

THE MILITANT

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Officials Demand Death for Blanco

Hugo Blanco has once again been placed under threat of execution. The sudden turn in the case of the Peruvian peasant leader, who was sentenced Sept. 8 to 25 years in prison, to be served in the grim island fortress of El Frontón, came Nov. 4 when the Lima papers announced the new move by the prosecution.

The defense had appealed the savage sentence passed by a military tribunal in Tacna. The appeal is now before the Supreme Council of Military Justice. This body of military officers was to review the Tacna court record between Nov. 7 and 12 and then render its verdict. The date for this was not announced.

The prosecution answered the legal moves of the defense by demanding that the appeals body sentence Hugo Blanco to death, alleging that he was guilty of "premeditated murder." In the trial at Tacna, where the military police acted as both prosecution and judge, the prosecuting attorney did not ask for death but for 25 years in prison. A consulting judge at the Tacna trial, Fernández Hernani, recommended the death penalty, but the court did not follow his advice in view of the widespread support Hugo Blanco was receiving on an international scale.

The prosecution hinged its arguments on the fact that three policemen were killed during efforts of the Peruvian military to repress the peasant movement headed by Hugo Blanco. Actually, Hugo Blanco is the main political prisoner in the hands of the Belaúnde government. He and 28 others were held in prison at Arequipa without charges for more than three years until the authorities felt that the political atmosphere in Peru made it possible to dispose of this courageous political opponent without touching off a major upheaval.

The danger for Hugo Blanco is

now even graver than at the opening of the Tacna trial. Under Peru's former military code, an unjust decision by the Supreme Council of Military Justice could be appealed to the Supreme Court. Last year, however, during a rabid McCarthy-type witchhunt, the parliament enacted a new code. This bars any appeal from the decisions handed down by the Supreme Council.

To save Hugo Blanco, an immediate mobilization of international support is required. Student organizations and sectors of the

NEW YORK PROTEST DEMONSTRATION demanding amnesty for Hugo Blanco has been called by the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners. The demonstration will be held at the UN building, at 42nd and 43rd Sts. on First Ave., from 4 to 6 p.m. on TUESDAY, NOV. 22.

labor movement in Peru will do what they can on a national scale; but they face a big obstacle in the witchhunt atmosphere still prevailing in the country. In addition, the defense is seriously hampered by lack of funds.

The National Executive Committee of the Frente de Izquierda Revolucionario [Left Revolutionary Front], the organization headed by Hugo Blanco, has appealed for demonstrations of solidarity. Declarations protesting the new threat to Hugo Blanco's life and asking that he be granted an immediate amnesty should be cabled to the Consejo Supremo de Justicia, Lima, Peru. Similar cables should be sent to Presidente Fernando Belaúnde Terry, Lima, Peru. Copies of these should be air-mailed to Hugo Blanco's attorney, Dr. Alfredo Battilana, Av. Nicolás de Pierola, 966; Oficina 215, Lima, Peru.

Similar protests and appeals for (Continued on Page 3)

Move to Kill Blanco Protested

[The following is the text of a cable sent Nov. 11 to the president of Peru by the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners.]

To: President Fernando Belaúnde Terry
Lima, Peru

Dear Mr. President:

We would like to remind you of the recent petition sent by 400 scholars from New York City asking clemency for Hugo Blanco. In addition, we know that other messages were sent from Europe, Canada and Asia, all concerned about Hugo Blanco and his companions.

Therefore, when we hear that the Supreme Council of Military Justice is being asked to re-instate the death penalty we are shocked. Blanco was not a military man and should have been tried before a civil court. That is how things are done in most civilized nations. In addition, it is plain that the death of Blanco will not stop social change in Peru. His death however, would brand his executioners as bereft of humanity and sanity. Only fear would drive anyone to the insane conclusion that Blanco's death will halt social movement in Peru. Do not allow Peru to be disgraced by the wanton murder of a man who has desired only that justice be done the people of Peru.

Free Hugo Blanco and his companions.

Felix J. McGowan
Executive Secretary
U.S. Committee for Justice to
Latin American Political Prisoners

Freedom Party Wins Legal Ballot Status in Lowndes County Vote

By John Benson

LOWNDES COUNTY, Ala. — On Nov. 8, the Lowndes County Freedom Organization (LCFO) became a recognized political party by polling 41 percent of the vote for county offices. Twenty percent is needed to achieve recognition as a political party. The LCFO is widely-known as the Black Panther Party because of its symbol.

Over 1,600 Negro voters cast their ballots for the Black Panther. This compares with the 900 who attended a mass meeting in May to nominate the new independent black party.

Although about 500 Negroes failed to vote as a result of intimidation and fear of economic reprisals, at least 80 percent of Negroes who did vote pulled the lever for the Black Panther in spite of the fact that many of them were being watched by white plantation owners.

The vote for the Black Panther candidates, according to the information available in Lowndes on Nov. 11, was as follows: for sheriff, Sidney Logan, Jr., (Panther), 1,643 to 2,320 for Frank Ryals (Democrat); for coroner, Emery Ross (Panther), 1,610 to 2,265 for the Democrat; for tax assessor, Alice Moore, 1,604 to 2,265 for the Democrat; for tax collector, Frank Miles, Jr., 1,603 to 2,268 for the Democrat; for board of education, Robert Logan, 1,664 to 1,937 for the Republican; for board of education, John Hinson, 1,666 to 1,966 for the Republican; for board of education, Mrs. Willie Mae Strickland, 1,600 to 2,170 for the Democrat. Where the two Republicans ran, the Democrats offered no opposition.

Second Victory

Leaders and supporters of the party I talked to viewed the results as another step forward. Becoming an officially recognized party was the second major victory for the party this year — the first was getting on the ballot in the May primary. Mr. Charles Smith, president of the Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights, said: "I think the cat did well for the first time out. It's still a young cat. Wait to see it can do when it's full-grown." (The residents of Lowndes frequently refer to the Black Panther as the "cat").

Because so few Negroes in Lowndes have cars, a mass transportation network was organized to bring Negroes to the polls. Throughout the county, there were perhaps 50 pick-up points. Cars, trucks — anything that could be used to help — drove back and forth between the polls and these pick-up points.

I began the day at the party's campaign headquarters, and every

New York SWP Vote

NEW YORK — As we went to press the New York Board of Elections was slated to make available the elections returns for New York City, including the gubernatorial vote of the Socialist Workers Party. If the canvass is made as scheduled, we will report the vote in our next issue. Complete state returns will not be available for several more weeks.



READY TO VOTE. Lowndes County residents wait in front of Freedom Organization headquarters to be driven to polls.

few minutes, a carload would pass by on their way to the polls.

While people were waiting for rides at the headquarters, SNCC and Black Panther workers would make sure that everyone knew how to use the voting machines. Model machines were used to show people how to vote. Many people waited for over an hour either at the headquarters or at pick-up points.

At the polls themselves, the Freedom Organization had organized to help voters. Each poll had a watcher whose main task was to make sure that every Negro knew how to vote, or to arrange help for those who needed it. Any voter in the county can help one other voter. If no such person is around, the election officials can help, but that would always mean at least one white in the voting booth with the Negro voter. In order to prevent this, a member of the party asked each Negro, as he or she came to vote, if they needed help. If they did, the next Negro in line who was able became the helper.

The poll-watchers also had the difficult job of checking the white voters. The main task here was to eliminate the "graveyard vote"

(dead white people have had their ballots counted in the past) and catch the people who have moved out of the county. Each watcher was thoroughly briefed on the procedure for challenging voters. A challenged voter could not vote on the machine, but had to use a paper ballot, and had to sign an affidavit.

About 11 a.m., I went to the polling place in Benton, an area where the Black Panther is strong. At that time, over 200 Negroes were gathered at the polls and only a handful of whites were there. The slogan of the new party was "Pull the lever for the Panther, and then go on home." (This meant vote a straight Black Panther ticket.) But here, the slogan became in fact: "Pull the lever for the Panther and stay around to help." The vote for sheriff in this precinct was approximately 636 for Black Panther candidate, Sidney Logan, to 265 for the incumbent Democratic sheriff, Ryals.

The attitude at this one polling place illustrates the purpose and aims of the Freedom Organization. Negroes in Lowndes have not voted for nearly 100 years — they were not going to make voting (Continued on Page 3)

A Racist Decision

AN EDITORIAL

An observer of the American political scene once said that the Supreme Court follows the election returns. This would appear to apply to the Supreme Court's Nov. 14 action upholding the "trespass" convictions of 32 civil-rights demonstrators. Following on the heels of the Nov. 8 elections, where racism scored significant gains at the polls, the utterly reactionary Supreme Court decision strikes a legal blow at the black freedom movement and is a curb on the constitutional right of free assembly.

Motivating his dissent in the five-four decision, Justice William Douglas declared: "It is a great and wonderful police-state doctrine."

The decision ran squarely in the face of a whole series of legal precedents established over the past five years in which the high court upheld the rights of Southern demonstrators.

The present ruling upheld the conviction of 32 black students from Florida A & M University in Tallahassee who gathered in the driveway of the local jail to protest the brutal treatment of fellow students who had been arrested for opposing Jim Crow at a local theater.

The Supreme Court has provided one more confirmation that black people must build their own independent political power if they are to strike off the chains that bind them.



Federal mediators announced on Nov. 11 that the international Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had reached tentative agreement with Westinghouse on a new three-year contract. The terms appear similar to those accepted by other unions with members at Westinghouse. They are said to include three annual wage increases of five percent; a limited cost-of-living escalator clause; and improved pension, insurance and vacation provisions.

There are contradictory reports as to whether the proposed contract will cover all 14,000 IBEW members involved. Up to now, only a small portion of the membership at repair plants has been covered by a single national agreement. As a result, the IBEW says, average hourly wages for its members are 59 cents below those of Westinghouse workers belonging to other unions. Whatever the scope of the proposed contract, it does not settle local disputes; these must still be resolved at the individual plants. Some previous local contracts, involving 3,800 workers, do not expire until mid-December.

The announced settlement came after negotiations had been moved, at the government's request, from Pittsburgh to Washington. Heavy pressures were put on union negotiators through propaganda from the Johnson administration that the IBEW strike was having "an impact on the defense effort of the nation."

Ratification of the proposed contract depends on a vote of acceptance by the IBEW membership. Top officials of the union have been pressing for rank-and-file approval of the settlement terms, so as to end the walkout by thousands of its members at Westinghouse. They were also said to assume that there would be further postponement of a threatened walkout by 2,400 workers at the Westinghouse aerospace plant in Baltimore. Although the local contract had expired at the plant, which manufactures radar-operated armaments controls, it had been exempted from the general IBEW walkout.

After the national settlement was announced, IBEW Local 1805 called a strike on Nov. 13 at the Baltimore plant. The local, almost half of whose members are women doing assembly work, rejected the company's "final offer." Local spokesmen said the workers want "higher cash wages," instead of putting stress on improved pensions, insurance and vacations.

The Baltimore strikers are calling for a two-year contract, as against the proposed three-year term; an immediate general wage hike of 36 cents an hour, retroactive to Oct. 31; and further general pay increases of seven percent on June 1, 1967, and Feb. 1, 1968.

Local 931 of the IUE (AFL-CIO) has filed 73 grievances, mainly over wage rates, at the General Electric plant in Holland,

Mich. GE claims that the grievances constitute "an attempt to re-open the national wage agreement."

The local union has replied that — since a local contract hasn't been signed at the Holland plant — the workers are free to strike over the issues, if the grievances are not satisfactorily resolved.

Both GE and Westinghouse have filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board, accusing the AFL-CIO of "unfair labor practices." The charges are based on a claim that it is "illegal" to establish a bargaining coalition among union involved in contract negotiations with the corporations.

At an NLRB hearing on the charges, George Meany testified that he had not personally directed the union strategy and had not known anything about the course of negotiations. Meany is the man who, upon his election to the presidency of the AFL-CIO, made the boast:

"I never went on strike in my life, never ran a strike in my life, never ordered anyone else to run a strike in my life, never had anything to do with a picket line."

On Nov. 4 some 1,400 IBEW members struck 13 shipyards, from San Francisco to Seattle. Members of other unions have largely honored the picket lines, despite demands from top union bureaucrats that they abide by their "no-strike" contracts. Around 11,000 are off the job.

After drawn-out negotiations since their contract expired over 16 months ago, the strikers are demanding wage increases of five percent a year in a two-year contract, retroactive to July 1, 1965. This is a reduction from their original demand for a raise of 70 cents an hour. Their present journeyman's rate is \$3.50 an hour.

Government spokesmen have attacked the strike on the pretext that it "poses a potential danger to the nation's defense needs." This anti-union propaganda is based on a contention that the yards repair ships hauling goods to Vietnam.

Federal mediators have asked that negotiations be transferred from the West Coast to Washington, and that the strikers return to work while the talks proceed. Union spokesmen have said they will go to Washington for 48 hours, adding that they would then have to return to the scene of the strike.

The *Wall Street Journal* reports that "lingering stoppages" at Armstrong Cork Co. plants in Braintree, Mass., and Montreal are causing a drop in dividend payments on company stock.

Armstrong faces eight, full labor contract negotiations in 1967, plus wage-reopeners, at all but two of its plants.

A company official is quoted as saying that 1967 "will be a rough, tough year."

Answer to Supermarkets

Don't Blame the Farmers!

By Ed Smith

Food prices are going to keep going up in 1967 and the take-home pay of farmers is going to go down. These two predictions were made at the annual outlook conference of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in Washington, Nov. 13. They are extremely significant not only because of their warning to housewives about further price rises that can be expected in the future, but because they totally demolish one of the supermarkets' favorite arguments.

This is the claim that farmers are "equally to blame" for high food costs with the food chains themselves. It reveals that unlike the supermarkets, the small farmers are trapped between inflationary forces, and do not profit from the general rising of prices. "Total farm production expenses will probably reach a new record," the Agriculture Department noted.

Interest Up

Moreover, "prices paid by farmers are expected to continue their persistent uptrend of the past decade," and another "substantial increase is in prospect for such overhead costs as interest, taxes and depreciation charges." The result will be that farmers' total net income will decline by about five percent in 1967.

High interest rates which the small farmers have to pay on their mortgages and on other debts, and high taxes, are the direct result of the Democratic administration's inflationary financing of the war in Vietnam. They are not the fault of the farmers, and a number of polls have shown that if you put the question to farmers, they would just as soon have the U.S. get out of the war.

The general uptrend of prices caused by the war is hitting farmers from another direction, revealed by a Nov. 10 *Wall Street Journal* report from Washington. This showed that the retail prices of agricultural machinery had taken a whopping 3.9 percent jump between August 1965 and August 1966, and that a further 4 percent jump in farm equipment prices could be anticipated in 1967. These costs will also have to be absorbed by farmers and they will be reflected in higher food prices.

Monopoly

But there is a big difference between the small farmers and the supermarkets as far as raising prices is concerned. The supermarkets have a virtual monopoly on food retailing. They are not trapped by inflationary price pressures — they profit from them. If their costs go up, there is nothing to prevent them from raising prices more than enough to compensate for increased cost.

The small farmer — like the average consumer — is caught in between. He is walled-in by the banks, federal government taxes, and high-price-equipment manufacturers on one side, and the food monopolies on the other. That is why food prices can go up, as the Agriculture Department predicts, but farmers' income can go down.

There is another important fact which the food chains try to cover up. This is that many of the products they sell are owned by them from the ground to the retail counter. They own the farms, they are the wholesalers, and they are the retailers. This allows them to make huge markups on final food prices at the same time they com-

petitively drive down the wholesale food prices of the small independent farmers.

Clearly, there are many important facts about food production hidden behind the final prices of food items on the supermarket counters. This is why the demand of "opening the books" is so vitally important to the struggle of the housewives' committees. It is good news to see it coming out loud and strong in the three demands of the massive Seattle housewives' campaign reported below. This example can benefit other similar campaigns across the nation.

Seattle Housewives Hit Price Gougers With Picket Lines

By Nora Dupire

The Seattle area Women For Lower Food Prices, like similar groups across the country, believe that nothing speaks louder than an empty cash register. Already, over 33,000 Seattle area housewives and their husbands have pledged to boycott the four largest chain grocers in the state. The work to gain support for the boycott is being done in campaign spirit, mainly by telephone, while newspapers and TV publicize each new aspect of the campaign.

In addition, some of the groups united into the WFLFP are picketing individual supermarkets and asking shoppers to sign pledges that they will boycott the three firms: Albertson's, Thriftway, and Tradewell, until prices are significantly lowered.

Open the Books

Boycott leaders from 10 different areas in and around Seattle met on Oct. 27 and agreed on three basic demands: uniformity of prices within a given chain; reasonable stability of prices; and the opening of the firm's books to the public. The group is organizing comparative price checking crews this week and plans to issue a challenge to the chain-store heads to answer their questions at a public meeting.

The women are being supported by the University of Washington Committee to End the War in Vietnam which has set up a subcommittee to work with the WFLFP. Support has come also from the Boeing International Association of Machinists, which issued a public statement in support of the women and donated the use of their hall for a meeting.

Weekly Calendar

CHICAGO
ISAAC DEUTSCHER, THE EVOLUTION OF HIS THOUGHT. Speaker: Dan Styron, national committee member, Young Socialist Alliance. Fri., Nov. 25, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 302 S. Canal St. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

LOS ANGELES
MARXIST COMMENTARY. A bi-weekly analysis of the news by Theodore Edwards, So. Calif. chairman of the Socialist Workers Party. Mon. Nov. 28, 6 p.m. (repeated Thurs. Dec. 1, 1 p.m.) KPFK-FM (90.7 on your dial).

NEW YORK
THE PAGEANT PLAYERS will present the premier performance of their new Anti-Vietnam War Play and two short plays. Fri., Nov. 25, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway, at 18th St. Contrib. \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

TWIN CITIES
MILITANT ANNIVERSARY DINNER. Commemorating the 38th year of The Militant. Full dinner included. Sat., Nov. 26, 6 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave. Rm. 240. Contrib. \$2.

SOCIALIST FUND

St. Louis Forges Ahead

By Marvel Scholl
Fund Director

The Party-Building Fund launched by the Socialist Workers Party to run from Oct. 1 through Dec. 31, is exactly half over. The scoreboard shows only 41 percent collected but we are certain that by the next issue, we will be on schedule.

This week the New York branch deserves special credit. This lively, youthful branch raised its percentage by 15 points this week and climbed two places on the scoreboard. Reba Aubrey, the fund director, has introduced a new idea which is getting excellent results — a weekly scoreboard sent to all members with the city letter.

St. Louis also took a big leap — to the top!

Fannie C., the Minneapolis-St. Paul fund director, writes that they expect to go over the top of their quota by at least \$200.

And Boston, whose fund director, Gloria G., was pessimistic in the beginning, has very happily found that she was wrong. She had said that probably Boston would have to lag back until people there collected their Xmas bonuses — but that didn't happen. Boston is in second place.

That Xmas bonus business gave me an idea. What better Xmas present could any reader of *The Militant* give himself than using part of the bonus to make a donation to the SWP — the organization which is fighting to make a better world for everyone? You would not have to gift wrap it either. Just use the coupon on this page.

Send your contributions to the Socialist Fund, 873 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10003. We thank you in advance.

Fund Scoreboard

Branch	Quota	Paid	Percent
St. Louis	\$ 150	110	73
Boston	1,000	676	68
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,000	624	62
New York	4,800	2,819	59
Oakland-Berkeley	1,000	589	59
Detroit	1,200	572	48
Philadelphia	450	210	47
Chicago	1,500	695	46
Allentown	135	50	37
San Francisco	1,000	310	31
Newark	100	20	20
Seattle	250	50	20
Los Angeles	4,000	524	13
Cleveland	900	115	13
San Diego	125	15	12
Milwaukee	400	25	6
Denver	100	00	00
General		46	
Totals through Nov. 14	\$18,110	\$7,450	41

I Want to Help

I want to help fulfill the quota in the \$ 18,000 Socialist Fund. Enclosed is my contribution of.....

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ ZIP _____ STATE _____

Send check or money order to:

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
873 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10003

...Lowndes County Freedom Party

(Continued from Page 1)

a routine matter of walking into a booth and pulling a lever. Negroes were walking around smiling, joking, talking to friends about how they had pulled the lever for the cat. And they were not about to be frightened off or leave any sooner than they had to.

Members of the Freedom Organization had prepared sandwiches, especially for the poll-watchers, who had to be there from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Everyone was friendly, determined, and confident of the power that they were building. They came to vote against years and years of oppression at the hands of the racist Democratic Party.

In stark contrast was the mood of the whites. While Negroes lived in such poverty that transportation had to be organized to bring them to the polls, the whites drove up in one's and two's. The effect of driving into a sea of several hundred determined black voters was clearly evident on the faces of whites. No smiles, no jokes, no discussion, even. There were never more than a handful of whites present.

Many Obstacles

The Black Panther had many obstacles to overcome in achieving what it did the first time out. All of the opposition did not come from the whites, either. A semi-privileged layer of Negroes, primarily the teachers, has opposed the Freedom Organization from its inception. They opposed the break from the Democratic Party and have continued to support coalition within the Democratic Party against the Freedom Organization.

During the past year, as Negro registration rose, whites in Lowndes began to see the danger that they could lose the elections. Then, some of the biggest plantation owners, who had tried to prevent their tenants from registering up to then, began to help them register. On election day, the plantation owners had friends bring the Negro tenants to the polls, take them to the white election officials who went into the booth and watched them vote. In some areas, almost every Negro who voted had a white next to or inside the booth, watching the vote. Poll watchers and Black Panther voters were threatened with eviction. As John Hulett, president of the Freedom Organization, explained, many "realize they don't have a place to go," and stayed away from the polls.

The racists kept up enough pressure on the inexperienced black poll-watchers that many fraudulent votes were not caught. A white couple that had moved

from the county more than three years ago was challenged and just walked away, but that was the exception. At Ft. Deposit, Negroes were challenged all morning. Later, when whites were challenged, the racist officials claimed that all the challenge ballots were used up. The whites then voted unchallenged.

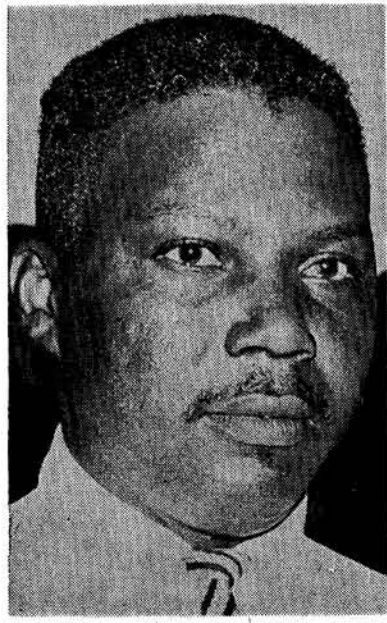
The most direct attack on free elections occurred in Ft. Deposit. It has the largest concentration of whites in the county. For many years, it has had the reputation of being the most vicious and violent area in the county. Poll watchers received the most harassment here. Whites watched almost every Negro who voted. Tension was high. One Negro man, Mr. Andrew Jones, was attacked and beaten.

A group of about 50 whites began to gather outside the polling place shortly before dark. The attack occurred as the polls were closing, and the Negroes were getting ready to leave in order to avoid any violence. But Mr. Jones was temporarily isolated, and at this point, the local police turned out all the outside lights, and Mr. Jones was jumped.

No one knows for sure what Mr. Jones was hit with, but there was a large cut on his head, and one racist was seen getting a chain out of a pick-up truck. He spent two days in the hospital.

The hospital bill will run over \$200 and if there is no insurance, the Freedom Organization will pay the bill. John Hulett said, "He was the strongest person in the community. If we let him down, other people will get shaken."

Mr. Jones has been a leading activist for the Freedom Organization from its inception. During the election, he had been at the



Sidney Logan, Jr.

polls almost all day, helping Negro voters.

The Negroes expected the racists to step up their attacks on the Freedom Organization that night. They prepared to do whatever they could to prevent the continuation of violence directed at their community, and no other violence was reported. Adequate preparation undoubtedly was a decisive factor in preventing further violence.

The Black Panther has been organizing to get Negroes to the polls since the May 3 primary. For over a month before the general elections, meetings were held every week in 17 communities, ranging in size from about 20 to 50. Black Panther candidates went to the community meetings to explain the duties of the offices they were running for. Sample ballots were prepared to show people how to vote, and posters were put up all over the county.

The preparations culminated in a meeting Monday night of over 400 people. Attorney for the Freedom Organization, Morton Stavis, outlined the procedures for challenging, poll-watching and how to help others vote. He asked that the poll-watchers keep accurate records on the number of voters, whether they were white or black, the approximate time they voted, whether they were challenged or not and any unusual events. Such records will be necessary to determine the extent of vote fraud and to prepare for a challenge to the election, if necessary.

Absentee Votes

The meeting broke into precinct meetings for a short time. People went over the registration lists to see if any of the white people had moved or died. All of the absentee voters had been checked and some were challenged. Mimeographed sheets were distributed, indicating where the car pool pick-up points would be.

The atmosphere became one of a victory meeting, partially because of confidence of a large turnout, but mostly because big gains had been made during the year, regardless of the results of the elections. Mr. Hulett emphasized this point: "You can't lose. If you don't get anybody elected, we've already won. It's a victory just to have the Black Panther on the ballot."

Stokely Carmichael, who had worked in Lowndes for over a year before he became chairman of SNCC, received an enthusiastic response when he spoke to the meeting. "We have worked so hard for this moment," he said. "This is an example of black people coming together and organizing the way we want to. Tonight we have been proven right; we have proven we can stick together."



"Tomorrow," he continued, "when we pull that lever, we are proving we can stay together. We are talking to people all over the country. Come to Lowndes County and we will show you how. We are talking to all Negroes in Alabama. We can do things for ourselves, Black people can build their own political party. They own it, control it and run it — lock, stock and barrel."

The real victory of the Black Panther Party lies in just that. Coalition politics dominates in the rest of the country. The labor bureaucrats and most of the Negro leadership supports coalitionism within the Democratic Party. Martin Luther King and other Negro coalitionists campaigned in Alabama against the example of Lowndes and urged Negroes to work within the Democratic Party.

But Lowndes has shown that it is possible to build a party based on and responsible to the black masses. The magnitude of the victory can only be understood in this light.

As Frank Miles, Jr., Black Panther candidate for tax collector said, "You don't have a chance in the Democratic Party, unless you're a powerful man. If you are going to stand up for what is right and what is in the interests of the people, you will be kicked out of the party."

The Black Panther leaders now

plan classes on the recent elections, what happened and why the Black Panther lost. Classes will be held on poll-watching. The evaluation of the elections has already begun. With the experience, the Lowndes County Freedom Party, as it is now called, will be in a stronger position to challenge the Democratic Party in two years.

Supermarket Project

Other activities will continue. One of the most important is the defense and aid of victims of racist intimidation. A cooperative has been established. Two of its first projects will be to build a supermarket and buy land for people who have been evicted because of their support to the Freedom Party. They will be raising money to pay Mr. Jones' medical expenses. Voter registration will continue. Attempts will be made to teach people who do not know, how to read and write. Already, the Freedom Party is working with people in other counties to spread the new party.

While difficult struggles lie ahead for the new party, an impressive beginning has been made. The Lowndes County Freedom Party deserves the support of everyone who stands on the side of the Negro struggle for equality. Funds are urgently needed, and should be sent to Mr. John Hulett, Rt. 1, Box 125, Hayneville, Ala.

London Exhibit Publicizes Slated War Crimes Tribunal

By Antonio Farién

LONDON — An exhibition of some 200 photographs, maps and diagrams dealing with the war in Vietnam is being toured through England.

Prepared by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, it portrays something of the history and nature of the struggle instead of being a mere catalogue of horrors, as one might have imagined it would be. The result is an indictment of the U.S. role in Vietnam and a tribute to the National Liberation Front. At the annual trade union conference in Blackpool, where it was sponsored by 20 unions, it received a very good response.

Geoff Coggan, who put the exhibition together, explained that its purpose is to help publicize the investigation projected by the International War Crimes Tribunal initiated by Bertrand Russell.

Geneva Conference

The exhibition is made up of several sections, each dealing with a particular aspect of the war.

The first section deals with the Geneva conference and how the U.S. became involved in Vietnam.

The next deals with the growth of the resistance of the Vietnamese people and shows some of their ingenious methods of struggle against an overwhelmingly superior technological power.

The character of the national resistance is next displayed with photographs of student and Buddhist demonstrations, the execution of Nguyen Van Troi and self-immolation committed by Bud-

dhist monks as a means of protest.

The Effects of Napalm, Life in Liberated Areas, On the Battlefield and The Occupied City — Saigon are the titles of the following sections.

Probably the most horrifying is the next section, *The Arrogance of Power*. Here the photographs display NLF captives as well as women and children being tortured by Saigon and U.S. troops. The different methods of torture constitute an educational series.

Towards a Third World War deals with the escalation of the war. It shows the ruins of hospitals and schools in north Vietnam, the result of U.S. bombings.

Then comes a series showing the worldwide reaction in the form of huge demonstrations that have taken place in many different countries against the U.S. and the war in Vietnam.

The closing section has no title. It merely starts with a photograph of Johnson delivering a speech. The caption quotes him: "Unless the United States has unchallengeable air power, we shall be hostage to every yellow dwarf with a pocket knife."

Then come photographs of the most moving kind — a child behind barbed wire, a woman with her naked child, two refugee children and an old man blindfolded, bound and labelled.

The final photograph shows a weeping GI. The caption reads: "An American soldier in Vietnam has cause to despair."

...Move to Execute Blanco

(Continued from Page 1)

an immediate amnesty should be lodged with consulates and embassies of the Peruvian government in every possible area. Maximum publicity should be sought for these protests through accompanying demonstrations.

The U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners was organized after 400 scholars at a Socialist Scholars Conference signed a petition of amnesty for Hugo Blanco, Peru's peasant-union organizer.

When Adolfo Gilly, the Latin American political writer, along with some professors at the University of Mexico, were arrested in April, 1966, concern rose among Latin Americans and civil libertarians in the U.S. that a witch-hunt was being unleashed by Latin America's "constitutional" regimes against all critics of the horrible conditions of the majority of people south of the Rio Grande.

A short time later, Victor Rico Galán, another well-known Mex-

ican political writer, and some of his friends were also arrested. Almost simultaneously in Peru, Hugo Blanco and 27 peasant leaders went on trial.

Convinced that these incidents indicated the steady deterioration of civil liberties in the so-called democratic regimes of Latin American countries, some of the participants at the conference and others interested in Latin America concluded that North Americans must do something about ensuring justice for Latin American political prisoners.

Members of the organization believe that U.S. citizens have a special responsibility to demonstrate their distastes and disapproval of violations of elementary justice and law. They feel that cases like those of Gilly, Blanco, Galán and João Firmino, the inspirer of the Brazilian Peasant Leagues, must be brought before the people of the U.S. Once acquainted with the facts about these cases and the many others like them, Americans can be decisive in securing justice

for these victims of political reaction.

The committee has already had speakers at a teach-in at Trinity College in Connecticut, and at the recent conference of Latin Americanists in Chicago. At a meeting in New York sponsored by the Militant Labor Forum, close to \$200 was raised to help the committee get established.

In addition, the Committee to Free Adolfo Gilly voted to dissolve into the broader committee and placed its resources at the disposal of the USLA Justice Committee.

The officers elected were Dave Dellinger and Paul Sweezy, co-chairmen; John Gerassi, vice-chairman; Felix McGowan, executive secretary; Richard Garza, assistant executive secretary; and Nell Salm, treasurer.

The USLA Justice Committee deserves widespread backing. Correspondence can be addressed as follows: USLA Justice Committee — Attention: Felix McGowan, c/o Catholic Worker, 175 Chrystie St., New York, New York 10002.

THE MILITANT

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Monday, November 21, 1966

The 1966 Elections

"First, as a good American, I think we are all glad to see a healthy and competent existence of the two-party system."

This initial comment by Lyndon Johnson on the outcome of the elections, unlike most of his declarations, contained a basic truth — that is, for the capitalist minority whose rule is ensured by the two-party system.

The two-party swindle is not designed to express the will of the majority. This fact of life is recognized by a surprising number of Americans. For example, in this election, only 46.5 of those eligible to vote actually troubled to do so. And this was not an unusual figure. In the 1964 elections, which set an all-time record, only 62 percent of the eligible voters went to the polls.

Yet certain political facts can be discerned in this terribly distorted expression of "the people's will." For one thing, the election confirmed that the Vietnam war is extremely unpopular. This was attested to by George Gallup, head of the Gallup Poll. A Nov. 10 AP dispatch reported:

"George Gallup, the national pollster, today credited the Republican Party's success in Tuesday's election to the Vietnam war . . . Dr. Gallup . . . said that other issues had been involved 'but the great underlying issue and probably the prime reason why the GOP did so well was the public's distress and concern over Vietnam.'"

It is reported that not a single "hawk," that is, one who campaigned openly as an aggressive supporter of the war, was elected. In such key states as New York and California, the major party nominees ducked the issue.

The big Republican victory undoubtedly also expressed voter anger with the Johnson administration over steadily escalating prices.

However, the re-stabilization of the two-party game, which was thrown off-kilter by the Goldwater defeat, was accomplished within the framework of the continuing drift to the right of the capitalist parties. This rightward trend has been the hallmark of the era of cold war.

Racism, which is so deeply rooted in American capitalist society, was given significant expression at the polls. Perhaps the clearest expression of racism was the overwhelming victory in New York of the proposition to bar civilian control of the police. Only a minority of radical and liberal-minded whites sided with the black people in this fight which was squarely posed on a racist basis by the reactionaries who rammed through the proposition.

The outcome of the New York referendum was also one more lesson in the fallacy of looking to professional liberal politicians for meaningful aid in such a fight. Those who championed the proposition to bar civilian control of the cops spent an estimated million dollars. The committee organized by Mayor Lindsay to oppose them spent \$100,000. These figures are a good measure of the contrasting vigor of the two campaigns.

Even more scandalous was the role of the New York labor officialdom which, with a few secondary exceptions, remained silent.

If anything proved the need for black power, the New York referendum did. It was an object lesson that black people must rely on their own strength and not on the liberal white "conscience."

The election pointed up once more the ruinous nature of the policy of the union bureaucracy in relying on Democratic "friends." The number of open partisans of anti-labor legislation in Congress was increased, and Johnson will have an even easier time in pushing his projected anti-strike and other union-curbing legislation.

The lesson for working people, Negroes and antiwar fighters in the 1966 election, is the need to break with the parties of capitalism — the parties of war, racism and anti-unionism.

Sound Advice from ACLU

The American Civil Liberties Union is to be commended for its Nov. 13 appeal to the nation's colleges and universities to block future efforts by HUAC to obtain the membership lists of campus organizations critical of the U.S. role in Vietnam.

The ACLU acted on the basis of the House committee subpoenaing such lists from the University of California at Berkeley and from the University of Michigan last August. In Michigan, university authorities provided the Congressional witchhunters with the names of members of an affiliate of SDS, a campus antiwar committee, and a W.E.B. DuBois Club chapter.

Pointing to the strong legal precedents for resisting the demands for such lists, the ACLU warned that the action at UCLA and Michigan constituted "one of the most serious breaches of academic freedom of students in recent decades, not excluding the McCarthy era."

Student organizations would do well to mobilize campus sentiment sufficient to help campus authorities see the wisdom of accepting the ACLU's very sound advice.

Attacks on SNCC and CORE Condemned by SCEF Board

Those who attack advocates of black power are injuring the cause of democracy in the United States, the board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) declared in a major policy statement issued in Louisville, Ky., on Oct. 29. SCEF also indicated its own view of black power.

The board charged that ideas of white supremacy, and not black power, are the root of the problem facing America today.

The statement was drafted and adopted at the semi-annual meeting of the board, which includes white and Negro leaders from all the Southern states and the District of Columbia. The board met at Calvary Baptist Church.

The policy stand was announced by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, of Birmingham and Cincinnati, who is president of SCEF. He is also secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. King himself has attacked black power, which indicates a division within SCLC on the question.

The board adopted a separate resolution saying it is "outraged at the current attacks on the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and other militant civil-rights organizations."

Personal Persecution

"We view these attacks as an effort to undermine and finally destroy the whole civil-rights movement," the resolution said. "We especially deplore the singling out of individual leaders for personal persecution. We believe that Stokely Carmichael should not be made a scapegoat for America's social problems."

The SCEF board pointed to a part of its policy statement which said: "Those who attack civil-rights leaders and organizations that are raising the questions which white America must face are denying our society the opportunity to examine what is destroying us."

The board declared that "the idea of black power has a long and honorable history, but it is currently being misrepresented in the news media in the United States."

The policy statement then defined SCEF's understanding of the term, black power. It said:

"In terms of American democracy today, there is nothing improper about Negro people demanding that they should be able to elect representatives of their own choosing to key political offices, especially in those areas of the South and in the North where they are concentrated and in a clear numerical majority.

"This demand carries with it the idea that they would exercise responsibly and in the public interest and the powers associated with such public offices. This would mean majority rule with concern and safeguards for the rights of minorities.

"The board of SCEF is sympathetic to this essential and original meaning of the phrase, black power. For black people to elect their own representatives in areas where they are a majority will represent a meaningful breakthrough and a step toward achieving a more effective representative democracy for all Americans.

"The simple truth is that the rank and file of Americans have never really controlled their government. We believe that the

ability of the Negro people to take this successful step toward determining their own future will provide us all with an opportunity to make American democracy work as it has never worked before.

"The cry of black power has arisen because many black people decided that it was now time to stop relying solely on petitioning the government for redress of grievances, and instead, to organize themselves politically to elect persons who will represent them in government. There is much to support the argument that recent civil-rights bills were passed, not because of appeals to the moral conscience of white people, but because nonviolent demonstrations by Negroes and white people developed and disclosed political power."

Need Allies

The SCEF directors added, however, "that political success will have only limited significance for black people unless they have allies in the larger white community.

"SCEF believes that the needs and interests of the poorer and less privileged whites of the South are similar to those of the poor black people. Since 1938, SCEF's objective has been to develop among these groups common allies in a joint struggle for a more democratic America. The board feels that this present challenge increases our obligation to do even more effectively what has always been our declared function."

In this connection, the board voted to expand SCEF's work of organizing poor people in the Southern mountains and other parts of the South. The stated aim is to bring together poor white and Negro people for joint action to solve political and economic problems.

SCEF also made plans to help organize Southwide opposition to plans of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) to "investigate the civil-rights movement on the pretext of looking for 'subversive' influences in outbreaks which occurred in various cities."



Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth

World Events

State of Siege

The Guatemalan government headed by President Julio César Mendez Montenegro, declared a state of siege Nov. 3. According to bulletins on radio and television, the move was taken to cope with violence being waged by extremists of "both left and right."

The state of siege, which was set for 30 days, bars meetings of more than four persons and legalizes arrests without warrants. Major blows seemed to be directed against the left. The student weekly *El Estudiante* was closed down by police. An unrevealed number of leftists were said to have been arrested.

Yankee Involvement?

A U.S. company may have inspired the Guatemalan government's sudden move. The day before the state of siege was announced, eight men armed with machine guns attacked the Empresa Eléctrica de Guatemala, a subsidiary of American and Foreign Power. They bombed the electric plant and set fire to two tanks containing 90,000 gallons of diesel oil.

The guerrillas identified themselves as members of the Rebel

Armed Forces. This is the group formerly headed by Turcios, who was recently killed in an automobile accident that was not without its suspicious circumstances.

It Worked Before

The Belaúnde government in Peru opened its anti-guerrilla campaign last year with similar measures to those of Guatemala's Mendez. These proved to be of sufficient merit in Washington to warrant the bequest of counter-guerrilla weapons similar to those used in the early period of the Vietnam war — napalm bombs included.

Although the Mendez regime has sought to represent itself as liberal, it recently mounted a military campaign in the northeast mountain region against the guerrilla forces who have long been entrenched there. Mendez may be hoping to match Belaúnde's success in utilizing U.S. arms and dollars against the struggle for national liberation and socialism.

Line of Duty

In a noticeably friendly interview with South Africa's new prime minister John Vorster, U.S. *News and World Report* asked him, "What about your own image? When you became Prime

Minister, people described you as a tough, ruthless, unrelenting individual. Do you think that is an accurate description?"

Vorster replied, "All I can say is that I'm perfectly prepared to be judged by my opponents in this country. Perhaps the reason why the tough image was built up in the outside world was because it was my job to eradicate Communism — and that is, in fact, what I did."

Japanese Politics

The Japanese Communist Party unanimously agreed to follow an independent policy from Moscow and Peking, according to an Oct. 29 *Reuters* dispatch from Tokyo. The move was said to follow the purging of more than 50 pro-Peking party members.

Antiwar Paper

To be welcomed is the publication of an English edition of the Swedish "Viet/Nam Bulletin." This is a hard-hitting, fact-filled magazine expressing the viewpoint of the Swedish antiwar movement. Copies may be obtained from VIET/NAM-bulletin, postal account 400 632, Stockholm K., Sweden.

Ed Smith

National Antiwar Protest Iowa Professor Fired For His Marxist Views

[Last week we reported on the rally of 20,000 in New York and the Cleveland participation in the November 5-8 Mobilization against the war in Vietnam. Following are reports of activities from other cities.]

BAY AREA

SAN FRANCISCO — Although it was a cold, damp day, 700 antiwar activists distributed thousands of leaflets in the Bay Area against the war, Nov. 5. The leafleting was organized by the Bay Area Peace Organizing Committee, a coordinating body of many groups.

The Vietnam Day Committee at the University of California in Berkeley held a rally Nov. 4 which attracted 4,000 students. Prof. Crews of the English Department, Carl Frank and Rick Fineberg of the VDC, and Pete Camejo of the United Committee Against the War, spoke on Vietnam. The second part of the rally was devoted to free speech and opposition to campus administration moves to curb it.

Mario Savio, the leader of the 1964-65 Free Speech Movement, spoke along with conservative student leader Dan Rosenthal, Bettina Aptheker of the Communist Party, Karen Lieberman, and others. Savio received a prolonged, standing ovation.

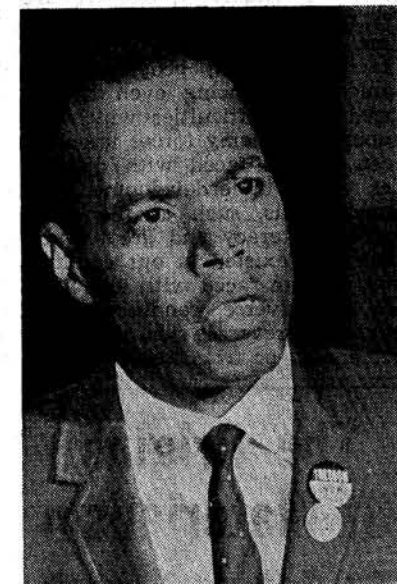
On the evening of Nov. 5, the VDC held a very successful fundraising dance. About 1,000 people paid \$2.25 to attend, after the campus administration banned all film showings at the dance.

There were several rallies at San Francisco State College before Nov. 5, and a teach-in Nov. 7 at Stanford University. The Stanford administration refused facilities for the teach-in, and it had to be held outside.

On Nov. 10, representatives of Dow Chemical, one of the manufacturers of napalm, attempted to interview University of California students at Berkeley for future jobs. They were met by a spirited picket line, led by the VDC. The VDC expected no more than 30 pickets because of short notice, but 750 were on hand to greet the Dow representatives. Keer Jones, a VDC member and chemistry major, made a batch of napalm at the rally.

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D.C. — In response to the November 5-8 Mobilization, 550 people picketed the White House, marched to Dupont Circle for a rally, and proceeded to Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara's house where they picketed for an hour. This was on Nov. 5. The demonstration was preceded by picketing of General Hershey's house, Secretary of State Dean Rusk's house, and Secretary of Defense Robert Mac-



ANTIWAR FIGHTER. Lincoln Lynch, associate national director of CORE, spoke at a number of antiwar rallies. Both CORE and SNCC gave support to national protest.

Namara's house on the previous Thursday and Friday. The demonstration and rally on Saturday was larger and had broader support of D.C. area antiwar groups than any previous local march, and was organized by the Washington CEWV.

Speakers at the rally included Professor Howard Zinn; Julius Hobson of ACT; Stanley Faulkner, attorney for the Ft. Hood Three; and Barbara Pashoff, who represented the newly-formed Washington Area High School Students Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Bill Frederick from Philadelphia sang topical folk songs at the rally.

PITTSBURGH

The highlight of the weekend activities in Pittsburgh was a teach-in attended by 1,500 people, the largest antiwar action in Pittsburgh to date. The teach-in was organized by an ad hoc group of individuals, and held in the Carnegie Music Hall.

Other activities included a showing at the University of Pittsburgh of slides on Vietnam taken by Felix Greene. This was organized by the campus Students for Peace.

DETROIT

DETROIT — The November Days of Protest Against the War in Vietnam here were marked by a fear campaign mounted by members of a local ultra-right wing group, Breakthrough. Prior to the march and rally on Saturday, Donald Lobsinger, one of the more prominent members of Breakthrough, sent a message to the Detroit Common Council threatening "bloodshed" if "inflammatory" signs and banners were displayed.

The reaction of the antiwar movement was to close ranks against these terrorists: approximately 1,000 antiwar demonstrators massed before Central Methodist Church in downtown Detroit, in face of a pre-winter's snowstorm, and marched down the main street in Detroit to eventually rally behind the Veterans Memorial building. Setting the pace of the march were over 40 Afro-Americans organized by the Afro-American Unity Movement, one of the sponsors of the demonstration, and behind them a good size contingent of Veterans Against the War in Vietnam, marching to a steady roll of drums. Members of Breakthrough picketed along the route of the march, but made no attempt to carry out their previous threats against the well-organized demonstration.

On Sunday evening, 150 people attended a fund-raising "Hoot for Peace" held at the Wayne State University campus. There were no disruptions. Well known artists, Ron Colder, Jan and Lorraine, Pit Pinell, Bob Miller, among many others, donated their talents for the "Hoot."

On Monday, the Wayne Committee to End the War in Vietnam held a teach-in against the war on campus. National speakers included M.S. Arnoni, editor of the *Minority of One*; James Aronson, editor of the *National Guardian*; Barry Sheppard, managing editor of *The Militant*; Joe Mora, brother of Dennis Mora, one of the Fort Hood Three; and Floyd McKissick, National Director of CORE.

Local speakers included the Reverend Albert Cleage; James Lafferty of ACLU; and Professor Arnold Kaufman from the U. of Michigan. McKissick, the last speaker of the teach-in, drew resounding applause and a standing ovation.

One highlight of the teach-in, although unscheduled, was anticipated. Several known Breakthrough members were allowed entry into the teach-in by the University officials. Upon entering the teach-in for the second or third time, members of Breakthrough shoved and intimidated

one of the ushers. They were immediately surrounded by members of the audience unwilling to let them achieve their goal of disruption, and were immediately ejected from the auditorium.

Three people were arrested, two members of Breakthrough, and one member of the Detroit CEWV, Jim Griffin. They are all being charged with disturbing the peace by the University. Griffin is also filing charges against one of the members of Breakthrough, who threw a karate punch across the chest at Griffin, while Griffin was being held by the University security police. Other members of the audience are also filing charges against members of Breakthrough. A jury trial is set for Nov. 15.

CHICAGO

CHICAGO — Several events were held here as part of the Nov. 5-8 Peace Mobilization. On Sunday, Nov. 6, a "town hall meeting" was held, sponsored by the Chicago Peace Council. About 500 attended the meeting at which senatorial candidates or their representatives presented their views on the war. They answered questions put to them by a panel of Charles E. Osgood, University of Illinois professor, Gordon C. Zahn, professor of sociology at Loyola University, and Sidney Lens.

The representative of Democratic senator Douglas defended the war. Republican candidate Charles Percy's representative tried to sell Percy as a "peace candidate." Two write-in candidates, Maxwell Primack, an independent antiwar activist, and Claude Lightfoot of the Communist Party, spoke against the war.

Darwin Johnson, brother of one of the Fort Hood Three, spoke briefly about the case of the three soldiers who refused to go to Vietnam and questioned the candidates about their stand on the case. Johnson also spoke at a church that morning and at a gathering to raise funds to defend the Fort Hood Three that night.

On Monday, Nov. 7, a teach-in was held at the University of Illinois, sponsored by the Circle Campus Committee to End the War in Vietnam, the Faculty Committee on Vietnam, SNCC and SDS. Students for a Democratic Society sponsored a teach-in at Roosevelt University on the same day. Each of the meetings was attended by about 60 people.

BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Lafayette Sq. in downtown Buffalo was the scene of an outdoor meeting of 60 people against the war in Vietnam on Nov. 5. The rally was sponsored by SDS, YAWF and the University of Buffalo Socialist Club. Robin Maisel of the Philadelphia CEWV, on tour for the Nov. 5-8 Mobilization Committee, spoke along with several members of YAWF.

ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS — One hundred and fifty people, mostly college students, marched into downtown St. Louis on Nov. 5 and distributed antiwar leaflets. After the distribution, the leafleters gathered at the Old Post Office in the center of the business district and sang spirited antiwar songs.

The singing was followed by an address by John Moore, former president of SDS at Washington University here, and now a leader of the St. Louis Ethical Society.

The mobilization was called by the St. Louis Citizens for Peace in Vietnam.

TWIN CITIES

MINNEAPOLIS — The Minnesota Committee to End the War in Vietnam conducted its most successful mass meeting to date, drawing over 1,200 persons to a protest teach-in Nov. 7. Addressing the main rally were Sid Lens, of *Liberation* magazine; Lincoln

Iowa Professor Fired For His Marxist Views

Dr. Donald Barnett, an anthropologist at the University of Iowa in Iowa City, will not have his contract renewed in June, 1968, according to the university administration.

While only vague official reasons were given, Dr. Barnett said, "The main reason my contract was not renewed was because they don't care to have dissenting views publicly expressed in their [anthropology] department. There were no inquiries made into my classes, my research, my book, or my students; it was clearly a matter of my political activity and my being a Marxist-oriented anthropologist."

Dr. Barnett has been active in the Iowa Socialist League, and has spoken at several teach-in and antiwar demonstrations.

At a protest rally against the war, on Nov. 5, Dr. Barnett had stated that he would not submit grades of his students to the university as long as the university turned them over to the draft board. "As an anthropologist," he said, "I find this situation particularly ironic and bizarre. In teaching about tribal societies and peasant peoples in the under-developed world, the grades which anthropologists give are being used to decide who among our students should go and be sent to kill our informants and the subjects of our studies."

The dismissal notification was sent prior to this statement, however, and apparently had nothing to do with it.

The Nov. 5 rally and march in Iowa City against the war drew between 400 and 500 participants, and was sponsored by Friends of SNCC, the Iowa Vietnam Day Committee, SDS and the Iowa Socialist League.

Lynch, CORE; Edward Keating, editor of *Ramparts*; Clark Kissinger, Chicago CIPA; Douglas Campbell, director Guthrie Theatre; James Malcolm Williams, former Republican Senatorial candidate; and Joe Johnson, SWP candidate for the U.S. Senate.

The main program of speakers was followed by a number of seminars on various aspects of the war that continued through most of the night. The high point of the seminar series was a panel discussion conducted by the International Students Council. A south Vietnamese student presented the case for American intervention while students from Iran, Argentina, West Germany and Iraq denounced American aggression, explained the crucial relevance of the war to the rest of the colonial revolution and described the antiwar movement in their own countries.

The bulk of the audience at the teach-in were students and faculty from the University of Minnesota, though there was greater participation from off-campus people than previous meetings. Carleton College in Northfield sent two busloads of students for the event.

On Nov. 5, the MCEWV held two street rallies in downtown Minneapolis and downtown St. Paul.

MADISON

MADISON — Because the November Mobilization coincided with the University of Wisconsin's Homecoming, the Madison CEWV adopted as the main theme of its activities the slogan "Homecoming for the Troops — End the War in Vietnam." It was felt that this slogan would point out to the community the fact that it is the antiwar movement which best represents the interests of American soldiers.

On Saturday night a fund-raising party succeeded in raising more than \$100 to replenish the CEWV's depleted treasury.

The following afternoon was the high point of the mobilization. A rally on the mall of the University library attracted a crowd of approximately 800. One of the featured speakers, Edward Keating of *Ramparts* magazine, was unable to appear, but the crowd responded enthusiastically to the speech of the Reverend James Bevel of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who attacked the tendency of Western civilization to regard as "uncivilized" any society which does not engage in mass murder. Other speakers at the rally were Fred Bassett Blair, Communist Party candidate for governor, and James Boulton, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress in Milwaukee's fifth district.

The rally was followed by a potluck supper which further contributed to making the mobilization a financial success.

On Monday night, a crowd of 150 to 200 heard the noted Negro correspondent William Worthy attack manipulation of the news by the government and the press. Following Worthy's speech, workshops on black power, programs for ending the war, and electoral politics were held.

The Mobilization concluded on Tuesday evening with a speech delivered by Lincoln Lynch, associate national director of CORE, to an audience of 125.

SEATTLE

SEATTLE — Nov. 5 a "Drive Against the War" motorcade crisscrossed Seattle for several hours. The motorcade, sponsored by the Seattle CEWV, was made up of about 40 cars. Each car had a large three dimensional banner mounted on the roof with antiwar slogans. At the head of the motorcade was a car equipped with a loudspeaker which could be heard in a several blocks radius.

On Monday, Nov. 7 the University of Washington CEWV sponsored a march to protest the war in Vietnam. The march began on the campus at 12:30 P.M., wound through the University shopping district, and ended about an hour later behind the University library. About 60 students participated.

Immediately following the march, a teach-in was held on the University of Washington campus, co-sponsored by the UWCEWV and Faculty Committee on War and Peace.

RIVERSIDE

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — A number of activities were held here in conjunction with the national mobilization. Preceding the weekend activities, the SDS chapter of the University of California here held several well-attended rallies on campus.

On Nov. 5, 150 people marched through the downtown district to the county courthouse where they heard speakers. Following the demonstration, 35 students continued an all-night vigil on the county courthouse steps. Groups of people were sent out to distribute literature to shoppers in the downtown district.

One indication of the growing antiwar sentiment in this community has been the dissolving of the Young Democratic Clubs as a protest against this district's pro-Johnson Democratic congressman.

BOSTON

BOSTON — A planned march of antiwar activists was rained out on Nov. 5, but a rally which was to have followed the march was held, with about 200 people braving the storm to hear speakers and see the Bread and Puppet Theater. The meeting was sponsored by the Greater Boston Coordinating Committee Against the War in Vietnam.

A MAJOR SPEECH

Castro on Moral Incentives

In an important speech last Sept. 28, Fidel Castro announced that all rents would be abolished in Cuba in 1970 (except for those who are not paying the government the rent they are supposed to today.)

Castro indicated there had been some opposition to the idea of abolishing rents by those who, he said, had too narrow and conservative an approach to the revolution. He argued that the manpower expended in the collection of rents could be more effectively employed elsewhere.

He went on to discuss the issue of moral versus material incentives in rallying popular support for increased production and other necessary tasks of the revolution. This issue has been debated in Cuba and Che Guevara had been reported the principal champion of moral incentives, with leaders of the old Cuban Popular Socialist (Communist) Party arguing for material incentives.

Castro also assailed those "tired revolutionaries" who resist deepening the revolution and embracing ever wider goals for it. Declaring such people must step aside, he declared: "It is better to have a retired revolutionary than a tired man trying to act like a revolutionary."

Because of space limitation, we are able to present only sections of the speech dealing with the issue of moral incentives.

* * *

I was saying that it is man's attitude before obstacles and difficulties, his attitude toward effort, that serves as a yardstick to gauge the mettle of a revolutionary. The optimistic, revolutionary ideas that we defend will no doubt be challenged by calculating critics, by those whose attitude toward life is entirely metaphysical, who add and subtract, but come out wrong on the total — which is the sum of willpower, courage and determination. It is the sum total of the moral factors with which the peoples have always undertaken — and accomplished — the great tasks in the history of mankind . . .

There are often some who vacillate when faced by great tasks, but among the vacillators we will find the first opportunists.

We have not the slightest doubt that with the effort made by the people, with the effort we have been making and are making today, with the ever greater effort that we must make in the coming year, the people, with its strength and with its sweat, will be capable of creating riches incomparably superior to whatever financial implications may be involved in the fact that the people stop paying rent in 1970. With the other criterion we would never have arrived at any rent cut, and one of the first things the revolution did was to reduce rents — in many cases as much as 50 percent.

Everyone is familiar with the anguish, the bitterness and the feeling of insecurity that existed under the former system, the suffering of having to pay rent — in many cases as much as half the salary earned — for a small

house or a small apartment. Everyone remembers the common dream: to one day have a home of one's own. We all remember those commercial firms that, in order to sell soap or newspapers, raffled off a small house each month; and how many in the country and in the cities saved those soap coupons or newspaper coupons in the hope that, as one out of every thousand, or one out of every million, he would be lucky enough to win a house.

A "financier," a pure economist, a metaphysician of revolutions would have said, "Careful! Rents shouldn't be lowered one cent. Think of it from a financial standpoint, from an economic standpoint. Think of the pesos involved."

Such persons have peso signs in their heads and hearts. But, if we want a people who remove the peso sign from their minds, who remove the peso sign from their hearts, we must have men who have gotten rid of their own mental peso signs.

Those persons would have said, "No." And they would have added up accounts.

Against Privilege

We could have asked them then, "For what reason do you ask the people to make a revolution? By chance for purely metaphysical reasons? For what reason are you going to ask the people to struggle and even die in defense of the revolution?"

Could we expect the people to believe, to be simple a priori believers in all of that? Or was it necessary, in the first place, to demonstrate that the revolution was on the side of the people, that the revolution was against the interests of the rich, that the revolution was against the interests of the exploiters, that the revolution, with no hesitation whatsoever, sacrificed and hurt the interests of the privileged minorities for the sake of the interests of the people?

There wouldn't have been even one law in the name of those principles. They would have proposed to go on charging the farmers rent. In the name of the same principles, they would have continued to charge the farmers interest on loans. They would have charged for medical and hospital care. They would have charged school fees. They would have charged for the boarding schools that are now completely free — all in the name of a metaphysical approach to life.

Mass Enthusiasm

They would never have had the people's enthusiasm, the masses' enthusiasm, which is the prime factor, the basic factor for a people to advance, for a people to build, for a people to be able to develop. And that enthusiasm on the part of the people, that support for the revolution is something that can be measured in terms incomparably superior to the adding and subtracting of the metaphysicians.

Of course the revolution was unable to give the people all that they needed. The people could not be given what the revolution did not have to give. But the revolution did give the people all that it could. The revolution has sought to give the people all that it had to give. It has sought, above all, to create confidence among the people and a sense of security in their own future.

We have spoken in the name of socialism, we have spoken in the name of communism, but we will never create socialist consciousness and much less communist consciousness with a storekeeper mentality.

We will never create socialist consciousness and communist consciousness with a peso sign in the minds and hearts of the men and women of the people.

And if we ask ourselves the

reason for the attitude of the people in all parts of the country — in the cities and in the rural areas, in the loneliest mountain — the reason for their firmness in support of the revolution, it is because the revolution has created confidence and a sense of security among the people. It has created the conviction that everything may be accomplished by work and struggle.

It is not because the revolution has filled all the material needs of the people. No. But a great part of the moral needs of this people have been filled by the revolution.

Many people wonder why there's such enthusiasm among the masses; why such reactions arise in individuals everywhere. And there's something that can't be calculated mathematically simply by multiplying and dividing, by adding and subtracting, and that's the moral benefits that the revolution has meant for the people, what feeling for the first time like human beings, like men and women in the fullest sense of the word, has meant for every man and woman in this country, what it has meant for millions of men and women in this country — what it has meant to cease being nothing in order to become something. For in that old society where just a handful were everything, millions of human beings were nothing, millions of human beings didn't count for anything . . .

There's not one family, one farmer, one single worker, one common man, in our country that doesn't feel that security in the face of death, accidents, illness, in the face of anything. And all this has been creating in our citizens a sense of their own worth. This has been creating in them a sense of their own dignity.

Armed Populace

Today in the rural areas of our country, you no longer see pairs of rural guards with their machetes, with their big horses. No, you no longer see a single man or woman in the countryside who sees power as a thing apart, authority as a thing apart, the state as a thing apart. For today these men and women are the authority. They are the ones who have the weapons in their hands — more and better weapons than those rural guards had. Today they are the power. But not just in words or in theory, but in fact, in reality. There's no farmer, regardless of age, who doesn't have his weapon there in his company or in his battalion. There's no farmer who doesn't have there the means for defending his rights, for defending his revolution. And this has created a moral fortitude in the men and women of this country, a moral fortitude that cannot be measured in terms of numerals. For those are the things that have made the people mobilize to carry out every task, to answer every appeal of the revolution, of any kind whatsoever . . .

Difficult struggles have to be waged against reactionary ideas. And we've been moving forward from that stage.

But we have new stages before us. And once more, we will find reactionary ideas in our way, ideas that might have been revolutionary 10 years ago, yet can be perfectly reactionary today. The ideological positions of yesterday may not be sufficiently advanced when confronted with the ideological positions of today. Today we see beyond them; we are not satisfied with drops in the bucket; we are not satisfied with a revolution by halves. We believe in the people. We believe in man.

And these things that the revolution does, these ideas in relation to housing, medical services, education, in relation to everything that is given the people — without the need for payment,

Cuban-Korean Declaration on Vietnam

The following are excerpts from a joint statement issued by the governments of Cuba and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea following conversations held in Korea Oct. 26-29.

* * *

The struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression is the focus of the anti-imperialist struggle for the present . . . Both sides [to the communiqué] consider that the socialist countries, all the anti-imperialist forces in the world should unite and actively assist the Vietnamese people . . .

Both delegations express full, militant solidarity with the fraternal north and south Vietnamese people . . . and once again declare their firm determination to send volunteers any time the Vietnamese people request it . . .

The two delegations consider that under the conditions which the U.S. imperialists are escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam stage by stage, the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for assisting the Vietnamese people should likewise be waged in a more organized way and escalated on a world scale.

The two delegations unanimously hold that for this it is necessary, first of all, to achieve international anti-imperialist joint action and form an anti-imperialist united front.

without the need for a peso sign in the head and bills in the pocket — tend to gradually create a more advanced social consciousness in the people, tend to create different property values in the people, a different regard for material possessions, a different regard for man's work.

We do not believe in utopia. We do not believe that this can be done overnight. We do not believe that this consciousness can be developed in just a few years, but we do believe that it will never be created if we do not struggle unceasingly, if we do not advance incessantly on this path . . .

Of course, it is far easier to appeal to the selfish interests of men than to appeal to their feelings of solidarity, to their feelings of generosity; and, clearly, many things can still be solved with money. Clearly, even now, a factory can "hijack" workers from another factory, by offering money. With higher wages, any work center can lure workers from another center in what is truly a piratical action.

In the reality of matters as they stand, many men and women — for a series of reasons — economic, social, or from lack of conscience — still cannot bring themselves to turn down the opportunity to receive something more for themselves. But those who wish to solve problems by appealing to personal selfishness, by appealing to individual effort, forgetful of society, are acting in a reactionary manner, conspiring, although inspired by the best intentions in the world, against the possibilities of creating a truly socialist spirit, a truly communist spirit in the people. He will be conspiring against the effort to create an awareness in the people of the possibility of a way of life in which men, acting and working in unison, will be able to give each individual member of society much more than he could ever attain on a solitary path, left to his own resources.

Encourage Generosity

There are always those who pander to the selfishness of others. But those of us who call ourselves revolutionaries should never relax the fight against such individualist tendencies. We must always encourage the generosity and solidarity of the men and women of our nation . . .

And as for those who never believed in the people, who had no faith in them in the past, how can we expect them to believe in the people today, or to begin believing in the future? Those who have no faith in the moral virtues of the peoples of the world can never be leaders, can never lead a people forward. For man does not live by bread alone.

And if we recall those moments in the past that were difficult and perilous for us, we must also recall the people's attitudes. It was clear on those occasions that

the people were prepared to die rather than surrender. To die before giving up. And willingness to die rather than surrender signifies that a human being is motivated by much more than mere biological instincts; that a human being is motivated by something higher than simple "animal appetites" . . .

Consider those who fought in the difficult days of our own revolutionary struggle (the times we know best, since we experienced them); those in the cities who risked their lives daily during those difficult days, ruthlessly persecuted; those in the mountains, sweaty and hungry, their clothing tattered, weighed down by heavy packs, who marched day after day, month after month, and year after year to fight and to die. What were their motivations? Were "animal appetites" by chance behind their struggles? Were they motivated by selfish instincts? Or did an idea, a cause, a moral factor lie behind that strength, that capacity for finding followers, that quality which was able to arouse a whole people when the day arrived? . . .

And these factors are the ones which mobilize our people today throughout the entire nation. They will enable us to win today's battles and to reach tomorrow's goals.

Revolutionary Mobilization

The number reckoners will find that such factors, which they have never taken into account, have more force than all their calculations, more force than all their figures. The number reckoners — and there are those who act in good faith and those who do not — must also one day recognize this reality; for our people are on the march, our people are advancing.

We may not reach every goal now, nor tomorrow, but we are getting nearer and nearer to the time when the facts will show exactly what our people are capable of producing even though faced with difficulties which the imperialist enemy forces upon us; even though faced with difficulties which underdevelopment bequeathed us, such as the widespread illiteracy and great ignorance that existed in our country; even though faced with any number of adverse conditions, any number of reverses stemming from our enemy or from nature itself.

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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.]

Impressed

Brooklyn, N. Y.
On Sunday, last, at about 12:15 p.m., over WABC, a young woman speaker for the Socialist Workers Party was interviewed with reference to this administration's conduct of the war in Vietnam. I was greatly impressed with her courageous and forthright criticisms and, if possible, should like a copy of this interview.

Although having no close relative or friend involved, I have been very much opposed to what I consider the most ferocious and brutal war in this 20th century, with the accompanying slaughter of American youth, upon the most hypocritical, fantastic and unbelievable premise, and have so written to men like Senator Fulbright and others of his persuasion.

M. H.

Pro-SWP

Glen Oaks, N. Y.
The tragic defeat of the civilian complaint review board for the police department of New York City is the newest victory for racism, the ultra-right and illogical emotion over all logic and reason. The fact that the voters of New York City would not approve even so infinitesimal a step toward the opportunity for understanding between minority groups and their oppressors, shows the extent to which people under capitalism are subject to fear, hatred, prejudice and propaganda.

The Socialist Workers Party offers a refreshingly different idea — a socialism in which everyone is equal, in practice rather than merely in theory, and in which the emotions which retard understanding are dealt with by destroying their immoral base. And the Socialist Workers, who supported the retention of the board more unequivocally than any other party in New York, have also led the struggle against aggression by our own blessed nation and for complete withdrawal of the only foreign troops on Vietnamese soil — the troops of the United States of America.

L. G.

Red Guards

Detroit, Mich.
While you have reviewed Isaac Deutscher's "Mao at Bay," you should have also mentioned Franz Schurman's article, "What Is Happening in China?" in the Oct. 20 *New York Review of Books*. It was qualitatively much superior to both Deutscher's and George Novack's attempts to illuminate the Red Guard phenomenon. Attempts that were wanting in scholarship and often shrill in conception. I believe you will do your readers a service by recommending the aforesaid article.

Elias Boukhara

Ray of Hope

Washington, D.C.
Into this reactionary hell-hole called a "university" where I am comes *The Militant*, a bright ray of hope renewing confidence in the future. Its clear voice of sanity is much prized in a world gone mad in its decay.

P. R.

From a Veteran Socialist

Vashon, Wash.
I see my subscription is out and I don't want the paper stopped, so I'll send you \$3 for another year. I'm gambling with old Father Time since I'm 96 years old.

I have been reading socialist papers since 1897. Victor L. Berger's *Social Democratic Herald* was the first I read.

Actually, I've been a socialist since my old grandfather told me in 1879 that I was lucky I was born in the hills because if I'd been born close to Manchester I'd be working ten hours a day for six pence (12 cents). He told me this when I objected to packing peat out of the bog during holiday in the summer.

Karl Marx got the foundation of his book, *Capital*, from what happened in Manchester. I have his book and he writes what my grandfather described to me.

I'm in a rest home now, for a while, and reading about Johnson's dirty war in Vietnam. I'll quit this letter before I tire you out.

Yours for a better system which is socialism.

Bill Scales

Capitalism and Slaughter

Brooklyn, N. Y.
It is certainly possible, if not probable, that the massacre of half a million Indonesians since last year will ultimately benefit one or more titanic American corporations. And there is no doubt that the presidents of the above corporations will hand down a few surplus crumbs to their employes to permit them to become a "two-car family." In other words, a tiny share in the profits, or a kernel of the "Pirate's booty" which seems to be more appropriate.

And the workers of these mammoth companies will no doubt rationalize the slaughter of 500,000 people (to open up "new markets") as in America's interest. For they have been brainwashed since childhood in the pseudo-philosophy of the "my country right or wrong" crap.

Such is the poison of capitalism that can cause some American workers to justify the killing of hundreds of thousands of their own class, in such obscene terms.

Isaac Deutscher in a 1965 speech said, "Socialism will not eliminate all of our problems, but it will solve the most basic ones." There, no doubt, are people who would not be content in any system, no matter how beneficial it may be. But socialism does not necessarily have to be an end onto itself, instead it could be a preliminary

step towards the abolition of all "isms," and the beginning of a new world where human beings will for the first time in their long savage history begin to be human.

The United States advertises itself as the country which has the most political freedom in the world, and to a certain extent this is true, but over the years, the opposition to the oligarchy has been allowed to dissent only as long as it was not too excessive, and as long as the ruling class deemed it "healthy" (for their own health no doubt) for the national interest.

But as more people are awakened from their apathy and become socially, morally and politically aroused, the more severe will be the measures taken by the oligarchy to terrorize them mentally and physically. These measures are intensified when capitalism enters another phase in its usual periodic crisis. The Vietnam war is the current one.

It will be interesting to see which methods the oppressed will use to effectually counter their

Thought for the Week

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The United States may have to send up to two million troops to Vietnam if it wants to win the war there in as little as five years, according to the Defense Department's new guerrilla warfare director.

oppressors in the forthcoming days, months and years.

Carl Moskowitz

Cuban Refugees

San Diego, Calif.
There are a number of United States neutrality violations by Cuban refugees. The *Register* (America national Catholic newspaper) stated on Oct. 9 that in August, 80 small boats arrived here from Cuba. Immigration and customs officials turn their attention away from these violations until there is a tragedy.

A strict surveillance of small boats on the east coast of Florida should be in effect. Sea tragedies such as the recent drowning of Cuban refugees should not happen. The skipper, who was getting paid a thousand dollars a head for the voyage from Cuba, should be

tried for murder. Millions for "Cuban refugees" (\$10 million in loans since February, 1961), loans that will never be paid back. Yet Congress has not appropriated one cent to purchase ground for burial of our heroes who come home from Vietnam in coffins. They have seen fit to appropriate money to escalate the war in Vietnam. But the surviving widows are now being exploited to buy burial plots for their hero husbands.

Some of these widows will lose their homes for lack of funds. Some will probably have to go on relief to survive, as many surviving widows of World War II have to do. Johnson's Great Society is not for war heroes and their widows. Cuban refugees come first. Why????

Pauline V. Zeller

It Was Reported in the Press

What Price Nationalization — Tiffany's catalogue contains this somber news: "Eleven years ago, the waters of the Gulf of Martaban started to yield the largest, most beautiful and now the rarest of cultured pearls. These Burmese cultured pearls . . . are the result of an unusual environment found only in this area. In the spring of 1963, Burma nationalized these pearl fisheries. It is our belief that Burmese cultured pearls of this quality will be almost unobtainable in the future." But if you act quickly, you can order a Burmese matched pearl necklace for \$93,000.

The War for Freedom — The United States Information Agency library in Saigon has several books critical of the U.S. role there, but they're kept in a special section and not listed in the library catalogue. Journalists and other "responsible citizens" can apply to the director to read these books, provided they can demonstrate "a serious interest." Sounds like the pornography section in some libraries.

Not Color Blind — William Wade, a blind Negro resident of Newark, has filed a bias complaint against the New Jersey Blind Men's Association and the officers of its Camp Happiness. He charged his application to spend a weekend at the camp had been turned down on racial grounds.

A Real American Boy — In case you're looking for a nice New York bar to relax in, you might consider a place called Churchill's. The financial section of the Nov. 12 *New York Times* featured a glowing account of how an enterprising 27-year-old fellow made a big success of it. The article opened: "When Charles Potyala talks to the miniskirted waitresses at Churchill's . . . he usually talks tough. He's a proprietor and if the girls don't keep moving, he loses business. Recently, one of the girls . . . asked him, 'Why are you down on me?' He replied, 'It's because I want to be a millionaire by the time I'm 35.'"

Plain-Talk Dep't. — Admen are complaining that Nicholas Samstag's book on their industry, *Bamboozled*, is a gyp because it costs \$5.50 and contains but 161 pages, with many illustrations. Also, the book says it is not possible for a adman to have integrity and adds: "Business is the

modern equivalent of the jungle . . . And it's about time that advertising (and business, too, for that matter) stopped striking phony attitudes like school children in a charade pretending that they are Faith, Hope and Charity."

For Contrast — Chauffeurs Unlimited does a brisk business in providing temporary, uniformed drivers. Many specify the type of chauffeur they want. The requests are varied, a company spokesman said. Some want a tall, imposing man. Others, he said, "ask for a skinny man."

Art of Communication — "This you could call the Age of Information . . . The age of the specialist is over, but that's all we talk about because we see it in the rear-view window. The man of total awareness is here, but invisible, because it is environmental . . . The globe will be a little round schoolhouse, a thinking machine, a programmed environment." — Extract from a speech to the Public Relations Society of America by Dr. Marshall McLuhan, head of the Center for Culture and Technology at the University of Toronto.

Shrewd Move — A Toronto resident who is existing on a welfare allotment of \$69 a month is seeking to have his status changed from human to animal. He made

the move after studying the code for treatment of animals and found it far superior in protecting well-being.

Suddenly They're Color Blind — The Boston School Committee figured out a shrewd way to reduce racial imbalance in the public school system. The committee classified 671 Chinese students as "white." This removed two schools in the Chinese section of the city, from the "racially imbalanced" category. However, the state board of education reversed the decision.

Touché — Reviewing *The New Bohemia* in the *New York Times*, critic Elenore Lester concluded that the author, John Gruen, "notes that one of the basic tenets of the New Bohemia is that insanity offers a path toward healing the world's sickness. If this is all they've got for us we're sunk. The Establishment has been making that scene for a long time."

Reverse Procedure — Roy O'Nan, who describes himself as former "bagman" for Miami-area racketeers paying for police protection, is thinking about running for mayor of Miami Springs on a reform ticket. He says the place has become a "sin city" and he's the man to clean it up because he knows the set-up from the inside. —Harry Ring

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A PARTICIPANT'S REPORT

An Int'l Antiwar Action

By Mary-Alice Waters

[Mary-Alice Waters recently returned from Europe. While there, she represented the American Young Socialist Alliance at an antiwar youth demonstration in Liege, Belgium, on Oct. 15. Miss Waters is the editor of the Young Socialist.]

I joined the demonstration in a big, open square in Liege, where thousands of socialist youth from various European countries were congregating before they marched through the city. Responding to the call of the Belgian Young Socialist Guards, the delegations from many countries made this the first European-wide demonstration against the war in Vietnam and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Large delegations of several hundred were sent by the English Young Socialists, the French Revolutionary Communist Youth (JCR), the French youth around the magazine "Revoltes," the German Socialist Students (SDS), and of course the Belgian organizers of the demonstration. In addition, there were almost 100 from Denmark, and representatives from Italy, Spain, Holland, Canada and the United States. The organizers of the march estimate 4,000 youth participated.

The time and place of the demonstration were particularly significant, as NATO has just been expelled from France and is in the process of setting up headquarters in Belgium. The youth in Liege were not only demanding that the U.S. get out of Vietnam; they were also demanding that the Western European countries get out of NATO and stop supporting U.S. imperialism's world-wide military network.

The long march through the city, which began in the late afternoon, was colorful and spirited. It was particularly impressive to me, coming from the United States, where such a congregation of socialist youth has not been seen in many years. There were flags and posters and dozens of huge banners which stretched across the streets. In French, Flemish, German, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Danish and English, the banners called for solidarity with the Vietnamese revolution, demanded that the U.S. get out of Vietnam, and called for unity in the world-wide struggle against U.S. aggression.

In addition to chants such as "U.S. Assassins — Liberty for Vietnam," "U.S. Get Out of Vietnam" and "Kick NATO Out of Belgium," the traditional songs of the world working class and socialist movement were sung, including the "Internationale" and "Bandiera Rossa."

As we reached the end of the march, one group of students set



Mary-Alice Waters

fire to an American flag they had been dragging through the streets to symbolize their hatred for the policies of the U.S. government.

Everyone congregated in a large hall in the heart of Liege where representatives of all the delegations spoke for a few minutes, bringing greetings and messages of solidarity. Among the organizations represented — in addition to those already mentioned — were the Italian magazine "Falcemartello," the Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity, the Danish Socialist Action League and the Spanish Communist Action.

I spoke for the American Young Socialist Alliance, and also read special greetings which had been sent by the Berkeley Vietnam Day Committee. Other telegrams came from the "Bring the Troops Home Now Newsletter," the University of Toronto Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the Canadian "Young Socialist Forum."

The Belgian Young Guards had arranged for cots, blankets, food and refreshments for all the delegations except the British who had

to leave early Saturday night. Most of the delegations remained in Liege until Sunday afternoon to participate in discussions on how to improve coordination of the fight against the war in Vietnam, and explore the possibilities of setting up — as a beginning — a Western European committee to coordinate this work.

Unfortunately, there were also one or two sour notes struck during the course of the weekend. The British Young Socialists carried a banner proclaiming "Long Live the 1956 Hungarian Revolution." A contingent of about 150 Belgian Communist Youth seized upon this banner as a convenient pretext for walking off the line. The leaders of the British Young Socialists, instead of recognizing that the banner was an unnecessary obstacle to building a united-front demonstration in defense of the Vietnam revolution, and instead of seeing the walkout of the Communist Youth as a defeat for such a united front, saw the whole episode as a victory for themselves.

A second sectarian episode marred the end of the rally when the Revoltes group shouted down several resolutions of support to the American antiwar movement, to the American GIs who refuse to fight in Vietnam and to the fighters of the National Liberation Front, and attempted to break up the rally.

Aside from these occurrences, however, the Liege weekend represented a step forward for the unity of European revolutionary socialist youth, and for building an effective opposition to U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

During the course of the two days of activity, speakers referred frequently to the importance of the American antiwar movement and the inspiration provided by the existence of an opposition to the war within the United States itself. As one of the Belgian students told me, "For the first time in many years, we feel there is a movement in the United States that we can identify with."

Phila. Cops Again Harass Rights Fighters

By Joel Aber

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12 — Over the past three days, the police here have pursued with renewed vigor their attempts to intimidate leaders of the black freedom struggle. The present wave of harassment culminated with the arrest and assault upon two members of the Young Militants and a SNCC worker by police in North Philadelphia Friday night.

These arrests followed the police beating of Robert Broswell, a third member of the Young Militants, as he returned home late Thursday night.

First arrested was Barry Dawson of SNCC, on charges of disorderly conduct, breach of the peace and resisting arrest, after a white woman had allegedly complained to police that he had blocked her way and used obscene language. The woman declined, however, to sign a complaint. Police signed the complaint instead.

Members of the Young Militants, who were with Dawson at the time of this arrest, accompanied him to the police station because they were concerned about his health. Dawson had been arrested in August in connection with the SNCC "dynamite case" frame-up of SNCC workers here. While being held in prison under \$50,000 bond, Dawson had become sick and been denied medical treatment. Freedom George, leader of the

Young Militants, had also been arrested and later released in the "dynamite" case.

In the latest series of arrests, the police admit that the Young Militants asked the arresting officer whether they could offer assistance to Dawson and were told that they could accompany Dawson to the station if they desired.

Two of the Young Militants, including Freedom George and a girl who gave her name as Jane Doe, were placed under arrest after they voluntarily arrived at the station.

Freedom George was struck in the face with a nightstick so hard that he lost two teeth and required nine stitches in his lip.

A patrolman testified at the preliminary hearing that Barry Dawson suddenly broke away from police and ran into the station. According to police, Freedom George and the girl, surrounded by at least 12 cops with revolvers and nightsticks, blocked the entrance to the station and began to kick one patrolman.

As they allegedly kicked the patrolman, police testimony has it that Freedom George received his mouth injury by an unusual contortion: "He fell on his own foot," thereby kicking himself in the mouth.

Freedom George was charged with aggravated assault and battery on an officer, and both he and the girl were charged with

Minutemen Had Weighed A Cyanide Attack on UN

New details about the plans and activities of the Minutemen have been revealed in the Kansas City, Mo., trial of Robert B. DePugh, the "national coordinator" of the right-wing organization, and two others. For one thing, the Minutemen considered putting cyanide in the air-conditioning system of the United Nations building in New York City.

They also discussed the idea of assassinating Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee. These two barbaric plans among others came out in the six-day trial which ended Nov. 14 with the conviction of DePugh, Walter Patrick Peyson and Troy Houghton for conspiracy.

The maximum sentences could be 15 years for DePugh and Peyton and five years for Houghton. The defendants were given 30 days in which to file for a new trial and were continued free on bond.

As in the case of the sensational arrests of the Minutemen in New York Oct. 30, emphasis in the press has centered on the noteworthy gun collections of these "patriotic but misguided" citizens. (The epithet is Nelson Rockefeller's.)

Three Arsenals

Mentioned in the Missouri trial were arsenals in Independence and in Triplett, in the north central part of the state, and one somewhere in or near San Diego, Calif. Inevitably, the sources of these guns remained somewhat vague. One witness had possessed a .22 caliber semi-automatic pistol, the silencer for which was stolen from the "United States Government." An Air Force cook was supposed to have helped to bury the arsenal at Triplett.

However the actual details on how the Minutemen end up with numerous .45 caliber M3 submachine guns (the "grease gun"), 80-mm. mortars; hand-grenades; rocket launchers; bazookas, and the like, remains totally obscure. Even more important is the question of what the Minutemen in-

tend to do with these murderous weapons.

That is what is most significantly absent, particularly from the reported testimony in the Missouri trial. In New York, we learned that the Minutemen had plans to attack four left-wing camps or headquarters and that they planned to kill if necessary, (see *The Militant*, Nov. 14).

It is nothing short of police and court complicity to let the Minutemen off on charges that don't go beyond possession of guns or "conspiracy." These men are dangerous. We would like to know how they get their weapons, what they intend to do with them, and what they already have done. It would be a grave mistake to look to the capitalist government for protection from attacks by rightists. It will be necessary at all times and circumstances for the movement to look to its own resources for defense from such attacks.

Women's Rights Group Formed

By Della Rossa

As women across the country fight inflation, which is one of the effects of the growing war in Vietnam, and fighting it with working-class methods of picket lines and supermarket boycotts, a nationwide organization to fight for women's rights has been formed in Washington, D.C.

Called the National Organization for Women (NOW), the group, with 300 charter members, announced it will work for "true equality for all women in America."

The organization said it would work for "a fully equal partnership of the sexes, as part of the world-wide revolution of human rights."

Top officials of the organization are Dr. Kathryn Clarenbach of the University of Wisconsin and Betty Freidan, author of *The Feminine Mystique*.

40% in Dearborn Vote Favor Viet Withdrawal

One impressive result of the recent elections was that 40 percent of voters of Dearborn, Mich., voted in favor of withdrawing U.S. forces from Vietnam.

The ballot question asked: "Are you in favor of an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam so Vietnamese people can settle their own problems?"

The final vote was 20,667 against withdrawal and 14,124 in favor of it. The mayor said those against withdrawal should volunteer for duty in Vietnam.

Montreal Police Stage Raid On Socialist Headquarters

MONTREAL, Canada — At 6:30 p.m., Nov. 10, four plainclothes cops with a search warrant invaded the headquarters of the Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière [Socialist Workers League]. The warrant states that the police were looking for guns, explosives, electrical devices, dynamite, detonators, clocks, documents and rubber stamps. They found the last three items only.

They took away several cardboard boxes containing one clock, the contents of a garbage can, some correspondence, some socialist literature, files, and a list of subscribers to *La Lutte Ouvrière*, [The Worker's Struggle], a socialist publication available in bookstores throughout Montreal.

The League is engaged in promoting socialist ideas and actions

through publication of literature, the holding of forums and joining with other groups in demonstrations against the war in Vietnam.

The president of the League, Patricia Mitchell, stated on Nov. 11: "The raid follows a pattern of harassment established in August when two members of the League were arrested and held incommunicado for 14 hours for distributing leaflets advertising a demonstration against the American actions in Vietnam. The raid yesterday occurs as the League prepared for participation in the Student Days of Protest on Nov. 11 and 12. It is an obvious attempt to intimidate those who oppose both the presence of American troops in Vietnam and the role of the Canadian government in supporting American actions."