1960s. The American revolution, Morrison concluded, will be a combination of two struggles: the struggle of oppressed national minorities for self-determination and the struggle for socialism.

He pointed out that in retrospect it is clear that the civil rights struggles of the early sixties did not express an alternative current to Black nationalism or a desire on the part of Blacks to "get close to whites." Rather, these early struggles were



Photo by Howard Petrick

Socialist gathering ended with singing of Internationale

the first awakening, the first stage, in the development of nationalist consciousness among Blacks. What the Black civil rights fighters wanted was to have the right to sit, live and go to school wherever they wanted.

As Jack Barnes, organization secretary of the SWP, summed up at the end of the conference, "The struggle of oppressed nationalities is our struggle as revolutionary socialists. We ask only that it be uncompromising and consistent."

Barnes pointed out that the leaders of the Cuban revolution started out simply as nationalists, not socialists. But because they were uncompromising in their fight for national independence and land reform, they were impelled onto a socialist path as the only way out of subjugation to U.S. imperialism.

Barnes noted the similarity between the Black liberation and women's liberation movements in that both Blacks and women are rising up to assert their worth and dignity as human beings. This revolt against brutalization, dehumanization and myths of inferiority is an important psychological fuel for the revolutionary movements that are shaking this country today.

Mary-Alice Waters, managing editor of *The Militant*, spoke on the deepening and spreading of the radicalization in the second half of the 1960s, concentrating on the student movement and the women's liberation movement.

"The first blows against the capitalist class in this decade," she said, "have not been struck by workers as workers, but by Blacks as Blacks, by students as students, by Chicanos as Chicanos, and by women as women, even though many of these sectors of the population are also workers."

Discussing the differences between the present radicalization and those of the 1920s and 1930s, George Breitman made the following observations. First, that today's social unrest grows out of the new specific contradictions of today's capitalism, and therefore should not be expected to develop through the same forms of radicalization that arose from the contradictions of capitalism in other periods, such

as during the twenties, a period of rapid industrialization, or during the thirties, a time of deep economic depression.

The French events of May-June 1968 demonstrated that present-day capitalism generates mass discontent and revolt even without a depression.

Secondly, Breitman noted that today's radicalization of youth, oppressed nationalities and women has a more radical potential than previous radicalizations because of its independence from control by conservative trade-union bureaucrats or the reformist Communist Party. These movements are thus better able to reflect the mood of masses of Americans and to play the role of a vanguard, setting examples for struggles by other layers of society.

Thirdly, he pointed out that even in the powerful radicalization of the working class in the 1930s the workers were not the first to move out into struggle. The workers only joined the struggle after several years, during which farmers, intellectuals, students, unemployed and veterans were in the forefront of struggle.

Revolutionaries would be making a big mistake, he said, if they underestimated the potential of the present radicalization simply because the working class has not yet begun to move on a massive scale through trade unions.

The final lecture on "The Coming American Revolution" by Jack Barnes dealt with the way in which the SWP and YSA are building a multinational revolutionary socialist movement to unite all oppressed people against their common enemy, capitalism. He pointed out that the nature of the revolutionary party is dictated by the power and viciousness of the enemy we face. That is why it must be a disciplined, fighting organization uniting all oppressed layers of society.

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Socialist conference sets actions

Emphasis on expansion

By DAVID THORSTAD

OBERLIN, Ohio—One thread wove through every aspect of the Socialist Activists and Educational Conference. This was the recognition that the current period of radicalization represents the most favorable situation in the twentieth century for the growth of the revolutionary movement. This assessment shaped the action program mapped by the conference.

The thrust of the organizational approach can be summed up in one word—expansion. No area of SWP-YSA activity will be left untouched.

One of the most important proposals to emerge from the conference was to expand the circulation of the revolutionary-socialist press through a two-month campaign to win 15,000 new readers to *The Militant* this fall. This proposal was presented in a report to one of the largest conference workshops by Mary-Alice Waters, managing editor of *The Militant*. Her report dealt with the division of labor between the various publications of the revolutionary movement and the unparalleled opportunities for their circulation.

From Sept. 15 to Nov. 15 new readers will be offered a three-month introductory subscription for \$1.

New subscribers will also be given an opportunity to subscribe to the *International Socialist Review*, with a view to substantially increasing the

A remarkable financial feat

OBERLIN—A particularly inspiring feature of the Socialist Activists Conference was the unprecedented response to an appeal for a special fund needed to ensure a projected expansion of the number of pages of *The Militant* and a stepped-up program of publication of socialist literature.

The fund appeal was not a general one but was addressed to those in a position to contribute, or obtain the contribution of, larger sums.

By the end of the week-long conference, \$38,000 had been pledged for expanding the paper and another \$18,000 for the stepped-up publications program.

number of its regular readers as well.

The proposal for this ambitious subscription campaign was received with enthusiastic discussion on ways to relate it to the activities of the antiwar, women's liberation and national liberation movements and to the SWP election campaigns.

The discussion was followed by smaller workshops dealing with techniques for promoting the *International Socialist Review*, how to write stories and take photographs for *The Militant*, and tips for correspondents of the *Young Socialist Organizer*.

A special feature of the conference was a color-slide presentation depicting the production of *The Militant*, illustrating the process whereby a story becomes an article and an article part of a finished paper ready for mailing. The feature was very much appreciated by the participants, for most of whom it was a process with which they were not familiar.

Election Activity

Among the greatest opportunities for growth in the coming months will be those provided by the SWP election campaigns. These campaigns will be making a special effort to take ad-



Photo by Brian Shannon

SWP CANDIDATES AT WOMEN'S LIBERATION WORKSHOP: (l to r) Patricia Iiyama, running for sec. of state in Calif.; Jacqueline Rice, for Congress in Mich.; and Mariana Hernandez, for U.S. Senate from Texas.

vantage of two factors new to this year's campaign: the heightened political consciousness demonstrated by the massive campus rebellion of last May and the lowering of the voting age to 18.

The conference projected the launching of committees of young socialists in support of the SWP campaigns on campuses and high schools across the country. Hundreds of thousands of newly radicalized students will be returning to school in the fall with the heightened interest in politics that is natural in an election year. Many of them can be recruited to the revolutionary movement if they can be involved in the activities of these young socialist support committees. One of these activities will be to demand that school administrations provide the means of 18 to 21-year-old students to vote on the candidates and issues in this year's election, since the new law will not take effect until next year.

Regional organizing

As a tool for waging effective statewide election campaigns and as an important step toward establishing structured regional components of a nationwide revolutionary movement, the conference laid plans to form functioning regional apparatuses in more than a dozen areas this fall. Meetings of all SWP branches, YSA locals and at-large members within each region will take place regularly, and the first of such meetings, in September, will select full-time regional organizers, whose primary task will be to aid newer locals and at-large members.

Consistent regional traveling in the past year or so has been effective in building the YSA into a truly nationwide organization with locals and members in more than 200 areas. One of the objectives of the proposed regional structure is to help new locals, often brought into being through the work of regional travelers, to themselves begin such activity on a regular basis.

Special reports were presented to the conference outlining the tasks of revolutionary socialists in three major sectors of the mass movement: the antiwar movement, the women's liberation movement, and the Black and Brown struggles for national liberation.

Intensified efforts of revolutionaries during the fall antiwar offensive will seek to coalesce the antiwar sentiment which surfaced during the May events around the nationwide demonstrations on Oct. 31 and to help extend the influence of the Student Mobilization Committee as the militant left wing of the antiwar movement. The goal will be to utilize the total energies of the student movement to build anti-

war struggles this fall by reaching out to the Chicano, Black and Puerto Rican communities, women, GIs and the labor movement. A special effort will be made by the SWP and the YSA in the weeks following the conference to help build the Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles on Aug. 29.

Women's liberation

"There are so many opportunities that it's impossible for us to take advantage of them all," said Elizabeth Barnes in her report on the women's liberation movement. She explained how the movement, now in its earliest stages, has learned from the antiwar movement the need for mass actions and from the Black liberation struggle the need for independent organization and consciousness-raising.

While asserting that "there is hardly a woman alive who does not support one or another of the demands of the movement," she went on to give three reasons for revolutionaries to at this time concentrate, but not restrict, their efforts around the fight for free abortion on demand: 1) The issue is an important one for women and can be useful in building the movement; 2) The movement must participate in the discussions induced by the legal changes that are being made throughout the country; and 3) It is possible to win victories on this issue.

Revolutionaries will strive in the coming year to initiate struggles to make the campus relate to the needs of women through establishing, for instance, free child-care centers that

can serve as an example for broader struggles in the future. They will do whatever possible to build high school and Third World women's liberation groups and to increase the availability and circulation of Marxist and women's liberation literature. The SWP election campaigns will continue to serve as a vehicle for winning mass support for the women's liberation movement.

The SWP will continue and extend the use of its election campaigns as a tool in helping to publicize and support developing Third World movements as it did in a campaign tour of Aztlan last spring, the purpose of which was to publicize the newly formed La Raza Unida parties in Texas and Colorado and to build the Aug. 29 Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles.

The conference foresaw a continuation of the increase in the recruitment of Third World youth seen during the past year.

Many workshops

Workshops were held on a number of other subjects. These included ways in which North American revolutionaries can help defend Latin American revolutionaries who, like Hugo Blanco in Peru, are the victims of repressive regimes; current defense efforts of the YSA and SWP in Los Angeles, Chicago and Austin; trade union activity, among others. In the panel on defense of the Arab revolution, plans were projected for a nationwide speaking tour in the fall by Peter Buch, author of several Marxist works on the Middle East.

One of the consequences of the growth of the revolutionary movement over the past few years is not only its sense of clarity and purpose, which permeated the conference, but also the talent of those it is recruiting. This was especially striking in the workshop on expanding the distribution of revolutionary literature published by Pathfinder Press. Individuals with experience in such work performed imaginative skits illustrating the different approaches that are most effective in convincing wholesalers, bookstores and professors to place orders for such literature.

With the perspectives outlined for expansion in all fields—regional work, bookstores, election campaigns, addition of personnel in the branches, formation of new branches, etc.—the question of financing becomes a key one—as indeed it was for the entire conference.

The week's deliberations went a long way to finding solutions to the "good" problems that come with growth. The revolutionary movement in the United States is better equipped as a result to accelerate that process of growth and to be in an even better position to respond to coming upsurges like last spring's May events and the postal strike. Success in the special *Militant* subscription drive will be a big step in that direction.

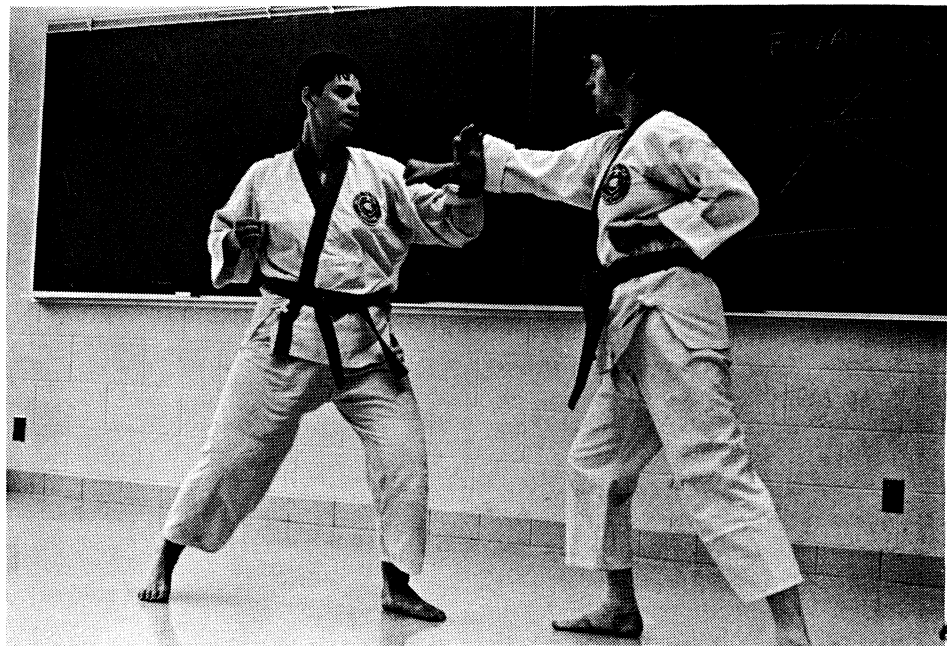


Photo by Randy Furst

SELF-DEFENSE EXHIBITION: Several hundred at Oberlin watched in fascination as Delpine Welch and Pat Galligan, members of Boston Female Liberation and recent YSA recruits, demonstrated Tae Kwon Do, an ancient Korean self-defense form. They and a third member of their group, Jeanne Lafferty, provided a running commentary.

At Oberlin: some highlights and sidelights

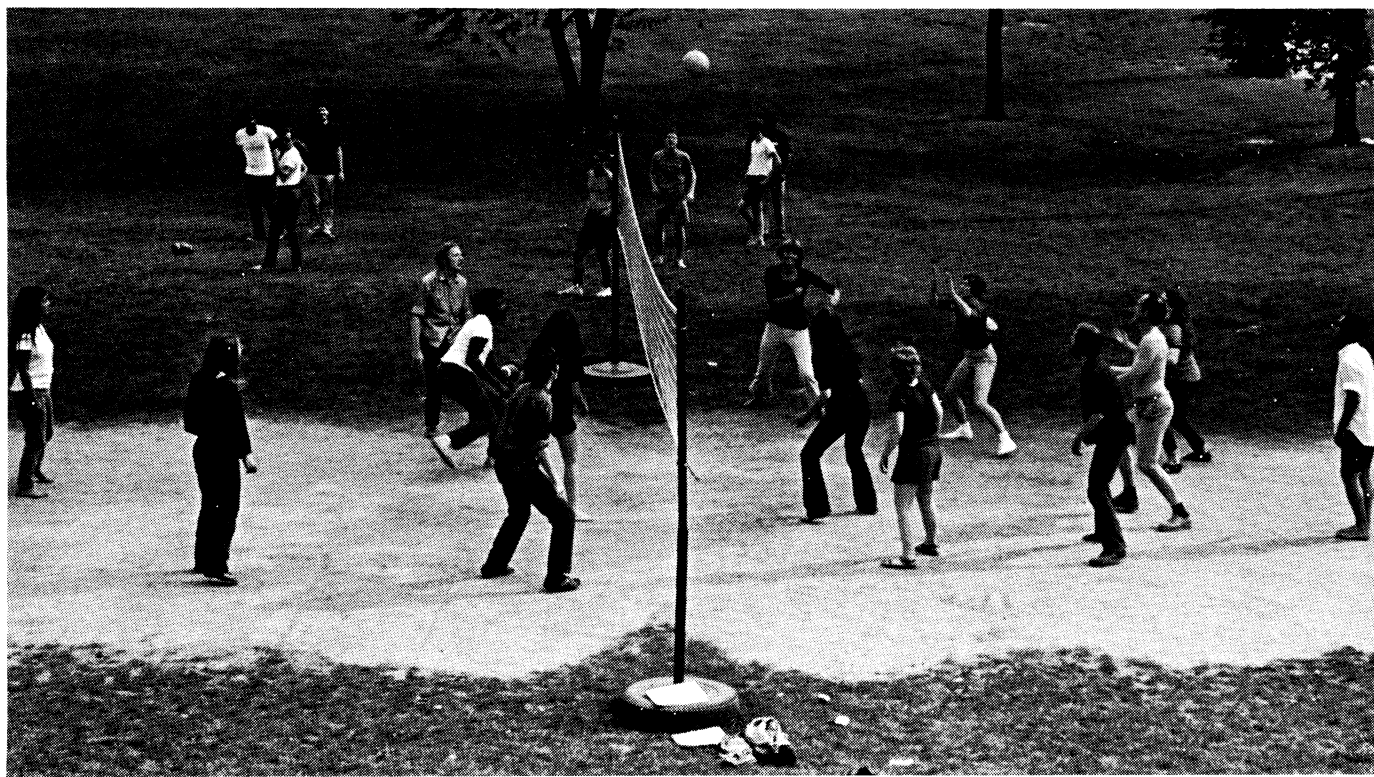


Photo by Harry Ring

TROTSKYISTS AT PLAY: Conference participants take time out from political sessions to display athletic prowess. Here, YSAers and SWPers intent on ball during afternoon volleyball game. There were tennis matches, softball games, track meets and an underwater swimming contest.

By RANDY FURST

OBERLIN, Ohio— They came from most of the states in the union—by car, by bus and by plane. Some even hitch-hiked half-way across the country to attend this extraordinary gathering.

They numbered nearly 700—men and women, Black, white, Latino, Asian American and Native American—and they came and left with one central, overriding aim:

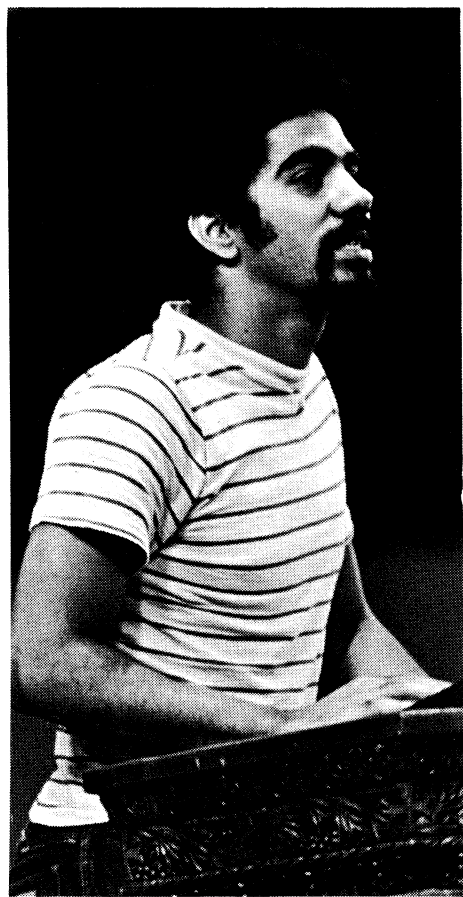


Photo by David Wulp

Joe Miles

Myrna Lamb works performed at Oberlin

OBERLIN, Ohio— Four playlets by feminist playwright Myrna Lamb drew an enthusiastic response from participants at the Socialist Activists Conference. The playlets were performed in an evening presentation at a cabaret at the conclusion of the political sessions.

In "Monologia," a monologue by a male chauvinist was given in which the audience was encouraged to heckle, and did. The other pieces performed were "The Butcher Shop," "The Lady and the Serving Girl" and "In the Shadow of the Crematorium."

To block out a strategy for the American socialist revolution.

The overwhelming majority were young. Sprinkled among them were recent graduates of other political tendencies. There were 62 one-time SDSers, including four former members of RYM II and a former Weatherwoman. The assemblage included several former Black Panthers, eight past members of the Student National Coordinating Committee and even a former member of the Young Americans for Freedom.

* * *

There was Jeff Berchenko, until recently high school editor of the *Great Speckled Bird*, whose political career included a stint with the Southern Student Organizing Committee and RYM II. Of those past organizational affiliations, Berchenko remarks, "They run around like chickens with their heads cut off." What does he think of the YSA after working in it a few months? Berchenko grins. "We're running around with a full program for a socialist revolution."

* * *

The snowballing women's liberation movement was one theme that ran through the conference. The impact of the struggle was reflected in the fact that 90 of those present are active in various women's liberation groups.

* * *

Among the conference participants was John McCann, the antiwar activist who was singled out for particularly brutal attack by PL-SDSers when they tried to physically smash an SMC steering committee meeting in Boston last May. He had bones in both hands broken, a nose injury and serious damage to his left eye. In an interview, McCann said that he had lost almost total sight in the eye. "The doctors say I'm lucky to have any sight at all," says McCann. Doctors were unable to repair a collapsed retina after the beating and McCann describes his vision out of the eye as "what it's like to look in a fun house mirror." But McCann is already back at work as head of Campaign 70, the Massachusetts group campaigning to pile up a majority vote for immediate withdrawal in the referendum in the November elections.

* * *

Cappy Kidd, a recent YSA recruit at the University of South Florida in Tampa, talks about the "real good potential" for building the antiwar movement in Florida where he and his comrades are already setting their sights on an Oct. 31 demonstration. Somewhat handicapped by a state board of regents ruling that prohibits the sale of *Militants* or the holding of a YSA meeting on campus, the free speech issue may become fuel for a radicalizing campus in Tampa this fall. . . .

* * *

"Antiwar sentiment is definitely on the increase in the service," says ex-

Pvt. Joe Miles, whose organizing activity in South Carolina paved the way for the Ft. Jackson Eight case. "One thing I've noticed," adds Miles. "is in the last eight months there hasn't been an article about GIs that has not pointed out that they are opposed to the war."

The Army was so distraught by Miles' organizing talents that it shipped him off to a remote base in Alaska where he finished off his tour of duty. How did he like Alaska? "Put it this way," said Miles, "it wasn't New York City."

Now out of the Army, Miles is running for Congress in Massachusetts' 9th congressional district, where he intends to make the GI question a key campaign issue.

* * *

For the revolutionary activists who sometimes do without some of the nicer material aspects of life, the stay at Oberlin, with its excellent accommodations, was thoroughly enjoyable. The green grass and fresh air were particularly welcomed by the victims of big-city pollution. And nobody lost any weight as a result of the good food and Oberlin's "you're-welcome-to-seconds" policy.

* * *

The Oberlin staff may not have been familiar with the discipline of a revolutionary movement, but they were visibly impressed by the good behavior and acceptance of rules. One custodian was thoroughly astonished at

not finding a single butt in a no-smoking area during the entire week.

* * *

Along with the development of the independent Chicano movement and continuing antiwar ferment, the Denver area is witnessing a development of Trotskyism. The YSA has been functioning in Denver and Boulder and now there's an SWP branch in Denver.

"Denver is a regional center for the whole Rocky Mountain area," says YSA organizer Ron Margolis, who sees a vast untapped potential there.

Denver antiwar activists are looking forward to a good Oct. 31 demonstration, he said. There will be a conference to map the action at the Crusade for Justice office Oct. 3, and local union officials have indicated readiness to circulate literature to their members on the demonstration.

* * *

Trotskyists and other revolutionaries from Canada, England, Mexico, France and the Mideast were at the conference and had their equivalents for the universal "great," "fantastic" and "out of sight" characterizations of the week-long gathering. A number indicated they intended to take the concept of the conference back to their own movements.

* * *

And as the buses pulled up and the Trotskyists lugged suitcases and sleeping bags to their cars, many were already thinking ahead to the idea of doing it again.



Photo by Howard Petrick

SWINGING TIME: Kids had fun too at socialist conference in Oberlin. An organized day-care center staffed mainly by non-parents took care of children at conference from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily.

Fulbright plan: Road to Mideast Vietnam

By ROBERT LANGSTON

AUG. 26—As the cease-fire between Israel, Jordan and Egypt entered its third week, and on the eve of the opening of Middle East negotiations in New York, Senator J.W. Fulbright made a proposal that, if adopted, would open the door for direct U.S. military involvement in the crisis-torn area.

On Aug. 22, Fulbright—a prominent "dove"—called for the imposition of a Middle East settlement by the UN Security Council. This would obligate each of the Council's members, including the U.S. and the Soviet Union, to defend the "secure and recognized boundaries" between Israel and the Arab states.

Fulbright then added that Israel has often indicated a lack of confidence in the UN and that "in order to accommodate this attitude and provide Israel with an added assurance of security, I for one would be willing to supplement a United Nations guarantee with a bilateral treaty . . . under which the United States would guarantee the territory and independence of Israel within the borders of 1967."

Fulbright tried to soften the inconsistency between what he has been saying about Southeast Asia and his Middle East plan by stressing the issue of senatorial as opposed to presidential authority. He insisted that the U.S. guarantee to Israel should be "not an executive agreement but a treaty consented to by the Senate."

The Fulbright proposal includes: Israeli withdrawal to its borders before the six-day war (except for Jeru-

salem, which would be internationalized); guarantee of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal; and some unspecified form of self-determination for the Palestinians in non-Israeli Palestine.

In connection with the last point, Fulbright stressed that "in due course the Palestinian Arabs will find it necessary to accept the existence of the state of Israel and to recognize that further, futile efforts to destroy the Jewish state will only compound their own suffering."

The scenario Fulbright projects would involve the crushing of the Palestinian resistance movement—since the fedayeen are unconditionally opposed to any kind of recognition of the Zionist state. This would be followed by the establishment of some kind of phony, neocolonial Palestinian "state."

The "bilateral treaty" would give sanction in advance to Washington to throw U.S. troops into the region whenever the Arab revolution begins to threaten—or can be made to appear to threaten—the Zionist state.

According to an Aug. 24 Reuters dispatch from Cairo, the newspaper *Al-Ahram*, which speaks for the Nasser regime, praised Fulbright as "one of the few American statesmen who are genuinely working for peace."

The Egyptian regime, along with those of Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Libya and the Sudan, has heartily endorsed the search for a "peaceful solution" to the Palestine question. In practice, this means crushing the Palestinian guerrillas.

The Aug. 14 *Le Monde* reported that



NO COMPROMISE: Palestinian fedayeen display captured Israeli weapons.

according to an Arab diplomatic source in Amman, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait and Libya have stopped their contributions of money and arms to the fedayeen. Syria, Iraq, Algeria and Southern Yemen have denounced the efforts to impose a solution and they are apparently continuing their support to the guerrillas.

The fedayeen organizations themselves have remained almost solidly united in their opposition to any imposed settlement which would perpetuate Israeli oppression of the Palestinian people. They are holding to this position despite the intense pressure on them from Moscow and various Arab regimes to capitulate. When the cease-fire first went into effect, two small, Nasserite commando groups at first indicated their acceptance of it. There were several clashes between them and other fedayeen, and after a couple of days, they reaffirmed their solidarity with the other Palestinian groups in opposition to any imposed settlement.

The fedayeen have stepped up their military operations against Israel since the cease-fire went into effect. They are also preparing for another onslaught from the Jordanian regime. A meeting of the Palestine National

Council is slated to be held at the end of this month near Amman to project the future Palestinian response to the new situation.

In the Soviet press, the cease-fire and the negotiations leading toward a "peaceful" solution, along with the recently signed Soviet-West German treaty, are being hailed as a masterly triumph of the line of "peaceful coexistence."

"Peaceful coexistence," in the Middle East as elsewhere, means the attempt by the Soviet bureaucrats to reach an accommodation with imperialism at the expense of movements for national liberation and socialist revolution. But the steadfastness the fedayeen organizations have demonstrated thus far, together with their powerful impact on the Arab masses, indicate that it will be very difficult to make it work this time.

One thing is certain, however. Even if the big powers are able to force a settlement, it will only be temporary. The struggle of the Arab masses against Zionism and imperialism is not going to disappear. And Fulbright's proposal would consequently help to ensure in advance that the Middle East would become another Vietnam.

The national picket line

Auto union chief assails Vietnam war

Faced with the current contract negotiations and painfully aware of the toll of the Indochina war on the domestic economy, UAW president Leonard Woodcock has taken stronger anti-war positions than those previously voiced by the auto union leadership. This course was charted before Walter Reuther's accidental death.

In a statement prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Woodcock charges that the war has cost 8.8-million man-years of wasted labor.

When the statement was made public Aug. 16, Woodcock declared, "The cost has been very great for the American economy. Just in money terms it has been at least \$150-billion. But far more important has been the waste of manpower, not only through the number of men put into uniform, but through the number in both government and private employment servicing and supplying the Vietnam war."

Woodcock asks for a government policy that "will offer workers an alternative to military production jobs and will insure the maintenance of pay-rolls."

* * *

The Western Conference of Team-

sters (ALA) and Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (AFL-CIO) announced that the two groups will collaborate to complete the drive to organize farm workers in California.

William Grammi, a Teamster official in charge of agricultural organizing, said the Teamsters will help the UFWOC in all sections of the country. Chavez hailed the mutual support of the two labor groups as "more than just a no-raiding or jurisdictional agreement. It is a mutual effort to organize the unorganized and to bring to the agricultural industry a measure of peace."

This seemed to settle a threatened jurisdictional battle between the two unions which erupted when the farm owners' council of California announced July 28 that a five-year contract covering lettuce field workers had been signed with the Teamsters.

Chavez denounced this move by the growers as a "sweetheart contract" and an attempt to prevent organization of field workers. The UFWOC called for pickets in the lettuce fields covered by the Teamster contract.

The action came as the UFWOC is wrapping up its contract with all the big grape growers. Chavez labeled the lettuce workers contract as a move to restrict the growth of the farm workers union. "We will make it so miserable for those growers that they will have to do something," he stated.

The accord between the Teamsters and UFWOC is along the lines of their 1967 agreement which recognized Teamsters jurisdiction in canneries, frozen-food processing plants and storage sheds. All field workers belong to the UFWOC.

* * *

Last January when the State Em-

ployees Association in California held a referendum vote to remove the no-strike pledge from its constitution, its membership increased. Many state employees joined in order to vote against the no-strike pledge. The pledge was voted out. Gov. Reagan declared the action a threat to the state.

In July, Pennsylvania Gov. Raymond P. Shafer signed a new state law called "an emancipation proclamation for public employees." This made Pennsylvania the second state—after Hawaii—to legally recognize the right of public employees to strike.

New York State's Taylor Law—which specifically prohibits striking by government employees—was invoked against striking toll collectors. The toll collectors were protesting the health hazards of air pollution and arbitrary changes in their eight-hour work shifts on the bridges and tunnels. However, the strike was settled before arrests under the act.

On Aug. 14, the American Federation of Government Employees, holding its convention in Denver, struck the no-strike clause from the union constitution. This AFL-CIO affiliate has a membership of 310,000—the largest organization of federal employees.

The American Federation of Teachers, whose convention was held in Pittsburgh, announced Aug. 18 that it is launching a nationwide campaign to prohibit state courts from issuing injunctions against strikes by public employees when health and safety are not endangered.

Some 273 members of this union have served time in jail or face trials because of violations of such injunctions. The union president, David Sel-

den, served 50 days in a Newark jail last spring.

* * *

The NAACP announced in Buffalo Aug. 19 that it will file a suit to stop all state and federal construction in that area—an estimated \$1 billion in contracts.

Fewer than 1.5 percent of all construction workers in Buffalo are Black while nearly 20 percent of the city's population is Black. NAACP labor department director Herbert Hill said the purpose of the legal action is to enforce antidiscrimination laws and to get Black workers into building trades unions.

Berkeley-Oakland SWP slates a celebration

OAKLAND, Calif.—A grand opening celebration for the new headquarters of the Oakland-Berkeley Socialist Workers Party is scheduled to take place here Sept. 12.

The program begins at 8 p.m. and features Andrew Pulley, SWP candidate for Congress, Art Sharon and Barry Sheppard, SWP national committee-

men.

Pulley has just returned from an international tour that included stops in Ceylon, India and Japan.

Sheppard is a former editor of *The Militant*.

An open house at the new headquarters will begin with refreshments at 4:30 p.m.

The address is 3536 Telegraph Ave., Oakland. For further information call 415-654-9728.

CALENDAR

Boston

BANQUET FOR OPENING OF NEW HALL. Speakers: Jean Lafferty, Lawrence Trainor and Peter Camero. Sat., Sept. 12, 6:30 p.m. Militant Labor Forum. 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307. Full-course dinner. Entertainment. Dancing. Adults: \$3, children under 12: \$1.50. Tel: 536-6981.

In Brief

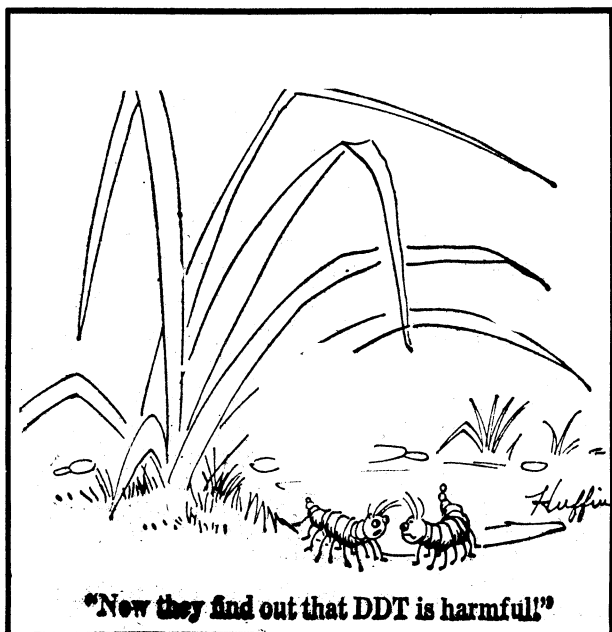
By RANDY FURST

CATCH-UP WEEK: "In Brief" follows a slightly different format this week, focusing primarily on some of the news *The Militant* did not get to report during the past three weeks.

HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI WEEK: Demonstrations took place across the nation during the Aug. 6-9 week in memory of the victims of the atomic bombing raids at the conclusion of World War II as well as to demand the withdrawal of all troops from Southeast Asia. A national call for such actions was issued by the National Peace Action Coalition and endorsed by the Student Mobilization Committee. Here's a rundown on some of the demonstrations: 5,000 gathered at the Central Park bandshell in New York after a march through Manhattan; some 600 marched through center city to Logan Circle in Philadelphia for a rally at city hall; a group rallied in Cleveland and marched to the Lagoon for a ceremonial lighting of candles; in Chicago 800 to 1,000 marched; about 200 gathered for a demonstration in Atlanta; about 100 held a rally in a park in the Black community of Austin; in Berkeley, 400 marched on the defense labs at Livermore; there was a memorial rally in Boston, attended by 450 people; and at an antiwar gathering in Detroit Brendon Sexton, educational director of the United Automobile Workers, observed that there was large opposition to the war among blue collar workers with opportunities opening up to get the working class into motion against the war; protests were also held in Saskatoon and Toronto in Canada.

BLACK DEATH RATE: The percentage of Blacks killed in Vietnam remains higher than the percentage of Black GIs in the armed services, statistics from the Defense Department reveal. In 1969, says the Pentagon, 10.8 percent of American servicemen killed in Vietnam (1,019 out of 9,014) were Black. The DOD estimates that 9.5 percent of the servicemen are Black. The Pentagon reports 5,149 Black Americans have been killed in Vietnam since 1961, well over 10 percent of the more than 40,000 GIs dead since the intervention began.

CHICANOS MARCH IN LOS ANGELES: Some 300 demonstrators marched in East Los Angeles Aug. 13 to protest the killings of two Mexican nationals by local police. . . . **CHICANO MORA-**



"Now they find out that DDT is harmful!"

TORIUM IN HOUSTON: More than 1,000 Chicanos marched through the barrio to an antiwar rally at Hidalgo Park July 26. The rally speakers included Bob Gonzales, a GI from Fort Hood who called for a break with the Democratic and Republican parties and support for La Raza Unida Party.

FISH DEATHS DUE TO POLLUTION: More than 3,000 fish were killed in one section of polluted water of the Thames River in Connecticut and thousands more fish were killed in another section of the polluted river during July, says the Connecticut Board of Fisheries and Game. Theodore Bampton, director of the board, said in an interview with *The Militant* that an analysis of the water showed an abnormal presence of phenol and chromium indicating industrial pollution as a causative factor. Bampton said the pollution in the Thames River system is a major threat to the fish.

WEST POINTER DEMANDS C. O.: A 20-year-old senior at West Point, Cadet Cary E. Donham, has filed a suit in federal court challenging the Army's refusal to grant him C. O. status. His attorney, Mrs. Joan Goldberg, informs *The Militant* that Donham first objected several years ago to having to shout that the spirit of the bayonet was "to kill, Sir!" The suit was filed August 7. . . . **GI FACES COURT MARTIAL:** A GI stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, who refuses to take a peace medallion from around his neck, has been ordered court martialed. Sp/4 Emil Schaeffer was read charges for a special court martial on Aug. 19, the day he was supposed to have been discharged. A Vietnam veteran with six years of duty, Schaeffer now faces a bad conduct discharge, according to his lawyer, Joseph Giacalone. In an interview, Giacalone said that the medal was given to Schaeffer by one of his buddies in Vietnam who was due for a discharge. "Due to a foul-up in paper-work, the discharge was held up and the buddy was sent to the front line and was killed in action," the attorney relates. "After that, Schaeffer swore to himself that he never would remove the medallion from his neck."

AFTERTHOUGHT: From *Jet* magazine's Aug. 27 issue comes the following tale: During a recent meeting with two campus advisors, Alexander Heard and Dr. James Cheek, President Nixon listened attentively to the plight of Blacks, then reportedly slammed the table with his fist and bristled, "Damn it, if I were a Black man today I'd be a revolutionary, too!" Queried about the remark, press secretary Ronald Ziegler is reported to have said, "If that comment gets into the press, we're dead." The White House now refuses to confirm or deny the quotes.

GIs SENTENCED: UPI reported Aug. 12 that two of six GIs who refused to board helicopters to take part in the U.S. invasion of Cambodia in May have received four-month jail sentences and bad conduct discharges. Three others got sentences ranging from three to six months and a sixth was not prosecuted, because, spokesmen said, he had bad feet. . . . **BLACK GIs ARRESTED:** At least 30 GIs were arrested at Ft. Hood July 26 after Black GIs confronted MPs on the street on base. The MPs attacked a group of Blacks with clubs. In the following days, two reenlistment offices and several Army tents were destroyed by fire.

BREAKFAST CEREAL DEFENDED: Dr. Frederick J. Stare, a newspaper columnist, defended the cereal industry against charges that dry cereals were devoid of nutrition in a statement before a Senate subcommittee Aug. 4. Stare argued that critics of dry cereals should take into account that they are served with milk. A spokesman for General Mills warned of the "danger" of overfortifying foods.

STUDENT SURVEY: *Playboy* magazine this month publishes an extensive report on 7,300 students surveyed at 200 campuses. The largest segment, 39 percent, label the war in Indochina "the single most important issue," with 15 percent listing racial conflict as most important, and another 15 percent labeling the environment most important. Given several "solutions" to the war, 36 percent say "pull out now," and 29 percent advocate "speed up withdrawal." The survey found that 15 percent of students believe that "violent revolution is the only way." On the question of abortion, 62 percent believe that "women should be free to have abortions for any reason they want."

PILLSBURY EMPLOYEES ACT: More than 80 Pillsbury employes met in the Minneapolis headquarters and organized the Committee to End the War. The information is published in the *Pillsbury Reporter*, the company house organ. . . . **GUARDSMEN AND RESERVISTS SIGN STATEMENT:** More than 1,000 National Guardsmen



Photo by Randy Furst

Hiroshima Day in New York

and Reservists from all parts of the country signed a petition calling for immediate, total withdrawal from Vietnam, it was announced Aug. 16 in Berkeley. . . . **HIGH TURNOVER:** According to figures compiled by the American Council on Education, the annual turnover of college presidents has jumped nearly 80 percent in the last three years. *U.S. News and World Report* said Aug. 3 that of the 274 institutions in the State College Association, 10 percent were without presidents.

IMPERIALIST: "The United States is viewed largely as an imperialist nation—out to rule the world by arms, economic force and political guile—in the opinion of most young people, according to interviews conducted at the World Youth Conference at the United Nations during the past few weeks." The quote, from the College Poll released Aug. 7, followed a survey of conference delegates from more than 100 countries. Most of the countries are capitalist, incidentally, and most of the delegates were handpicked by the respective governments.

JACKSON MURDERS UPHELD: A county grand jury in Jackson, Miss., announced July 28 that police "had a right and were justified" in shooting into a Jackson State College women's dormitory in May. Two students were killed. . . . **WELFARE PROTESTERS ARRESTED:** Twenty-two welfare demonstrators were arrested in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 11 when they staged a sit-in at a state welfare office. The demonstrators were demanding an additional \$75 to buy clothing for their children for the fall. . . . **TWIN CITIES HIGHEST IN LIVING COSTS:** The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in the last 17 months, the consumer price index rose 8 percent in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the highest increase in the nation.

FREE LOVE HIT: Pope Paul has denounced nudism as degrading. According to the Associated Press Aug. 16, Paul also blasted "eroticism and free love" during a public blessing in Italy. . . . **VIETNAM VETERANS ACTION:** Vietnam veterans plan a four-day demonstration called "Operation Raw" from Morristown, N.J., beginning on Sept. 4. The demonstration will wind up in Valley Forge, Pa. Raw stands for Rapid American Withdrawal and will simulate a U.S. attack on Vietnam. . . . **DUBOIS GRANTED ENTRY:** The Justice Department has announced that Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois, wife of the late W. E. B. DuBois, will be admitted to the U.S. The Justice Department decision follows a long fight in which the U.S. had denied her a visa.

STRIKE IN ATLANTA: More than 800 restaurant workers and airline caterers have been striking the Dobbs House Restaurants at Atlanta International Airport. The Teamsters strike leadership has initiated a series of "stall-ins" by Atlanta students and trade unionists designed to tie up the main airport restaurants. Dobbs House triggered the strike in Atlanta by refusing to negotiate with airline caterers of Teamster Local 667 about wage and working conditions at Memphis airport. Atlanta workers walked out in solidarity. But the union battle also extends to collective bargaining issues. Dobbs refuses to recognize the Teamsters local in Atlanta, which was voted in last December by the workers as their bargaining agent.

The great society

Hard facts on cost of Vietnam genocide

[The following are excerpts from an Aug. 17 Senate speech by Stephen Young (D-Ohio).]

Mr. President, in the last six years the United States has spent more than \$115-billion on that undeclared, unpopular war in Southeast Asia. For 1969 alone the



Vietnamese bucket brigade

price tag was \$30,400-million — \$600 for every American family. This did not include economic aid programs to the Indochinese nations, CIA funds spent in the area, the cost of reductions in stockpiles of strategic materials, or the loss of productivity accompanying war expenditures.

In 1969, of each tax dollar 23 cents went to pay for the Vietnam war, 13 cents of each dollar for past wars, and 35 cents in preparation for future wars. The Indochina war in 1969 cost more than the total of federal spending for domestic goods, 10 times more than federal outlays for medical assistance, and 30 times more than federal grants for urban planning and development. It costs \$500,000 to kill one Vietcong. This sum would support 3,400 youngsters in school or college or build at least 50 housing units.

One heavy B-52 raid costs about \$40-million. This could purchase three 400-bed hospitals, or pay for the construction of 27 elementary schools, or for 4,050 housing units. . . .

Millions of acres of arable land in South Vietnam have been ruined by poison gas sprayed since 1961 by American warplanes and helicopters. Enough chemical defoliants have been sprayed to ruin almost 5 million acres of land in South Vietnam, an area about the size of Massachusetts — 12 percent of the entire area of South Vietnam.

By the end of this year, an additional 10-million gallons will have been sprayed, enough to cause a total of 7,500,000 acres to be polluted with deadly chemicals. The fact that these herbicides cost taxpayers more than \$160-million deserves mention as well as the evil wrought by them . . .

The huge craters made by bombs from our B-52's are usually 35 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep. These fill with water and breed mosquitoes spreading debilitating malaria to men, women, and children of those countries. Far more tons of high explosives have been hurled over North Vietnam and South Vietnam than all of the Allies hurled against the Germans and their allies throughout the entire period of World War II. At the present rate including certain areas of Thailand and all of Laos and Cambodia that total will very shortly double the entire tonnage of bombs dropped by the United States and our allies in World War II, in destructive power.

Cancer cure—Sixty thousand cases of Carnation Slender, banned from the U.S. market because of cyclamates, are being fed to war refugees in Laos, according to *Off Our Backs*. A spokesman for World Vision, the distributing relief agency, said cyclamates may cause cancer in the U.S. but no such danger "applied to underfed people."

How reasonable can you get?—In signing the 45-year-old international agreement barring chemical warfare, but excepting the tear gas and herbicides it now uses in Vietnam, the U.S. made clear it will use only those poison gases it deems necessary, and in future wars will use these only if the president thinks they're necessary.

The march of civilization—Moving with deliberate speed, the Pittsburgh Board of Education is abolishing paddling of pupils in public schools. Paddling will be discontinued in the kindergarten through the fourth grades this September. The ban will be extended to the fifth grade in September 1971, to the sixth grade in 1972 and, hopefully, to all the rest in 1973.

End of alienation—A letter from a D.C. retailer to charge account customers opens, "I am a computer and I'd like to say hello."

Shredded wheat—A patent has been issued for a process for washing wheat in a citric acid solution to reduce strontium 90 content. The idea resulted from a study commissioned by food processors who wanted to know what to do in the event of a nuclear attack.

Motivational research—The Pentagon has commissioned a \$700,000 psychological research program intended to help soldiers develop courage.

Repression?—Preliminary findings of the presidential commission conducting a \$2-million probe of pornography casts doubt on the notion that men are more easily aroused by pornography than women. It also rejected the notion that pornography corrupts the youth and increases sex crimes. Most intriguing, however, is the commission's finding that political conservatives are less easily aroused by such material than are liberals.

Hold your horses—Henry Ford II takes a dim view of "irresponsible" and "uninformed" critics who think the auto industry should be doing more about coping with pollution.

Recession toll—Dunhill's and Brooks Brothers (custom-made suits \$455 and \$400 respectively) both report a 20-percent drop in sales.

The ultimate crisis—Fearful of creating undue panic, we withheld the following item for several weeks: "WASHINGTON, July 24—Charles H. Brunie, a partner in Oppenheimer & Co., said today that the future of the entire capitalistic system in this country could be threatened if the sales commissions charged by brokers were not increased by an adequate amount." — HARRY RING

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THEY GO TOGETHER. Read the Militant usually available through the International Socialist Review. Do you have a...



Photo by Howard Petrick

This city hall demonstration was the opening activity of New York's participation in the national Women's Strike of Aug. 26. Other actions were going on as we went to press. See our next issue for a special national roundup on the strike.

'Hard hat' demo fizzles in Cleveland

By JEAN Y. TUSSEY

CLEVELAND — Right-wing attempts to co-opt the hard-hat construction workers received a set-back here. The "patriotic" march to city hall held July 26 by the United Hard Hats of America, Inc., failed to attract any section of the labor movement.

The Cleveland Building and Construction Trades Council issued a public statement "to make it crystal clear that we are in no way connected to, or a part of, the proposed march and demonstration."

George Dickstein, owner of the local company that is reportedly the largest manufacturer of plastic hard hats in the world, told the press he had recently sold 3,000 hats to the United Hard Hats, but he denounced their use as a symbol.

"I opposed the use of the hard hats by the Wall Street construction workers in their march," he said. "I don't want to be aligned with any movement whose participants believe it is all right to beat up antiwar demonstrators."

"I am against U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia. I believe in the American flag and I sell hard hats. But I don't think that the flag or hats should be used for anyone's personal political point."

George J. Cicero, a small businessman who organized the march and who was a Wallace-for-President campaigner in 1968, tried to get Georgia governor Lester Maddox to speak at the July 26 "rally." He failed in that, too.

Instead, some 150 hard-hatted paraders, mostly middle-aged, middle-class whites bearing American flags and a large confederate flag, heard three speakers: Cicero; Father Nicholas Moldoban, a Romanian Orthodox priest from Farrell, Pa.; and Lewis Byers, Washington, D.C., director of the National Youth Alliance, an outgrowth of the Youth for Wallace movement.

The only youth they attracted were a small group of Maoists, who delayed the start of the parade about 20 minutes with a counter-demonstration.

Wide roundup marks Czech invasion date

The second anniversary of the Kremlin invasion of Czechoslovakia Aug. 21, 1968, passed quietly in Prague, according to reports in the international press. The implication was that the Czech population has been reduced to passive acceptance of the Moscow-imposed Prague regime.

But an Aug. 24 Reuters dispatch from Prague stated that: "The police held 6,217 persons and seized 263 rifles, pistols, submachine guns and other weapons in the days preceding last Friday's anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion . . ."

"The C. T. K. [Czech government] press agency said the crackdown helped to keep the anniversary quiet and foiled 'hidden manipulators' who wanted to use criminal elements for counterrevolutionary purposes.

"Those who wanted to disrupt the quiet lives of our citizens were arrested," C. T. K. said. In contrast to last year, when protest riots took five lives, this year's anniversary passed without incident."

ON THE MOVE? If you're planning on moving, advance notice to our business office of change of address will reduce undue delay in receiving your subscription.

Wisconsin SWP launches statewide election drive

By MIKE PATRICK

MADISON — The Wisconsin Socialist Workers Party has announced its slate for the November elections. It projects the largest and most dynamic campaign yet in that state.

Heading the SWP slate as its candidate for U. S. senator is Martha Quinn, prominent women's liberation activist in Madison. She is presently leading a struggle for the establishment of free, 24-hour, community-controlled child-care centers. The child-care campaign, initiated by the Women's Action Movement, of which she is a founder and leading member, has provoked wide interest in Madison during the past few weeks.

The party's candidate for governor is Samuel Hunt, a former GI antiwar organizer who was recently discharged following a four-year term in the Air Force. While stationed at Grissom Air Force Base in Indiana, Hunt was a founder of Grissom GIs United for Peace and was co-editor of the GI antiwar newspaper *Aerospaced*.

Hunt's running mate for lieutenant governor is Peter Kohlenberg, an antiwar activist at Wisconsin State University in Oshkosh and a leader of the Oshkosh Student Mobilization Committee.

The Wisconsin SWP is also running candidates for the state legislature. Long-time civil rights and antiwar activist Patrick Quinn is the party's candidate for the state assembly from

Dane County's 2nd district (Central Madison) and Peter Manti its candidate for the assembly from Milwaukee County's 3rd district.

One of the first undertakings of the campaign will be a statewide tour for gubernatorial candidate Samuel Hunt. The tour will include speaking engagements at every one of the more than 40 college campuses in the state.

Funds for the campaign are urgently needed. Make checks payable to Wisconsin Socialist Workers Campaign Committee, 202 W. Gilman St., Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

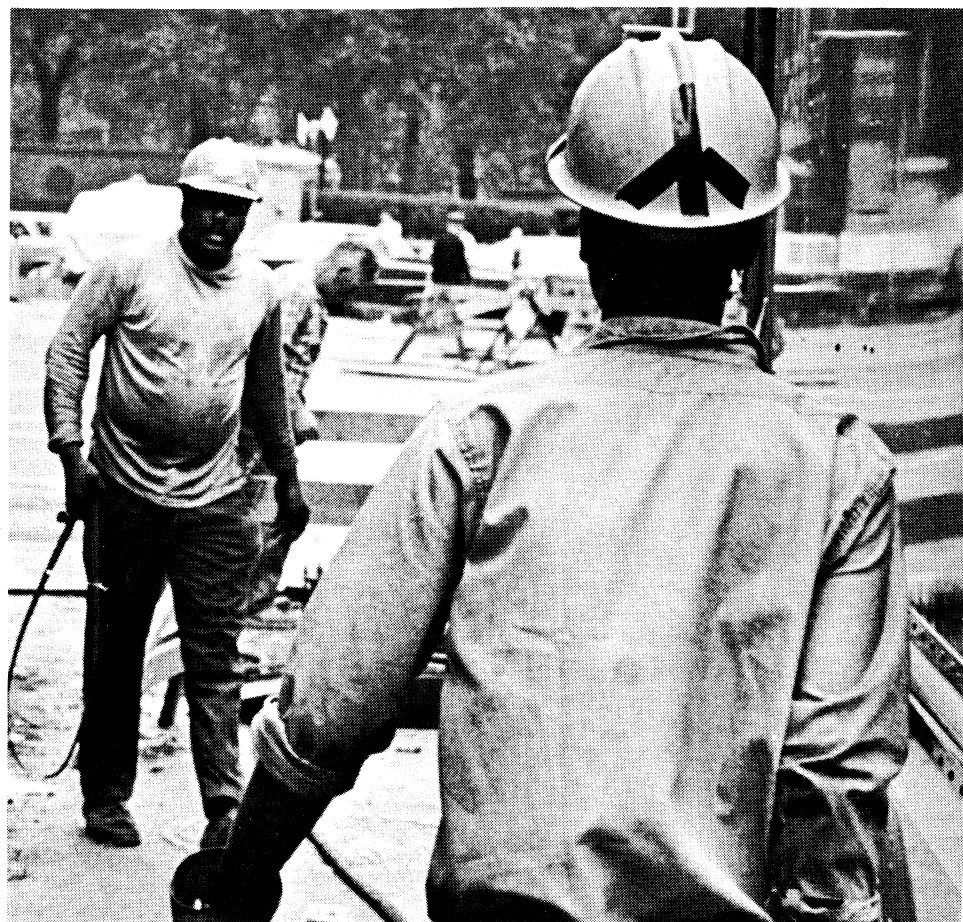


Photo by Randy Furst

This New York construction worker apparently feels the peace symbol on his hat signifies that a hard hat is not necessarily synonymous with hardening of the brain.