

THE MILITANT

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Friday, March 7, 1969

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Striking unionists launch boycott of Standard Oil

— see page 8 —

Map Easter mobilizations for GI-Civilian marches

— see page 5

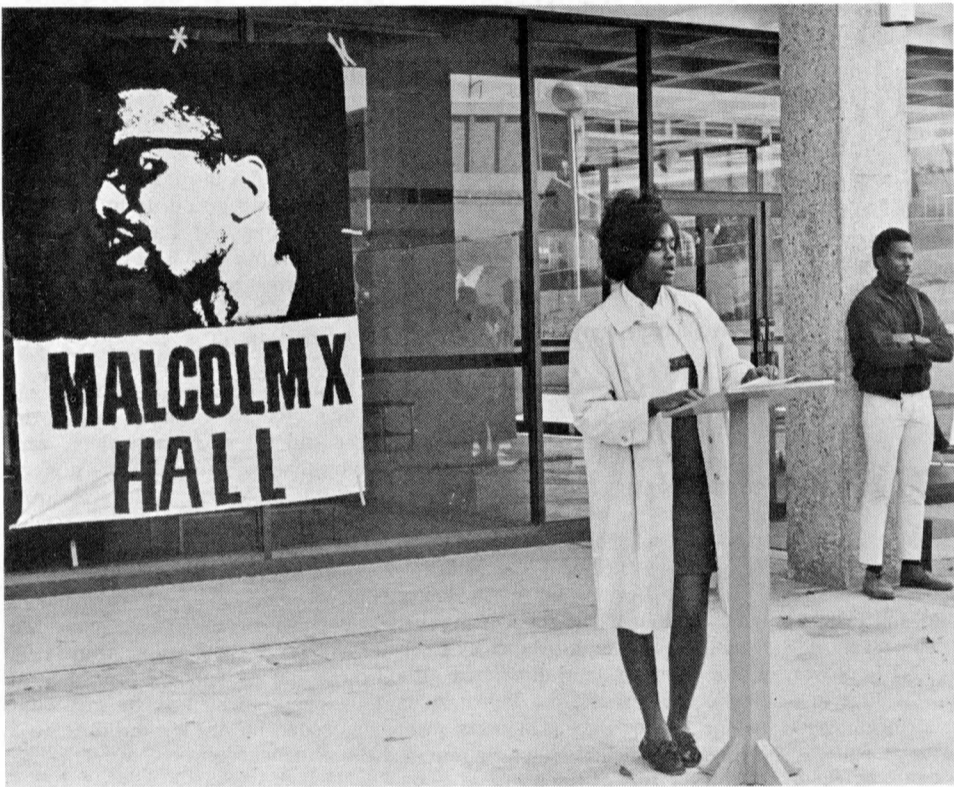


Photo by Dennis Edge

IN TRIBUTE. Students at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University in Tallahassee, Fla., hold memorial meeting in front of building they named Malcolm X Hall. See story on Malcolm memorial meetings, page 12.

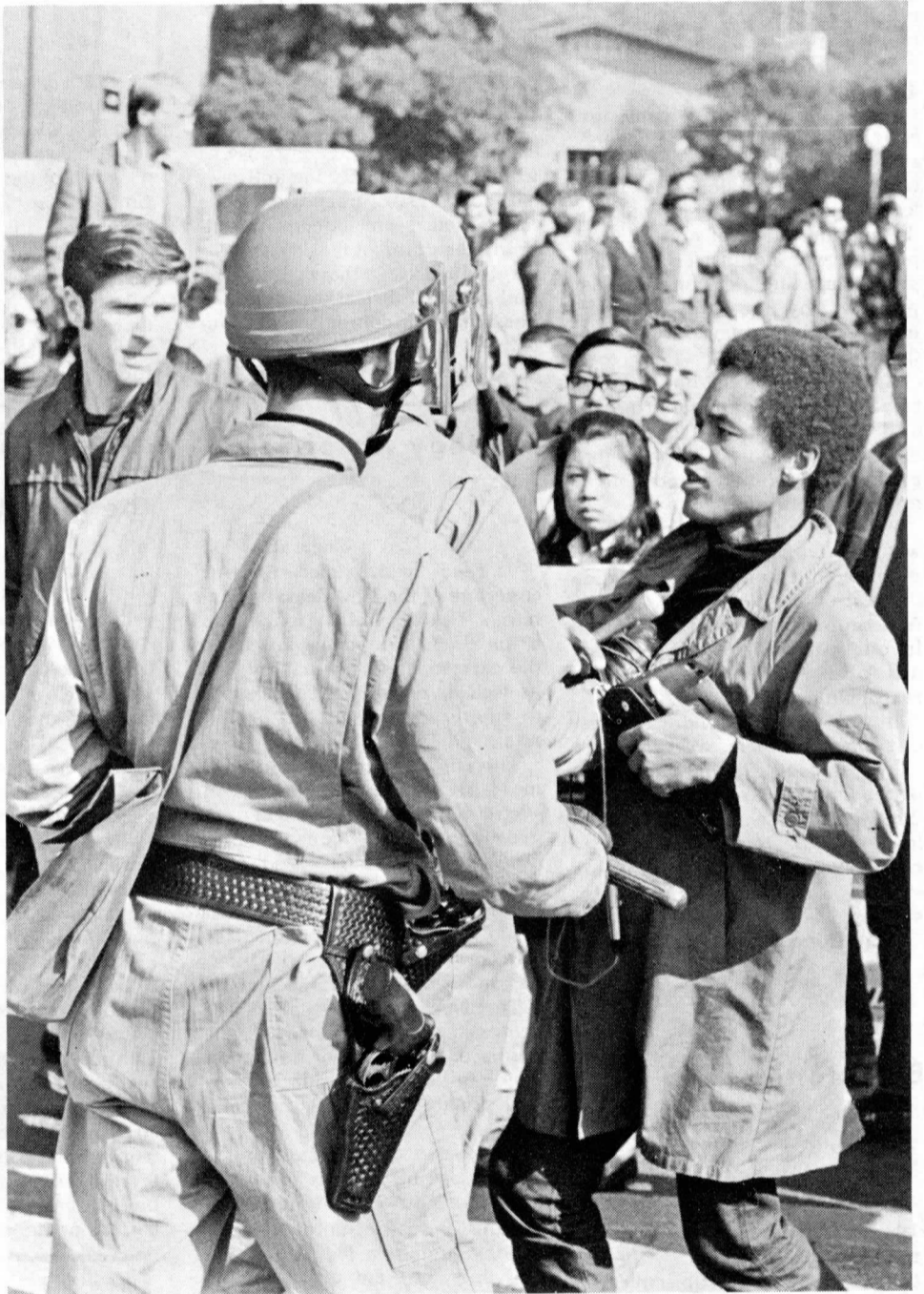


Photo by Ron Alexander

BRUTAL ASSAULT. Berkeley cops stage savage attack on striking University of California students and teachers. Reagan then called in national guard to "restore order" by breaking strike. Solidarity of strikers has increased. See story page 8.

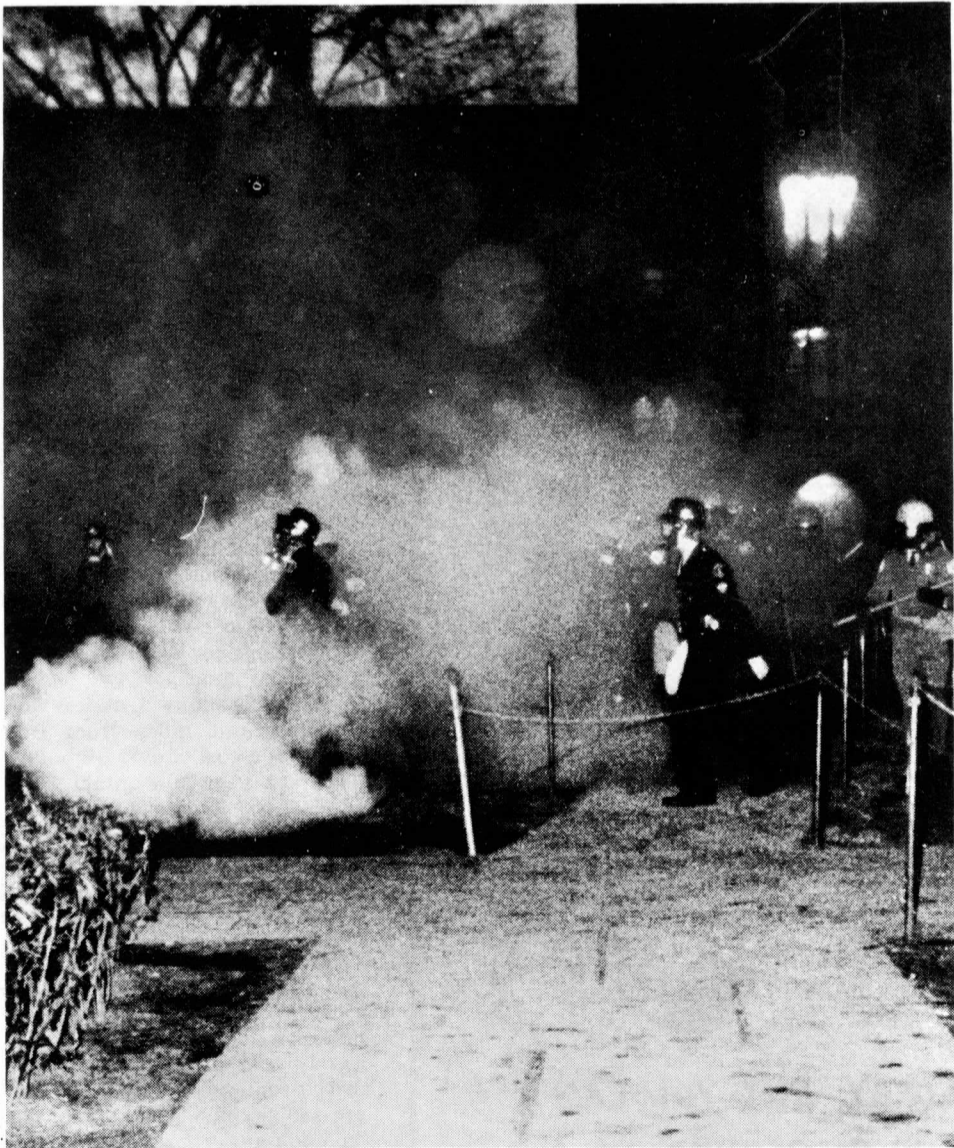
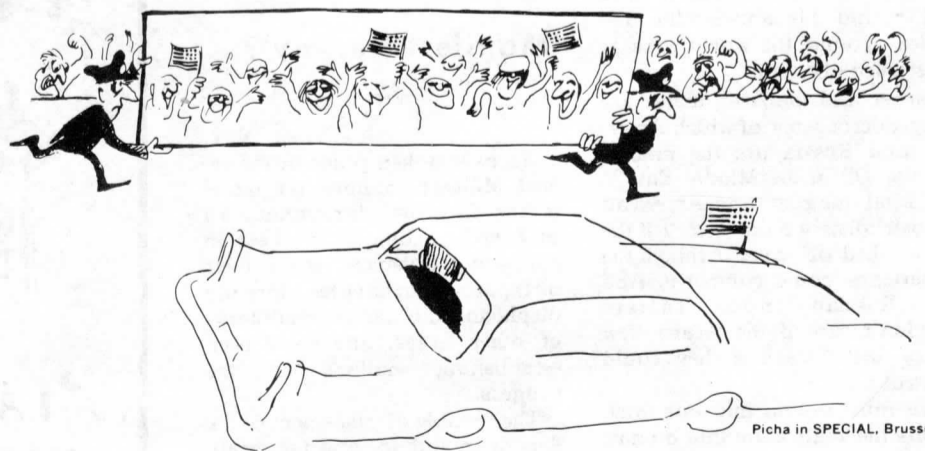


Photo by Steve Adams

PITCHED BATTLE. Using tear gas and clubs, North Carolina State Police attacked black students and nearly 2,000 white supporters. But blacks won a number of demands. See story page 12.



Picha in SPECIAL, Brussels

A president abroad

Solidarity with black students

Arab students aid black students

Madison, Wisc.
The enclosed statement has recently been put out by the Concerned Arab Students at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, in solidarity with their black brothers' demands on the authorities at the university. I would greatly appreciate it if you could print this statement if it so merits.

M.D.

The Concerned Arab Students, in an attempt to re-define their stand on the demands of their black brothers, take this opportunity to confirm their absolute unswerving support of: 1) the black people's war of liberation in general, and 2) the University of Wisconsin black students' demands in particular.

Our support stems from our conviction that the black students' struggle to elicit both official recognition and fulfillment of their legitimate demands, is only a partial manifestation of a universal, popular war against racism, imperialism, and exploitation as practiced by the USA and her allies, in this country as well as the third world.

It has always been our attitude to back such a legitimate struggle, and it is only natural that we today unreservedly support the black revolutionary movement and its ramifications.

From an historical perspective, we, the Arabs, the black people in this country and elsewhere, and the rest of the third world, are all undergoing the same crucial stage in our war of liberation against all forms of imperialistic and racist exploitation.

In our growing solidarity with our black brothers, we urge our fellow students, the UW student organizations, and all conscientious faculty members, to take a favorably positive stand on the black students demands, and to extend to them all possible support.

The Concerned Arab Students

Back to the farm

San Francisco, Calif.
Of the various letters in the Feb. 14 *Militant* concerning the war in the Middle East, I believe Steven Glauser's is the most objective. He wrote, "both sides are wrong." He could have gone a step further and said our whole industrial society is to blame.

I am deeply disturbed by the use, among leftists, of the term "Zionism" in a derogatory sense. (Remember the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion?) If we accept their philosophy we cannot escape the suspicion that maybe Hitler and his anti-Semitic disciples around the world were at least partially right.

Israel and the Arab states are only microcosms of which America and Russia are the macrocosms. Oil in the Middle East is the fatal magnet, and American industrialists wouldn't care if the Jews killed off every Arab, if the Americans could control it. And the Russian industrialists wouldn't care if the Arabs slew every last Israeli if they could control it.

We must pound into our thick skulls the realization that human life is more important than all the oil and machinery in the world. If America and Russia were to get together and sincerely and honestly work for peace, the world could have it and Israel and the

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.

Arab states would be much happier for it.

Several years ago there was a brief "back to the farm" movement. Let's get it started again. In our obsession with machines and industrial growth, if the atom bomb doesn't get us, industrial pollution surely will.

Dale Rasmussen

[The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion was a fraudulent creation of the secret police of czarist Russia, the purpose of which was to justify the anti-Jewish pogroms. It purported to be an ancient, secret document, outlining the plans of the Jewish people to take over the world. This anti-Semitic fabrication, of course, has nothing in common with Zionist politics. — Editor]

Strategy for peace

Yucatan, Mex.
I read with interest your coverage of the New Zealand Seaman's Union which refused to bring U.S. troops ashore from the carrier *America* on Nov. 18, as well as refusing to service and to supply the vessel as a protest against the Vietnam war.

This incident is deeper than a mere protest against the war in Vietnam. It also shows a sign of growing class consciousness among the New Zealand merchant marine and its seamen's union. They are not protesting for a wage increase, rather for the moral principle of international working-class solidarity.

The New Zealand seamen are demonstrating that through the might of industrial organization they can tie up the capitalist class and dictate terms in a peaceful manner.

The lesson to be learned by the entire working class is that of its potential industrial might, that of Socialist-industrial-union-organization. And then the troops will not only be kept at home; the industries will be mobilized for peace. There will then be no need for troops.

The New Zealand seamen need the support of the international working class acting in unison against the banditry of the imperialism of international capitalism.

R. S. S.

'Manifest Destiny'?

New York, N. Y.
An overlooked point in the recent *Militant* columns on Israel is the fact that throughout all of history peoples have been in constant movement from their birthplaces and have been forcibly displacing the native inhabitants of other areas, and have been establishing nations in the progress.

The forcible displacement of the American Indian, and the establishment of the United States by the invading conquering white man, is an example. Granting this was unjust, yet would *The Militant* therefore urge that all non-Indians leave the U.S. and return to the

lands of their ancestors, and the U.S. be dismantled and the Indians returned to their former position of sovereignty? Does the length of time the U.S. has been in existence compared to Israel alter the morality of the situation? If anything the Jewish people have historical roots in Israel while the white man has absolutely none in America.

History cannot be turned back; yet justice should be done. The proper solution, as I see it, is that 1) the existence of Israel as a Jewish state be supported as an accomplished historical fact, regardless of Israel's political views; 2) a struggle for genuine socialism be supported both in Israel and the Arab world; 3) an independent nation be established for the Arab refugees on the west bank of the Jordan River (this area was part of the original Palestine); 4) adequate compensation be paid the refugees.

Reader

(There is, as Reader suggests, an analogy between the imposition of a Zionist state on the Palestinian Arabs and the racist oppression of the Indian Americans. And just as we favor a socialist revolution in Israel to provide liberation and self-determination for the Arab people, so do we favor a socialist revolution in the U.S. that will assure the liberation and right of self-determination of the Indian people. Editor)

"Cuba — the ingrates flee"

Costa Mesa, Calif.
I've been reading *The Militant* for a few weeks now, and I enjoy the stories, but I would like to see more on the class struggle rather than the "black" versus "white" struggle. I'm not denying the whites are the biggest thorn in the side of the blacks, but I do believe this tends to make the poor whites who are victims of the same disease, stick together and resist the black man in his struggle against exploitation. The fat pigs have got nothing to worry about when we stand divided. I'm a Chicano and I've been given the "business" by my own kind.

I would also like to say what I think of Cuba. The conservative press becomes delirious with their own propaganda whenever someone "makes a daring escape from Cuba." No one can deny there is some hardship in Cuba, but comparing it with before Castro, it's peanuts.



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Friday, March 7, 1969

The closing news date for this issue was Feb. 28

To me, Cuba is a product of past dictatorships, its position in the globe, and its one crop soil, not to mention the blockade by the U.S.

Before Castro kicked out the imperialists, Cuba was owned by them—from Batista to the lowest peon. Everything from needles to bulldozers was imported from the U.S. It's a wonder Castro has done as much as he has! Imagine not being able to replace a simple fuse for your own home, or a spark plug for your car.

The result of the blockade was disastrous, and a few ingrates couldn't take it and blew the scene.

Right now there is more despair in this country with all its capacity to grow food than in Cuba (per capita). I believe natural resources belong to all the people not just a few privileged pigs.

R. B.

Language and racism

Berkeley, Calif.
Please try to watch your language. I refer to the phrase "denigration of the black student struggles" in Gus Horowitz's article on Progressive Labor (*The Militant*, Feb. 7). Don't you even know what the word "denigration" means; how it derives etymologically from white Roman prejudice? In this particular phrase, the language is rather humorous, as a racist pun; but its superficial cleverness scarcely makes up for the political damage done. Remember, style is the man.

Black Teacher

("Denigrate" derives from the Latin "denigrare," "to blacken." The pun was, of course, unintentional. We are grateful to readers who bring such things to our attention.

— Editor

Middle class or apocalypse?

Boston, Mass.
Everything you say in your paper is true. So what! You cannot

make any progress or establish any reforms by alienating the biggest interest-power group in America, the middle class, and particularly the middle-class liberal. Lincoln Steffens, whom you so glibly quoted in your Feb. 14 issue and the "muckrakers" knew this and worked to get their reforms through the middle-class left.

The philosophy of the "new left" is the romantic notion that the establishment is rotten and must be torn down and rebuilt anew. The case against the establishment is valid, but the solutions are foolishness bordering on suicide. Their military power, if brought to bear through extreme provocation and popular support, could crush you all overnight and set back the cause of "freedom" a thousand years.

And even if you did win, so what? In the words of Carlos Fuentes, "A revolution is fought by flesh and blood men, not by saints, and every revolution ends with the creation of a new privileged class. . . ."

I tend to sympathize with a view of Lenin's "Revolutions attract the best and the worst in society," and through experience I have noticed that it is the worst, the least serious, the bored, who are the ones who make the most noise while the best work quietly in their efforts to avoid the "crunch."

But maybe the Second Coming is at hand; you know, that "vast image out of Spiritus Mundi" that tells us the first time we got what we needed but the second time we'll get what we deserve.

R. B.

Taxes and the war

The average American works two hours and 26 minutes a day just to meet his tax bills. This points out all too clearly the serious fiscal condition we have gotten ourselves into by continually spending more than we take in, and piling up one budget deficit on top another.

Even without the ten percent income tax surcharge that President Johnson "blackmailed" Congress to pass, Americans paid millions of dollars more in 1968 than they did in 1967.

We have reached the point where wasteful, extravagant and reckless government spending is threatening the entire future of our nation and our people. Even worse than the uncontrolled inflation at home is the fact that most foreign countries have lost confidence in our dollar and are demanding our gold instead of our "paper" money.

We are fighting a senseless war ten thousand miles from our shores at a cost of over 30 billion dollars a year and untold thousands of lives of American soldiers; a war that benefits no one except Wall Street bankers, munition manufacturers and so-called "defense" contractors whose huge profits are dependent on keeping the country geared to a war economy. These multi-billionaires and corporations pay no taxes on their huge profits, but merely add them to the cost of their products—which the hard-pressed taxpayer will eventually have to pay.

Wars are planned with paper and pen but battles are fought with the blood of men!

Jack Odom
Route 2, Box 208
Fort Bragg, Calif.

Industrial Worker

N.Y. cops pressing attack on Panthers

By Alex Harte

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Police harassment against the Black Panther Party in New York has reached such proportions that there is now a total of 60 charges pending against Panther members, all of them accumulated during the past eight months.

Nothing has exposed the illegal and vicious nature of this harassment more clearly than the current case of 19-year-old Joan Bird, a Panther member and student nurse at Bronx Community College.

350 marchers hit racism in Sylvester, Ga.

By Dennis Edge

SYLVESTER, Ga., Feb. 22—"You better get right white man, white man you better get right before I get mad." So chanted about 350 marchers protesting school and community racism on a chilly, wet Saturday afternoon in this small southwest Georgia town.

Amid jeering whites, who were making vulgar remarks and hand gestures, the orderly marchers proceeded through the town's police-lined main street and rallied at the Worth County courthouse.

Along the march route could be seen several parked pick-up trucks with men in them and rifles and shotguns hung inside the rear windows.

This was the largest of a series of demonstrations protesting the Dec. 4 arrest and subsequent conviction of Dorothy Young, a 15-year-old black girl who had been a student at a previously all-white school. Dorothy was convicted for cursing a group of white students who were tormenting her and her 11-year-old sister. She was sentenced to six months at the state "training school."

At the courthouse rally a line of police stood across the street near white hecklers. The cops acquiesced to the cursing by these hecklers which was far worse than the language Dorothy Young had been convicted for.

Ralph Abernathy and Hosea Williams of SCLC were the featured speakers who said that if Dorothy Young is not soon freed, thousands rather than hundreds of people will return to Sylvester demanding freedom. She had been released on bail and attended the rally where she spoke briefly.

San Francisco rally protests Presidio trial

By Jean Savage

SAN FRANCISCO—Over 300 people demonstrated at San Francisco's Civic Center Feb. 15 to protest the cruel and excessive punishments handed down to the young soldiers on trial for mutiny, for holding a sit-down strike at the Presidio stockade last Oct. 14. These 27 GIs were protesting the overcrowded prison conditions and the brutal treatment given military prisoners at the Presidio, and particularly the shotgun killing of Pvt. Richard Bunch, a 19-year-old, mentally disturbed prisoner allegedly attempting to escape from the stockade.

The protest rally in their behalf was sponsored by the Berkeley GI-Student Action Committee. It was a call for GIs and students to join together to wage a battle against military repression.

Speakers at the rally included Terrence Hallinan, defense lawyer for 17 of the Presidio 27, Frank Bardacke, one of the Oakland Seven on trial for conspiracy in planning an antiwar, anti-draft rally in 1967, Father Mark Sullivan from the Committee to Defend Military Prisoners, Sue Roland, wife of one of the 27, and a private at the Presidio.

Petitions protesting the munity trials were circulated at the demonstration, and over 2,000 signatures were collected in two days. People were urged to attend the trials each day, and Bay Area antiwar groups began planning for the next Presidio demonstration.

The nightmare which Joan Bird has experienced at the hands of the cops began on the night of Jan. 17 when they grabbed her out of a car near the scene of an alleged sniper attack on police cruising along the Harlem River Drive. She was subjected to a beating and stomping so brutal that her face was still swollen and bruised when she was brought into court.

Joan Bird's own account of what happened, which appeared in the Feb. 17 issue of the **Black Panther** newspaper, included the following:

"They put handcuffs on me and turned me over face down to the ground and my hands cuffed behind me. Then they began to kick me and walk on my back and legs. Then McKenzie put a gun to my head and stated, 'I ought to kill you, you mother-fucker.' Then proceeded to take my right hand fingers and bend them back and said 'you better talk or I'll break your fingers.' I screamed. Then they were all talking about how they would take me to the woods in the park and shoot me, and nobody would know the difference."

The morning after Joan Bird was arrested and jailed, Lumumba Shakur, a Panther and a friend of hers, arrived at the police station with an attorney to inquire into her detention without charges. He was asked if he knew Miss Bird, and when he replied, "yes," he was immediately placed under arrest for conspiracy to commit murder. At about the same time, Clark Squire, also a Panther, was arrested for possessing a "dangerous drug" and charged with conspiracy in the alleged sniping. Bail for all three was set at \$20,000 each.

On Jan. 9 the three defendants were indicted on charges of attempted murder. When the defense attorneys moved that the cop responsible for the beating be indicted, the motion was turned down. The cops' explanation for the bruises and swells on the young nurse's face was that she "fell out of a car" when they took her into custody.

Over two weeks later, when hearings got underway on the case, all charges were dropped for lack of evidence. But, much to the horror of the three defendants,



Joan Bird

Photo by Liberation News Service

they were immediately rearrested and charged with armed robbery of a subway booth last Dec. 31. No evidence was presented. Joan Bird and Lumumba Shakur were released on \$5,000 bail, but according to the Harlem Panther deputy minister of information, Claude Squire is still in jail.

The tactics used by the police in this

case—false charges, high bails, physical attack, and the dropping of charges followed by new charges—are all typical of the anti-Panther tactics used consistently by the New York cops. Money for bail and legal defense against these attacks is badly needed. Send contributions to Panther Defense Fund, 2027 7th Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10027.

In passing . . . views and reviews

Despite its trite title, **Never Tired of Protesting** (Lyle Stuart Inc., \$6.95) is a really worthwhile book for anyone (like me) who enjoys getting the facts down straight on the sundry segments of the capitalist superstructure.

The author, George Seldes, is best known for the newsletter he put out from 1940-1950 called **In Fact**. Seldes has a sort of I. F. Stone type of reputation—he's the kind of liberal who's factual honesty you can usually rely upon.

His book summarizes and updates much of the damning information **In Fact** printed about the machinations of big business, the depredations of the right wing in American politics, and the manipulation and self-censorship of the press. The result is a gold mine of specific data on the workings of particular segments of the capitalist establishment.

One chapter adds an interesting footnote to American radical history. Seldes relates how, unknown to him at the time, **In Fact** was founded by funds supplied by the Communist Party through Bruce Minton in 1940. In that year the CP was backing the Stalin-Hitler pact while the U. S. was moving more towards support of the British. Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, was under federal indictment for a passport irregularity. In this context, the leaders of the CP thought there might be a suppression of their newspaper, the **Daily Worker**.

Therefore, the CP decided to fund **In Fact** to serve as a substitute for the **Daily Worker** if the need arose. They wanted a prominent liberal journalist like George Seldes to be a figurehead editor. The CP leaders didn't think it necessary, however, to inform Seldes about the role he was supposed to play.

The hitch came for them when Seldes insisted on being more than a figurehead and carried articles which contradicted the CP's line.

The issue was resolved by Bruce Minton's resignation as co-editor and the CP's withdrawal of its support in 1941. It was only years later that Minton wrote Seldes, telling him what had been going on behind his back.

Most science fiction is shaped by bourgeois ideology. I say this as a dedicated fan, you understand, but I have to say it. For instance, the social background that is pictured in the average science fiction story is generally some form of authoritarian structure, most frequently a monarchy. It's a real rarity to find someone who attacks the pessimism of bourgeois ideology by constructing a more positive vision of the future.

There is at least one genre within the field of science fiction, however, which frequently does attack one or another aspect of bourgeois society, namely, the science fiction social satire story. There are a number of good examples of this type of story in William Tenn's **The Wooden Star** (Ballantine Books, 75c).

My favorite is a story called "Eastward Ho!" which ridicules all the heroic myths about the winning of the West from the Indians by constructing a situation in which the Indians take the country back in very parallel fashion.

"The Masculinist Revolt" is a rather acute satire on the oppression of women as women.

"Lisbon Cubed" is the only story in the collection which cannot be properly called social satire, but it does have a very effective element of social satire in it. One scene, for example, will ring true to anyone familiar with New York's Lower East Side. The hero goes to a plumbers' ball at a place called Menshevik Hall which is right over **The February Revolution Was the Only Real Revolution Bar & Grill**.

The **New York Times** is probably the most class-conscious capitalist paper in the country. As such, it does what it thinks best for its interests. This includes the attempt to manipulate the radical movement.

In recent times almost every issue of the **Times** Sunday magazine section carries an article directed at the left. Usually, what this amounts to is a polemic by some liberal or social democrat which tries to influence radical-minded people in a reformist direction.

But, I suppose in order to keep radicals reading their magazine section, the **Times** also occasionally prints an article that from a revolutionary's point of view would have to be classified as relatively unobjectionable.

In this category, I would place Peter Babcox's article, "Meet the Women of the Revolution, 1969" in the Feb. 9 issue of the **Times** magazine. The article appeared to be honest, informative, accurate reportage.

My one major objection: The author gives three biographical sketches of leading women activists, each of whom comes from an unusually well-favored background. Which signifies that the article falls for the bourgeois "glamour" trick, a typical male-chauvinist failing. On the other hand, by doing this, the author (perhaps unwittingly) demonstrates how much the best-off of women have to cope with.

One of the women whose biography appears in the **Times** article, Robin Morgan, has an article called "How to Freak Out the Pope" in the January **Liberation**.

The article gives a brief summary of some of the issues and activities that have been concerning the growing women's liberation movement in the recent period. The axis of the article is around the question of freedom of access to birth control and abortion information and services.

—Malachi Constant

Anti-Semitism in Polish trials?

(IP)—A Warsaw court on Feb. 8 sentenced four more students to long prison terms for having taken part in demonstrations in Poland in March 1968.

Adam Michnik was sentenced to three years in jail, Henrik Szlajfer and Barbara Torunczyk received two-year sentences, and Wiktor Gorecki was condemned to 20 months. The court agreed to deduct the 11 months of "preventive detention" served by the students while awaiting trial.

The Warsaw correspondent for *Le Monde* reported in the Feb. 11 issue of the Paris daily, "One was struck by the dignity, the idealism, the eager search for a better socialism of Adam Michnik."

The official announcement of the conviction said, "the evidence compiled at the hearing, such as affidavits, documents, and explanations by the accused themselves, clearly showed that the group in which they actively participated was of a character hostile to Poland." It added that the accused had not denied "their participation in a series of illegal actions." The court imposed a lighter sentence than that demanded by the prosecution, "in consideration of the youth of the defendants and their lack of experience." A second charge against Michnik and Szlajfer—that they had transmitted information abroad on the socio-political situation in Poland—was dropped. The details of this charge are not known but in the recent trial of Jacek Kuron and Karol Modzelewski a similar charge had claimed the recipient of the "information" was the Fourth International. The charge was dropped in their case also.

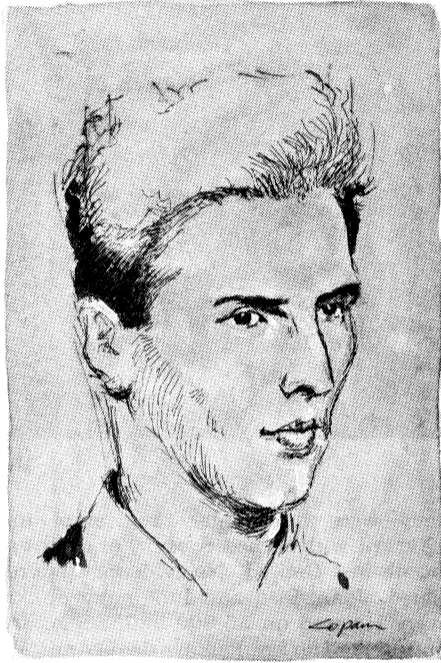
K.S. Karol, the well-known left-wing journalist, writing in the Feb. 7 *New Statesman*, denounced the current series of student trials in Poland, tying them to an anti-Semitic campaign being carried out by the Gomulka regime. The students, falsely accused of being "Zionists," are a left Communist opposition, concerned with issues such as the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and socialist democracy in Poland itself. Karol described a dramatic incident of solidarity with the embattled Czechoslovak people that took place in Warsaw:

"What the world does not know is that one day last autumn, in the Warsaw

Stadium, in full view of thousands of football spectators, a young Pole set himself on fire at half-time as a protest against the occupation of Czechoslovakia. No Polish paper mentioned the incident; the doctors who tried to save him were never interviewed on television; no official body made any comment. . . . The young Pole, an engineer from the town of Przemysl, was buried secretly."

Gomulka has divided the student prisoners into small groups for trial, with their cases being heard behind closed doors. The fact that the defendants are practically all Communists is embarrassing to the regime, and it fears that a new wave of student protests may be touched off. Karol reports that at the trial of Kuron and Modzelewski, "Their friends demonstrated at the trial and sang the *Internationale* as in the days of the Pilsudsky colonels' dictatorship before the war."

The student trials are only part of a broader "anti-Zionist" purge. Karol writes, ". . . when Andrzej Werblan, the Polish



Karol Modzelewski

party's theoretician, declares that a national minority can be represented in the leadership of the party only in proportion to its numerical strength in the population, he is not merely reviving the numerous *clausus* rule for the Jews, but in fact is barring them from every responsible post. For he knows that in Poland today there are no more than 30,000 Jews in a nation of 30 million. But his theory follows the deed, for the great 'anti-Zionist' purge had already eliminated practically every Jew from leading positions in the party, in the state administration, and from university chairs. Those who are left can be counted on the fingers of one hand. . . ."

Karol attributes the purge to a fear on the part of the bureaucrats of a renewal of the 1956 revolt that might this time sweep beyond them. Anti-Semitism, he says, is being used as an appeal to the most backward layers of the peasantry, Roman Catholic by tradition, to win their backing for the regime. This social strata controls 80 percent of the land. "Round the individual peasants have grown up groups of private merchants, private doctors—a whole 'third sector' opposed to the discipline of planning."

Because of the absence of any socialist democracy, the working class shows itself disinterested in improving the process of production. Industrial growth is too slow to offset the power of the privileged layers grouped around the middle peasantry.

"The impact of the Czech affair," Karol writes, "on this state of national stagnation threatened to upset the precarious balance of Polish society. The students who went into the streets last March to press their limited claims plunged the leadership into a desperate panic. The spectre of the 1956 revolt still haunts the Communist hierarchy. They rushed the army into position round the Zeran car factory where, a dozen years before, the workers had been particularly militant. At Wroclaw the workers at the big Pafawag engineering plant fraternized with the striking students and the troops were placed in a state of alert. A vast opposition front began to form. . . ."

Meanwhile, the trials of the Polish students continue.



Jacek Kuron

Soviet woman is jailed for Czech protest

Irina Belgorodskaya, the 29-year-old daughter of a secret police officer, was sentenced to a year in prison for "anti-Soviet activities" in Moscow Feb. 19.

Miss Belgorodskaya was arrested after a handbag she left in a taxi was turned over to the police. It reportedly contained 60 copies of a petition signed by eight well-known dissidents calling for the release of Anatoly T. Marchenko. Marchenko was arrested for "vagrancy" last July 29 after he had written a letter to *Rude Pravo*, the daily paper of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, expressing his shame at Soviet efforts to block the democratization in that country. He was sentenced to a year at hard labor Aug. 21, the day of the Soviet Union's intervention.

New York Times correspondent Henry Kamm reported from Moscow Feb. 19 that Miss Belgorodskaya was cheered as she was taken from the court building after sentencing. Friends of hers, including five of the eight signers of the petition she was accused of circulating, had gathered in front of the building.

As she came down the stairs they took bouquets of daffodils and red tulips from under their coats and threw them before her. Kamm wrote: "She caught one of the bouquets. The others were trampled by many plainclothes members of the state security police. . . ."

CPer asserts Cuba softens its int'l line

By Alfred Gordon

NEW YORK—Speaking on his recent visit to Cuba, Mike Myerson of the Communist Party said his observations there led him to believe Cuba was no longer basing itself on the extension of the revolution, but was seeking instead to "consolidate" the revolution at home.

Myerson, a member of the Peace Commission of the Communist Party of New York State, spoke at a meeting of the Communist club at New York University Feb. 13. Referring to the "great debate on 'socialism in a single country' vs. 'internationalizing the revolution,'" Myerson asserted Cuba was now more anxious to "consolidate" the revolution than to "internationalize" it.

He based this conclusion on two things. He stated that during his visit around the time of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the revolution he did not see any posters whose message was to internationalize the revolution. All of those he said he saw emphasized consolidating the revolution.

This report seems to conflict with that of numerous other recent visitors who said, for example, they saw many posters throughout the island emphasizing solidarity with the Vietnamese revolution and repeating Che's declaration, "Create two, three, many Vietnams."

Myerson also said he spoke to Cuban "officials" who he said favored the idea of "consolidating" rather than "internationalizing." The only such official he named, however, was Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a long-time leader of the old Popular Socialist (Communist) Party which has, in fact, favored such a course over the years.

Steel union boss squeaks in

I. W. Abel has apparently won the recent steel union election for another term as president of that million-member organization. But he got a rude shock when his opponent, Emil Narick rolled up an impressive 37 percent of the votes. Abel had conceded that Narick might get the "usual 10 to 15 percent protest vote." The official tally will not be over until May 1.

Both Abel and Narick ran their campaigns in a low key—Abel through confidence that he could not be beaten, Narick probably for lack of money.

Actually the platforms upon which the two men ran were not too different. Narick stressed the need for more democracy within the union in all phases of its activities, better wages, a wage escalator clause, closer relationships between the rank-and-file and the leadership, inclusion of the "forgotten majority"



I. W. Abel

The National Picketline

of the union in major benefits—the fabricators, structural steel workers, office and technical workers, trade and craft and non-incentive workers. Neither candidate even mentioned the large minority of black workers within the union.

It is significant that Narick got most of his support from the large locals in western Pennsylvania and the Great Lakes region—the younger workers who actually came out to vote.

In District 26, (Michigan) where Abel felt the strongest, only 30 percent came out to vote. Final tabulation showed Abel ahead by only five votes.

Abel was "hurt" by the low turn-out of older workers. He is quoted in the *Wall Street Journal* as having said that the lack of interest in the campaign showed that "many people really didn't care if [I] won or lost."

The United Steel Workers was born with a built-in bureaucratic deformation. Its more than a million members have little or nothing to say about vital issues. Its constitution is so geared as to exclude any real democracy. It would have been interesting to see what Narick would have done, especially since his only working experience in steel came when he was earning his way through law school.

But the real sentiment of the steel workers is summed up in one paragraph of a letter we received from a Detroit steel worker:

"The bureaucracy doesn't have the ear or the support of the workers in the mills. Even such a modest challenge sets them on tenterhooks. It is only a matter of time before the ranks will blow the lid off, it seems to me."

New York City signed a contract on Feb. 5 with the licensed officers of the Staten Island Ferry, thus ending a five-year dispute which began on May 4, 1965, when ferry boat officers walked off their jobs for 36 days. The city broke the strike but 12 men have continued the strike all these years.

The settlement will net the men \$500,000 in pay, vacations, and benefit adjustments. It also provides a 7.5 percent pay increase retroactive to July 1, 1967.

When an appointed U.S. government official takes his job seriously things begin to happen. For example, the newly-appointed head of the Bureau of Mines, John F. O'Leary has been threatened with being fired. Thus far protests seem to be keeping him in his post. O'Leary has cracked down on the coal mining industry since the Consolidated Coal Co.'s mine at Mannington, W. Va., cost the lives of 78 colliers in November, 1968.

O'Leary, appointed just four months ago, startled the old-line staff of the Bureau of Mines when he charged that it had been "timorous and almost apologetic" in its regulation of the mining industry. He insisted that the bureau "represents the public interest rather than the industry alone."

In early December 1968, he instructed the 300 inspectors to begin unannounced spot checks of coal-mine compliance with federal safety regulations. "This step involved an element of surprise that the bureau had rarely tried before, although it is directed to do so by legislation," reported the Feb. 17 *New York Times*.

More than 600 spot checks were made in December alone, compared with 137 for the whole of 1967. Workers have been temporarily ordered out of 200 mines where "evidence of imminent disaster" or "unwarranted disregard of previously cited violations were found." During all of the rest of 1968 only 129 such closure orders were issued.

—Marvel Scholl

N.Y. Parade Committee planning April 5 march

The New York Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee is moving ahead with its plans to organize an April 5 GI-civilian peace demonstration. The Easter weekend action will coincide with others to be held in a total of seven regional centers across the U.S. Seattle, Atlanta, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Chicago are also having demonstrations over the Easter weekend—either on Saturday or Sunday. In Austin, the GI-civilian antiwar action will be held on April 13.

Two recent meetings of the New York Parade Committee voted overwhelmingly to organize the mass action. Feelings were high that growing disillusionment with the Paris talks and the new Nixon administration would provide a good base for building the demonstration. Three themes were chosen: support to antiwar GIs; a call for bringing the GIs home from Vietnam now; opposition to the administration's war-oriented policy of militarization and white racism.

With antiwar groups in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and New Jersey building for the action, it is expected that GIs from bases all over the east coast will participate. The march will assemble 2 p.m. at Bryant Park (Sixth Ave. at 41st Street) and march to a rally in Central Park.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council (CAPAC) voted to mobilize for the Chicago GI-civilian peace march on April 5. The Chicago Peace Council is hosting the demonstration. CAPAC and the SMC also decided

to co-sponsor a combination send-off rally and memorial for Martin Luther King on the evening of April 4. Thousands of leaflets have already been distributed to build the action, most of them to high schools. Buses have been reserved. Weekend teams of travellers have been drumming up support for the action on campuses in the region.

Minneapolis antiwar groups have already reserved buses, printed leaflets and brochures, and sent out travellers to build support for the midwest regional demonstration in Chicago. In Detroit an ad hoc committee of more than 100 prominent individuals and organizations is organizing participation in the Chicago action. Antiwar groups all over the midwest are leafletting military bases and transportation centers in an effort to maximize the GI turnout.

A south-wide conference in Atlanta Feb. 15-16 voted to organize an April 6 antiwar demonstration for the southeast region, to be held in Atlanta. The conference was broadly representative of the antiwar movement in the South. In Seattle, where more than 200 servicemen and 4,500 civilians held a march on Feb. 16, plans are underway for a GI teach-in near Ft. Lewis on April 6.

The Easter GI-civilian antiwar demonstrations were initiated by a conference in Chicago on Dec. 27-29. Buttons, posters and other organizing materials are available from the Student Mobilization Committee; 857 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003. Phone: (212) 675-8465.

Big high school turnout at Cleveland SMC meet

By Don Gurewitz

CLEVELAND—A meeting of the Cleveland Student Mobilization Committee Feb. 15 provided impressive evidence of the continuing and rapid radicalization of high-school youth. Over 120 students from more than 18 area schools showed up to make plans for the April 5-6 GI-Civilian Antiwar Demonstration. Two or three area universities were represented, but the overwhelming majority of those present were senior and junior high-school students—and there was even an elementary-school student present!

The large turnout made this far-and-away the biggest meeting of radical high-school youth ever held in Cleveland. The fact that the meeting was built in only three weeks with nothing more than regular leafletting at high schools and rock concerts made the large turnout all the more impressive.

The meeting heard reports from the various schools and a brief talk by Dave Portugal, an ex-GI from Fort Knox. Legal rights and defense of high-school students were discussed, and a movement lawyer was contacted to help in the fight to secure political rights for all Cleveland public-school students.

A representative of the Case-Western Reserve U. Committee to End the War in Vietnam reported that trailblazes to build April 5-6 were being scheduled to most Ohio campuses.

The main point on the agenda was the April 5-6 action. Everyone was enthusiastic about the upcoming event, and a show of hands indicated that there were already almost two bus loads of people who wanted to go to Chicago. The SMC staff was instructed to secure 10 buses immediately, with the hope that that was just the beginning.

To help build April 5-6, the students decided to call for a daytime demonstration and an evening rally on April 4. Since Martin Luther King was assassinated on that date, both antiwar events will pay tribute to him and his fight against the war. The afternoon demonstration is planned to build enthusiasm for those going to Chicago and to provide a way in which those who cannot go to Chicago can demonstrate their solidarity with the GI actions planned for that weekend. The evening rally, which will include prominent speakers, folk and rock groups, and other entertainment, will serve as a way of drawing large numbers of "new" students around the antiwar movement as well as a send-off for the buses. The students decided to work closely on all of the actions with the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, which is now considering its plans for April 5-6.

The meeting ended with the selection of a committee to draft a press release and send it to all college, junior and senior high-school, newspapers, and all public news media.

The commercial press gave good coverage to the meeting. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland's largest newspaper, carried a fairly objective article and they are now in the process of writing a special on high-school students and the SMC for next Sunday's edition.

The Plain Dealer was not alone in feeling that the meeting was very significant. The overwhelming sentiment of those present, and of many "old time" Cleveland antiwar activists, was that the SMC meeting marked the beginning of a new, exciting development in the struggle against the Vietnam war.



Antiwar nurse Lt. j.g., Susan Schnall in naval hospital pediatrics ward.

San Francisco coalition maps march on Presidio

By George Johnson

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25—A massive march on the Presidio followed by a rally at its gates will be the Bay Area's response April 6 to the outrageous sentences the brass are handing down to the Presidio 27.

The proposal for a march on the Presidio was made by Sergeant Ralph Lewis of Travis Air Force base at a meeting Feb. 24. The meeting had been called in response to the Dec. 27 GI-Civilian antiwar conference in Chicago out of which came the call for the Easter weekend action.

The Feb. 24 meeting was attended by GIs and representatives of almost every antiwar group in the Bay Area. It had been called by navy nurse Lt. Sue Schnall and Task Force, a GI paper, among others. Howard Petrick, discharged from the army for his antiwar views and now with the Student Mobilization Committee, reported on plans for April 6 in other areas.

Lewis' explanation for his motion that the action must be legal so that GIs can participate (regulations prohibit servicemen demonstrating "where violence is a possibility"), was supported by speakers from Vets for Peace, the GI-Student Action

Committee and others. It carried unanimously.

A GI rally planned for March 15 by the GI Association was endorsed by several speakers as a step in helping to build the April 6 action. The meeting then set up working committees which immediately met to begin planning base leafletting, press conferences, and legal defense. The twin themes of the action will be "Bring the GIs Home Now" and "Free the Presidio 27."

April 6 action in Los Angeles

By Jesse Parker

LOS ANGELES—Twenty GIs were among the 100 people attending a GI teach-in against the war held here on Feb. 22. The teach-in was planned as a building action for the Los Angeles GI-civilian antiwar demonstration which is being organized here for April 6. Most of the GIs in attendance at the teach-in were from Camp Pendleton, a marine base.

Speakers at the teach-in included Hugh Manes, of the ACLU; Andy Stapp, of the American Servicemen's Union; and Jim Boggio, coordinator of the GIs and Vietnam Veterans Against the War. There was an open mike for GIs and several spoke.

One serviceman from the air force summed up the feeling of the GIs present: "I urge all of you, I beg of you from all GIs for peace, that you offer us your fullest support in regards to this April 6 action . . . I think this can be one of the greatest peace marches around . . . just spread the word and get working at it, it'll be great."

Meanwhile, antiwar activists won a victory in gaining the right to pass out leaflets to GIs at the Greyhound bus terminal here. Although we have been leafletting on the sidewalk in front of the terminal for the past four months, Greyhound officials recently told us it was illegal to do so and threatened to call the police. Their threat came just one week prior to the GI teach-in.

Greyhound's attempted intimidation backfired, however. On consulting with our lawyers, we discovered that there was a legal precedent enabling us to pass out leaflets, not only on the sidewalk, but inside the Greyhound building itself. Our lawyers made our intentions known, and on Feb. 21 a team of leafleters went back to the terminal and leafleted—this time inside the building. Although police, the Shore Patrol, and MPs surrounded the entire building, they had to stand by as we passed out leaflets to GIs without incident.

Texas parley sets action on April 13

By Howard Scoggins

AUSTIN—A statewide meeting of the Texas Committee Against the War was held here Feb. 15-16 with organizations from five cities participating. Active-duty GIs attended and lengthy discussions took place concerning how civilians and GIs can best complement each other in the struggle against the Vietnamese war.

An intensive campaign to build a demonstration in Austin on April 13 was agreed upon, with a perspective of coordinating the action with other demonstrations across the country at that time. It was pointed out that the maximum impact of a demonstration against American involvement in Vietnam would result by coordinating local activities with those endorsed by the Student Mobilization Committee and other groups across the country. It was decided to hold the action April 13 instead of Easter weekend, however, because many University of Texas students will be home for the holiday. Several other activities were implemented; such as legal defense for GIs against political harassment, a central speakers bureau, a GI picnic in March, a public debate with war-architect Walter Rostow (now teaching at the University of Texas in Austin), and a referendum on the war wherever elections permit.

CALENDAR

BOSTON

THE STUDENT REBELLION: HOW FAR CAN WE GO?
Speaker: Eloise Chase. Fri., March 7, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307 (one block from Mass. Ave.)
Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

DETROIT

ATTEND ELECTION KICK OFF RALLY: Hear Paul Lodico, Socialist candidate for City Council. Fri., March 7, 8:00 p.m. 3737 Woodward Ave. Ausp. Socialist Campaign Committee.

LOS ANGELES

GUATEMALA: OUR LATIN VIETNAM. Speaker: Father Bonpane, recently expelled from Guatemala by the Guatemalan government. Fri., March 7, 8:30 p.m. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum, 1702 E. 4th St., Los Angeles, Contrib. 51. Phone 269-4953.

NEW YORK

ACTIVE DUTY GIs SPEAK OUT. A panel on antiwar struggles inside the Army. Fri., March 7, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway (near 18th St.) Contrib. 51 Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

TWIN CITIES

A VISIT WITH ANTIWAR GIs AT FT. JACKSON. S. C. Speaker: David Thorstad. Sat. March 8, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin, Rm. 240. Ausp. Twin Cities Socialist Forum.

INITIATE CHRYSLER BOYCOTT

Revolutionary black workers unite

By Fred Oak

DETROIT—The struggle between the giant automobile manufacturing corporations of Detroit and the increasingly organized, militant black workers of this city is gaining in tempo. The last few weeks have brought a wildcat strike at the Eldon Avenue Gear and Axle Plant (see **Militant** Feb. 14), the firing of 26 workers involved in that strike, the announcement of a boycott against Chrysler products organized by the black workers in Detroit, and also the formation of a city-wide League of Revolutionary Black Workers.

The Eldon Ave. plant, Chrysler's only gear and axle factory, employs 4,500 workers, 83 percent of whom are black. Angered over speedup on the line, hazardous working conditions, poor medical care, constant harassment on the job, and many other grievances which were getting little or no attention from the officials of the United Auto Workers, the Revolutionary Union Movement which began at the Dodge plant in Detroit (DRUM) found fertile soil at Eldon Ave. In early November of last year, ELRUM, the Eldon Ave. Revolutionary Union Movement, was formed.

The mood of the black workers at the Eldon Ave. plant was voiced in one of the leaflets being distributed by the League of Revolutionary Black Workers. Explaining why it is impossible to gain a redress of grievances through the legal system, the leaflet states:

"Chrysler Corp. has taken us before the courts in an attempt to make us, the oppressed and exploited black workers, appear the villain. Therefore, we in all sincerity ask you, the black community and black workers everywhere who suffer from a similar plight, who are the culprits doing the harassing? Who is oppressing and causing inhuman and undue inflictions? Who are the profiteers and who are the savage and the unjust? Is it the black toiling masses or is it the barbaric Chrysler Corporation?"

Presented grievances

Such were the feelings of the black workers, organized by ELRUM, who held a

mass protest at the union hall of local 961 of the UAW, on Jan. 22. Close to 300 black workers took the afternoon off to present their grievances to the president of the union, whose only response was to tell them that all grievances must be submitted to the official machinery.

The following day, Jan. 23, the same ELRUM leaflet reports, "when our black brothers returned to work, further insult to injury was added by the disciplining of black workers on the afternoon shift who were absent from work on union business. This disciplining by the corporation, with the active consent of the UAW, was levied only upon black workers; let the records show that no white worker who was absent on the 22nd of January was written-up [given a written warning] and that the range of discipline varied from write-ups to discharge." In fact, two workers were fired and the response of the others was immediate.

The following Monday, Jan. 27, "Black workers set up pickets at three gates at Eldon Ave. Gear and Axle Plant and through persuasion appealed to the black workers of Eldon to stay home in a one-day protest against racism. . . . The strike was an overwhelming success. Just through persuasion many black workers voiced their own grievances in indignation at the corporation as they turned around and went back home." It is estimated that approximately 50 percent of the first shift stayed out, and 90 percent of the second.

Nineteen demands were presented, most of them concerning the removal of notoriously racist supervisory personnel, their replacement with black workers, the hiring of larger numbers of black skilled workers, foremen, superintendents, etc., and the elimination of unsafe working conditions.

Chrysler's response

Chrysler Corporation was prepared for the strike. As of Jan. 21 "the plant protection guards had been tripled and were working around the clock. All gates to the plant which normally stayed opened were now closed with electrical devices. Special camera equipment had been installed all over the plant with telephoto lenses. New

lighting systems were installed at every gate. And the Detroit Police Department was put on 24 hour patrol of the immediate area of the plant with special units on stand-by alert including the notorious Tactical Mobile Unit."

In addition, a court injunction that had been handed down against a DRUM unofficial strike last July was taken out of the closet and dusted off. With all in readiness, 86 people were arrested during the day-long strike and charged with contempt of court, among other things.

Then, on return to work, 26 men and women were arbitrarily fired, with the consent of the UAW. While some of those fired were leaders of ELRUM, other were picked at random in an attempt to intimidate the many strike supporters and limit the effectiveness of ELRUM.

Some were men with as much as 20 years seniority; others were men and women who had not even manned the picket lines or taken any other active physical part in the strike. All were charged with "misconduct," served with court injunctions, and attempts are being made to bring "contempt of court" citations against them.

In response, ELRUM, DRUM and FRUM; united in the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, decided to appeal broadly to the black community for support in their struggle. "Chrysler Corp. and the so-called UAW are both guilty of double-faced back-stabbing and must be exposed as such to the entire black community and wherever black people are.

"Brutal attacks"

"On the one hand, Chrysler Corporation floods the black community with finished Chrysler Corporation products for sale to black workers, and on the other hand, they harass, oppress, and wantonly discharge black workers in their plants. At the same time the so-called UAW stands up with Walter Reuther in the forefront as some kind of champion of equal rights, and on the other hand bleeds black workers for union dues every month and becomes the vocal partner of Chrysler Corporation in its brutal attacks upon the black super-exploited, toiling masses."

Faced with court injunctions and arbitrary firings, and no support from the UAW officialdom to fight these moves by Chrysler, the League of Revolutionary Black Workers decided to launch a boycott of Chrysler products, to attempt to bring enough pressure and adverse publicity to bear to take the heat off of ELRUM and DRUM.

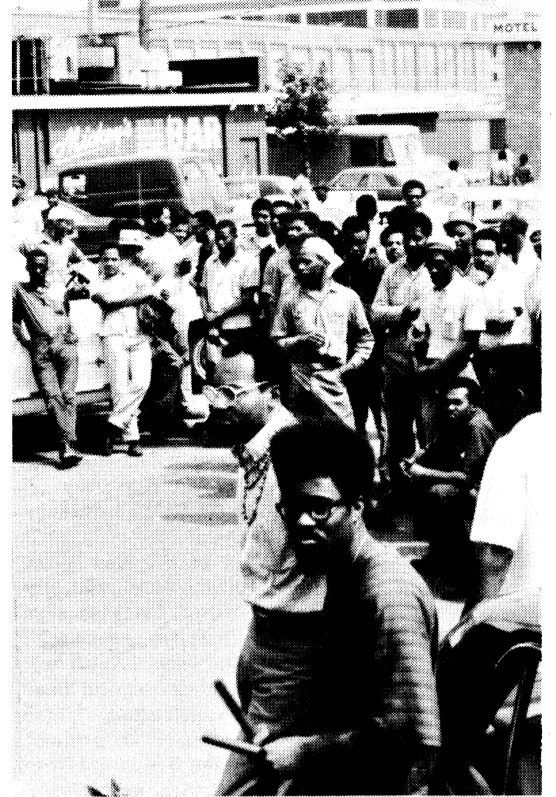
On Feb. 16 an appeal was sent "to black workers everywhere: Black workers in Detroit are locked in a vicious, life-and-death struggle with the monsters of monopoly capital. As a result of our efforts large numbers of our people have been mobilized against the giant Ford, Chrysler and General Motors complexes in our area where we work. Our great success in organizing at Dodge and Eldon, both Chrysler plants (DRUM and ELRUM) has led that company to mount a brutal offensive against its workers that caused great suffering to our people. This is an obvious attempt to crush our organization before we become powerful enough to crush our enemy. We have successfully struck the Dodge and Eldon plants and this has led to a number of beastly attacks on our people."

Cites record

The appeal lists several things, such as an attack on 50 members of DRUM by local cops, while they were assembled at the Local 3 union hall; the firing of the 26 at Eldon Avenue; an overall step-up in harassment on the job; and the infiltration of agents and provocateurs who have tried to promote adventurism and intimidate members of the groups.

"To meet this attack we propose a counter-offensive on all fronts that utilizes all means available to us to fight back. A major tactic that we shall employ is a boycott of all Chrysler products. We propose to establish and enforce this through a total mobilization of our people and all those who sympathize with us."

Community support has been received from numerous organizations already. Plans to print up posters and bumper



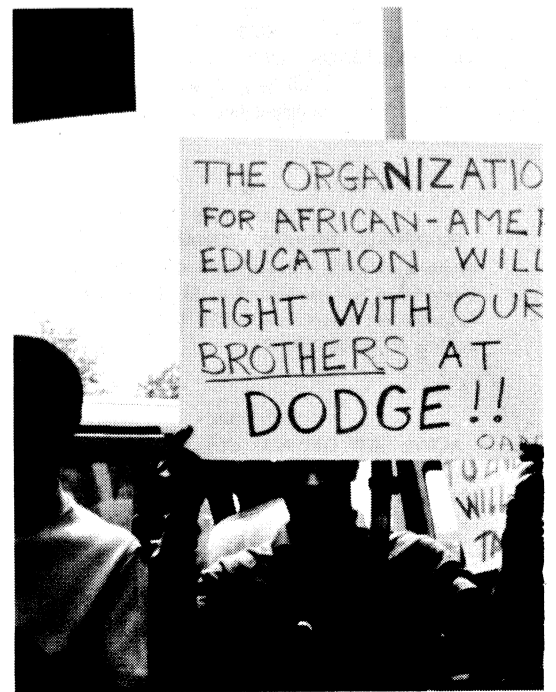
Supporters of League of Revolutionary Black Workers (with accompaniment).



stickers, to speak at churches, schools and other community groups, to issue press releases and news stories are all being organized. The aim is to build such resentment against Chrysler, to publicize its attacks on black workers so broadly, that no one but a fink will buy a Chrysler product by the time the new models come off the line next fall.

The appeal concludes: "We would point out that this is a tactical move and is based on the sound thinking that has brought us to the point of organization that we have reached. Therefore, we are asking all people who believe in justice and who support our cause to join with us in this effort. Further information will be forthcoming and you may write us concerning any questions or problems you may have. (League of Revolutionary Black Workers, 9049 Oakland Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, 48211, tel. 873-2550).

"Yours in struggle—DRUM, FRUM, ELRUM, The League of Revolutionary Black Workers."



'A call to black people'

(The following leaflet is being distributed by the League of Revolutionary Black Workers in Detroit.)

* * *

As a result of the brutal and vicious attacks launched against the Black workers of Chrysler Corporation's Hamtramck Assembly, and Eldon Ave. Gear and Axle plants, causing great suffering by our people from whose backs that company has extracted untold profits, we of the LEAGUE OF REVOLUTIONARY BLACK WORKERS have no choice but to fight back with all means available to us. Therefore, we are issuing a call to Black people all over this country to rally to the support of the 26 Black workers discharged by the Chrysler Corporation in connection with the just protest that took place at the Eldon plant, and workers similarly brutalized throughout the Chrysler network.

We propose to establish and enforce a total boycott against all Chrysler products until such time as these 26 workers are reinstated and the corporation indicates a willingness to come to terms with Black workers on their many and varied grievances. We intend to show Black people and the world what a vicious enemy of Black people the Chrysler Corporation is, despite the fact that it has been masquerading as a friend and savior in helping to establish the so-called Black capitalist enterprises. . . .

This is a time of record profits for Chrysler and this is a time of record exploitation and oppression of Black workers since the two go hand-in-hand under capitalism. They are a direct result of the conspiracy between the company and the UAW which has reduced the Black worker to a super-exploited super-subjugated beast of burden, with less rights than a common street dog. . . .

It is quite clear to us that Chrysler Corporation is engaging in a desperate bid to frustrate any efforts of its Black workers to organize and, in fact, is trying to establish the ideal racist conditions which are proving so lucrative in its South African operations. As poor Black people, under the yoke of one of the monsters of monopoly capitalism and imperialism, we have always anticipated this show-down stage of our life-and-death struggle and we enter into it with new determination to see it through. This boycott will be sustained until justice is done in the aforementioned manner.

WE WILL WIN!

Radical campus paper under fire

By David Katz

DETROIT—In late September of last year, John Watson became the editor of the Wayne State University newspaper the **South End**. Watson is a black man. He is also a revolutionary.

Beginning with the first issue of the **South End**, Watson left behind the old norms that held for college newspapers. In the first editorial, he expressed it this way: "The **South End** returns to Wayne State, with the intention of promoting the interests of the impoverished, oppressed, exploited, and powerless victims of white, racist, monopoly capitalism, and imperialism."

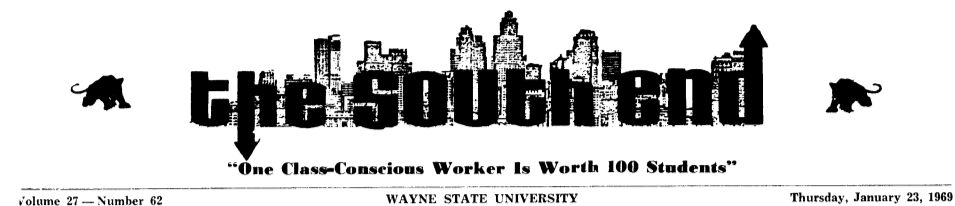
Instead of reporting on the latest fraternity beer party, he reported on the latest developments of the colonial revolution. Instead of devoting an entire issue of the paper to the homecoming queen, he devoted an entire issue to the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement (DRUM). Instead of ignoring the black man and his struggle, Watson brought it out and let the demands be known and understood. He refused to abide by the old norm that the university could not be criticized, and he castigated its complicity with the war, and the ruling class. In other words, he called for revolution.

The second issue of the paper was headlined "Free Huey." The issue called for the immediate release from prison of Huey P. Newton, the Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party. The voices of reaction then began to make themselves heard.

At first they appealed to Watson to bring back the old-style college newspaper, which had prevailed prior to September 1967, when Wayne received its first taste of radical journalism. The editor at that time was Art Johnston, who changed the name of the paper from the **Daily Collegian** to the **South End**. He spoke out against the war, called for the removal of the Dow recruiter on campus, etc. His editorial policies were carried to a limit which was to be surpassed by Watson.

When the ruling class saw that its campaign to bring back the **Daily Collegian** failed, they appealed to Watson to at least simmer down a bit to Johnston's style. Watson responded by expanding into areas that the ruling class thought untouchable.

His first editorial expressing solidarity with the Arab revolution brought an almost unbelievable outcry from the previously



D.R.U.M.—VANGUARD OF THE BLACK REVOLUTION

Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement States History, Purpose and Aims

silent racists in Detroit. He was called a black "racist," an "anti-semitic," and an "irresponsible" journalist. The ruling class found a new lease on life, and they began to capitalize on this to an almost humorous degree. They found the courage to demand the removal of Watson as editor, and the reestablishment of the **Daily Collegian**.

Civic groups, alumni associations, church councils, and every other possible group spoke out in protest. Every other group except one—the black community. The **South End** was read and accepted in the ghetto, and they were not about to let their voice be taken away.

Didn't present views

Throughout the year, Watson appealed to all groups that were criticizing him to submit articles expressing their viewpoints, so that he could print them. No one responded. Yet they continued to charge that Watson was not allowing any diverse opinion. They charged that he was running a personal propaganda sheet, directed especially against the Jews. This is a very sensitive issue around the Detroit area which has a large Jewish population. The ruling class capitalized on this also. The commercial press smeared the **South End** as anti-semitic, and called Watson a "neo-fascist."

On Feb. 6, the president of the University, William Keast, wrote a letter to the **South**

End. The letter was a threat to the paper, besides charging it with irresponsibility and anti-semitism. Keast said: "The **South End** . . . is disturbingly reminiscent of Hitler Germany." The fact that these charges have been leveled only confirms the effectiveness of the paper.

This effectiveness does not go unnoticed by the black community, or the radical community. There is a large base of support for the **South End**, on and off campus. The Association of Black Students, the Young Socialist Alliance, the Association of Arab Students, SDS, the Resistance, Student Mobilization Committee, most of the 6,000 black students on campus, and hundreds of independent students have voiced their support.

Among the off-campus supporters are: the Black Panther Party, the Socialist Workers Party, DRUM, and many individuals.

Campus support

On Feb. 19, 350 people gathered in an auditorium on campus to voice their support of the **South End**. A number of faculty members spoke, and a representative from one of the student-faculty boards. All voiced their support of the paper. Finally Watson spoke. He said, as he had said many times before, that the policies of the **South End** reflect the silent voice of the black man, and of the other oppressed minorities around the world. His stand on the Mideast, his support to DRUM and other such organizations, his bitter attacks on U.S. policies, his support to Cuba, and his call for revolution would not, and could not, be silenced.

To quote again from the opening editorial: "For the vast majority of the students and faculty of Wayne State, there should be no conflict with the **South End**." Then he seemed to predict the coming controversy: "Our only enemies will be those who would further impoverish the poor, oppress the oppressed, exploit the exploited, and take advantage of the powerless."

Despite the attacks from the capitalist press, the school administration and the racist community, support for the **South End** will not be silenced. The ruling class will find it difficult to choke the voice of the oppressed, exploited, and the impoverished.

WE HAVE TAKEN THE FIRST STEP TO END RACISM WILL CHRYSLER TAKE THE SECOND



Black Workers at Detroit plant demon-



'Indomitable spirit of Rushie Forge'

(We are reprinting an article from the Feb. 19 issue of **The South End** which we feel indicates the extent to which the paper gives authentic and eloquent expression to the thinking and feeling of oppressed black people. Mike Hamlin is a founding leader of DRUM (Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement). Rushie Forge, the man this article is about, is presently being sought by the authorities on a charge of attempted murder. The incident described occurred at the Dodge Main Plant, where Forge was a member of DRUM.)

Let it be understood that the indomitable spirit of Rushie Forge lives on in DRUM and in the heroic Black workers' struggle.

Rushie Forge is a man who like many of us has suffered all his life from abuse

heaped upon him and his people (Black people) by this murderous system. Rushie Forge has finally reached the point where he can stand no more, and in a blind rage of fury he lashed out at his tormentors of the miserable, wretched Tom that the enemy (White man) put up to do what he himself (whitey) was afraid to do, i.e., confront Rushie Forge.

This is what happened: For a long time now Rushie Forge dominated the floor whenever the beast placed him on the line. All over the work areas workers were fired up to take no more shit from whitey or his Toms. In the last three months Rush had been moved to five or six different jobs and all the way from the first floor to the seventh. Everywhere the revolt was the same with Rushie; firing up the workers until the company realized that they had to get rid of him.

Everybody knows that there is not a White man in the Whole Chrysler system bold or crazy enough to confront Rushie. So, what they did is this, they found an old Tom who weighed in excess of 230 lbs. and who had spent 20 years in the Army to do their dirty work. This Tom's name is William Young.

On the morning that Rush reached the end of his tolerance he came into work as usual and found his card missing from the card rack. He was told to go to Labor Relations. In Labor Relations the brother was met by William Young and told that he was being suspended for five days. Rush knew that this meant that they planned to send him a telegram discharging him once they got him out of the plant.

So he asked Young what was the reason for this suspension and Young replied, "I have been advised by the Company not to say anything." This was alright so Rush told Young that he wanted to return to his work area and get his lunch and coat. Young replied, "No, you just shut up and get out of the plant." Whereupon all the

years of abuse came back to Rush at this moment."

He lashed out in a torrent of hatred that had been stored up in all his years in Birmingham, New York and Detroit. Despite the fact that one of our brothers was holding him, Rush managed to slap William Young back 30 feet into a stock skid where he cut his hand. Young was also stabbed twice (not seriously) with a chisel even though brother Chuck Wooten was holding Rush and pleading with him to spare Young his miserable life.

All this happened while Young's White masters were standing around watching and when Young finally escaped Rush started looking for whitey. Needless to say the wretched, cowardly devils of management took to flight and one of them even jumped in a car on the line to escape the enraged brother. This was a very comical sight; a car moving along the line with a terrorized, running dog whitey trying to escape.

The aspect to this is that Rush has a wife and two beautiful children whom he has been forced to abandon for the moment. We will see to their security and all those who want to help may send donations to: Rushie Forge, 9049 Oakland Ave., Detroit, 48211 or contact: Mike Hamlin, TR3-2550.

The important thing though is to remember the spirit of Rushie Forge and let that indomitable spirit live on in all Black people and all those who would destroy this monstrous beast that oppresses and exploits us all.

**LONG LIVE RUSHIE FORGE!
LONG LIVE HIS GLORIOUS SPIRIT!
IN DRUM!
IN FRUM!
IN ELRUM!
IN THE REVOLUTIONARY
BROTHERS OF THE SOUTH END!
AND IN REVOLUTIONARIES
EVERYWHERE!**

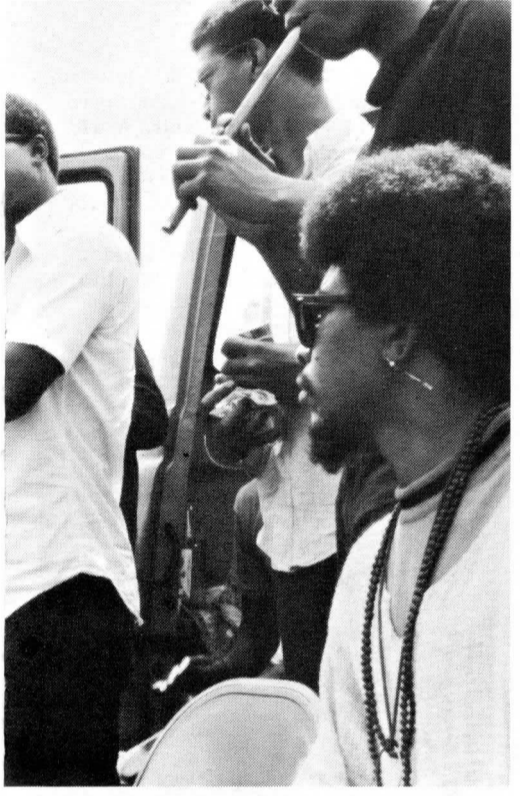




Supporters of League of Revolutionary Black Workers at Detroit plant demonstrations (with accompaniment).



Black Workers at Detroit plant demonstrations



stickers, to speak at churches, schools and other community groups, to issue press releases and news stories are all being organized. The aim is to build such resentment against Chrysler, to publicize its attacks on black workers so broadly, that no one but a fink will buy a Chrysler product by the time the new models come off the line next fall.

The appeal concludes: "We would point out that this is a tactical move and is based on the sound thinking that has brought us to the point of organization that we have reached. Therefore, we are asking all people who believe in justice and who support our cause to join with us in this effort. Further information will be forthcoming and you may write us concerning any questions or problems you may have. (League of Revolutionary Black Workers, 9049 Oakland Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, 48211, tel. 873-2550).

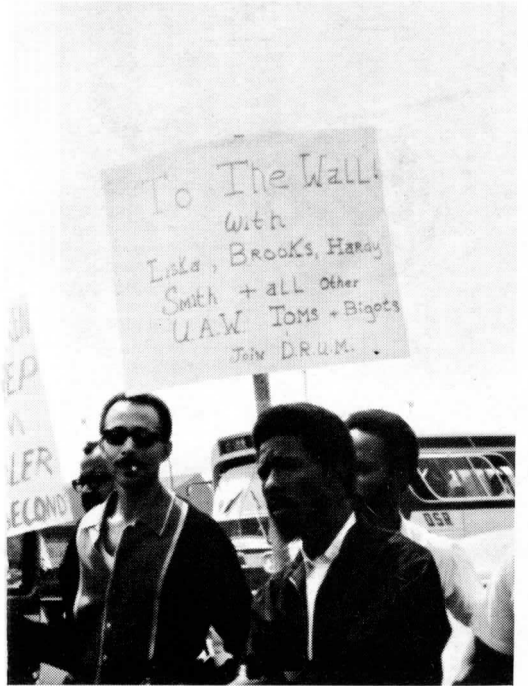
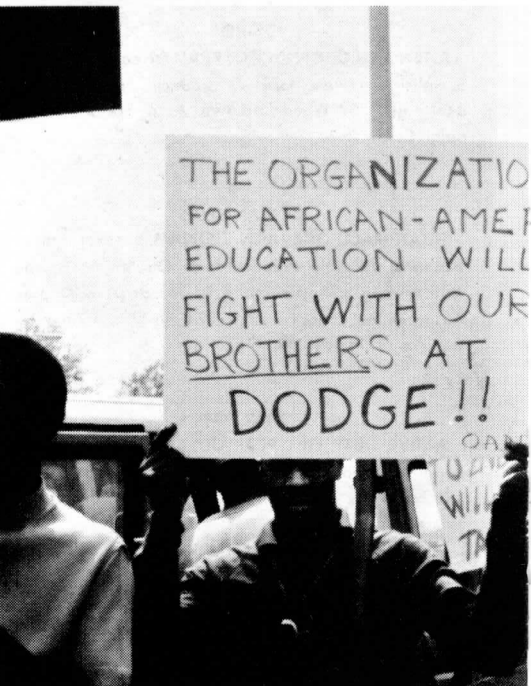
"Yours in struggle—DRUM, FRUM, EL-RUM, The League of Revolutionary Black Workers."

'Indomitable

(We are reprinting an article from the Feb. 19 issue of *The South End* which we feel indicates the extent to which the paper gives authentic and eloquent expression to the thinking and feeling of oppressed black people. Mike Hamlin is a founding leader of DRUM (Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement). Rushie Forge, the man this article is about, is presently being sought by the authorities on a charge of attempted murder. The incident described occurred at the Dodge Main Plant, where Forge was a member of DRUM.)

Let it be understood that the indomitable spirit of Rushie Forge lives on in DRUM and in the heroic Black workers' struggle.

Rushie Forge is a man who like many of us has suffered all his life from abuse



Teachers win agreement at S.F. State College

By Paul McKnight and Dianne Gannon

SAN FRANCISCO—The State College Board of Trustees voted Feb. 26 to approve a proposal for settlement of the American Federation of Teachers strike at San Francisco State College, involving substantial concessions to the union. The teachers, however, have agreed that they will not return to work until the student strike is settled. A clause in the AFT agreement stipulates that work will not resume until "a peaceful and free academic atmosphere prevails on the campus."

The administration has also announced a proposal in which it promises to establish a school of ethnic studies by next fall. It proposed a board composed of minority group members to "help administer" the school. At this point all strike activities at S. F. State are still continuing.

Meanwhile, state and city authorities have taken several more steps to try to crush the strike. George Murray, minister of education for the Black Panther Party and

suspended S. F. State teacher was ordered to jail on Feb. 21 for a six-month sentence on a parole violation. Arrested on two phony charges, he was thrown into jail before he was able to defend himself from those charges.

Other students on probation resulting from a sit-in at State last year are also being jailed. The courts are now the main arm of strike-breaking.

A third injunction has been issued, this time against the Associated Students, freezing their funds, based on their alleged misuse. There is little evidence to back up the claims, but the act does hinder the publication of two student-funded newspapers which are sympathetic to the strike.

Meanwhile Gov. Reagan came up with a real whopper. He announced that late last November, 35 black students threatened the dean of admissions at knife-point in order to insure the admission of 40 black students. Both the dean and the college president have denied the story. Even the papers found that one hard to swallow.

Reagan mobilizes guard against Berkeley campus

BERKELEY—Police rioting on the Berkeley campus of the University of California on Thursday, Feb. 20, led to the mobilization of the California National Guard. Gov. Reagan's press secretary announced that the National Guard had been requested "to make whatever preparations may be necessary to provide assistance to law enforcement officers if it should be necessary."

Two thousand students had marched to University Hall where the Regents were meeting, then returned to Sproul Hall for a rally. The cops attacked the rally and in the ensuing street battle, reminiscent of last summer's struggles on Telegraph Ave., 16 students were arrested and over 30 injured.

The *Daily Cal*, the campus newspaper, characterized the arrests as the "indiscriminate use of appalling and unnecessary force. . . . Students were arrested for hiding behind a trash can (assault), kicking away a gas cannister which rolled to their feet while they were taking pictures (as-

sault), going home from class (assault), and singing "We Shall Not Be Moved," (blocking a pathway and inciting to riot). These are not arrests by responsible people."

The following day, 4,000 students massed in front of University Hall for the largest show of support for the strike to date. During the rally Ysidro Macias, the chairman of the Mexican-American Student Confederation, called for a standing commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the assassination of Malcolm X, and the entire rally observed one minute of silence.

Earlier in the week, the American Federation of Teachers Local 1570 (teaching assistants) had voted 190-41 to strike for (1) the removal of police and the end of the state of emergency on campus; (2) the resolution and implementation of the TWLF demands; and (3) union organizing rights on the campus. The strike vote had been precipitated by the arrest of 17 teaching assistants who had been marching in a peaceful informational picket line.

ECONOMIC BRIEFS

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 — Last week's drop in stock market prices added new worries on Wall Street that the long speculative boom that began in mid-1967 may be nearing an end. The Dow-Jones industrial average dropped 35.30 points, the most in two and a half years.

Even before the market opened last week there had been a number of warnings. **Business Week** magazine declared on Feb. 15:

"Thanks to two bull years and the magic of public relations, few investors are aware of just how treacherous a tightrope the stock market is walking these days. With the Federal Reserve squeezing credit in a way that could lead to sharp disappointments in corporate profits this year, speculators are falling all over themselves to snatch a few last points while the getting is good."

Further word on Washington's plan to slow down the inflation through high interest rates came from three top decision-makers last week: Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy; and President Nixon, himself.

President Nixon's assertion that "We must find ways to curb inflation . . . without asking the wage-earners to pay for the cost of stability with their jobs" is pure baloney.

It is precisely through increasing unemployment that Washington's policy of high interest rates is aimed at curbing inflation.

High interest rates discourage corporations from borrowing funds for investment and production. This led to layoffs in

industries which are cutting back on production, and as more and more workers become unemployed, they can purchase less and less — and this is supposed to draw prices down. Increased unemployment also increases profit-rates by making it easier for the employers to hold the line on wages.

* * *

President Nixon's "choice" of New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller as the man to check out Latin America after Peru's nationalization of the International Petroleum Co. strikes one as fitting.

International Petroleum Co. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, one of the mainstays of the Rockefeller empire.

In the **Rich and the Super-Rich**, Ferdinand Lundberg estimated the Rockefeller holdings in "Jersey" at 13.51 per cent, worth \$2,628,070,253 in 1964. Lundberg points out that just as the Rockefeller brothers "have evolved a division of labor among types of activities so, too, have they . . . divided the world into spheres of individual influence.

"Latin America, where Nelson has a Venezuelan ranch, appears to be his particular domain . . ."

Incidentally, it is probably of greater concern to Nelson what is happening in Venezuela, where another "Jersey" subsidiary, Creole Petroleum, controls nearly 50 percent of that nation's oil reserves, and is one of the world's biggest oil exporters.

— Dick Roberts

Standard Oil kills a picket

RICHMOND, Calif. — Richard Jones, a member of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union Local 1-5, died Feb. 20 as a result of injuries received when he was hit by a Standard Oil truck attempting to crash a picket line of the OCAW, on Jan. 5.

Jones had been in charge of the picket headquarters that night, and was called down to the line as trouble developed with trucks highballing through the picket lines. He was standing in front of one of the gates at the Philips 66 Refinery in Martinez. As a Standard Oil truck came toward the line his foot caught in a railroad track, and a Standard Oil supervisor waved the truck on.

Jones is survived by three children and a wife. A memorial meeting is now being planned.

N.Y. leafleters unnerve brass

By Lawrence Birkner

NEW YORK—On Feb. 22 four young people were arrested at the Fort Hamilton military reservation while distributing antiwar leaflets to GIs. The four were among a party of 6 from the New York office of the Student Mobilization Committee and were building the Easter weekend antiwar mobilization among the GIs at the base.

Before actually beginning to discuss the war with the GIs, they had covered most of the base facilities such as the chapel, the PX, bathrooms, phonebooths and the movie theater. When they entered the barracks area they were greeted quite warmly by the servicemen. GIs were willing and even happy to discuss the war. A number of them said that the guys were fed up with the American war policy and they felt that the U.S. really had no right to be in Vietnam. Most of the men that we spoke to had no previous contact with the antiwar movement but knew that it existed. They were excited to see it move onto the base.

Two people were even invited into the room of an interested GI who was an MP sergeant. They discussed the war for about an hour. At the same time others were discussing the war with soldiers at the base library and distributing the flyers in other places. The GIs in the library were stunned as the leaflets were passed around the tables, but after reading them they broke into eager conversation.

They wanted to know as much as possible about the Easter activities and how they could participate in them. When they were given a copy of the **Ultimate Weapon**, a Ft. Dix underground GI newspaper, there was some wrangling over the few copies that were on hand. The men in the library said they would try to come to a regional GI meeting scheduled for the next Sunday at the SMC office to discuss GI participation in antiwar activities.

Two of the SMCers left the base without incident. However, as the other four were leaving they were stopped near the gate, questioned, searched, and then escorted to the Provost Marshal's office where they were questioned further. They refused to give any information other than their names and addresses, and demanded to be allowed to call a lawyer, which was then permitted.

After about 15 minutes the news media began calling the desk sergeant, who was visibly angered by this. The four SMCers added to the discomfort of the brass by demanding that their confiscated literature be returned; demanding to see the regulation which permitted them to take it in the first place; and by correcting the brass every time they described the literature as "subversive."

After being held for two hours and given a receipt for the literature (the receipt used the words "anti-GI" which the four changed to "antiwar" and then signed) they were released and brought to the gate by the military police without being given formal eviction notices.

Activists in New York plan to continue leafletting at the military bases in the area.

Strikers call for boycott of Standard Oil

By Paul McKnight

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27 — Local 1-561 of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union announced here today the launching of a massive international boycott of Standard Oil products to compel the company to stop its union-busting activities against striking workers in Richmond, Calif. They appealed to workers, students, and Third World people all over the world to join in the boycott campaign.

G. T. (Jake) Jacobs, secretary-treasurer of the local said that the purpose of the boycott is to "compel Standard to bargain in good faith with our union and to stop their murderous strike-breaking effort that has already resulted in the death of one striking worker."

He also said that the union "will appeal for labor support from all over the world. We will appeal to those in the 'Third World' countries who fall victim, like us, to the Standard Oil Global Octopus. We are also appealing to students at home and abroad to aid and assist us in our fight.

"We call upon all supporters of freedom, justice and equality to join the Standard Oil Boycott."

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Photo by Shannon

4th International declaration: Solidarity with Spanish struggle!

(The following statement was issued February 7 by the United Secretariat of the Fourth International.)

The "state of emergency" ("estado de excepcion") decreed by the Franco regime Jan. 22 is the culmination of an increasing tendency toward repression that was already very marked throughout 1968. It is a sign of the bankruptcy of the so-called "liberalization" of the regime which aroused some illusions among reformist layers of the workers movement.

Because of the deterioration of the economic situation, owing to the recession in Germany in 1966-67, and because of the radicalization of considerable sectors in opposition to Franco, the dictatorship's narrowing margin of maneuver became so thin that it had to take back even the paltry concessions it had granted in the preceding years.

In the period immediately prior to the "emergency" decree, the main sectors that had become radicalized were as follows: The Basque masses who combined their struggle for national self-determination with a stubborn defense of the workers' rights in the plants. The Asturian miners, whose jobs and means of livelihood are becoming more and more threatened by the crisis in the coal industry. The squads of students in Madrid, Barcelona, and other cities with universities, who carried their turbulent agitation into the streets. The workers commissions (the illegal bodies elected by the workers in the plants) which have been raising more and more political demands. The wives of political prisoners, who occupied the churches to demonstrate

for the release of their husbands. Large numbers of lawyers and intellectuals, who have been protesting against the use of torture by the police against political prisoners. The agricultural workers, who are becoming increasingly restless in the southern part of the country.

Afraid that all these movements would gain momentum, the Franco regime intensified the repression as a desperate means of containing the spreading movement. The decision to do this probably came out of discussions and debates within the ruling circles, some of the officers and "hard-line" fascists overcoming those favoring continuation of a policy of "liberalization."

But these squabbles are not the main feature of the crisis. This is much more an expression of the deterioration in the relationship of forces between the ruling group as a whole and the toiling masses than of a modification in the relationship of forces among the various cliques participating in the Franco government.

The magnificent rejoinder to the "emergency" decree by the workers of Bilbao, who went on strike not only for a wage

increase, but also specifically for abrogation of the "emergency" decree and release of the political prisoners, met with a response by the workers throughout all of Spain. As this statement is being written, more than 150,000 Spanish workers are on strike. Far from having reduced the forces operating toward creating a prerevolutionary situation in Spain, the intensified repression undertaken by the Franco regime seems to have accelerated the process objectively.

The United Secretariat of the Fourth International sends fraternal greetings to all the revolutionary workers and students of Spain and expresses its complete solidarity with them. By courageously pursuing their struggle against Franco, they can now hit one of the weakest links of European capitalism and thus weaken the entire system.

The toppling of Franco, which they must seek to achieve, will constitute the prelude to the socialist revolution against the capitalist system and its bourgeois state. The attempts to unite all the revolutionists in a revolutionary Marxist party struggling for this perspective must be stepped up

in view of the objective ripeness of the situation.

The United Secretariat of the Fourth International appeals to the revolutionary workers and students of all of Europe, the international workers movement and the anti-imperialist movements of the entire world to actively express their solidarity toward the Spanish workers, students, intellectuals and peasants, who have so courageously broadened and deepened their struggle against the Franco regime.

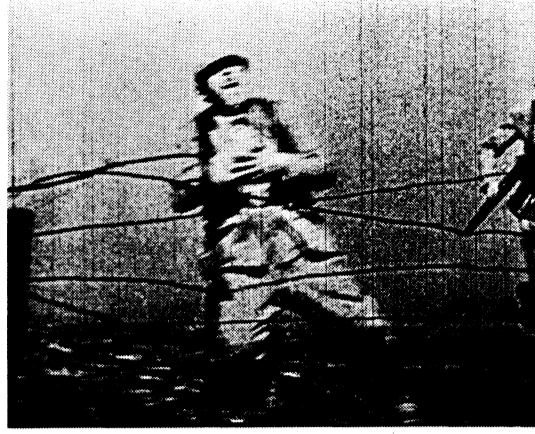
Demonstrations, meetings, and militant actions should be organized everywhere against the dictatorship and its representatives in the different countries. A big protest movement should be launched to bring about the liberation of the political prisoners in Spain, to deny aid or assistance of any kind from the capitalist powers or the bureaucracies of the workers states to the Franco government.

Down with the "state of emergency"!

Down with the Franco dictatorship!

Full and complete solidarity with the Spanish workers and students!

Forward to the socialist revolution in Spain!



1936: The Civil War in Spain

French-Canadian young socialists meet

MONTREAL — Nearly 120 French-Canadian young socialists met here Feb. 8-9 in what was by far the most successful gathering of revolutionary socialist Quebecois youth ever held.

The historic "Conference of Socialist Students" was organized by the Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes (LJS), which along with the Canadian Young Socialists constitutes the binational YS/LJS. By the end of the weekend, several new LJS chapters had been formed, and close to 30 new members had been recruited to the revolutionary socialist movement. Plans were laid for a continuation of the rapid growth of the LJS into a pan-Quebec movement, and for a struggle to bring a program of revolutionary action into the Quebec student union, l'Union Generale des Etudiants

du Quebec (UGEQ).

The background on which the discussion of the UGEQ was projected was the inability of the student union to play a leading role in the massive student occupations which swept across Quebec last October. Universities, junior colleges and high schools throughout the province were closed down when 50,000 students took them over, protesting rising tuition, the scarcity of jobs for those who finished school, and the undemocratic structure of the educational system, among other things. The movement threatened a generalized crisis when it quickly obtained the support of teachers, the Central Council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions in Montreal, and the Quebec provincial council of the New Democratic Party (NDP).

Throughout the entire struggle, the "spontaneist" concept of the UGEQ leadership rendered it incapable of providing the organizational piston and cylinder necessary for compressing and directing the dynamism of the struggle, and preventing it from dissipating. The young socialists propose to initiate a campaign to transform the UGEQ into an organization that will consciously lead students in militant action not only to change the educational system, but on a series of issues, including the Vietnam war.

The highlight of the discussion on perspectives for the student movement came when the Vice-President of the UGEQ, Louise Arrell, having caught a glimpse of the brewing storm on the horizon, tried, without much success, to defend the UGEQ's individualist spontaneist approach in a debate with Michel Mill, an LJS activist at the Universite de Montreal.

A panel of young revolutionists from Quebec, English Canada and the United States evoked lively discussion on the relation between the growing radicalization in Quebec and struggles in other parts of the world. The Quebecois young socialists were particularly inspired by a report on the mushrooming struggles of Afro-American youth, the strike at San Francisco State, and the plans for massive GI-civilian demonstrations against the Vietnam war on April 6. The report was given by David Thorstad of the U. S. YSA.

Gary Porter, Executive Secretary of the Young Socialists-Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes, was warmly received when he explained the joint nature of the struggle of English and French Canadian socialists: "When you say that the government in Ottawa represents the exploiter enemy of Quebec, the English-speaking Marxists throughout Canada answer 'Yes, a hun-

dred times yes,' but they go further and say it is the enemy of the vast majority of all Canadians as well. We, in English Canada, are striving to wipe this capitalist government off the face of the earth. And in striving to destroy capitalism, Marxist students in English Canada and in Quebec are fighting the same struggle."

He went on to emphasize that the key force in bringing about the liberation of English Canada as well as of the oppressed Quebecois nation is the working class, and that the primary task of socialists in both parts of Canada is to build the revolutionary socialist youth movement.

The liveliest episode in the conference was a panel on the role of the labor movement in the liberation of Quebec. Participants were Arthur Young of the Ligue Socialiste Ouvriere, Michel Chartrand, President of the Montreal Central Council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, and Roland Morin, President of the Quebec NDP. Both the latter are well-known labor leaders in Quebec.

Chartrand, tracing the economic, social and linguistic oppression of Quebec back to the capitalist system itself, pointed out that the Quebec economy is controlled by Anglo-American and Anglo-Canadian interests outside of Quebec. Only by destroying capitalism, he said, will the oppression of the French-speaking majority in Quebec be eliminated.

One of the participants in the conference described it as a "turning point in the history of the revolutionary socialist movement in Quebec." The struggles of the past few months in Quebec have led to a rapid growth of the revolutionary movement. The LJS conference analyzed and drew the lessons from these struggles. It was a fine beginning for a new period of intensive activity and recruitment.



Roland Morin addresses Quebec parley



Scene in rural Cuba during successful anti-illiteracy drive

Books on black revolt selling widely

Current market trends in the publishing industry in the United States provide a graphic index of the impact of the black liberation movement and the deepening radicalization on American life and literature.

The tenth annual supplement on paperbacks, included in the book review section of the Feb. 16 *New York Times*, reports that in addition to the best-selling staples, the largest increases in sales over the past year have been scored by books dealing with blacks and with revolutionary themes.

Among the higher-priced paperbacks published prior to 1968, *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* is the foremost seller. Grove Press reports that sales jumped from 200,000 copies in 1967 to 400,000 in 1968.

Frantz Fanon's *The Wretched of the Earth* rose from sales of 30,000 in 1967 to 155,000 last year.

Three of the better-selling paperbacks on the black struggle and the Cuban revolution originated with Merit Publishers.

In 1967, 50,000 copies were sold of *Malcolm X Speaks*, a collection edited by George Breitman. The rate continued in 1968, bringing the cumulative total well over 100,000 copies.

George Breitman's *The Last Year of Malcolm X*, published in a special paperback edition by Schocken Books in November 1968, is already in its third printing. Schocken, which has issued a popular series of *Sourcebooks in American History* since 1964, reports that this analysis of the black leader's political development is the strongest title in the series. More than 20,000 copies have been printed.

According to Grove Press, *Che Guevara Speaks*, a compilation of the revolutionary leader's writings edited by George Lavan, sold 30,000 copies in the first year of its paperback edition. Merit published the original edition and continues to publish the hardcover.

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Ypsilanti black students wage fight for demands

By Peter Signorelli

YPSILANTI, Mich.—Almost 150 black students at Eastern Michigan University peacefully occupied Pierce Administration Building, securing the doors with chains at 7:45 a.m. on Feb. 20. The black students demanded to meet with President Harold Sponberg to present 11 demands concerning the creation of a black studies program, scholarships and living conditions for black students, the admission of more black students from the Ypsilanti area, and similar issues.

County and city police, armed with automatic rifles, clubs, dogs, mace and gas, mobilized immediately and broke into the building. The black students decided to vacate it, one spokesman declaring, "if we have to go, we are going as quiet, peaceful demonstrators; if [the cops] want to swing, nobody here will swing back."

While the black students were leaving the building, the cops attacked the line, seizing 11 who were thrown into a police bus. Also arrested at this time were two members of the Young Socialist Alliance who were part of a solidarity picket line which had been passing out leaflets in support of the black students' demands. All 13 were charged later with a felony—conspiracy to seize a public building.

Students then moved to the president's house where some of the black students attempted to meet with representatives of the administration. Outside, students, picketed, demanding amnesty for those arrested, implementation of the demands of black students, and that the cops get off campus.

When the president refused to meet with the spokesmen for the black students, the crowd—now about 1,500—moved across the street. While Robert Smith, one of the black students, was explaining what had happened that morning, the cops charged into the crowd with clubs flying and dragged Smith off to a police car. He was charged with inciting to riot, in addition to conspiracy.

The demonstrators marched to the Student Union cafeteria where more supporters were mobilized, then returned to the Administration Building and occupied the halls. The students refused to leave until the charges against those arrested were dropped and until the president agreed to meet with spokesmen for the black students to discuss the demands.

That night a rally was called, and plans were outlined for a boycott of classes until the same conditions were met. At 8:00 a.m. on Friday morning picket lines formed in front of the administration building while groups of students went around to classes and dormitories mobilizing supporters for the strike.

Later in the day, 1,500 students attended a rally where it was decided to continue

the strike the next week, because the administration was refusing to drop the charges against the arrested students and would not implement the 11 demands of the black students.

A black strike committee with one representative from the white students on it was formed, and work is proceeding on building the strike.

Bay Area Cuba tour

SAN FRANCISCO—The Militant Labor Forum here sponsored a talk by YSA National Committee member Paul McKnight on the accomplishments of the Cuban revolution. McKnight will be touring Western colleges in the spring and can be contacted for campus engagements through the San Francisco YSA, 2338 Market St., (414-552-1266).

Young socialist reports on Cuba in Southern tour

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—One hundred and fifty students of Florida State University turned out here Feb. 20 for a talk in support of the Cuban revolution by Linda Jenness. Mrs. Jenness, a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, recently toured Cuba with other YSA members on invitation from the Cuban government.

The Florida State meeting, sponsored by the SDS which is banned on that campus, was part of a statewide tour Mrs. Jenness is making. The friendly and enthusiastic audience included students from Florida State and Florida Agriculture and Mechanical University, a black university in Tallahassee.

The next evening Mrs. Jenness showed slides from Cuba to about 30 people at the Praxis Bookstore in Tallahassee, a new radical bookstore which sponsors weekly Friday night forums.

Since returning to Atlanta, Ga., in early February, Linda Jenness has spoken to a variety of audiences. These included the Women's Liberation Conference sponsored by the Southern Student Organizing Committee, Feb. 8, where she spoke on the topic of "Women in Socialist Countries" to over 100 women; a National Student Association conference in Atlanta, Feb. 15; and a meeting at Georgia Tech in Atlanta, Feb. 17.

A press conference attended by radio and TV stations was held at the YSA headquarters in Atlanta, Feb. 19, where Mrs. Jenness described plans for a tour of southern campuses.

Speaking engagements have been made for the University of Georgia in Athens, Ga.; the University of South Carolina and the UFO Coffee House in Columbia S.C., as well as the University of South Carolina extension in Charlotte, S.C.; and the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill and Duke University in Durham, N.C.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A forum on Cuba was held here Feb. 14 by Derrel Myers, one of the members of the YSA team which visited Cuba in January. Myers announced that he would speak in about 15 places in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota on the Cuban revolution. Some of these meetings will be sponsored by student governments.

Myers' forum received coverage on local TV and radio stations and in the *Minneapolis Star*.

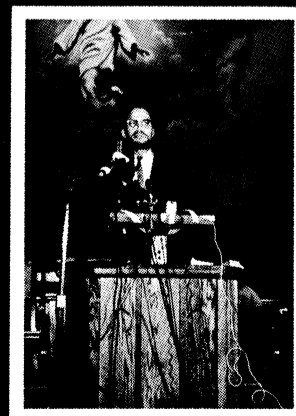
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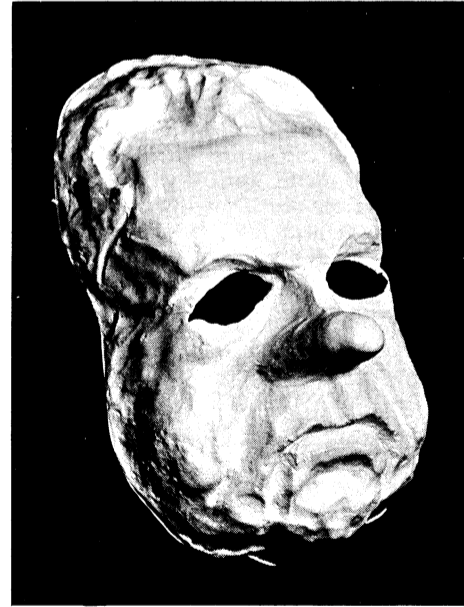
Optimistic—Dr. Raymond Saulnier, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, feels peace prospects are definitely on the way up. "I think there is a high probability," he judiciously stated, "that the year will see an opportunity for the beginning of signs of deescalation of our military effort in Vietnam."

News Problem—A Congressionally financed study disclosed that contrary to U.S. propaganda about the South Vietnamese guerrillas being creatures of North Vietnam, 90 percent of the guerrillas' funds are obtained in South Vietnam as are most of their supplies. Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Walt of the Marine Corps said the news media had made the Vietnamese war the "most misunderstood" in the nation's history. Unless the media shapes up and does a better "reporting" job, he said, "we will be faced with unpopular wars wherever they are."

Now There's a Problem—Raymond Smith, a top federal official assigned to the pollution problem, says he's having a hard time because industry is reluctant to provide information about how much pollution it creates. This, he explained, is because they fear prosecution if the facts became known.

Oops, Wrong Voltage!—Dr. Carl Walter, of Harvard's school of medical surgery, says an insurance actuary estimated that about 1,200 patients a year are electrocuted while receiving routine diagnostic tests because of faulty equipment or untrained operators. Such deaths are usually listed, he said, as "cardiac arrests."

Many-Faced—British TV commentator David Dimbleby may be in hot water for the observation he made while waiting for Nixon to appear at the door of his aircraft at London airport during his visit there. Explaining the wait, Dimbleby observed: "He is adjusting his face—he is a man with a face for all seasons."



Try Simmering Them—Under a state-sponsored program Cornell University home economists will work with social workers and government agencies to help "teach poor people how to get more nutrition out of their food dollar."

Scientific Analogy—Dr. L. Vernon Scott, a deep-thinking professor at the University of Oklahoma medical school, disclosed to students that viruses are something like communism. We trust the rulers of America will prove as capable of coping with communism as they are with virus contagions.

SOS!—Mrs. Eleanor Howe, leader of Sanity on Sex, ripped a proposal for sex education in Oklahoma public schools. She said organizations favoring such education were furthering "a diabolical plot designed to destroy our children, family, unity, religion and our country."

Dunk'n Power—HELSINKI, Finland (UPI)—Helsinki University student union spokesmen announced Thursday what they will do if university officials slash enrollments next fall. "If nothing else helps, we will carry [education minister] Johannes Virolainen to the harbor and throw him in."

New Work Program?—A Cleveland reader doubts that so erudite an agency as the Associated Press would be guilty of imprecise language, so he assumes there is significance to their Feb. 10 report from Columbus, to wit: "A wedge of 40 Ohio Highway Patrolmen forced 200 welfare demonstrators from the State Capitol Monday night, arresting 13. They cleared the building after the demonstrators had refused an order to move it."

Oh-really Dep't—"Price increases make life less comfortable for many consumers."
— Wall Street Journal headline.

Research Dep't—After a four-year study, the World Health Organization concluded that infectious diseases have a greater impact on those suffering from malnutrition than on those who don't. We understand a new project is being considered to determine if there is a relationship between not having enough to eat and being hungry.

Thought for the Week (I)—"We should not fall prey to the beautification extremists who have no sense of economic reality."
— Fred L. Hartley, president of Union Oil, prior to the California oil slick problem.

Thought for the Week (II)—"An underlying factor causing poverty in every community in the country is the inability of the poor to earn a living."
— The Office of Economic Opportunity.

— Harry Ring



Photo by Shannon

RIGHTS FIGHTER. Susan Madison, 15, (her Indian name is Crystal Waters), removes emblem from in front of home in preparation for eviction by racist officials.

Indian family in Cornwall forcibly evicted from home

By Elizabeth Barnes

Feb. 26—An Indian family that has been in the forefront of the struggle for Indian rights was forcefully evicted from their small home in Cornwall, N. Y. Feb. 21. It was the third time in the past two years that the Madison family has been compelled to move because of pressure from local racists who resent their activities and the fact that black and Indian friends visit their home.

This latest eviction brings a special hardship to the family because during the past several weeks Mrs. Louise Madison has suffered two heart attacks, and the family has been unable to find any alternative home. Anticipating the eviction, the Madisons had made plans some months ago to move into a house near an abandoned mill and they had already moved their valuable collection of Indian relics into the building. But last month this building was burned to the ground by local bigots, depriving the Madisons not only of their treasured collection, but of their future home as well.

Unable to find a new home because landlords have refused to rent to them, the Madisons are presently "camped out" in the corner of the abandoned mill itself where there is no electricity or water and very little heat.

Before the Feb. 21 deadline for their eviction came, the Madisons decided that this last eviction would be different from the others, that they would not leave quietly on their own, but would take a stand to dramatize the urgency of their situation.

Mike Wolff, a Cherokee friend of the Madisons who was present at the eviction told *The Militant* that when the deputies came they found the doors of the house nailed shut with the Madisons inside. A deputy read the eviction notice and then asked if the Madisons were going to leave "peacefully." Mrs. Madison's reply was,

"If you want this house empty, carry me out. Here I stay until I have a fit place to live in."

The deputies called for "assistance" and within a few minutes several dozen more cops and a moving van appeared on the site. With the support of these extra forces they attempted to break in the door—first with their shoulders, and then with crowbars. As the door finally gave way, Mrs. Madison swung a feathered war club to ward off the invaders, striking an undersheriff several times.

Mike Wolff said he was stationed outside the house with the "war flag"—a red pole with eagle feathers which he said symbolizes "the fact that you will stand up for your rights and defend them."

As the deputies attempted to get into the house, Wolff said he heard one of them seriously suggest that they shoot their way through the door. Once they got inside, he said he heard Mrs. Madison scream, and thinking she was in some danger, ran into the house with his hunting knife. He found she was alright, and turned over his knife to the deputies.

As the deputies moved the furniture out of the house, Mr. Madison beat on a tom tom. A chair on which Mrs. Madison was seated was the last thing to be carried out. Mrs. Madison and their daughter Susan walked out voluntarily.

Today *The Militant* got a note from Mrs. Madison reporting that due to lack of funds and cooperation from local companies, they still have no electricity or water. "It's very hard on us," she wrote.

The Madisons need funds to help them get through their present difficulties so that they can once again concentrate on carrying out the fight for Indian rights.

Contributions to their struggle should be sent to Louise Madison, Director, Jules One Arrow Longhouse, Indian Culture Center, Box 179, Cornwall, New York 12520.

----- clip and mail -----

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U.S. dealt stunning blows by Vietnamese guerrillas

By Dick Roberts

FEB. 27—In four days the Vietnamese revolutionaries have demonstrated again, as they did in their devastating Tet offensive one year ago, that they can attack any city, town or U.S. military base in South Vietnam.

The attack at this stage, is not on the scale of the Tet offensive but it has brought heavy U.S. casualties. During the first two days of shellings, 200 American GIs were reported killed, which is approximately the level of American fatalities on a weekly basis.

An attack on the U.S. artillery base known as the Rockpile, near the DMZ, registered the highest American losses in a single battle in South Vietnam in nearly six months, the *New York Times* reported Feb. 25.

A commando attack on the U.S. helicopter base at Cuchi, the following day, demonstrated the vulnerability of U.S. defenses. According to a Saigon dispatch to *The Times* of London, Feb. 26, "The Cuchi base . . . had received clear intelligence it was to be attacked. . . ."

"And yet, 80 Vietcong engineers managed to spend three-and-a-half hours cutting through the 10 barbed wire fences that protect the Cuchi perimeter without any of the American ambush patrols, sentries, and bunker defense units detecting their presence. . . ."

"The helicopter unit, which newsmen are forbidden by Army regulations to name, had 16 machines. Only three can still fly."

Spokesmen for the Nixon administration claim that the NLF attack violates verbal agreements which they assert were made by Hanoi when the U.S. stopped its heavy bombing of North Vietnam.

Apparently Washington assumed the guerrillas would sit idly by while the U.S. simultaneously talked "peace" in Paris and rained bombs and napalm on the Vietnamese people.

The new guerrilla offensive once again points up the really incredible U.S. credibility gap.

For instance, a front page article in the Oct. 17, 1968 *Wall Street Journal* was headlined: "Administration Thinks Reds Have Weakened And May Settle Soon." The article stated:

"The men who are managing this war have become convinced by intelligence reports that the Vietnamese Reds are now 'hurting' very badly indeed—and may well feel obliged to accept a compromise settlement within a few months."

The same newspaper reported more recently (Feb. 7), "Military matters are improving, everyone admits. Saigon's army fights better, while the enemy's ability to sustain operations weakens. The U.S. forces under Gen. Creighton Abrams strike more swiftly and more effectively than ever."

The hollowness of the official lies about U.S. "victories" in Vietnam makes clear Washington's aim in the Paris talks. It seeks there to wrest from the Vietnamese people what it cannot win on the battlefield—the thwarting of the liberation movement and the preservation of its hated puppet Saigon regime.

The war is not "nearly over" as Washington and its propagandists would have the American people believe. But the stunning blows being delivered by the Vietnamese liberation fighters are, in fact, helping to bring the war to a close. It's up to the antiwar forces in the U.S. to do all in their power to help speed the day.

Black students at Duke win significant gains

By Andy Rose

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, the Afro-American Society at Duke University and Dr. Alan Kerckhoff, speaking for the Duke administration, issued a joint statement which represented (despite the administration's denial that it had "given in") significant concessions to the blacks' demands. The agreement came after a sit-in, a clash with police and a class boycott.

The administration agreed to 1) establish a department of Afro-American studies which was acceptable to the black students; 2) establish a black dormitory; 3) hire a black advisor (again acceptable to the Afro-American society); 4) make significant increases in the percentage of black students; 5) make academic achievement in high school the primary criterion for black students for admission to Duke (rather than the culturally biased SAT scores); 6) refer other demands, such as an end to grading for black students, to a committee on which blacks would have a voice.

On the other hand, the administration would not agree to amnesty for the black students who occupied the main administration building at Duke on Thursday, Feb. 13. However, it is widely believed that Duke officials, because of their fear of more student protests, will not attempt to crack down on the black students.

Kerckhoff also indicated that the univer-

sity would take a part in the defense of two white students and a reporter convicted by a kangaroo court in Durham on charges of obstructing an officer and assault on an officer with a deadly weapon, when those cases reach the appeals level. A fourth student is still awaiting trial on similar charges; and the case of a student charged with illegal possession of tear gas was dropped.

The four students and the reporter were arrested during a two hour battle between 2,000 students and 50 or 60 Durham police and North Carolina Highway Patrolmen on Thursday night. The fighting started when the cops, called in by Duke officials to remove the black students from the administration building, found no one inside. The blacks had agreed to vacate about 15 minutes earlier. The police then turned on the crowd of students who had gathered, some merely to watch, others to defend the blacks, and began firing tear gas canisters into the crowd. The student charged with illegal possession of tear gas was one of many who picked up the canisters and hurled them back at the police.

Late Thursday night, after the police had left, a mass meeting of students and faculty had called for a three-day boycott of classes and the establishment of Free University classes. The strike was only partially successful, but the Free University provided for the many students who attended a continual reminder that the real issue was the distribution of power in the university and the role of the university in society.

On Saturday afternoon about 1,000 students left another mass meeting and marched to the home of Duke President Douglas Knight to demand amnesty for the blacks and a more satisfactory answer to their demands. Knight agreed to meet that evening with representatives of the Afro-American Society and some of the university trustees.

Apparently the incontestable evidence of solidarity among black and white students and the few radical faculty members, and of the increasing strength and militancy of the Student Liberation Front (a coalition of radical student groups) convinced the administration and trustees that they were, in fact, up against the wall. The concessions were made at the Saturday night meeting and announced the next day.

Malcolm X Memorials are held across nation



Photo by Steve Adams

Duke University students on march during campus strike

By Elizabeth Barnes

A teacher at State University in Albany, New York wrote *The Militant* this week: "The Black Student Alliance held a Malcolm X Day here. They draped the Campus Center lobby in black bunting and set up a large literature table at which they sold Malcolm X literature. Many black students wore black armbands, including a student of mine, so I remembered to announce in class that today was Malcolm X Day."

On Feb. 21, 1969, the fourth anniversary of the assassination of Malcolm X, similar observances took place on hundreds of campuses across the country. At the University of California at Berkeley 4,000 students attending a strike rally observed a moment of silence in honor of Malcolm X. At predominantly black Florida A & M University in Tallahassee, students combined a rally in honor of Malcolm X with the announcement of ten demands which they said were aimed at building a "blacker university." Many of the students who planned the rally are enrolled in an experimental program focusing on black studies. Students in the program have read all available writings of Malcolm X as well as George Breitman's *Malcolm X, The Evolution of a Revolutionary* and the *Wretched of the Earth* and other works by Franz Fanon.

At Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., 80 black students and faculty occupied a classroom building to protest the faculty's refusal to cancel classes for Malcolm X Day.

Twenty-five black Vietnam veterans studying at Webster College in St. Louis requested that the flag be lowered to half-mast on Feb. 21. The dean honored the request as what he called "a sincere manifestation of young black veterans of Vietnam"—but at nearby Forest Park Community College, a campus security officer drew a gun on black students who attempted to lower the flag.

The observance of Malcolm X Day, which has taken different forms in different areas of the country, has involved not only a greater number of university students than ever before, but it has also included the participation of black people in most of the other areas where struggles have been going on in the past months—in the high schools, on military bases and in the community. There was even a Malcolm X Memorial Day meeting in Toronto, Ontario, called by "The Black Liberation Front and Its Indian Supporters."

The numbers of meetings that took place in New York City alone is an indication of the wider participation in Malcolm X Day this year. There were memorials on most of the campuses, with the president of New York City College proclaiming a school holiday for black and Puerto Rican students there.

Betty Shabazz, widow of Malcolm X, was introduced at a memorial meeting held at Cooper Junior High School.

A meeting at I.S. 271 in Ocean Hill-Brownsville on Feb. 19 sponsored by Brothers and Sisters for Afro-American Unity drew a crowd of approximately

700 students. Speakers at the meeting included Betty Shabazz, Herman Ferguson of the Republic of New Africa, and community leader Queen Mother Moore.

A thousand students at Evander Childs High School saw the movie "Malcolm X, Struggle for Freedom" and listened to a speech on Malcolm X by Young Socialist leader Derrick Morrison. An hour-long discussion followed the speech in which the students discussed Malcolm's views on many of the questions being raised in the struggle today—the relationship between cultural and revolutionary nationalism, separatism, a black political party, capitalism and the nature of revolution.

The New York Militant Labor Forum was packed for a memorial meeting Feb. 14 which included a movie, the playing of a Malcolm X tape, and a short speech by Clifton DeBerry, 1964 Socialist Workers Party presidential nominee.

In addition to the New York meeting there were many other memorials sponsored by supporters of *The Militant* around the country—on the campuses and at Militant forums. Two hundred people attended the memorial sponsored by the Militant Labor Forum in Detroit which featured speakers from the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement, the Black Panther Party and the Young Socialist Alliance.

Ft. Jackson GIs at teach-in to honor Malcolm X

By David Thorstad

FT. JACKSON, Feb. 26—Between 40 and 50 persons, including 20 GIs, attended a GI teach-in in the UFO coffee house here Feb. 23 which commemorated the fourth anniversary of the assassination of Malcolm X. The event was organized by the Ft. Jackson GIs United Against the War in Vietnam.

There were black, Puerto Rican, American Indian and white GIs at the teach-in. Besides discussing the contributions of Malcolm X, the meeting took up the question of how best to organize Atlanta's April 6 demonstration against the war, as well as prospects for a petition campaign which is gathering momentum at the base.

Joe Miles, a black GI who helped organize GIs United, and whom the brass had hoped to get rid of by transferring him to Ft. Bragg, N.C., was back in town for the meeting. He read a letter written by Malcolm to his American supporters from Egypt in 1964.

Pvts. Jose Rudder, Andrew Pulley and Curtis Mays also spoke, relating Malcolm's teachings to the struggle of GIs United which is predominantly Afro-American in composition.

George Meany anticapitalist?

The fat-headed, fat-bottomed bureaucrats who head the AFL-CIO have finally taken a stand against capitalism — "black capitalism," that is. The national executive council of the AFL-CIO, meeting in sunny racist Bal Harbor, Fla., proclaimed that black capitalism could not solve the problems of black people. They didn't say why they keep insisting white capitalism is the greatest of all possible systems.