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SPECIAL INFORMATION REPORTDemonstrations Scheduled for Spring 1971

Protests of the two major antiwar coalitions are beginning to focus now on plans for demonstrations in Washington eight days apart.

At this point the National Peace Action Coalition, the antiwar manifestation of the Socialist Workers Party family of organizations is firmly committed to a protest demonstration date of 24 April. Over the past weekend the NPAC has advertised in the New York Times for funds and participants and has listed a number of prominent sponsors. Although efforts have been and will continue to be made to bring together the NPAC with the CPUSA-influenced People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, it is not believed that a reconciliation will be effected before the spring demonstration season. The PCPJ, incidentally, is the successor organization to the National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression which itself was the successor organization to the New Mobilization Committee. The names have changed and their goals have multiplied, but the leadership remains the same-- Rennie Davis, Dave Dellinger, Sidney Peck, etc.

The NPAC continues to adhere to the one-issue-at-a-time strategy demanding an immediate withdrawal of American participation in the war. Their house rule seems to be that any accompanying radical demand must be directly related to the war. The PCPJ, on the other hand, proposes a variety list that requires the Government to "set a date" for complying to their various demands.

The demands of PCPJ are clearly designed to elicit support from numerous factions of discontent in American society. Their demands are these: 1) that the U.S. set a date now for complete withdrawal of U.S. military air, land and sea forces from Vietnam, 2) that the U.S. set a date for guaranteed annual income for a family of four of \$5,500 and 3) that the U.S. set a date for freeing political prisoners.

The tentative schedule of events for the PCPJ's May demonstration which will probably be the most militant and disruptive of the two is also designed to provide something for everyone. A demonstration week is scheduled to begin on 1 May. On that date workshops, concerts and lectures will be held in the nation's capital. On Sunday, 2 May, beginning at 11 a. m. there will be what PCPJ spokesmen call a "mammoth assembly" to raise the organization's three demands. PCPJ spokesmen emphasize that these days, 1-2 May, will consist of legal and nonviolent demonstrations. On 3 May the PCPJ will up the ante. By Monday, 3 May, the casual demonstrators who have not been convinced of the necessary course of civil disobedience will have left the city. PCPJ spokesmen believe that direct action and civil disobedience which advance beyond marches and rallies are now the only viable forms of mass action to bring about an end to the Indochinese war. On 3-4 May a "people's lobby" outside Congress will demand social justice and an end to militarism. On 5 May the PCPJ has called for a nationwide moratorium on business as usual which in Washington will include leafletting, picketing and sustained nonviolent action in the capital city as well as at other locations. Plans for the remainder of the week if formulated are not yet known. The PCPJ does, however, plan actions of solidarity with GIs on Armed Forces Day, 16 May.

The only degree of cooperation between the two major antiwar factions is in connection with a tribute to Martin Luther King, Jr. from 1-4 April. The PCPJ as well as the NPAC have apparently farmed out the leadership of planned King demonstrations (in commemoration of the anniversary of his assassination) to organizations more closely associated with the King mystique. The leading organizations that have been mentioned are the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the National Farm Workers Organizing Committee (Caesar Chavez), and the National Welfare Rights Organization.

Military activities in Laos have undoubtedly added another dimension to the sting of radical antiwar rhetoric. The Laos operation will undoubtedly significantly enhance the size and anger of the demonstrations. At this point it is not believed, however, that either of the planned demonstrations will disrupt the city. The activities of 24 April by an organization that has voiced its opposition to violence and extra legal activity should have little or no impact on any Government agency or the normal functioning of the city. The May activity, on the other hand, may be somewhat more troublesome. Rennie Davis, Dave Dellinger, Michael Lerner, Sidney Peck and others have for some months been promoting increased militancy and civil disobedience as the only

remaining approach toward curing the Government perpetrated ills of America. Those remaining in Washington, however, after the initial May stage will probably be few in number and readily controllable by police authorities.

The tactic of blocking traffic into the city in early May seems definitely out. This plan which was preached throughout the United States for several months has now completely disappeared from the rhetoric. The only time such a plan is spoken of in recent weeks is in isolated cases of little-known radicals addressing high school and college audiences. It is believed that those who still propose such a strategy simply have not yet gotten the word that the old time leftists regard such a tactic as counterproductive because it would alienate the blue collar class.

Both organizations planning spring activities are fully committed to conducting their protests outside of Washington's black ghetto. Such a pledge probably based on black militant threats as much as on rational discussions should further limit both planned national demonstrations geographically.

Exactly what use will be made of the People's Peace Treaty remains vague. It is probable that radical planners, though high on the treaty as an antiwar movement building block, do not know the best method of utilization. As for the significance of dates, the May plans have been scheduled to fall on the first anniversary of the Cambodian incursion and the Kent State aftermath. April 24 has been arbitrarily selected and will lose some impact as a result.

It is not believed at this time that the Agency will be subjected to significant disruption, but the gates will probably be picketed and employees will probably be leafletted.