Halstead Scores Anti-Cuba Move

NEW YORK — Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers candidate for President, assailed the latest Organization of American States anti-Cuba resolution as a “court decision” rather than a victory to sal­vert the legitimate government of the Cuban people.

“It is an incredible reminder of Hitler’s big lie technique,” Halstead said Sept. 28, “for Washington to talk of the need to act against governments which interfere in the affairs of other countries. Is there any government in the world that can match the U.S. record in doing precisely that?”

Noting that even Latin-American regimes that are creatures of the U.S. had balked at the demand for a blacklisting of ships from countries exercising their right to trade with Cuba, Hal­stead predicted that in the days ahead Washington would have even more difficulty in lining up forces for its anti-Cuba drive.

The U.S. is becoming so hated by the people of Latin America, he said, that even the most servile regimes must seek at least some small public posture of independence from it.

Branding the charge of Cuban subversion the “ultimate in hypocrisy,” Halstead pointed to Washington’s long, unsavory record on this score. He cited the organization of a mercenary army to overthrow the duly elected Arbenz government in Guate­mala, the openly admitted organization of an invasion force against Cuba, continuing landing of CIA terrorist agents in Cuba, the invasion of Santo Domingo, the use of U.S. Special Forces against freedom movements in Latin America and the toppling of a whole series of Latin-American governments whose policies were not sufficiently McCarthyite to suit it.

Insofar as Cuba is concerned, Halstead said, it not only has the right but the revolutionary duty to give every possible aid to those who struggle against tyranny in Latin America. “It is to Cuba’s eternal credit,” he declared, “that it openly and proudly aligns itself with the forces struggling for justice and social pro­gress. Would that we had a government here to do likewise.”

Boutelle Touring in South

DOVER, Delaware — Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers candidate for Vice President, opened a Southern tour speaking with a highly successful visit at Delaware State College, a predominantly black school before which the first black leader ever spoke on campus and his visit made a real impact.

Between now and Oct. 21 when he will be in Washington for the determination of a boycott of a meeting, Boutelle will be speaking at black colleges and elsewhere in the South. Among the places he is already scheduled to visit and Washington, D.C.; Hampton and North Carolina A&T at Greensboro; and Los Angeles State at Los Angeles and Chicago.

The visit here opened with a meeting where the interest was so great that it went on for nearly four hours, with a smaller group continuing the discussion informal­ly after that. The meeting was sponsored by the Student Government Association and chaired by Leroy Tate, chairman of the Student Government.

Although Delaware State is a black college, 40 percent of its 1,600 student body are white. More than 150 black students broke out for the meeting.

Boutelle gave them a very in­teresting discussion of socialism and black nationalism and how the two are related. To show how black power is. There were more than 500 black students in attendance.

The government prepared to fall back on its only base of support: the police and the army.

“Civil Police reinforcements were called out,” Apple writes.

“In Danang, airborne troops with fixed bayonets and tear-gas gre­nades stood by, in Hue field po­licemen wearing camouflaged uni­forms stood to the campus . . .

The students marched down Tu Do Street, Saigon’s main shopping thoroughfare, passed near the Constituent Assembly building and then walked half a mile to the central market before splitting up . . .

While the U.S. daily press em­phasized the election protest, it was plain that the demonstrations were also directed at U.S. inter­vention in Vietnam. Thieu and Ky could never have survived in power long enough to hold last month’s phony elections if they were not backed up with massive amounts of American money and munitions.

United Press International ad­mitted this aspect of the protest when it called the incident the photograph on this page: “March­ers were demonstrating against U.S. policy in Vietnam and the outcome of the recent Vietnamese national election.”

Aside from the charges of fraud

By Les Evans

NEW YORK — The Fifth Aven­ue Vietnam Peace Parade Com­mittee has chartered a fleet of buses and trains to carry New Yorkers to Washington for the massive October 21 demonstration to end the war in Vietnam. Thou­sands of leaflets urging “Support­ our men in Vietnam, Bring them home” and listing the schedule of events in Washington, local de­parture points and prices of trans­portation are being distributed throughout the city.

The bus trip to Washington costs $8.50 per person round trip (Children under 12 — $7 each). The train costs $9.25 and pick up passengers at 19 depar­ture points in all five boroughs, leaving very early Saturday morn­ing, the 21st, and returning that night.

The schedule in Washington — move or shine — calls for an as­sembly at 11 a.m. at the Lincoln Memorial; a march to the Pentagon south parking lot where a rally will begin at 3 p.m. Direct action by those desiring to do so will begin on the steps of the Pen­tagon at 4 p.m.

The Parade Committee has asked people to mail in their or­ders for bus and train tickets be­fore Oct. 17. The address is: 17 East 17th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003. Phone (212) 230-1075.

Following are a sampling of re­cent reports that have come in to the Student Mobilization Com­mittee from other country and abroad.

DETROIT — Detroit Area Mo­bilization Committee: “Ten buses have already been reserved and we have chartered one plane. Round-trip tickets are $15 and

(Continued on Page 3)
When an anonymous Teamsters union official asked the boss whether there would be a settlement for the more than 10,000 drivers employed by the 11-state area committee with 15 midwest truck owners, the steel haulers’ specific problems were in the air.

However, today they are treated like stepchildren.

The executive board will Try possible huge open trailer loadings with steel mill hauling, the freight job. The seemingly easy task is that the carriers are steel and hence far away, and they appear. A shifting of the load or a metacenter problem can result in tragedy — a jack knife trailer crashing into the cab and a dead driver.

To date, Fitzsimmons has been unavailable for comment. Other Teamsters officials have strongly opposed the average member in any of the Big Three auto corporations, who now earns $3.40 an hour, payment of two hours wages per month for union dues means an increase to $6.80. Those earning above the average will pay more (in some categories, nearly double the present $5 monthly dues), and the lowest paid UAW members (those getting $3 an hour or less) will pay only a small dues increase of $1 or so.

The strike assessment is also based on earnings, $3.50 a month for all members in plants where wages average $3 an hour or more and $15 monthly where the average wage is $8 to $10. In plants where wages average less than $2 an hour there will be no increase in dues and no strike assessment.

Immediate reaction in the plants and on the picket lines to these executive board proposals was flat rejection. One of the picket leaders at Ford's River Rouge plant said he thought the union’s top leaders at Solidarity House were meeting to find ways to help the strike effort. Fitzsimmons himself said he was helpless. It was arranged that only in the event of a permanent dues increase, and in any event, constancy of the strike fund, the trip would wait until the strike is won and the steel haulers' specific problems were in the air.

A caucus of UAW skilled tradesmen, attended by both strikers and non-strikers at both Willys Overland plants, decided to revive the old practice of strike arbitration as a means of handling the specific problems of the Big Three auto corporations.

These demands contrast sharply with the dilatory proposals of the UAW national house and promise to be the issues on which the Oct. 8 UAW special convention will be decided.

Ford strikers began collecting their dues money last week, an early bonus benefit today, the end of the second month of the strike.

Fitzsimmons Sept. 7. Payments at the present rate are expected to deplete the class fund by 1963.

The executive board proposals suggest that special assessments are designed to bring in an estimated $5 million more so that the $67 million strike fund will remain at the same level when the strike is ended. The idea being, according to high UAW officials, to keep the union in a strong position to strike Chrysler and GM in that order if necessary, while better terms are reached.

The UAW has issued no statement on demands since outlining resolutions last week, which list the end of the second month of the strike.

Top Entertainers to Perform At Parade Committee Benefit

NEW YORK — An impressive roster of stars of the jazz and folk rock world will perform at a benefit for the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee on Sunday night, Oct. 15. Proceeds will be used to bring people to Washington for the Oct. 21 Mobilization against the Vietnam war.

Enough performers have volunteered to participate in a variety of shows, one at 3 in the afternoon and one at 8 p.m., with each show lasting about two hours, each. "Miller will be held at the Village Theater at Second Avenue and Sixth St.

The following are among those already scheduled to perform: Richie Havens, folk singer; Eric Burdon of the Animals; Charlie Mingus, the famed jazz musician and his group; Paul Butterfield, the leader of the Paul Butterfield Blues Band; Bob Fass, of WBAI’s popular late evening folk show, а his modern jazz group; folk rockers Gas Light, the band that made the hit single "Strawberry Fields"; Tim Rose, a young folk singer; Joe Frasier, formerly of Paul Butterfield, John Sebastian, the folk singer; Arlo Guthrie, John Sebastian, the folk singer; Arlo Guthrie, John Sebastian, and Woody Guthrie, the family folk band; Joan Baez, singer and songwriter; Bob Dylan, singer and songwriter; RUBY DEE. As she appeared in "Purlie Victorious."
N.Y. Black Teachers Press School-Control Demands

By Elizabeth Barnes

During the New York teachers’ walkout last year and the community control of ghetto schools has been interpreted as a "reaction" to "radical black control of the community."

Yet since this demand was first raised, the leadership of the United Federation of Teachers has opposed it, as if one of the key causes of the widening gulf between the black community and its leadership was the demand for community control.

At Intermediate School 201, during the biggest battle yet won by a community school board against the parents, and teachers walked through the picket lines set up by community organizers.

The teachers labeled the demand for a 3-year contract by the black community as a "reaction" and made statements to the press calling for determination to stop this "reactionary tactic of the community."

But the UFT leadership has opposed not only the demand of black parents to control the school but also efforts by the black community to fight for decent conditions of work. These recent policies of the union have been opposed by over 200 teachers. In 1964 a group of them founded the Negro Teachers Association when the UFT refused to give endorsement to the New York Teachers Association. At that time they have changed their name to the Negro Teachers Association.

A group has been in the forefront of the fight for black control of the schools. During the walkout 300 of its members met and voted for a resolution calling for a "black majority board of education" which would take over the school system in ghetto areas. It was recommended that the board be composed of parents, community representatives, and members of the African American Teachers Association.

Before the teachers’ walkout, the African American Teachers Association wrote to Albert Shanker charging that, "Your union has not met with community groups, concerned teachers or other qualified professionals in order to devise constructive plans for the improvement of education within the black community."

In addition, the letter pointed out, the UFT had included in its demands something which the black teachers considered inimical to the interests of the black community. This was the demand for new procedures for throwing so-called "disruptive" children out of classrooms. "The plan proposed by your union for the so-called disruptive child will only provide teachers with power less than their power, and the black teachers pointed out for these reasons the African American Teachers Association announced that members of their organization would teach classes during the walkout. "We can’t work with a man (Shanker) who says we must have policemen in the schools," was the way it was explained by UFT vice-president, Brooklyn coordinator for the African American Teachers.

The black teachers also saw the walkout as a chance to bring black parents into the schools so as to involve them in the educational process.

The implications of black control of the schools could be seen in the new policies that have been adopted by the teachers’ organizations. A new policy for the improvement of education within the black community."

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...S. Vietnam Demonstrations

(Continued from Page 1) leveled at the leaders of the civil movement candidates for president, more and more the right-wing forces are coming to the fore. The election is rapidly losing its vitality to the black community.

This says nothing of the fact that the UFT leaders had as one SNCC person put it, so "flagrantly" and "ostentatiously" disregarded the demands of the black community which has been rising to the challenge. Albert Shanker deepened the sentiment against him when at a giant teachers’ rally during the strike he urged parents to keep their children home from school because "sex pervets," persons with "criminal records" or "communistic" diseases might be among those volunteering to help in the class rooms.

In many cases it was the more militant black power-oriented teachers who decided not to go along with the action. One of the teachers who instructed parents and community leaders that the walk out was Herman Ferguson, one of the "21 Afro-Americans Accused."

Black control of the schools is something which the board of education has and will oppose in every way possible. The city administration is well aware of the implications of black rule of the schools at a time when the city is moving through a deep radicalization.

It is important to note that all the militant teachers who were discovered by the demand for black control of the schools were discovered by the board of education, and not by the Militant. The Militant has already launched the campaign of activities over the past month to force the board of education to the schools, the black majority board of education, and the city to support the black community.

Van Hung, who had been re­

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Monday, October 2, 1967
THE MILITANT
Page Three

Was Civilian the Winner in S. Vietnam Election?

By Robert Shann

Did Trong Dinh Dzu, the civilian candidate who came in second in the recent "elections" in South Vietnam, really win?

This question must be answered, "probably yes," according to information reported by David Wur­fel, and to other sources, including the University of Minnesota who was in Saigon at the time of the election and who reported it was won by Dzu, Wurfel pointed out that those folks were too busy with official tours to do much ac­

ual observing.

Wurfel reports that there was "extensive fraud" on election day involving up to 500,000 votes.

The official returns had the Thieu-Ky ticket coming in first, with 1,936,029 votes, and supposedly got 800,283,357.

The military government who run Saigon has barred all candidates from the election. They didn’t like from the election. Dzu, however, within the limits proscribed by the gangsters, was considered a "peace candidate." Dzu strongly protested the elec­tion reception and charged the military with fraud.

Besides the instances of fraud, Wurfel said, there were "hund­reds of thousands of votes pro­duced by pressure exerted by the government through the military and the civil service."

The young Dzu, who probably won the election in spite of the concealed votes of the soldiers and government workers, has been convicted by the gangster govern­ment of various corrupt practices.

We would be the least to suggest that any of the Saigon politicians couldn’t be found guilty on such charges. Especially a rich lawyer like Dzu. But it is an interesting story how the military gangsters claimed a "major step forward" in Saigon as...
An Afro-American Reporter's Finding

Black Freedom in Cuba

By Susan Harris

According to Charles P. Howard, foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, "the freest persons of African descent I have found anywhere are in Cuba."

Howard, who has traveled extensively during his career as a journalist, has just returned from Cuba and is preparing a series of articles on his findings for the Afro-American. According to Howard, "Castro's revolution was fought for and by the poor, the exploited, the disfranchised, the against, the rich, the exploiters, the imperialists, the racists, and the oppressed."

Fidel

While interviewing Fidel Castro, Howard had a chance to discuss the black liberation struggle in the U.S. The conversation turned to the topic of the "two Americas," and Castro referred to the "hundreds of articles about Stokely Carmichael's trip to Cuba and referred to the "hundreds of articles about Stokely's trip" that had been published in the U.S., "some of which, rules, others more subtle."

Castro said that, "Some say, "Stokely is foolsing Castro," Castro is foolsing Stokely." They make us believe that the color line in the United States is a racial movement. . . . It is logical that the exploiters would rather not see such hate against the colored population, not that it would naturally raise all those who struggle against racism."

Charles P. Howard

Making the laughter of the Vietnamese Solidarity Committee: Elisa Acosta of the Organizing Committee opened the meeting with a rousing tribute to the Watts uprising in Los Angeles two years ago as the beginning of the present social storm in the United States.

The main speaker of the evening was Jaime Crombet, general secretary of the Union de Jovenes Comunistas. He dealt with the interconnection between the struggle of the black people in the United States and the Cuban struggle, particularly in Cuba and Vietnam. He paid special tribute to the uprising in Watts on Aug. 11, 1965.

Common Enemy

"As blood brothers, holding common convictions, a common ideology and now a common enemy, we express our solidarity with the heroic American black people, who are also undertaking to destroy the entire monopolistic state in the United States itself," Crombet declared.

Referring to the fact that the rally was being held in front of the pedestal which supported a giant bronze eagle in the days before the revolution (the aggressive symbol of U.S. capitalism), the speaker added, "In Cuba we support the American blacks."

In back of the rostrum a huge map of Cuba, the USA, and Latin America was displayed. French, Spanish, English, and German communist newspapers, quickie meetings on the job and in the schools, and sound trucks were scattered about.

A crowd estimated at some 50,000 people gathered here, beating drums and singing revolutionary songs, to support the struggle of the black people, until the program was scheduled to begin.

Salute to Rebellions

The participants, mostly workers, marched into the plaza in big contingents, bearing hundreds of banners and placards saluting the rebellions in the ghettos of the USA. Many of these were crudely lettered. The biggest ones, representing union locals, made colorful displays. The slogans included: "Cuba is on the side of the black fighters!"; "Long live the people of the USA!"; "Protect Stokely Carmichael!"; "Cuba is on the side of the black fighters!"

"Cuba is on the side of the black fighters!" was shouted by the Communist Union of Young Comunistas. He dealt with the interconnection between the struggle of the black people in the United States and the Cuban struggle, particularly in Cuba and Vietnam. He paid special tribute to the uprising in Watts on Aug. 11, 1965.

STOKELY CARMEHAIL at OLAS. Black power leader addresses conference of Latin-American revolutionaries held in Cuba in August.

Crombet appealed to "all the revolutionaries in the world, to all the peoples in the world, to help impose respect for the lives of Stokely Carmichael, Rap Brown and other American black leaders who are struggling for the freedom of their people."

Following Crombet's speech, a short documentary film, "Now," was shown. Barbara Dana, the American folk singer, offered a medley about the black struggle. Her comments were translated by Elizabeth Sutherland, a leader of SNCC, now visiting Cuba.

A Cuban singer brought the meeting to an appropriate close with several songs hailing the black struggle in the U.S.

Pro-war March

A Flop in L.A.

A pro-war parade held in Los Angeles on Sept. 23 was a flop. The Los Angeles Times reported that "800 to 1,000 people which estimated were in the parade fell short of the 15,000 parade sponsors had predicted.""}

Last month, an antiwar march was held in Los Angeles of between 10,000 and 20,000. The pro-war march didn't attract many ordinary citizens. The parade included half a dozen bands, Cub Scout, members of the American Legion and 20 VFW posts. The largest contingent was made up of 200 Cubans for Victory (counterrevolutionary emigrants).
**The Black-White Issue**

By Harry Ring

Most reports of the New Politics convention held in Chicago Labor Day weekend have focused on the role of the Black Caucus at the parley. Much has been made of the fact that the convention resolved to leave it a radical political resolution which, among other things, included a condemnation of Zionism, and a statement that the white delegate is vital to give the Black Caucus half the convention votes.

But according to our correspondent for the commercial press have pointed to the fact that there was an example of the "undemocratic" nature of black power. Others charged that the black radicals have "capitulated" to the whites.

On the other hand, some publications of the black power, like the National Guardian, have hailed the actions of the convention as a black-worthy step toward meaningful black-white unity.

What really happened in Chicago?

**Summary**

To determine whether or not any kind of meaningful black-white unity has been made of the fact that the convention had to give the Black Caucus half the convention votes, we have appealed to some of the resolutions adopted by the convention. This began the day after the convention. This began the day after the convention.

At the caucus meetings there was a discussion on the nature of the resolution. The view was expressed that the resolutions would be used by New Politics similar to those resolutions adopted by the 13 points. This was the only debate over the resolution.

The resolution presented the NCNP leaders with a thorny problem indeed. A black walkout would not be expected by the whole organization. The proposal was made to give the Black Caucus half the convention votes out of 23,000 cast, an additional compromise was adopted in the voting procedure. It stated that those who wished to run third tickets in various states would have to come to the convention and agree to run third tickets for the Black Caucus.

At that point, just what could the Black Caucus do with their votes?

**Constitution Split**

The idea of a constitutional split has come to be a rather significant black-white split. The idea of a constitutional split between the black-white split is not new. The idea of a constitutional split between the black-white split is not new. It was first introduced in the New Politics convention. This was the day that the New Politics convention went into official plenary session and functioned counter to it.

The opening rally of the Black Caucus was attended by 130 people. Floyd McKissick of CORE, chairman of SNCC, and a number of other black spokesmen addressed the gathering. The second black-white split occurred in four workshops on various aspects of the black-white split.

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**Black Antitwar GI**

Pct. Ronald Lockman, a 23-year old black GI, was arrested Sept. 15 by Oakland, Calif. army authorities for refusing to board transport planes for training in Antietam. He was a member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, faces a possible five years in prison for refusing to obey an order and an additional year for refusing to report for an ordered troop transport.

At a press conference in San Francisco, Sept. 13 Lockman declared in a prepared statement: "I don't want to go to war. I won't go. I can't go. I will not be a killer." He was a member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, faces a possible five years in prison for refusing to obey an order and an additional year for refusing to report for an ordered troop transport.

A hearing is scheduled for Oct. 3 to determine the charges against Lockman. The sitting will not be retaken. It is being done by attorneys Stanford Faulkner, New York, and Theron Hallman of San Francisco. Faulkner and Hallman intend to represent Lockman in the Antietam decision prohibiting the commission of war crimes. They intend to present the case of the International War Crimes Tribunal initiated by Bertrand Russell.

Lockman was a founding member of the Clubs of America and was active in that organization in Philadelphia. The Clubs of America are a political organization.

The Du Bois Clubs have announced that "On the opening date of the New Politics convention the Du Bois Clubs will call for national co-ordination with other organizations to draw nationwide attention to the New Politics convention."

At the Du Bois Clubs convention Sept. 8 in New York Lockman and two other black antitwar GIs who have the Philadelphia ghetto where I live, would venture not to go 10,000 miles away to be a tool of the oppressor of the Vietnamese people.

He was elected honorary chairman of the Du Bois Clubs.

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Dayton Blacks Blast Wanton Killing by Cop

By Paul Boutelle

The Militant has asked me to write a regular column. In this column I will have the freedom to cover a wide range of topics and to vary the content matter as I see fit.

I consider this to be an honor, because the Militant has a national and international circulation and has received acclaim from sources as distinguished as Malcolm X, who said in his last year that it is one of the few papers published anywhere.

So for some years now I have been given the chance to write, even while I was concentrating mainly on speaking, but this will be a serious attempt to see what talents I have in this arena. As I am not a professional writer, I ask Militant readers to be as tolerant as possible of my efforts, and your criticism is appreciated.

Let me start with a few words about freedom for black people in America, and also overseas.

When I was in Chicago recently, I obtained a copy of Rebellion News, a lively 4-page tabloid published monthly in the Boston area. It is subtitled “Better to Fight on Your Feet Than to Die on Your Knees,” and is published “in the interest of the Roxbury, North Dorchester and South End Community.” The issue I saw was dated August, and the headline, over a story about the Detroit uprising, was “U.S. DECLARES WAR ON BLACK PEOPLE.” It also contains stories about the New York rebellion, the NAACP, an editorial on “The War for Unity,” a column on Black History by editor Bob Eubanks, and others. Price is 10¢ a copy, 5¢ for a one-year run.

The address is Rebellion Associates, 235 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass. 02119. Please send me copies of publications you would like to have published.

Marcus Garvey said, “Lenin and Trotsky were able to overthrow the despotism of Russia, and today I am challenging the colored people of the world if we do not help the colored people of Vietnam by striving to do everything in our power to force the U.S. government to bring the troops home — all of them and now.”

Learning about a better world is not just a pleasant pastime: One who does not know has no idea of how far prepared to create a different future...

Why are black nationalism and socialism — their relation and inter-relation. Can “black control of the black community” (a central plank in my election platform) be achieved without a revolution? The meaning of revolution.

For some years now I have been given the freedom to write about freedom fighters, mainly in America, but also overseas.

* * *

I wrote this column just before leaving Harlem for a 4- or 5-week speaking tour of the South. I will try to continue the column while I am on tour, but I can’t be sure in advance that I’ll be able to do it every week. I will send what I can, but regular weekly publication may not really begin until the end of the October. By then, I hope, we will have a permanent title for the column. Suggestions for a title will also be appreciated.

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Letters From Our Readers

Monday, October 2, 1967

The Militant

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[This column is an open forum for our readers to air their opinions and general interest to our readers. Please note that opinions expressed are just that, opinions. Where necessary they will be abbreviated. Writers who wish to be used, must be willing to withhold unless authorization is given for use.]

Commends Midwest Stand for New Reader

I have read the issues of The Militant that deal with the Arab-Israeli conflict. Most of the articles and the reporting were excellent. It is a shame that the voice of the majority of the people in the Middle East is not heard, thus expanding the hopes and chances for humanity to tend to not know. Please rush as you would send me the introduction to World Hunger Problems.

Harry Ring

Staff Writer

THE WAR IN VIETNAM - A Symposium.

October 2, 8:30 p.m. 1702 East 4th St. Ausp. Forum.

San Francisco

Ed DiTullio, translator and teacher on Chinese revolution; Ed Dullin, translator and teacher on Chinese revolution. Phone: 462-8188.

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Phone: 462-8188

It was Reported in the Press

Worms Fall Out — Some Cohen exiles in Florida say they are organizing a flotilla of boats to go to the Soviet Union to visit political prisoners. Other exile groups demand that Moscow release Thomas Dubin and others. A New York Post editorial said that no one disputes the will of the people and others "... An interesting split, in any case.

Antwar Boycott

Brooklyn, N.Y.

It seems to me that the various anti-war groups with P.L.P. as much as the CP did could possibly support them. But using this logic, PL could not accept the support of most radical groups, let alone liberals.

It is irrelevant that these organizations, despite their difference of interest, might have a sincere interest in defending PL's civil liberties on the basis of self-interest? Does PL prefer to form a united defense — with itself alone? Does PL represent the civil liberties of only those groups it agrees with?

That is sectarianism worse than the CP — which right after Epstein's arrest, had attacked PL's actions in Harlem without clearly stating, and explaining, their defense of PL's innocence of the government charge.

Perhaps the PL editor felt his argument was too one-sided, that there was no such movement, he misquoted an Aug. 3 (1964) Worker editorial which had said that PL at its December 1963 convention had declared that PL, did "advocate violence and terror against the police and others." The PL editor, in quoting, changed it to read "advocate the use of violence against the police." I think this speech should give them a new insight.

Antwar Boycott

Brooklyn, N.Y.

It seems to me that the various groups who have blasted the boat on one important method of protest, and that we should attempt to implement this, as soon as possible.

BOYCOTT (a worldwide boycott of certain specific items, such as autos, cameras, refrigerators, etc.)

- would seriously affect their profits if, say a million persons stopped buying them.

- would not be able to join hands on this issue. Thus the balance of payments for our dollar would be affected, companies would be forced to pay more taxes, employ­ ment would be curtailed, and these cuts would leave no peace to get back on their jobs.

Thus the boycott would be affected.

Are these militants or plotters that can re­ call the effect of the boycott of Japanese goods in the period when they were elivered to China, so that almost no store sold Japanese pro­ ducts, and it was very harmful to its economy.

In the world, it can give per­ sons opportunity to partici­ pate in a concrete action, that could be uniting forces with­ in country, and can be specifie by advising "why shouldn't we com­ ply. In various countries we can expect that even the business com­ mittees of industry will be stirred.

Within the USA, it can be im­ portant if, say a million persons decided to buy (items made in Arab countries), to refuse to sign checks for shoes from Italy, radio from England and Germany, and so forth, and this could also be very useful in the same way, to affect the economy, and our free democracy only gets upset when their profits are affected. Thus, I believe in addition to all other defen­ sions, it is quite possible to be much more effective by these economic actions.

The Socialist International, the Communist parties of many countries, the Communist parties, the leaders of liberation movements in plus various peace groups, plus the manufacturers within these various contrivances would thus be able to join hands on this issue.

Thus the boycott of the weapons would be affected, companies would be forced to pay more taxes, employ­ ment would be curtailed, and these cuts would leave no peace to get back on their jobs.

Thus the boycott would be affected.

Are these militants or plotters that can re­ call the effect of the boycott of Japanese goods in the period when they were delivered to China, so that almost no store sold Japanese pro­ ducts, and it was very harmful to its economy.

It would be the height of chaos­ vinit radical for radicals in an imperialist country to refuse to support the movement of an op­ pressed people for independence and self-determination (same article).

The meaning of Arab rejection of any non-Arab and the blocking of Araba constitute a movement for independents and self-determination? Incredible lo­ gic.

"Lenin had only contempt for those 'socialists' who were able to justify the suppression of colonial revolts on the grounds of the re­ actionary leadership of the rebel­ lion" (same article). According to this reference Israel suppressed a "colonial revolt." Lenin also probably had only contempt for those "socialists" who lie about history.

"The present bourgeois leaders (Arab) are not likely to accom­ plish these tasks." This referred to the likelihood of socialist revolu­ tion in the Arab countries (in the great "green antelope"). Not likely indeed! "Kerensky is not likely to lead us to socialism." Imagine Lenin or Trotsky saying anything like that in all seriousness! I think it's high time for the theoreticians of The Militant to stop making out.

S.D.

Thought for the Week

"Incredible as it may seem, the election year 1968 may feature growing eruptions of violence, rising consumer prices, constructed credit availability and high credit costs — in other words, a new wave of consumer dissatisfaction."

— Albert Reemers of the National Industrial Conference Board.

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The Militant

N.Y. Meeting Salutes Late Isaac Deutscher

By Alex Harte

NEW YORK — A large special meeting for Isaac Deutscher, the world-famed Marxist historian, was held here Sept. 22 under the auspices of the Militant Labor Forum. Deutscher died in Rome on Aug. 19, at the age of 60. The well-attended meeting heard Arthur Redler, a long-time friend of Deutscher; Doug Jesseus, editor of the Young Socialist; Prof. Melvin Leiman of the Department of Economics at Harvard College; Harry Braverman, director of the Workers History Project and Prof. Louis Menasse of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn commemorate Deutscher’s life and work.

George Novack, who collaborated with Deutscher in editing an anthology of Trotsky’s writings, The Age of Stalin, was chairman of the meeting.

Arthur Redler first met Deutscher 40 years ago at a socialist meeting in Warsaw, and became his lifelong friend. He described Deutscher’s early break with his orthodox Jewish background and his conversion to Marxism, “so to which he remained faithful for the rest of his life.”

Deutscher’s orthodox Marxism was a theme emphasized by all the speakers. Prof. Menasse discussed Deutscher as a historian, saluting his work “as a model of socialist scholarship.” Not only was he a Marxist writer and accurate historian, Prof. Menasse said, but Deutscher also added advantage which Marxism gave him in seeing the overview of history. Deutscher, as a historian, was also a committed socialist in action. In addition to his work against capitalist circles and the Soviet Union from both the bourgeois and socialist camps and the distortions and falsifications of his work.

Arthur Redler described the development of the young Polish Communist into a leader during the period of the rise of Stalinism and the reaction against it. Deutscher, as a disciplined party member and a powerful writer, played a major role in the creation of Trotsky’s book Literature and Revolution. But when some of his friends died, or were arrested, Redler said, he had accepted a rude oversimplification of Marxism.

Deutscher first met Trotsky in 1926. The two immediately started to read Trotsky’s writings and became an adherent of Trotsky.

At the time of the rise of fascism in Europe, Deutscher wrote an article calling for a united front among the Comintern and Com- munist parties to fight Hitler. For this heresy, he was expelled. Redler then detailed the major events in Deutscher’s life as a journalist and intellectual historian.

Harry Braverman observed that the fact Deutscher was “one of the fortunate handful who followed Trotsky” enabled him to carry on the tradition of classical Marxism.

Last spring Deutscher was in- vited to the Harvard College cam­ pus in Binghamton, N.Y., where he gave a lecture series on Soviet society. Prof. Melvin Leiman de­ scribed the profound impact Deut­ scher had on the students he came in contact with, and the contro­ versy his presence caused in the upstate town.

Leiman said that Deutscher would argue with the more rad­ ical students over some of the minor conceptions of the “new left,” especially on the role of the work­ ing class. He would explain and insist on the Marxist view that the working class will be the pri­ mary agent of social change, and that they must take the lead in looking to the working class and bring socialist ideas to it.

Deutscher’s impact on radi­ cal youth emerged as the other major theme of the meet­ ing. “Although he preferred to walk by himself for three de­ cades,” George Novack observed, “Isaac Deutscher will continue to influence the shape of events to come in the revolutionary move­ ment through the written word.”

Doug Jesseus contrasted Deut­ scher’s Marxist approach with what passes for history in our schools, and said that his work will help to correct that situation. He pointed out that Deutscher served and will continue to serve to introduce young people to the real Trotsky and to Trotsky’s ideas.

Deutscher’s impact on his works, he influenced the younger generation in this country directly through his speeches at meetings and the antwar movement, where he championed Marxism and so­ cialism.

During the meeting, a short film about Deutscher, taken by the Independent Socialist Club and the Bay Area Review, was shown.

The memorial meeting sent the following message to Deutscher’s political family: “To the memory of our friend and comrade Isaac Deutscher.

Many friends and admirers who have met tonight in New York to commemorate Isaac Deut­ scher’s life and work with which we con­ vey our comradesly sympathy to you. We feel as you must, that the sudden death of this Marxist scholar is a great misfortune and the com­ pleting projects of great value. Despite this irreparable loss, his written work remains as a pre­ cious source of information, en­ lightenment, and inspiration for many others like ourselves who wish to learn the truth about the crucial conflicts and the way to human liberation in our time.”

The Reregistration Committees did not offer any proposals beyond conducting the reregistration drive. The question of program and candidates, they assert, can be taken up later.

The third major contingent at the conference were the leading public spokesmen for the California Com­ munist Party. Among them were Dorothy Healey, Ben Dobbs, Mer­ rick Llana and Betulla Apshiner. Their general approach was to keep the question of the “antiwar drive” said they are interested in an al­ ternative to the Vietnam war and that a third party movement must be able to create a base in the black community.

Close With Demos

The CP leaders are particularly concerned that close, friendly rela­ tions he maintained with the lib­ eral Democrats Democratic Coun­ cil of the Democratic Party. This is in sharp counterpoint to peo­ ple like Weinberg and Avalon, who insist that the CPs must be regarded as “black bloc” groups, those who would build an inde­ pendent political movement.

In response to the Black Caucus resolution that it be given 50 percent of the vote to blacks as a bloc, Jack Weinberg and Mike Hannon of the Los Angeles CPs asked the Reregistration Committee to amend an amendment that instead of the whites voting separately while the blacks voted as a bloc, Jack Weinberg and Mike Hannon proposed an amendment that instead of the whites voting separately while the blacks voted as a bloc, thus as­ sured them mechanical control, that both whites and blacks vote as 50-50 blocs so that only those decisions would be made that were agreed on by both.

An extremely heated de­bate, with the CP spokesmen and others in sharp opposition, the Weinberg-Hannon proposal car­ ried 70 to 48. The conference then divided into three caucuses: the Black Caucus; a Majority Caucus, composed largely of the Bay Area CP and the Reregistration Committee; and a Minority Cau­ dus, composed largely of the CPers and such New Politics figures as Simon Casady, who explained to the gathering that he still par­ ticipated in the meetings of the Executive Council of the CD and as a for­ mer chairman.

The next day a Minority Caucus proposal to revoke the Weinberg­ Hannon amendment was defeated and the Black Caucus announced it was walking out. During the week’s talks, there were essentially three con­ flicting caucus proposals of the caucuses meeting separately.

The majority caucus voted to continue reregistering people for a Peace and Freedom Party even though they have only 4,000 sig­ natures after several months of work. After 11 declarations, Bob Avakian, of Northern California, Al Moreno of Southern California, and Jack Weinberg, at Large, were elected as a steering com­ mittee to continue the effort.

Double Reregistration

At the Minority Caucus, Dorothy Healey proposed that another con­ ference be held at the end of the year following the forthcoming referendum on reregistration. She ex­ pressed doubt as to the wisdom of the reregistration drive.

The Minority Caucus, which fought so vigorously to give 50 percent of the vote to blacks at this conference, voted to pass at the state convention that blacks and Mexican­ Americans constituted a separate category of the convention steering committee. The contradiction was not ex­ plained.

The failure of the conference continues the crisis of the CP. Some still look to the liberal Dem­ ocrats. The third-party people are quite disillusioned. A number at the conference expressed interest in the Socialist Workers campaign for Hailestad and Boutelle.