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JCR leader Krivine held by Paris police

Alain Krivine and his wife, Michele, were seized by the police in Paris July 16. They are being held incommunicado and it is not known what charges, if any, have been lodged against them.

Alain Krivine became known internationally as one of the main leaders of the Jeunesse Communiste Revolutionnaire, the Trotskyist youth organization that played a key role in the student demonstrations that touched off the giant social crisis in France in May and June.

The JCR, together with a number of other revolutionary organizations, was "dissolved" by a government decree signed by de Gaulle himself. Under the decree it is illegal to either continue the organization or to reconstitute it.

The JCR had announced its intention to challenge the decree in the courts, since it was issued on false grounds, alleging that the JCR had organized combat squads and a militia.

The arrest of Alain and Michele Krivine followed a police raid on a meeting held July 10 in a parish hall at 177 Rue de

Charonne. Forty-one persons present were questioned by the police and eight of them were then held incommunicado.

The press claimed that the gathering constituted a meeting of the JCR, since alleged members of the JCR were present.

This was vigorously denied by those questioned by the police. The meeting was actually an assembly of members of a "student-workers Committee of Action." Action committees formed during the May-June upsurge have continued to meet.

Arrests have been made in other cities, bringing the total number of people held incommunicado by the police to 21. The press has not reported their names; but all of them are said to have been herded into a police camp outside of Paris.

On July 16, a mass meeting to protest the ban and the arrests was held at the Palais-Royal under the auspices of the Comité d'Action Ecrivains-Etudiants (Writers-Students Action Committee) and the Comité pour la Liberté et contre la Répression (Committee for Freedom and Against the Repression).

Police and special riot detachments, including Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité (CRS), were mobilized in force throughout the entire area. At 7 p.m. they began attacking youths on the sidewalks. As has become customary, they did not draw any distinction between those associated with the protest meeting and passers-by.

They used their clubs with unusual freedom, beating victims even after they were down. Witnesses who made comments, showing how shocked they were at the brutality, were arrested by plainclothesmen.

Two prominent backers of the committee, Claude Roy and Olivier de Magny, were arrested this way.

An appeal has been issued for international solidarity, particularly for material aid in the defense efforts. Contributions can be sent to Emil Van Ceulen, Secretary, Fonds de Solidarité contre la Répression en France, 111 Seghers, Brussels 8, Belgium.



Alain Krivine

2,000 Black workers strike at Detroit plant

By Derrick Morrison

DETROIT—This city, which was the scene of the biggest black uprising in the 20th century last year, has now become the scene of the most advanced actions yet undertaken by black workers.

This was the case when black workers under the leadership of DRUM, the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement, struck the Chrysler Hamtramck Assembly plant on Friday, July 12. About 2,000 black workers struck and picketed the plant over the racist treatment handed out by the Chrysler management. According to DRUM, over 70 percent of the 10,000 workers at Hamtramck Assembly are black, yet 90 percent of the plant management is lily white. The strike was a wildcat because it was not sanctioned by the United Auto Workers local leadership.

Among the demands listed in the DRUM newsletter were: installment of 50 black foremen, 10 black general foremen, 3 black superintendents, and a black plant manager; that all doctors and 50 percent of the nurses at the plant medical center be black; that a committee of black rank-and-file workers be set up to investigate all

grievances against the corporation; that black workers who have been fired on trumped up racist charges be brought back with all lost pay; that black brothers in South Africa working for Chrysler Corp. and its subsidiaries be paid at an equal scale as their white co-workers; that a black brother be appointed as head of the board of directors of Chrysler Corp.

An indication of the strikers' disgust with the union organization was the inclusion in the list of a demand that all union dues be stopped and the dues money go to the black community to aid in the struggle for self-determination.

The present struggle has been building up since September, 1967. At that time Willie Brookins, a black worker, was fired by Chrysler when he defended himself against an attack by two white guards at the plant. The guards claimed they attacked Brookins because they thought a package he was carrying into the plant after lunch contained a bomb. As it turned out, the package contained two sausage sandwiches.

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"FREE HUEY!" Kathleen Cleaver addresses demonstration protesting frame-up of Black Panther leader Huey Newton July 15 in Oakland. (See p. 8.)

Kremlin steps up attack on Czechs

By Dick Roberts

JULY 19—The Soviet bureaucracy has greatly stepped up its pressure to halt and, if possible, reverse the liberalization of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party and administration. Its heightened attacks on the regime of Alexander Dubcek since July 9 threaten to create a major East European crisis.

In coordination with the governments of Poland, East Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria, the Kremlin smeared the Czechoslovakian government in a series of diplomatic notes and official articles. On July 11, the Soviet Communist Party organ *Pravda* denounced "counterrevolutionary forces in Czechoslovakia . . . linked with imperialist reaction," comparing Czechoslovak liberals to "counterrevolutionary elements in Hungary."

A note from Moscow and the four East European governments siding with the Kremlin bureaucrats delivered to Prague July 16 stated, "A situation has thus arisen [in Czechoslovakia] absolutely unacceptable for a socialist country." The implicit threat of intervention was all the more galling since the Kremlin has kept a force variously estimated to number as many as 27,000 troops on "maneuvers" within Czech territory for several weeks after the originally announced time of departure.

On July 17, Yugoslav President Tito and Rumanian Communist Party head Nicolae Ceausescu came out in support of the Czechoslovakian government. Washington issued a warning against armed intervention in Czechoslovakia the same day, but official circles tended to dismiss it. For example, a July 17 *New York Times* dispatch from Warsaw reported:

"Diplomatic sources here say the current relaxation of tensions between Washington and Moscow may have persuaded the Soviet Union and some of its East European allies that they can intervene militarily without fear of Western repercussions . . . Some Western and Communist sources have been struck by the timing of the new understanding between the two superpowers which has grown steadily since the Czechoslovak crisis began earlier this year."

The "Two Thousand Words"

The focal point of the Kremlin's charges against the Dubcek government has been a document entitled the "Two Thousand Words." This manifesto was drafted by Ludvik Vaculik, was signed by 70 Czechoslovak intellectuals, and published in newspapers June 27. It demanded the imme-

diolate purge from the Communist Party of the followers of the ousted regime of Antonin Novotny.

Marking a new high point in the tendency toward liberalization in East Europe, "Two Thousand Words" appeals for action that goes beyond the channels of the Dubcek government for reforming the Czechoslovakian Communist Party. It calls for "public criticism, demonstrations, resolutions, strikes and boycotts to bring down people who have misused power and caused public harm." While Dubcek has followed a path of gradual reform of the Communist Party and bureaucracy, this manifesto appeals to the masses for direct action to oust the Novotny gang.

According to the July 16 note of the five governments the "Two Thousand Words" document is "an outright call for struggle against the Communist Party and constitutional authority, for strikes and disorders. This call represents a serious danger to the party, the national front and the socialist state, and is an attempt to introduce anarchy . . . [the document's purpose] is to legalize the platform of counterrevolution and hoodwink the vigilance of the party, the working class and all the working folk."

But the real targets of "hoodwinking" are not the Czechoslovak people at all, who have been enthusiastic supporters of government reform, steadily pushing it to go further and faster. By claiming that there is a big danger of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia, the Kremlin bureaucrats are above all attempting to hoodwink the Soviet peoples themselves. This point was drawn sharply in an April 18 statement by the United Secretariat of the Fourth International, giving early warning against Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia:

"The Czechoslovak counterrevolution is extremely weak, and the international situation is hardly favorable to reinforcing it . . . The Soviet bureaucracy's direct representatives in Czechoslovakia, the men of Novotny and the Kremlin, understand this perfectly. Their aim is to arouse skepticism and distrust for socialist democracy in the popular sectors, to seek a justification, even in entirely isolated phenomena, for an intervention and the crushing of the mass movement . . .

"The Soviet bureaucracy fears the contagion which could result for the toiling masses of the other workers states, above all Poland, East Germany and the USSR itself, from an avowal or a triumph of

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THE MILITANT

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Free Huey Newton!

Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton is on trial for his life in Oakland, Calif. He is charged with the murder of an Oakland policeman last October—but this is not what the trial is really about.

Newton is the founder of the Black Panther Party in Oakland, an independent black political party fighting for black control of the black community and the liberation of black people.

One of the first activities of the party was to organize patrols to check on the activities of the Oakland police in the black community. The police resented black people exercising even this limited form of control over the police and launched a campaign of continuous, brutal and illegal harassment of the Black Panthers, which included the outright murder of one young Panther member.

The Oakland cops are clearly out to “get” the Panthers, and especially their leaders such as Huey P. Newton.

The charges against Newton stem from just such an instance of harassment. Early one morning the cops, who have a general policy of keeping watch on the movements of the Panthers, swooped down on the car Newton was driving on a deserted street. The cops shot Newton in the stomach, wounding him seriously. In the struggle, one of the cops was killed.

The Black Panther Party has pointed out that Newton cannot be given a fair trial in the courts of Oakland. They have raised the slogan, “Free Huey.” Contained in this slogan is the idea that Huey is a political prisoner, a member of a colonized black nation in rebellion against the white mother country.

As such, Newton can no more expect a fair trial at the hands of the Oakland establishment than an accused person in India could expect a fair trial under the rule of the British.

Newton has demanded a jury and judge composed of his peers—black working people. Point number nine of the 10 point Black Panther Party program points out that a trial by one’s peers is guaranteed by the U.S. constitution. But the white judge seems to be incapable of understanding this basic constitutional right.

Huey P. Newton is on trial for his life because he is a political leader of black people. It is a political trial being conducted by a court which is in reality an instrument of those who are responsible for the oppression of black people.

The purpose of the trial is to “get” Newton. This trial cannot dispense justice; it can only result in another injustice against black people. Huey Newton must be freed.



Huey Must Be Set Free!

3,000 protest racist immigration bill

London, England
Over 3,000 people marched here July 7 in a demonstration countering a fascist demonstration. The fascist demonstration was called in support of the racist immigration bill which is pending in the House of Commons. The bill is, in essence, an attempt to keep black people out of England by putting a quota on immigration from the West Indies and other countries with a majority of black people.

The antifascist demonstration was originally called by the Movement for Colonial Freedom but was later joined by a wide variety of organizations, such as the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, the International Marxist Group (British section of the Fourth International), the International Socialists, the Young Communist League, the Communist Party and the Militants.

It was a militant demonstration. The “Internationale” was sung heartily throughout the march and slogans such as “Black power” and “Enoch, we want you—DEAD!” were shouted. (Enoch Powell is a Conservative MP who is behind the racist movement.)

For the most part, it was a peaceful demonstration. At one point, however, there was a clash between the fascists and the counterdemonstration. Several people from the antifascist demonstration were dragged by the hair along the ground by the police and arrested. No one was seriously injured.

Terri Lynne

From evolution to revolution

Napa, Calif.
Hundreds of thousands of Americans are trapped within the confines of the electoral process. In other words, through no choice we are becoming revolutionaries, and it is only through enlightenment and education that we can change. We speak of learning in terms of the traditional three Rs. It is a really satisfying thing to see so many of our young people adding the all-important fourth R, the one that liberates us from the frustrating evolutionary thing and makes us revolutionaries.

I voted for Roosevelt, Truman and, the first time, for Kennedy. After voting for Kennedy it became obvious to me that I should have written Mickey Mouse. I voted for Santa Claus instead of Johnson or Goldwater. Since then, right here in San Francisco I have had the privilege and pleasure of meeting Fred [Halstead] and Paul [Boutelle]. How can we lose?

A. J. A.

Poverty and guns in Sunflower, Miss.

Sunflower, Miss.
In our work this month we worked in the northern part of the county. In the northern part, in Rome, Drew, Ruleville, Dodds-ville, there are more poor people than in the southern part. The southern part of the county has more factories, and the northern part has more towns. Rome is the poorest. It is near Parchman, where the state penitentiary is located. In the past, former inmates of Parchman have settled in Rome. Since there are not enough jobs to keep the young people in the state, every June Greyhound adds a few more buses because many, many young and old leave the state to try and make a better life for themselves. They arrive

London march against racism

to harder work, a bigger welfare check or a fair hustle.

Many of the people in the northern part of the county had rent free houses on the edge of plantations. Now they must pay rent. For the run-down houses that give you a view of the outdoors through the walls, and of the ground if you look through the floor, rent is \$10 a month. The houses that have been fixed up a little bit cost \$35 to \$40 a month. At the same time the owner of the houses is giving the people less and less work to do. We ask those of you who are able, to send us canned goods so that we might help some of those needy young and old people.

This month we did some work in Tunica and Tallahatchie counties, but things are getting tougher on us because there are only a very few who are willing to work on. But we keep on running in an old, rundown car. Guns have been placed before us and we were told if we came again they would shoot us.

You can help us by sending us different kinds of gift stamps such as Green Savings, Blue Chip Stamps, Top Value, Stop and Save Stamps, Plaid Stamps and all other kinds of stamps and



Photo by Terri Lynne
IN ENGLAND. Anti-fascist demonstration.

Meet Socialists in Your Area

(If you are interested in the ideas of socialism, you can meet socialists in your city at the following addresses.)

- CALIFORNIA:** **Atascadero:** YSA, Bill Blau, P.O. Box 1061, Atascadero.
- Berkeley-Oakland:** Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), 2519A Telegraph Ave., Berkeley 94704. (415) 849-1032.
- Colusa:** YSA, John Montgomery, 1107 Jay St., Colusa 95932.
- Los Angeles:** SWP and YSA, 1702 East Fourth St., L.A. 90033. (213) AN 9-4953.
- San Diego:** San Diego Labor Forum, P.O. Box 2221, San Diego 92112.
- San Francisco:** Militant Labor Forum and Pioneer Books, 2338 Market St., S.F. 94114. (415) 552-1266.
- Santa Rosa:** Young Socialist Alliance, Stefan Bosworth, 808 Spencer.
- GEORGIA:** YSA, P.O. Box 6262, Atlanta, Ga. 30308. (404) 872-1612.
- ILLINOIS:** **Carbondale:** YSA, Bill Moffet, 406 S. Washington.
- Champaign-Urbana:** YSA, P.O. Box 2099, Station A, Champaign, Ill. 61820.
- Chicago:** SWP, YSA and bookstore, 302 S. Canal St., Rm. 204, Chicago 60606. (312) 939-5044.
- INDIANA:** **Bloomington:** YSA, Russel Block, 207 East 2nd St., Bloomington 47401. 339-4640.
- Evansville:** YSA, Ronald Hicks, c/o Lyles, 638 E. Missouri, Evansville.
- Indianapolis:** Halstead-Boutelle Campaign, P.O. Box 654, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46206.
- MARYLAND:** **Baltimore:** YSA, Toby Rice, 2402 Calvert St., Baltimore.
- MASSACHUSETTS:** **Boston:** Militant Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307. (617) 876-5930.
- MICHIGAN:** **Detroit:** Eugene V. Debs Hall,

- 3737 Woodward Ave., Detroit 48201. (313) TE 1-6135.
- East Lansing:** YSA, Mike Maniskalco, 614 Michigan, Apt. 2. 351-0970.
- MINNESOTA:** **Minneapolis-St. Paul:** SWP, YSA and Labor Bookstore, 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240, Mpls. 55403. (612) FE 2-7781.
- MISSOURI:** **St. Louis:** Phone EV 9-2895, ask for Dick Clarke.
- NEW JERSEY:** **Newark:** Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark 07101.
- NEW YORK:** **Albany:** YSA, Irving Sherman, 26 Willett St., Albany 12210.
- New York City:** Militant Labor Forum, 873 Broadway (near 18th St.), N.Y. 10003. (212) 982-6051.
- OHIO:** **Cleveland:** Eugene V. Debs Hall, 2nd floor west, 9801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44106. (216) 791-1669.
- Kent:** YSA, Roy S. Inglee, 123 Water St. N., Kent 44240. 673-7032.
- Yellow Springs:** Antioch YSA, Michael Schreiber, Antioch Union, Yellow Springs 45387. 767-5511.
- PENNSYLVANIA:** **Philadelphia:** SWP and YSA, 686 N. Broad St., Phila. 19130. (215) CE 6-6998.
- TEXAS:** **Austin:** YSA, Charles Cairns, 1803 Enfield Ave., Austin.
- Houston:** YSA, David Shroyer, 1116 Columbus St., Houston 78703. (713) JA 9-2236.
- UTAH:** **Salt Lake City:** Shem Richards, 957 E. First Ave., Salt Lake 84103. (801) 355-3537.
- WASHINGTON, D.C.:** YSA, 3 Thomas Circle, N.W., 2nd floor, Washington, D.C., 20005. (202) 332-4635.
- WASHINGTON:** **Seattle:** SWP and YSA, 5257 University Way N.E., Seattle 98105 (206) 523-2555.
- WISCONSIN:** **Madison:** YSA, 202 Marion St. (608) 256-0857.

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.

coupons. When we have received 15,000 books we will cash them in and get a Volkswagen bus. It will help us in many ways, such as we would be able to get more people down from the north-end of the county, which is forty to fifty miles away. It also will help in less expenses and would help us get a good start on running if we have to run for our life.

Help us, that we may be able to help others.

Otis Brown, Jr., President
Sunflower County Improvement Association

YSA sets plans for continued big growth

By Kipp Dawson

The revolutionary upsurge of the French workers and students and the rapid growth of the international revolutionary socialist youth movement provided the background for the July meeting of the national committee of the Young Socialist Alliance. YSA leaders from around the country met in New York to review a period of unprecedented growth and to plan for continued rapid expansion of the young socialist movement in the United States.

Mary-Alice Waters began the meeting with a report on "France and the International Youth Movement." She had been in France during the height of the revolutionary events as a reporter for the *Young Socialist* and *The Militant*.

The discussion on her report focused on the impact of the French events and the international youth radicalization on the development of the young socialist movement throughout the world, and particularly in the United States.

Mary-Alice Waters described how the radicalizing youth from Paris to Belgrade to Berkeley are linked by three revolutionary characteristics: their anti-authoritarianism, which tends to lead them to reject capitalism and bureaucracy; their bypassing of Social Democracy and Stalinism as reformist tendencies; and their strong spirit of internationalism.

She concluded by saying: "The French events show the power of the working class in motion. If in France today—with the degree of prosperity that existed there; where the country was not involved in any costly colonial war of the proportions of Vietnam; where they didn't have additional contradictions injected into the society, such as the liberation struggle of the Afro-Americans—if basic social contradictions could shoot to the surface so rapidly and with so much force, very few can continue to convincingly argue that no such event can ever erupt in the United States . . . We can be thankful that we may have a few more years to prepare for an event of such magnitude."

Firsthand reports from YSAers from Berkeley were part of the discussion on the international report. The meeting discussed the big demonstrations there in support of the French workers and students and for the right of assembly.

Tasks and Perspectives

Charles Bolduc gave the political report. He focused on the opportunities and tasks of the YSA in light of the rapid growth of the young socialist movement.

He emphasized the importance of the Socialist Workers election campaign, pointing to the elections as "the center around which all the important political issues are being discussed." The spread of Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle to campuses across the country was seen as a measure of the widespread radicalization. The importance of the YSHB's as evidence of the continued growth of

the young socialist movement was emphasized by many speakers.

The political report concluded with a call to bring together as many young socialists as possible for the Thanksgiving national convention of the YSA.

Derrick Morrison, YSA national executive committee member who recently returned from a national tour, gave the report on the Afro-American struggle. He pointed to the spread of Afro-American student groups to both black and predominantly white high-school and college campuses across the country, and the continuing struggles of Afro-Americans in the cities, as indicators of the increasing consciousness among Afro-Americans and as signs of continuing crisis for American capitalism. He stressed the importance of black youth as the most sensitive and radical section of the Afro-American community.

Revolutionary Nationalism

Reviewing the various trends of thought among black nationalist youth, Derrick Morrison reported a growth of revolutionary nationalism, a trend characterized by an understanding of the need for a basic change in the social system and identification with international liberation struggles.

National committee members from various areas reported growing support for the concept of independent black political action and for the formation of an independent black political party. Several speakers also reported an increase in the number of black youth who are becoming socialists, pointing to the growth of both the Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle and black membership in the YSA.

Lew Jones gave the antiwar report. Pointing to the fact that more GIs had died in Vietnam during the first half of 1968 than in all of 1967, he demonstrated that the war is being escalated in spite of the Paris "negotiations" and the "peace" protestations of the various capitalist presidential candidates.

Explaining the ruling class' use of the "negotiations" and the "peace" candidacies to attempt to get the antiwar movement off the streets, Lew Jones pointed out that opposition to the war is deeper and more widespread now than ever before. The report called for continued work to unite antiwar forces in action against the war, emphasizing the Aug. 3-10 demonstrations and the work to build the Student Mobilization Committee national Labor Day conference as being especially important.

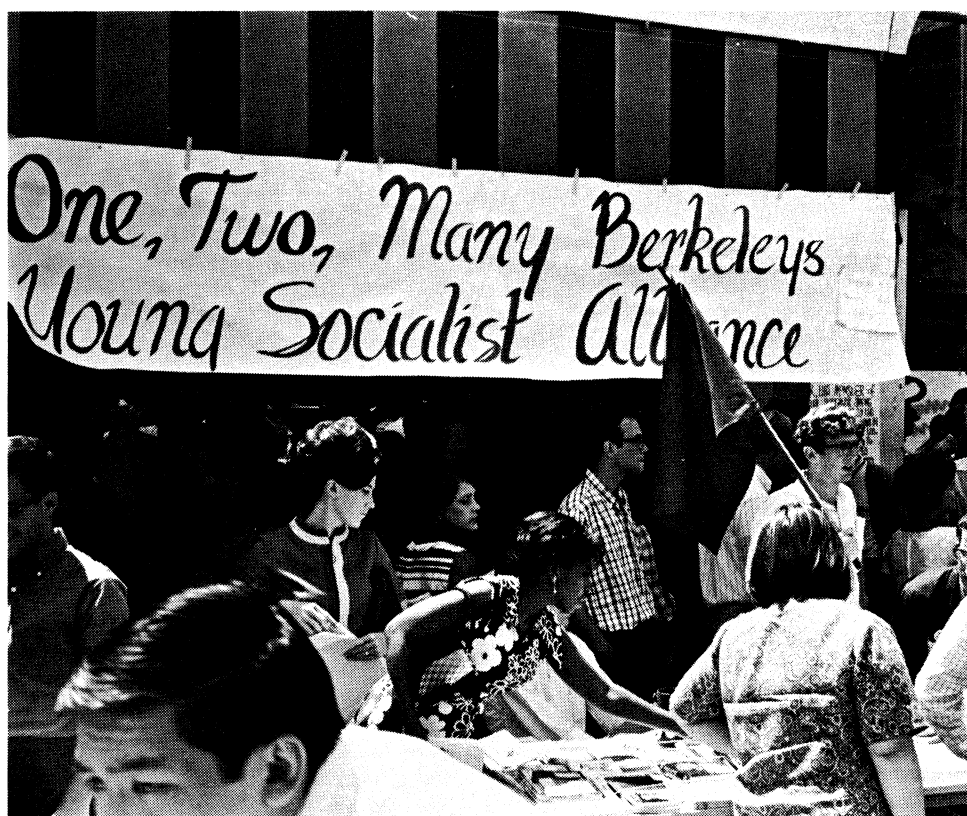


photo by Dave Warren

YSA TABLE. At Berkeley July 4 rally celebrating victory in recent free speech fight.

ization Committee national Labor Day conference as being especially important.

The national committee predicted growing disillusionment with the Paris "negotiations" and with the outcome of the 1968 elections, leading to new antiwar actions.

The meeting sent telegrams of solidarity to the Jeunesse Communiste Revolutionnaire (Revolutionary Communist Youth, French sister organization of the YSA)

and to the Huey Newton Defense Committee.

Lew Jones, outgoing national chairman of the YSA, left the youth group at the national committee meeting. He is presently New York organizer of the Socialist Workers Party.

Mary-Alice Waters was elected national chairman by the national committee, and Charles Bolduc, national secretary.

James Russell wins case - last Debs Hall Defendant

CLEVELAND—James Russell, last of the defendants in the cases arising out of the police raid on Eugene V. Debs Hall here in November, 1965, was finally absolved June 27. His previous conviction was vacated and he was discharged in the Court of Common Pleas.

Russell, former president of the Freedom Fighters of Ohio and one of the six black defendants among the 30 persons originally arrested, told *The Militant*:

"I want to thank all of those who helped in this case, who contributed physically, mentally or financially. This has been a long and costly fight, and I am deeply appreciative of those who gave me spiritual food in time of starvation. Our sticking together was responsible for this final victory."

With Russell's discharge, the last of the four defendants in the frame-up charge of assault and battery on a police officer has been dismissed.

Reversal of Russell's earlier conviction was anticipated by his attorneys, Jerry Gordon and Stanley E. Tolliver, when the Eighth District Court of Appeals of Ohio in a unanimous decision last Feb. 15 reversed the "disorderly assembly" convictions of Russell and the other Debs Hall defendants stemming from the same 1965 mass arrest.

In a precedent-making decision, the appeals court ruled that the disorderly assembly ordinance "represents an unconstitutional exercise of police power of the City of Cleveland, and is therefore void."

The Committee to Aid the Debs Hall Defendants, which was formed by the 30 arrested, won wide support in the Cleveland area as well as in other parts of the country. The American Civil Liberties Union of Ohio supported the appeal in the disorderly assembly cases.

All 30 defendants—a heterogeneous group among the 75 persons attending a buffet dinner for the benefit of *The Militant* the night of the raid—consistently maintained their innocence of the frame-up charges.

Student rebellion spreads in Turkey

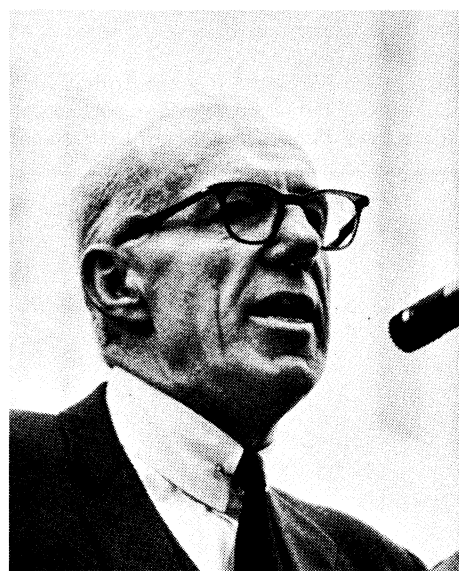
According to reports in the Istanbul daily *Cumhuriyet*, striking Turkish students began to return to classes the first week in July after winning major concessions. Student strike committees had sprung up spontaneously at universities in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, and Eskisehir, and students had taken over the buildings.

The movement started June 10 when a professor at the University of Ankara announced cancellation of the Latin exams without explanation. To protest this bureaucratic procedure the students left the building. Other students stopped their examinations and joined them in sympathy.

The movement rapidly spread to other universities. On June 18 students from the university marched through downtown Ankara with signs reading: "Nationalize private schools so the poor can go to school" and "No more cultural imperialism." The latter slogan was shouted with special vigor as the students passed the United States Information Service.

Two-year term for Dr. Spock draws large protest in Boston

BOSTON—Hundreds of demonstrators picketed outside the Federal Building in Boston July 10 as Federal Judge Francis J.W. Ford sentenced Dr. Benjamin Spock, the noted pediatrician, to two years in prison and a \$5,000 fine for statements and activities against the war and the draft. Similar sentences were given to Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Jr., Chaplain of Yale University, and Mitchell Goodman,



Dr. Spock

author and teacher.

Michael Ferber, a Harvard graduate student was sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$1,000. The four defendants had been found guilty of conspiring to counsel young men to evade the draft.

Marcus Raskin, a disarmament expert and one of the "Boston Five," had been acquitted of the charges but appeared in court at the sentencing of his former co-defendants.

The demonstration was organized by a coalition of antiwar and antidraft groups. After the sentencing, the demonstrators marched through downtown Boston to join 1,000 people who had gathered on the Boston Commons for a noon rally called the "Common Conspiracy."

The rally was chaired by Paul Lauter, national chairman of Resist, who first introduced the Resistance Guerrilla Theater to enact a series of antiwar plays. Other speakers included Prof. Howard Zinn, Rev. James Bevel and David Dellinger.

The sentences were stayed pending an appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals. It is likely that the appeals will be heard in October, when Leonard Boudin, Spock's counsel, will again try to introduce the question of the legality of the war, which had been ruled out of consideration in the trial.

Cleveland holds Spock protest

By Roger Rudenstein

CLEVELAND—Over 2,000 came out July 13 to show their support for Dr. Benjamin Spock after he was sentenced to two years in prison for his antidraft activities. An outdoor rally was held preceding the march, which included a contingent of 300 high school youth organized by Movement for a Democratic Society.

The demonstration was one of the largest ever held in Cleveland. During the march to the Pick-Carter Hotel, responses of those on the sidewalks were very friendly and sympathetic; people in cars honked their horns for peace, and many onlookers joined the ranks of the marchers.

Inside the Pick-Carter there was standing room only to hear a number of antiwar speakers, including Dr. Spock. The march and rally were sponsored by the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, a broad antiwar coalition.

French action committees continuing

Fredy Perlman, formerly professor of political economy at Michigan State University in Kalamazoo, recently returned to the United States after an extended visit to France. During the May-June revolutionary upsurge, Professor Perlman made a special study of the revolutionary action committees that appeared during those days.

In a July 15 interview with *The Militant*, Professor Perlman reported that while some of the committees became inactive in the face of the outlawing of the revolutionary groups and the relative loss of momentum of the mass movement, many others have not lost their dynamism. This dynamism, he said, "consisted in the fact that workers came to the weekly meetings from an increasing number of factories and they reported a continuing growth of rank-and-file committees inside the factories. In other words, the process of a growing consciousness among workers, which had begun during the general strike, had not been slowed down or stopped by the fact that the left-wing groups were made illegal."

Professor Perlman explained the origin of the committees in Paris. "Just before the beginning of the general strike, about May 16, student groups which had occupied the university center in Censier [a Paris suburb where an annex of the Sorbonne is located] constituted what they called worker-student action committees. The philosophy behind them was that the students as a social group could not by themselves carry out a social revolution. It was clear to many revolutionary students, and became increasingly clear to the majority of them, that it was the workers in an industrial society who virtually have power over the essential means of production; and in that sense the eco-

nomic power, and thus the source of the political and military power, of the society is in the hands of the workers.

"And since the students," he continued, "were committed to the destruction of capitalist society, they realized that this could only be carried out through an alliance with the workers; or rather, through the dissolution of the student movement and the workers' movement into one, single revolutionary movement."

The revolutionary students formed a committee for each major factory. Everyday representatives of each committee went to the plant for which it was responsible to discuss with the workers there. They explained the goals of the student movement and informed the workers that "the students were allies of the workers or were working together with the workers for a better society." They stressed that, for the first time, the universities—both at Censier and at the Sorbonne—were open to the workers.

First Responses

The first response to this student initiative varied from plant to plant. In some cases, Professor Perlman reported, "the committee militants managed very effectively to communicate with workers right away. At other factories, the action committee people were simply thrown back by the CGT [General Federation of Labor, the Stalinist-led trade-union federation] people as provocateurs and left-wing agitators and outside elements." When they were repulsed by CGT squads, the student militants passed out leaflets and discussed with the workers at subway stops. In some cases, "the committees had favorable experience with the CFDT [French Democratic Federation of Labor, the Catholic-led trade-union federation] and contacted it directly so as to have some members of the factory itself protect their presence in front of the factory."

Workers were quickly drawn into the action committees. "At first," Professor Perlman stated, "the workers were shy, they felt themselves to be inferior to the students and to the intellectuals talking in highly abstract terms and expressing ideas with which, at first contact, the workers were not even familiar." But after a few days of discussion, "the workers expressed themselves on the most abstract political analyses just as aptly, with just as much rhetoric, just as much logic, and just as much knowledge as the students."

"And numerous people observed," he continued, "at a more developed stage of the process, that in the worker-student action committees one could not tell workers from students, either in terms of their appearance or in terms of the intellectual level of the discussion."

The individual action committees joined together in the Censier General Assembly of Action Committees. Every evening, the General Assembly met to discuss the day's experiences, to plan future tactics and to interpret the political meaning of the events. The General Assembly, like the individual action committees, was completely open to all revolutionary tendencies. "Communist Party members," Professor Perlman reported, "were simply excluded—and they also excluded themselves—from the Censier General Assembly, because it was very clear that the Communist Party did not represent a force for changing or for transcending capitalist society, but rather for maintaining it."

After May 29, when the Gaullist regime took the offensive, both the action committees and the General Assembly suffered a certain demobilization. But they were quickly reestablished on a different basis. "The action committees," Professor Perlman remarked, "continued to lead, and what was now leading were literally no longer student-worker committees, they were worker-student committees. Factually, the majority of people in them were workers, and their function was no longer to inform workers about the nature of the student movement—the workers who went to the committees were fully aware of that already; the function now was a liaison function among workers who were in the process of creating rank-and-file committees inside the factories."

The reestablished action committees, increasingly based on rank-and-file committees inside the plants, met together in the



MAY 13. One million French workers, students and teachers marched in protest of police attack on students.

Paris Inter-Enterprise Committee. During the last days of the general strike, the Inter-Enterprise Committee became especially important as a forum for the exchange of information. Since only the bourgeois press and the CP paper *l'Humanité*—which was doing it best to break the strike—were being published daily, it was extremely difficult for workers in one factory to find out what was actually happening in the others.

Stalinist Deception

Professor Perlman reported that the CGT delegates at each depot of the Paris transit system had been instructed to tell the transit workers assigned to that depot that "all the other depots were going back to work and that the workers at this particular depot were adventurers and far out with respect to the rest of the movement." Through the regular meetings of the Inter-Enterprise Committee, militants from each depot were able to learn of this Stalinist deception.

When Professor Perlman left France both the rank-and-file action committees and the Inter-Enterprise Committee were growing.

They are strongly internationalist. Professor Perlman mentioned as an example the workers of the big Rhone-Poulenc chemical factory, who "were very much aware that true workers' power couldn't be achieved unless workers from other countries were also encouraged to organize rank-and-file committees and to extend the movement abroad." They were resolved "not to wait until [the revolution triumphed] in France, not to wait at all, but to start right away extending the movement across frontiers."

There is a widespread conviction among these worker militants that if there had been 10 militants in each major plant at the beginning of the general strike, they could have broken the reactionary, bureaucratic hold of the CGT. They could have presented a clear alternative to the reformist policies of the Stalinists and made it possible for the masses of workers to choose. They could have compelled the formation of genuine, elected strike committees, to replace the bureaucratically appointed committees of the CGT.

The worker militants are determined that the next time the crisis breaks out, all these things will happen.

Professor Perlman reported that after the end of the general strike, discussion in the Inter-Enterprise Committee frequent-

ly concerned the action to be taken during the next crisis. The participants were certain that the capitalist state would violently intervene as soon as the bourgeoisie saw its wealth and power slipping away. The worker militants saw the action committees as the basic organizations of self-defense.

Goal is Socialism

The worker militants are consciously striving to build a socialist society, one in which production is planned to satisfy human needs. They see a primitive form of this as having been achieved at certain moments during the general strike. In Nantes, for example, according to Professor Perlman, peasants delivered food free of charge and distributed it in accordance to the needs of the recipients.

In the meantime—until the outbreak of the next crisis—the action committees are carrying on certain militant trade-union functions. Professor Perlman reports that there have been many stoppages since the end of the general strike, usually against the speed-up the bosses have tried to institute. The action committees have taken the initiative in most of these cases.

Further, they are forcing the CGT to be more responsive to the needs of the workers. In one government department, the action committee forced the CGT to institute a "free tribune" where all the workers, and not only CGT members, could freely discuss their problems and grievances. The workers at once used the "free tribune" to present critical analyses of the CGT's role during the general strike.

The factory committees are also strengthening the solidarity of the workers. At the Citroen auto plant, Professor Perlman reported as an example, the bosses have long played off the French workers against the foreign-born workers, who make up about one-half the work force. The CGT unit there is composed almost exclusively of French workers and has done little to protect the foreign-born ones. After the general strike, foreign-born workers did not receive as much back pay as French workers, and the CGT did nothing. The Citroen action committee publicized this fact throughout the plant, and forced the CGT to act.

But the action committees do not exist primarily to carry out these kinds of trade-union tasks. They are organizing and they are waiting, "so that next time," Professor Perlman says, "the workers will become aware of their power when they occupy the factories."

Arizona socialists in ballot drive

TEMPE, Ariz.—Arizona young socialists have been gathering petitions to get the Socialist Workers presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle, on the ballot here.

That has meant going to many counties throughout the state, mainly to farming and mining areas. Our teams are bilingual, and it has been a real pleasure to speak to Spanish-Americans in their own language, however halting our Spanish. As one Spanish-American woman said, "Why should we be the only ones to learn the language of our neighbors?"

"We found growing interest in the demands that the troops be brought home from Vietnam immediately and that minority peoples should control their own communities, the two main slogans of the SWP campaign.

Many of the homes we visited were made of old adobe, and had rough planks for flooring. Most of these homes have beautiful, well-tended gardens and a tradition of friendliness and generosity.

The teams also went up to the copper-mining area. One town, Merenci, is company owned, from the houses right on up to the hospital. Phelps Dodge has an open pit mine there.

The miners were on strike for 249 days but everything they won has been wiped out by inflation. Also, their checks are eaten up by back rent and grocery bills—the company deducts about \$80 per paycheck for credit extended during the strike.

Many of the miners earn only \$2.89 an hour. One miner said, "You don't read this in the *Arizona Record*, but we work 26 days straight, followed by two days off." We explained that Halstead and Boutelle are the only presidential candidates who support the miners.

Another miner we spoke with said socialism sounded okay to him, but "I wouldn't want it to turn out like it did in Russia." We talked with him about workers' democracy, and he invited us to come back and visit him when we were in the county again.

The radicalization of the American people isn't occurring in the big cities only. In Nogales, Eagar, Safford, St. Johns and Kingman, people we met are opposed to the war in Vietnam and much more open to the ideas of socialism.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

Bear Mt. Boat Trip
to celebrate the Cuban
Revolution!

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Boat leaves at 9:30 AM From
Day Line Pier 81 W. 41 St.

\$3.50 (Kids 2-11) \$2.50

Buy tix at SWP City office 873 8Way - 982-6051

Issue of SMC injected into Parade Committee

By Harry Ring

The exclusionary group which tried unsuccessfully to capture or wreck the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam has extended its efforts into the New York Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee. As in the SMC fight, it had the support of a group of pacifists and the Communist Party. With the aid of a large number of individuals attending a Parade Committee meeting for the first time, they pushed through a motion that the SMC discontinue its tenancy at the Parade Committee headquarters.

The group also used the *New York Times* for a red-baiting smear attack on the SMC.

The exclusionists had originally tried to grab control of SMC to divert it from its course of organizing mass actions against the Vietnam war. To carry through its retreat from the fight against the war, the group fired from the SMC staff two members of the Young Socialist Alliance, Kipp Dawson and Syd Stapleton. Dawson and Stapleton had insisted on defending established SMC policy.

Having failed in a crude attempt to rig an SMC Continuations Committee meeting, the exclusionists bolted the organization.

Meanwhile, immediately after the exclusionists staged their walkout from SMC, the move was made to oust the student group from the Parade Committee loft where it had leased space since its inception a year-and-a-half ago.

The ouster move was initiated by Norma Becker, a pacifist and coordinator of the Parade Committee. Parade Committee office administrator Eric Weinberger, also a pacifist, aggressively supported the move to exclude the SMC from the office.

In urging the Parade Committee to pass the ouster motion, Norma Becker argued that she had favored the student group leaving the Parade Committee office long before the political dispute erupted in the student organization. She said the SMC presence had meant "a tremendous amount of traffic" in the office and that it had become "a teen-age hangout."

The SMC had involved large numbers of young people in Parade Committee demonstrations and had provided the bulk of the manpower in organizing most activities.

Eric Weinberger argued the student group should be ousted because it and the Parade Committee were now operating "at cross purposes." He asserted that there was now "only one tendency" in SMC, the YSA, and that therefore the two organizations "no longer have a basic approach in common."

Kipp Dawson, who was restored to the SMC staff by the June 29 Continuations Committee meeting, pointed out that the SMC continues to function on the basis of policies adopted by membership conferences and that those who wanted to

change these policies had left the organization. Their efforts to change SMC policy, she noted, had evoked wide protest from individuals and groups in the movement.

"If there is now a divergence," she asked, "which group is changing?"

Irving Beinin of the *National Guardian*, a hyperenthusiastic supporter of the exclusionists, vigorously favored excluding the student group from the Parade Committee office.

"Kipp is right," he bellowed, "the SMC has not changed. The Parade Committee has." The Parade Committee, he asserted, along with the departees from SMC are changing "in tune with the thinking of radical students." He seemed to feel this change is exemplified by radical rhetoric about "fighting racism." Such talk within the antiwar coalition has in the past invariably been a cover for a retreat from the struggle against the war and resulted in doing nothing about the war or about racism.

Paul Friedman, representing the Communist Party, took the floor to say that he had been one of those who walked out of SMC and that they had always been opposed to the Student Mobilization sharing space with the Parade Committee. He didn't say why.

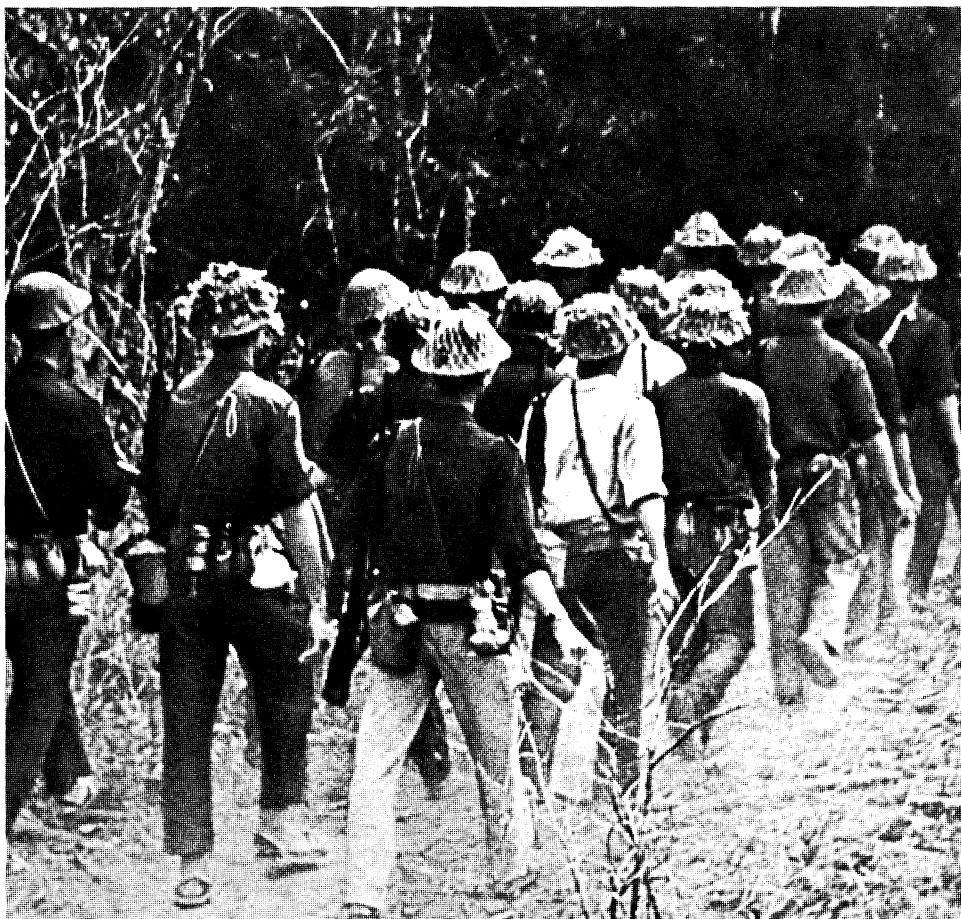
Dr. Otto Nathan, noted economist and longtime peace activist, spoke in support of the SMC. The young people, he said, have been the center of the opposition to the war, and from the outset SMC had been regarded as vital to the future of the antiwar movement. "We have an obligation," he declared, "to see to it that SMC is built up again."

Financial Problem

The Parade Committee also discussed its relation to the financial situation of the SMC, which incurred a debt of some \$18,000 while building the Oct. 21 Mobilization at the Pentagon, the April 26 International Student Strike, and the April 27 peace parade in New York. Until the fight in the SMC, this had been regarded as a joint obligation. This was considered so particularly since both the Parade Committee and National Mobilization Committee had benefited financially from SMC activity.

SMC activists sold the bulk of National Mobilization buttons in Washington, resulting in the National Mobilization concluding the action with a financial surplus while SMC had a deficit. The same thing happened in relation to the April 27 parade in New York, where SMC button-sellers made it possible for the Parade Committee to wind up the day with a surplus and the SMC, again, with greater debts. (Last summer SMC got a \$5,000 contribution and gave \$3,000 of it to the Parade Committee.)

At the Parade Committee meeting it was proposed that the committee assume responsibility for some \$3,500 of the SMC



NLF GUERRILLAS. The war continues under cover of the Paris "peace" talks.

debt and cancel a couple of thousand more owed to the Parade Committee and National Mobilization.

Linda Morse, former executive secretary of SMC, said that "all of us" had helped roll up the debt and should help liquidate it. She offered to serve on a committee to raise funds to cope with the debt.

But the next day she gave a story datelined July 14 to the *New York Times*, which was headlined, "Student Peace Group Leaders Charge Trotskyite Take-Over." A rehash of the charges by the splitters, the story made excellent grist for the red-baiting mill of the capitalist press. Linda Morse, perhaps, considered it a means of fund raising for SMC.

The attack on the Student Mobilization Committee coincides with a movement toward the right among various forces comprising the antiwar coalition. Some, like the Communist Party, want to get the movement off the streets and into election activity behind capitalist "peace" candidates like McCarthy and O'Dwyer.

Others are in retreat from the hard-won movement position of demanding immediate, unilateral withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam.

Bombing Demand

Instead they are now focusing on calling for a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam.

Those, like Dave Dellinger, who are focusing on the bombing demand rather than withdrawal, insist they are as firmly committed as ever to the withdrawal position.

That may be. But this is not evident in the recent *public* record. It is the public stance of the antiwar movement, not the private commitment of antiwar figures, which affects the American people.

Both Dellinger and Robert Greenblatt, coordinator of the National Mobilization, were interviewed in the June 27 *New York Times* about their visits to Hanoi and Paris. Both offered a great deal of what they said was the North Vietnamese view of negotiations, but the word "withdrawal" wasn't mentioned.

An undated press release issued shortly afterward by Greenblatt announced a national campaign "to expose the United States blocking of serious discussions."

A statement by Dellinger in the release read:

"The peace talks have been used by the U.S. government as a sedative for American public opinion, rather than as an opportunity to bring an end to the bombing, the killing, the destruction."

Again, nowhere in the release is withdrawal of U.S. troops even mentioned.

Another indication of the retreat on this question was seen in a declaration on the Paris talks issued by an ad hoc group of "Signers of Peace Crisis Declaration."

Again, regardless of intent, the statement can only serve to obscure the fact that the U.S. is using the Paris talks as a cover for further escalation.

The statement says in part: "As now conducted by the administration, the Paris talks may be a cruel and dangerous hoax." (Emphasis added.)

It demands a halt to the bombing so

that "meaningful negotiations" can begin.

The signers deal with the withdrawal issue this way: "The primary objective of the negotiations must be the complete and rapidly phased removal of the U.S. military presence in Vietnam according to a clearly stated timetable."

Retreat

This is a clear retreat from the withdrawal position. To begin with, the demand for unilateral withdrawal is based on the principle that there is nothing the U.S. has the right to negotiate in Vietnam. (The Vietnamese may be compelled to negotiate with the U.S. as part of the process of getting them off their backs. But for Americans to use this as a justification for supporting any kind of a U.S. negotiating role is a betrayal of the right of self-determination for the Vietnamese.)

A demand for negotiations leading to withdrawal, like the one just cited, contains within it the implicit presumption that something should be given by the Vietnamese in return for such withdrawal. If not, what is there to negotiate? All it takes for the U.S. to get out is the necessary transportation.

Further, talk of a "rapidly phased" withdrawal is so much bull. Everyone from LBJ down is for getting out of Vietnam "as rapidly as possible."

Most of the signers of this negotiations declaration are associated with the Parade Committee and National Mobilization.

Among them are Robert Greenblatt, national coordinator of the National Mobilization, and Norma Becker, co-coordinator of the Parade Committee.

Another signer is Linda Morse, who proclaims herself one of the original partisans of the withdrawal demand.

She has the brass to sign this negotiations statement as "Former Executive Secretary, Student Mobilization Committee."

Maybe she felt she had to become the former executive secretary in order to free herself to sign such a negotiations statement. It certainly says far more about the real reasons why she and her associates walked out of the SMC than all the scandal items in the *New York Times*.



PHUC VIHN, South Vietnam. GIs trying to sleep. American soldiers are still dying. We owe it to them to continue the fight to bring them back home now.

JCR buttons 25¢



On orders of 20 or more, 17c each. Order from: Young Socialist Alliance, P.O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003

Seattle retail clerks reject poor contract

SEATTLE—Members of Retail Clerks Union Local 1105 in Seattle voted 367-246 July 10 against a contract proposal recommended by the union leadership.

The rejected contract would have given the workers an increase of 50 cents per hour over three years, 17-1/2 cents of it the first year. Rank-and-file members at the meeting pointed out that the high cost of living and the surtax would wipe out this measly raise.

The meeting also demanded that the secretary-treasurer act upon the May strike vote, which had better than a 90 percent majority.

Some comments, shouted at the union leadership, were: "You'd better start learning how to work in a grocery store again real quick," and, "Don't waste our time calling a contract-proposal meeting until you have a real good offer to bring back to us."

The rank-and-file committee, a militant caucus, leafleted the meeting urging a "no" vote on the contract.

Strike man-days up

During the first four months of 1968 there were 14.8 million man-days lost through strikes, more than double for the same period in 1967 and the highest in the past 18 years.

The lost man-days, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, involved 1,010, 000 strikers.

New York workers just holding their ground

In a survey recently conducted and financed by the New York Teamsters, it was shown that a New York City factory worker with three dependents has improved his purchasing power by *only 12 cents a week* between 1965 and 1967.

While this worker has actually improved his gross income by \$8.72 a week in that period, the survey shows that \$3.24 went to pay federal, state and city income taxes, higher social security levies, and of the balance, \$5.36 went to cover increased costs of consumer goods and services.

While construction workers bettered their income and purchasing power by \$3.81 a week, 12 other groups actually lost ground. These include workers in electrical, gas and sanitary-services groups.

Nicholas Kisburg, the Teamsters Council legislative director, said the study shows that a substantial number of workers in the largest city in the country are losing ground in the race with rising taxes and prices, and the rest are barely holding their own.

Kisburg went on to say that the city's income "is so structured as to require the poor and the very poor to finance

CALENDAR

DETROIT

SOCIALIST SUMMER SCHOOL Sat., July 27: *The Cuban Revolution*; Sat., Aug. 10: *Fascism*; Sat., Aug. 24: *Black Nationalism*. 11:30 a.m.- 4:00 p.m. **Debs Hall**, 3737 Woodward. For more information, call 831-6135.

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CUBA. Last of a series of lectures and discussions. The development of the Cuban Revolution: Its Defiance of Aggression and its Socialism. Fri., July 26, 8:00 p.m. **BLACK NATIONALISM**. A series of lectures and discussions. Fri., Aug. 2: *The Kidnapping of the Slaves; The Destruction of their African Culture and their Resistance to it*. 8:00 p.m. **Debs Hall**, 3737 Woodward. For more information, call 831-6135. **Ausp.** Friday Night Socialist Forum.

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LOS ANGELES

IMPRESSIONS OF CUBA. Commemorating the 15th Anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Garrison. A report, with slides, of a recent visit to Cuba by **Tim Harding**, professor of history, Calif. State College, Los Angeles. Fri., July 26, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. 4th St. Donation. **Ausp.** Militant Labor Forum.

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NEW YORK

CUBAN FESTIVAL Banquet. Speaker **Ross Dowson**, executive secretary, Canadian League for Socialist Action. Cuban film: *Life and Work of Che Guevara*. Fri., July 26, 6:30 p.m. **873 B'way**, near 18th St. Contrib. \$2.50. For further information, call 982-6051. **Ausp.** Militant Labor Forum.

The National Picketline

the very, very poor, leaving the rich and the very rich untouched."

He further contends that, based on Department of Labor statistics, a worker's family of four persons in New York needed a weekly take-home pay of \$167 a week, or \$8,682 a year, to "maintain an adequate but modest standard of living." No industry in the survey reached this average.

The survey was based on two government statistical reports covering the two years from 1965 to '67—the Bureau of Labor Statistics' series on earnings and the BLS Consumer Price Index. Both of these reports, although loaded to make everything seem better than it is, are as near as you can get to the actual facts.

Supreme Court backs state employees' minimum wage

In an important decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on June 3 that state employees below the executive level are entitled to the minimum-wage and overtime provisions of the federal law.

This decision directly affects nearly 1.7 million state school- and hospital-employees. After the 1966 amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act (1939), Maryland brought suit to enjoin enforcement of the \$1.15 minimum wage level for 1968, as well as provisions for payment of overtime after 42 hours of work. Twenty-seven other states joined with Maryland in suing U.S. Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz on the grounds that the amendment was unconstitutional.

Still not covered by the amendment are such groups as sanitation workers, park employees and food-service employees.

Maryland's chief gripe against the new law was the 50 percent penalty for overtime work, claiming that it would cost the state \$4.4 million the first year.

Indiana antiwar activists picket Hershey speech

By Russell Block

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — About 50 demonstrators from the Indiana University Committee to End the War in Vietnam picketed a speech on "law and order" delivered by selective service chief Gen. Lewis B. Hershey at the 50th annual convention of the American Legion.

The demonstrators formed a moving picket line on the sidewalk in front of the Indiana Roof where Hershey delivered his speech. They carried signs and distributed leaflets that pointed out that Gen. Hershey's call for "law and order" was really an appeal for a mandate to suppress those people both in Vietnam and at home who dare assert their right of self-determination.

A contingent from Indianapolis, including Ralph Levitt, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senator, joined the demonstration.

Levitt marched several times around the picket line while plainclothesmen from the Indianapolis police nervously eyed a cardboard box he carried under his arm.

Finally the cops called him out of line and asked to see the box. Levitt opened the box to reveal a stack of ballot petitions, some copies of *The Militant*, pamphlets by Malcolm X and antiwar literature. One of the cops seemed interested, so Levitt sold him a copy of *The Militant* and two pamphlets.

For their part, the aging Legionnaires stood around making what they deemed to be appropriate remarks about the demonstrators in loud, boisterous language, which was sure to be overheard. At times the atmosphere was tense, but no incidents occurred.

From the call for the International Conference to End the War in Vietnam to be held in Japan July 27 to Aug. 3.

"Create a Second or a Third Vietnam, or the Second and Third Vietnam of the world!"—Che Guevara.

Friends and comrades of the world! We, people of Japan, in battle call on peoples in battle throughout the world.

Afro-American comrades! American friends! Your struggle against oppressive power in your country, against imperialistic aggression, is in solidarity with the revolutionary war of liberation engaged by the Vietnamese. We received your call for the April 26 International Student Strike with enthusiasm.

Latin American comrades! Che is alive in your daily struggle!

German friends! The great tradition of world revolution lives in your struggle. Friends in France and Italy! You are making a history which was first opened up by heroic partisans.

African comrades, who are upholding the banner of Frantz Fanon!

Arabian comrades, who are fighting for liberation of the Middle East!

And Asian comrades! The heroic war of the Vietnamese is the vanguard of our struggle!

We believe that it is time to have a conference of people in battle, to step up our common battle against the common enemy: imperialists of the world, under whose domination we see the reign of suffering and tragedy, poverty and oppression.

Soldier looking forward to Halstead Saigon trip

By Doug Jenness

When Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, goes to Saigon next month, it will not be to have lunch with generals but to talk with ordinary GIs.

In a recent letter received by former Pfc. Howard Petrick, an American soldier stationed in Saigon wrote: "If Halstead can really make it to Vietnam I think the idea is a great one . . . All the people who've preceded him to Nam have completely ignored the troops. They [the troops] hope that the visitors will maybe help them in straightening out the mess resulting from the constant harassment inflicted by the command. . . . So you see if Mr. Halstead can manage to talk alone with some guys, or just get to where they are. He'll see another picture of the American GI in Vietnam—yes, Mr. Halstead's coming to Nam is a great idea."

Halstead and Barry Sheppard, editor of *The Militant*, are scheduled to leave Tokyo for Saigon on August 14 and spend six days there.

Halstead has been invited to participate in three antiwar conferences in Japan during the Hiroshima and Nagasaki Day period.

The first conference, the International Conference to End the War in Vietnam, sponsored by an ad hoc committee of a number of youth organizations—the Japanese Committee for International Conference on Aug. 3—will meet from July 27 until Aug. 3. The militant Zengakuren (Sampa Rengo faction) is a prominent group in organizing this conference.

Other organizations that are planning to send people are SNCC, Students for a Democratic Society, Organization of Latin American Solidarity, the German Socialist Student Union (SDS), and the French Revolutionary Communist Youth (JCR). Invitations have also been extended to the French National Student Union as well as to many other student groups, and to the governments of China, North Korea, and North Vietnam. The conference will conclude with a mass rally in Tokyo on Aug. 3.

The organizers of the conference are suggesting that an International Strike Against the War in Vietnam be called on Oct. 21. They are also promoting a struggle against the renewal of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in 1970.

Halstead and Sheppard will also attend

the 23rd Atomic Bomb Disaster Anniversary World Conference Against A and H Bombs, sponsored by the Japan Congress Against A and H Bombs (Gensuiken); and the Two Nations Conference for Peace in Vietnam, sponsored by the Japanese Peace for Vietnam Committee (Beheiren).

From Saigon, Halstead and Sheppard will fly to Bombay, Jordan, Yugoslavia and Western Europe, where they will meet and discuss with the revolutionary youth of these countries.

About \$7,500 is needed to cover the total costs of this trip, and funds are still badly needed. One dollar will send Halstead and Sheppard three miles on their trip. Contribute now to help bring the Socialist Workers Campaign to American GIs.

Ind. ballot drive off to good start

GARY, Indiana — In the first week of efforts to put the Socialist Workers Party on the ballot in Indiana, some 4,500 people, more than half the legal requirement of 8,320, signed petitions nominating the SWP candidates.

In collecting signatures, the socialist campaigners emphasized the antiwar character of the SWP election effort. They were very well received—many even expressed thanks for the opportunity to add their voices to the fight against the war. Antiwar sentiment was especially strong in Gary, where over half the population is black.

Many of the black people who signed mentioned they were doing so because they had a friend or relative in Vietnam and wanted him brought back. Some GIs home on leave added their names to the petitions.

In addition to the presidential ticket of Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle, the Indiana Socialist Workers Party is petitioning to place Ralph Levitt, candidate for U.S. Senate, on the ballot.

Levitt's candidacy has a special interest for Indiana. In 1963 he was one of the three students at Indiana University in Bloomington who were the targets of a witchhunt prosecution for their socialist ideas. The three eventually won their case after a long political and legal fight.

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

Socialist Workers National Campaign Committee
873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003

Enclosed is \$ to send Fred Halstead and Barry Sheppard miles on their trip around the world.

Name

Address

City State Zip

INTERVIEW WITH PAUL BOUTELLE

Racism in Britain

By Barry Sheppard

Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Vice President, spent the last week in May and the first week in June on a speaking tour of Britain. He met some of the leaders of the black movement there, who discussed with him the situation of black people in Britain.

Two areas of discrimination Boutelle observed are in housing and jobs. "Non-whites are in the lowest paying jobs," Boutelle told me in an interview after he got back to the U.S. "I met many non-whites who worked in luncheonettes or in transportation who had college degrees," he said.

"In London the transportation system is basically run by nonwhites, because it is low paying. One example I came across was of a bus driver who has an M.A. degree, but was rejected from a teaching position because, it was claimed, he speaks Victorian English."

The nonwhites live in the worst housing (along with some poor whites). Discrimination is blatantly evident in the advertisements for housing—many of which say "whites only" or "nonwhites need not apply."

"But," Boutelle added, "the housing discrimination is seen most clearly just by looking at where black people are forced to live. The slums are as bad as in Harlem."

"According to the British government's political and economic planning survey," Boutelle said, "two-thirds of privately owned rental property is closed to coloreds, who must also put down more money and pay higher interest than a white man when buying a house."

"In one test situation, an Englishman and a Hungarian of approximately equal qualifications, and a West Indian better qualified than either, applied for jobs at 40 companies. Of the 30 companies with job openings, all would have hired the Englishman, 17 the Hungarian and only three the West Indian."

Boutelle explained that "nonwhite" or

"black" means more in Britain than people of African descent. It includes people from India and Pakistan, for example. Generally, it covers the darker skinned people from the former British colonies who have immigrated to Britain. They come from the Caribbean, Asia, Africa, and from the Middle East.

Boutelle said that there are various movements and organizations that have developed among nonwhites in Britain to fight against racial discrimination.

The West Indian Standing Conference and the Indian Workers Association have existed for some time. "The Indian Workers Association staged two strikes last summer against companies that discriminate," Boutelle related.

New Groups

In addition, there are newer formations, one of which was formed during Boutelle's visit. Boutelle had spoken with some militants about the struggle in the United States and mentioned that he had been active in a Harlem organization called the Black United Action Front.

Gideon Job, originally from the Fiji Islands, decided to organize a Black United Action Front in Britain, which later sponsored a meeting for Boutelle.

Gideon Job told Boutelle that he had been an officer for the British in a counter-revolutionary force used to put down Malaysian insurgents. "But he has since awakened," Boutelle said, "and is trying to organize nonwhites against all forms of imperialism and colonialism."

Another organization is the Committee Against Racial Discrimination, "which, generally, is something like our NAACP," Boutelle explained. "But there is a more militant wing developing in this organization. I met Oscar Abrams, chairman of the Islington branch of the CARD, who was from Guyana in South America. The Islington branch belongs to the militant wing."

Boutelle also met Obi Egbuna, president of the Universal Colored Peoples Association. Egbuna "considers himself a na-



AT HYDE PARK. Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Vice President at the famous Speakers Corner in London's Hyde Park. Boutelle spent two weeks in Britain to take news of the black struggle in America there and to obtain firsthand information from British black people about their conditions. At the rally, with over 1,000 in attendance, Boutelle solidarized himself with British black nationalist Michael X, presently in jail for supposedly violating the new race relations act.

tionalist and a socialist. He is from Biafra and has written an excellent pamphlet on the situation in Nigeria. He calls for a socialist federation as the solution to his homeland's problems."

UCPA stands for black control of the black communities in Britain and attempts to link the struggle in Britain to the fight of nonwhites throughout the world. Another UCPA spokesman Boutelle met is Roy Sawh, originally from Guyana.

The UCPA attempts to unite all nonwhites in Britain regardless of their national origin.

The Racial Action Adjustment Society is also based on the program of uniting all black people in Britain. The RAAS is headed by Michael X de Fritas, who is presently in jail under England's new race-relations act. It seems Michael X had said some uncomplimentary things about white people in a speech, and the British government, which has just passed new racist legislation, could not countenance Michael X's "racism" and put him in jail for his remarks.

Boutelle also met Frankie Dymon, from Jamaica, who is heading the organization while Michael X is in jail.

Need for Unity

"One of the problems of the movement in Britain," Boutelle said, "is that some of the activists think in terms of going back to their homelands. Also, their identification with their homelands often leads to a lack of unity among nonwhites. Some organizations are dominated by or cater mainly to people from one area or former British colony only. This has to be over-

come. The vast majority of the mass of nonwhite people in Britain look to Britain as their home, and they want to fight to make a better place."

Boutelle spoke at many college campuses and found "that while a majority of students passively goes along with racism, there is a minority of politically active students opposed to racism. The same is true of the white workers, except maybe there is even more racism among them."

"Last spring the white dock workers, who have been victims of legislation sponsored by such right-wing Conservatives as Enoch Powell, came out in support of him when he made a racist speech against nonwhites."

Boutelle spoke to a meeting of the Trade Union Congress in Edinburgh, Scotland. "They seemed to have some comprehension of the problem however," Boutelle said.

Boutelle met Tariq Ali, a leader of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign and a leading nonwhite spokesman. Ali is a Pakistani and recently joined the International Marxist Group, which has close relations with the Fourth International.

Boutelle said he found blacks in Britain interested in and concerned with the black struggle in the U.S. "They were very interested in what I knew about SNCC, the Black Panther Party and black nationalist groups here; they wanted my opinion on the ghetto insurrections, and what I thought was going to happen this summer. People like Malcolm X, Rap Brown, Stokeley Carmichael and LeRoi Jones are admired."

The Great Society

CRISIS OF OVERPRODUCTION—WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI)—A House subcommittee reported today that spies for the United States were collecting information so fast that their chiefs did not have time to read it. The backlog, the panel said, may have contributed to recent intelligence failures such as capture of the intelligence ship Pueblo off North Korea."

MEDIA PROBLEM—The Association of National Advertisers suggested to its members that they not associate themselves with TV programs that emphasize "excessive or unnecessary violence." Responded one adman: "What do you do about the news programs?"

CLEAR ENOUGH?—Alexander's department store in New York now boasts a genuine blue-blood as manager of its plush men's boutique. Jay Rutherford, whose name is in the *Social Register*, says that what he lacks in knowledge of fashion is compensated for by his familiarity with "the human impulse in communications." He further communicated this lucid bit: "There's a new wave stirring people here. This is one establishment—the department store—young people don't want to blow up. Our customers are curious and very capitalistic." Oh.

NOTHING SACRED?—Radio station WNEW in New York threw a luncheon at the swank Four Seasons so that sponsors of the New York Football Giants could meet the players. They had to be satisfied with meeting some of the team management and seeing films of the players. The team was on strike along with the rest of the National Football League's Players Association.

BETTER THAN THE BURLESQUE—Norell, the fashion designer whose dresses run from \$400 to \$4,000, put on a show for some of his distinguished patrons. One conversation piece was a new hostess-gown

with four deep Vs cut out below the waistline, with one in back providing rear-end cleavage. But the high point of the exhibit came when a bare-bellied model skillfully popped from her navel an ersatz emerald, which was successfully retrieved by Charles Revson, board chairman of Revlon. Apparently quite a card, Mr. Revson pretended to implant it in his own navel. This came as a bit of a surprise to us, since we had never envisioned upper-class people as having them.

IMPARTIAL SURVEY—"Advertising in America: The Consumer View" is the result of a four-year study made at a cost of more than \$130,000. It finds that most Americans think advertising is beneficial to the country. Sponsor? The American Association of Advertising Agencies.

JUST A SLIGHT ONE—"Romney Sees Lag in Fight Against Water Pollution."—Headline in *New York Times*.

A HARD LIVING—Like anything else, even something as exciting as writing for a revolutionary paper can occasionally seem like just plain, everyday work. A good antidote to that feeling is to flip through the regular press and get an idea of what your counterparts in the world of bourgeois journalism are subjected to. Example: In the July 9 *New York Times* a feature writer turned out a bit of tripe that began like this: "WAVERLY, Minn.—At 56, Mrs. Hubert Horatio Humphrey is still a small-town girl who clings to home-town ways despite 20 years in Washington . . . where she has dined with kings and presidents . . . One way she holds on is to return to this rural, 22-acre lake-side retreat . . ."

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK—"One of the most dangerous and insidious weapons of the Vietcong is their announced policy to fight indefinitely."—Dr. Howard Rusk in the *New York Times*.

— Harry Ring

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

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...Czech events

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socialist democracy in Czechoslovakia. The veritable panic in face of the Soviet nonconformist intellectuals . . . can hardly be explained by the extent or strength yet obtained by the movement for soviet democracy in the USSR . . . Such a reaction, however, can be explained perfectly by the Kremlin's fear of a full-scale snow-balling movement . . . in the rest of what only yesterday was still its 'camp.'

And these fears of repercussions against the bureaucracy in the Soviet Union can only have been heightened by the recent revolutionary upsurge in France with its vivid display of the mighty power of the masses in action—in street demonstrations and the factories.

The Kremlin's main concern in this new slander of the Czechoslovak reforms has not escaped the attention of commentators in the bourgeois press. Offering an explanation of the fact that the July 16 note from the five powers took a harder line than subsequent interchanges between Moscow and Prague, *New York Times* correspondent Henry Kamm suggested "the firm letter from Warsaw was intended mainly for internal Soviet use. The Soviet leadership has engaged in a campaign to tighten the ideological reins in all fields."

In responding to the July 16 Warsaw letter, the Dubcek regime also took care to separate itself from the "Two Thousand

Words" manifesto, declaring that the document "urges people to engage in anarchist acts, and to violate the constitutional character of our political reform."

But the Dubcek government insisted that "these negative positions . . . did not threaten the party, the National Front and the socialist state." The central target of Prague's reply was the Novotny group: "The leading role of our party gravely suffered in the past by the distortions of the fifties and the policy of their inconsistent removal by the leadership headed by A. Novotny. He is even more responsible for the deepening social conflicts between the Czechs and Slovaks, between the intelligentsia and workers, between the young generation and the older generations."

It remains for the Czechoslovak people themselves to deal with the pace and depth of socialist reform in the long overdue process of democratizing the Communist Party and government. Students on the streets of Prague last spring, as well as the intellectuals of the "Two Thousand Words" vanguard, have demonstrated that they have no confidence in the Dubcek regime to carry out a complete liquidation of the bureaucracy.

It is up to the peoples of Czechoslovakia and no one else to carry out the needed political revolution against the bureaucracy. The right of self-determination applies in Czechoslovakia just as it does in South Vietnam, and no outside force, the Soviet Union or anyone else, has the right to interfere in this process.



PANTHERS AT NEWTON TRIAL. More than 3,500 demonstrators demand, "Free Huey!" in front of Oakland courthouse July 15, as frame-up murder trial of Black Panther Party minister of defense Huey P. Newton opens. A cop was killed during a police attack on Newton last October. Panthers have been constantly harassed by cops, and 22-year-old Panther leader Bobby Hutton was killed during police attack last April. Panthers are demanding that Newton be tried by a jury of his peers—composed of working-class Afro-Americans.



Alexander Dubcek

Detroit enacts new stop-and-frisk law

By Robert Fink

DETROIT—Mayor Cavanagh signed Detroit's stop-and-frisk law July 9. The new ordinance allows police to detain and search anyone they suspect has committed or "is about to commit" a crime. It fails to define what is considered "suspicious," giving the cops carte blanche on this matter.

As Cavanagh signed the law, he assured everyone that it would be enforced "fairly," saying that "police brutality is a thing of the past."

But, while the Mayor gave his glowing assurances, police activities marched on. A University of Michigan police and crime report just released estimates that 10 percent of cops in three cities tested used excessive force—and this even while the cops *knew* there were sociologist observers on the scene.

In Detroit, charges have been sought against police brutality by Mrs. Lois Smith, who says 16 cops stormed her home, conducted an illegal search, arrested her son, threatened to shoot the family dogs and confiscated a BB gun.

And, at police headquarters, a police trial board has just exonerated one of their own accused of manhandling several members of the Poor People's march gathering here several weeks ago.

(Continued from page 1)

In response to a threatened wildcat strike by black workers, Chrysler fired Brookins. They even tried to charge him with assault and battery on a guard. But the courts threw the case out.

Then, in the first part of May, 1968, a wildcat strike broke out over speed-up; the assembly line was running just too fast. This wildcat strike was led by black and white workers. It lasted for three days. The UAW Local 3 did not support the strike, under the pretext that such action would violate the contract.

After this strike was over, the management of Chrysler fired several black workers and suspended other workers involved in the strike. These workers were identified in pictures the corporation took during the strike.

It was during this strike that several young black workers got together and started publishing DRUM. It was this publication that organized the black workers for the strike action July 12.

DRUM documented and described the racist treatment of black workers at the Chrysler plant, which is better known as a production plantation. DRUM reported several cases of black workers who were fired because the white suburbanite foremen did not like their Afro hair style or the wearing of African symbols around the neck.

Not only did management come under the fire of DRUM, but the UAW local leadership as well. Time after time, white and Uncle Tom committeemen would sell out black workers in disputes between the workers and the corporation. No justice could be gotten from the union grievance procedure.

The day before the strike, DRUM had a couple of rallies in the parking lot across the street from the plant. Before and after the rallies, several brothers thumped out beats on an assortment of congas and other type drums. One of the signs at the rally read: "This is the Real Dodge Rebellion." Hamtramck Assembly is where the Dodge and Dart model cars are assembled.

The rallies were attended by about 300 workers. After the second rally, 200 black workers marched down to UAW Local 3 headquarters. There, they packed into a room where the local executive board was meeting. The executive board decided to

adjourn to a larger room.

The white president of the local had the gall to tell the workers that, after the executive board had heard their grievances, it would send them its conclusions in the mail. In reference to calling a strike, he said the plant was for those who wanted to make an honest living, as though it wasn't being used for Chrysler to accumulate profits. These insults only served to inflame the workers.

Spokesmen for the workers then ran down their grievances, declaring the UAW was irrelevant to the needs of black workers. In the discussion, the workers told how white boys were being hired right off the street to become foremen and skilled tradesmen. Some of these boys didn't even know what a screw driver looks like or what the assembly plant was about. One brother pointed out that management and the union claimed the black workers did not have any mechanical ability to get into the skilled trades, yet, it is black hands that put together every car that comes off the assembly line.

An Uncle Tom executive board member got up and tried to bring the situation under control. He told the workers that the local leadership would discuss their grievances with Chrysler the next day.

A spokesman for the workers told the Tom that while the union was negotiating, the plant would be shut down. Immediately after this statement, the workers got up and walked out.

I was out there the next morning when the strike began at 5 a.m. A couple of brothers stationed themselves in front of the entrance gate with a sign that read: "No Work Today." It was the young black workers who took the lead in the action.

As the crowd of black workers across the street grew larger and larger, it became easier to convince other blacks to stay out. Within an hour, there were over a thousand black workers lined up across the street. It was at this time that several brothers began thumping on the congas and drums.

About a hundred white workers stayed out because they were afraid of the black workers in front of the gate. After the plant management had called out the police, who stationed themselves at the gate, the white workers went on in.

At around 11 a.m., several hundred

workers went over to Chrysler Corp. headquarters to set up a picket line. As it turned out, the local leadership never did discuss the issues with Chrysler. After picketing for two hours, they returned to the plant.

Even though one of the assembly lines was running very slowly that day, the plant was for all practical purposes shut down. The next day, when 500 black workers stayed out, the plant was forced to shut down again. There was no picketing because of a court injunction obtained by Chrysler. The police were stationed outside the plant, armed with tear gas and mace.

In a discussion I had with the editorial staff of DRUM on Monday, July 15, they said the UAW local had put out a leaflet Saturday, denouncing the strike. This was done upon orders from George Merrelli, Region 1 Director of the UAW. One of the staffers explained, "About 30 of us went down today to picket Solidarity House, UAW headquarters. When we met with Merrelli, he said, 'Racism does not exist at Hamtramck Assembly nor in the UAW . . . DRUM is the one creating racism at the plant.'"

Thus, the victim becomes the criminal, and the criminal becomes the victim. The DRUM editors said that they plan now to organize and consolidate their strength in the plant. The editorial staff sees DRUM as the representative organization of black auto workers. The editorial staff pointed out that the UAW membership is 37 percent black, with a leadership structure that is 10 percent black. Most of this talented tenth fall into the category of Toms.

Among white workers at the plant, there is no understanding of the motion among black workers. At the Huber Foundry at Hamtramck Assembly, one staffer explained, the white skilled workers went on strike a week ago when two brothers were upgraded into the skilled trades. For this and other reasons, DRUM sees no possibility of collaboration with white workers.

There are up to 50 auto plants in and around the Detroit black community. DRUM intends to reach out and organize the black workers at these plants. It is this potential that the bureaucrats that run the UAW and the plantation bosses that run the auto plants are most fearful about. This is the significance of the Dodge Rebellion.