A Previously Unpublished
Interview with Malcolm X

By Dick Roberts

A J. Muste Dies at 82; Loss to Antiracist Forces

By Harry King

NEW YORK — The death of A. J. Muste is a significant loss for the movement against the Vietnam war. The widely loved and respected pacifist leader died of heart failure here Saturday, Feb. 11. He was 82. During the afternoon he suffered chest pains and was taken to the hospital. At 6:30 p.m. he lost consciousness. He died three hours later.

A combination of circumstances and special personal qualities had placed him in a unique position in the antiracist movement. A committed pacifist, he represented the most radical wing of the pacifist movement. More than 50 years of activity in the labor and radical movement had convinced him of the need to build a united opposition to the war and to build it on the basis of non-exclusion. That is, he stood by the principle that no one should be excluded from the movement because of their political or other views.

His commitment to pacifist views was serious and principled and he enjoyed the respect and confidence of others who might embarrassingly disagree with his philosophy.

At the same time he was an unusually attractive personality. He possessed great wisdom in personal relations and his warmth, tolerance and delightful sense of humor won him untold deep friendships. All knew him simply and affectionately as "A.J."

He was respected by virtually all sections of the radical and antiracist movements.

It was for these reasons that he was able to help bring together for common cause many groups that long had been divided and might have otherwise remained so.

Apple continued, "Correspondents in the provinces north and northwest of Saigon said, however, that the highways were even more crowded than usual with U.S. and South Vietnamese troops. Vietnamese officials at the American First Infantry Division confirmed that they were moving extraordinary numbers of ordnance, including fuel and ammunition to forward positions."

And why? "A source close to General Westmoreland, a U.S. military official, said that he hoped to be able to mount maximum operations against the enemy early this month, an official said. In this week, we are looking to get the White House," the source said, "we will put everything we've got into the field. We plan to start a whole series of major operations as soon as possible."

Against this background, it is easier to understand what Washington really hoped to gain from the four-day truce period and the extensive diplomatic maneuvering in the weeks preceding it. While preparing to intensify the military pressure on North Vietnam, the United States was also looking to the possibility of a sign that the Vietnamese might be meeting their concessions on the right of self-determination in the spirit of the imperialists.

After the signing and after the truce, Washington did not alter in the least its fundamental objectives in Vietnam. These were, and remain: U.S. domination over Vietnamese affairs; stabilization of a national economy in south Vietnam organized on a capitalist basis and to be subject to imperialist exploitation; maintenance of a gov-

(Continued on Page 3)

The Militant

Vol. 31 - No. 8

Monday, February 20, 1967

Johnson Accelerates Vietnam Aggression

In the November elections, a referendum on the war in Vietnam was held in Dearborn, Mich. The referendum called for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. A majority of 80% voted for withdrawal.

Mayor Orville Hubbard supported the referendum. The Detroit Ad Hoc Committee for the April 15 Mobilization has released the following letter from soldiers in Vietnam to Mayor Hubbard.

Tuy Hoa, South Vietnam

Monday, Nov. 21, 1966

Dear Mr. Hubbard:

Read the article that appeared in The Detroit News Nov. 9, 1966.

Myself and my entire squad (3rd squad A1/12) agree with you and would like to thank you for your concern over the matter.

After being out in the field for over a month, and then reading the article about the vote, you can imagine how mad we were!

As the letter to the infantry, we are the ones who go out and risk our lives. We don't sit back in a base camp nor are we stationed 15 or 20 miles off at sea. In short, we are the ones who bump hills with 40-pound packs on our backs and then eat C-rations, pull guard all night, get up the next morning and move on again. This of course is not that bad. Getting shot at does not appeal to me at least either.

But, the economic war goes on and on. We fight in a jungle so thick you can't even see the whole trees, and sometimes vote to keep us here.

All in favor of you, and the 14,124 citizens of Dearborn who voted for you, thank you.


Of course the rest of the platoon feel as we do, but I am just a representative of my squad writing our thanks to you for your effort.

(Signed) Sincerely, Pfc. George J. Bojarski (US 55864671).
A. J. Muste
Jan. 8, 1885 - Feb. 11, 1967

A. J. Muste Dies at 82;
Loss to Antiwar Forces

By Harry Ring
The Militant

Violent Class War

Monday, February 20, 1967

Honeywell Strike Endd By Narrow Vote Margin

By Joseph Johnson

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13 - Ten thousand, five hundred members of Teamsters Local 1145 went back to work this morning in Minneapolis, ending their 11-day strike against Honeywell, Inc. Honeywell, the largest employer in Minneapolis, had given in on the important strike demand for the right of workers to move from plant to plant but gave nothing else. (Workers were afraid they would lose their union card if they crossed one plant to another if their jobs were automated.)

The members, in rebellious anti-leadership protest meetings had rejected an offer of a one-year contract, more money and an across-the-board pay increase rather than the percentage pay plan, which provides more for skilled workers, offered in the contract, as well as the right to move from plant to plant.

At a stormy meeting, Sat., Feb. 11, the strikers voted 2,579 to 3,058, by a slim majority of 280, to accept the company’s new contract offer. Over 3,000 union members had left before the voting because of an hour-and-a-half walkout for the union bureaucrats, many thinking there would be no voting at all.

Official Line

The officials of the company waited for so long all told them how good the company offer was. They included Harold Gibbons, a Teamster vice president, who flew in from Saint Louis to sell the men, and Jack Jorgensen, president of Teamsters Joint Council 32 in Minneapolis.

Gibbons said a long strikewould bring losses in wages which the company said it was no longer willing to pay. The company said the strike was a “boycott” and turned down demands for a new contract.

Rank-and-file leaders, however, said they did not oppose the Honeywell offer.

“The only thing [the company] came back with was re- sert of the plant movement problem,” Shore said. He felt that was necessary to get more.

An interesting sidelight was how quickly the union bureaucrats were able to find a meeting place when they wanted one. Originally the strike vote was by mail over the protest of the union members. They were opposed to the mail ballot because it made it impossi ble for them to voice their objections against the company’s allegations of union malpractices.

Bureaucrats said the mail ballot was necessary because it was impractical to hold a ball big enough to hold the local’s membership.

Rejected Exonere

This was laughed at by the workers who pointed out that there were plenty of halls and that they had by now fought one. However, it was not the men, that when the state and fed eral conditers wanted the union to meet in order to get a back- lwork vote, a hall was found immediately.

These mills have gained a major concession from the company; the right to move from plant to plant; but, considering the big war profits Honeywell is making, this one concession was small compared to what the strikers have won with militant leadership.

HAROLD GIBBONS, Teamster vice president was brought into Minneapolis to help ram con tract down workers’ throats.

rank-and-file leaders, said that he still opposed the Honeywell offer.

John Hulett To Speak at YSA Parley

NEW YORK — John Hulett, chairman of the Citizens’ Army Freedom Party (Black Panther Party) in Alabama, will speak at a rally in Boston City Hall on March 3. The meeting will be part of an “East Coast Social Change” being organized by the Young Socialist Alliance, and will be held on the Columbus campus. The conference, with its public lectures and discussions among young people, is expected to lead to radical: black power, independence from abroad and the war and the struggle for social change.

The Alabama Freedom Party leader will open the conference with a discussion of the movement for black political power in Lowndes County. Hulet’s talk will be followed by one by Joel Faxon, 3, in 501 Schencter Hall, Co lumbia University, at 116th and 116th St.

On Saturday, the conference will be held in the Hurston The nier (Butler Library) at Colum bia University. The programs will include three talks: “Vietnam and the Black Freedom Struggle” by John Faxon; “Business and Imperialism, by Dick Roberts; “A Revolution in Black America” by Beth Barnes; and “Whitch Road to Real Power?” by Barry Sheppard.

Radical Groups

The third talk will evaluate the role of the “radical” groups, such as the Com munist Party, DuBois Clubs, Pro lema, and the Young Socialist Alliance. The con cepts and problems involved in organizing within the power system will also be discussed.

The rally Saturday night and on Sunday, the conference will move to the Hough way, at 18th St., at 11:00 a.m. to hear a talk by Low Jones, national chairman of the YSA, Jones will discuss “Radical Youth and the Utilitarianism of the Center.”

The YSA has released the following addressing and telephone numbers for national leaders about the conference: Boston: Room 164, 350 Boylston Ave., Bldg. 300, MIT, Nat l Office No. 237-2999, Harvard Rad ca. 66-6821.


Baltimore, Las Evenick, P.O. Box 534, 325 Brumberk, 1116 25th St., N.W., 20007.

New York, 673 Broadway, 926- 6051; Queens College, Dave Fran kel, 204-952-9824; 204-952-9824.

The YSA has begun the tour of the country to build the conference. The last YSA was held in Washington. 30 meetings, and to 350 people at a Texas Teach in in Cambridge, Mass., sponsored by the Anti-war Student Alliance, was held in the East in the War in Vietnam, on the YSA’s 40th birthday, March 29.

Charles Bolduc, a member of the national committee of the YSA, has begun the first leg of a 5,000-mile tour of the East, South, Southwest and Midwest.

If you enjoy reading The Militant and are interested in what the young socialist movement is thinking and doing, you can help build it by subscription to America’s leading young social ism magazine

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If you are off visiting a UAW local discussing its dispute about the AFL-CIO policy, like the earlier letter writer, you will be emphasizing no real differences between Reuther and Meany over basic program. Both are interested in winning new jurisdiction, but Reuther will accept government restrictions on the right to strike, oppose the black power movement and keep labor in line. To the extent that Meany is simply more frank about it than Reuther, who has demagne tized the chauvinism of the old AFL-CIO bureaucracy revolt against the whole AFL-CIO bureaucracy. (See Jan. 16 Militant.)

Tactically, the Feb. 1 letter speaks of the need to talk down the dispute against the Executive Council, in which he says Meany refuses to “share demo cratic leadership responsibility.” Reuther even hints at a split in the Executive Council itself, which would put up top in the AFL-CIO. They have a good reason to want to partic ipate in AFL-CIO bodies and post on a “selective basis” the labor movement, and the party and city levels.

The letter did not resign from their posts in the Industrial Department of the AFL CIO, which Reuther heads. The IUD, composed mainly of former CIO officials, now the AFL in 1956, relates itself administratively to the AFL CIO and is a rank and file unionists, close to half the total AFL-CIO membership.

The rank and file in the IUD, while resigned from the AFL CIO executive committee, has created what amounts, in effect, to a dual leadership situation within the AFL-CIO.

What Meany, as AFL-CIO presi dent, will do, try to do it remains to be seen. So far he has said nothing but will probably try to take a stand at an Executive Committee meeting in February. Further indications of pending developments in the Reuther-Meany dispute can be expected at a UAW convention scheduled for April 20-22 in Det rroit.

A week-long strike has worn out both sides. The Bunnies, the company, is down to a substantial cut in hours with no reduction in take-home pay.

The cut in hours — provided under a contract for 3,400 members of the National Maritime Union — takes the core form of getting a fourth com plete crew for each vessel.

Previously, the company operated with three assigned crews, and the men got one day off for every two days worked. With a fourth crew, each man will get one day a week.

In terms of a five-day work week, this means the men will work 33 hours a week.

Under the new contract the size of the crew can be cut for au tomated tugboats; for example, crewers can be eliminated on such craft as the 2700 where the men involved would be protected through assignment of a fourth crew would provide up to 800 new jobs on tugboats in the port. Re- duction of 14-hour, 12-hour, 8-hour and 6-hour work — with no cut in pay — will also be accomplished through automation, as “a major break through in the long-standing battle for the entire labor move- ment.”

Ratification of a new one-year contract for 500 members of the Machinists union has ended a 52-day strike at Mohawk Airlines. It began in a dispute over pension improvements, with other parts of the union contract remaining in effect. When the pension issue was resolved the company refused to recall 125 striking mechanics, claiming it had been rendered unprofitable.

The long awaited walkout at Mohawk finally agreed to return all 500 strikers to the payroll. A new contract includes provisions that mechanics may be deemed “surplus” and eliminated under bumping procedures, i.e., a worker with longer seniority, would be bumped over a worker with shorter seniority.

Newspapers and TV have bur- heaved accounts of the "Bunnies" problem, which has been going on for months with unions and picket lines. A key fact is overburned or unloaded, workers are being cynically exploited for private profit.

The Bunnies are waitresses, serving food and drink, who are generally "glamorized" to, so they say, "push the house" to customers willing to pay robber prices for the food served. They wear high-heeled shoes, which add to the tiredness felt by all workers in the trade. Their scanty attire leaves much of the body exposed to the heat from hot plates and liquids, and the cramped, air-conditioned place chills for them.

The exotic gait they must wear adds to the tiredness and causes knees, especially drunks, to make their knees. "Bunnies" are expected to work off such pains and are required to do so without offending the boisterous customer. Failure on either count brings a "denial," as a pre- text to dock their pay, and their "tips" leads to discharge.

To earn a living, "Bunnies" must jeopardize their human di- nity, and there is nothing hiliarious abut it. They deserve sup- port in their demand for a union of their own choice to fight for better pay and more humane working conditions.
...Vietnam Bombing

(Continued from Page 1)

...ever, Washington took a harder line.

In the same press conference, Feb. 8, where he called the world's attention to the Viet Cong's threat to establish a "totalitarian communist conspiracy," Rusk also made it clear Hanoi was a "logical" target of the bombing, since it was of "little weight to consider that there would be any loss to us.

From Pnompenh, Cambodia, the Times quoted another article, attacking the second article, presenting according to the Times, "How Hanoi and the Vietcong view a future Vietnam that might emerge out of any deteriorating situation in the country." The second article suggested fundamental conditions for a "sane" solution to the Vietnamese problem.

First of all, all four-points, the Times implied, were "a part of a reasonable condition for negotiations," and no less was with the U.S. "...to talk to people in Hanoi..."

Coincidentally with the Buchtchet second article, the Kremlin press

...The Times" (Continued from Page 1)

...acters were schools of military staff, and their purpose was to train Vietnamese military personnel, the Times reported.

In the 1st article, Wilson and Kogryn emphasized the need to release a statement that, at least as far as Vietnam was concerned, "...the United States should take advantage of it."

Feb. 9, 1967

"The ending of American raids on North Vietnam would give the signal for the redemption of the principles and the scope of military operations and, finally, their complete cessation."

Feb. 13, Wilson and Kogryn concluded the talks by releasing a statement that, at least as far as Vietnamese "...as it is now, the United States should endorse by U.S. Congressmen's actions, the statement to praise the efforts."

Without uttering a word of blame or censure against Washington, the statement re-reads: "...the war in Vietnam continues with the loss of millions of lives."

According to information from Tass, Kogryn stated that these events were a danger to the people of the world and the stability of the region and the United States should take advantage of the earliest possible end of the Vietnam war.

Within hours of this final declaration, Johnson gave his an- other statement, "...the road should not be too long.

And what is the road that Will Johnson would follow? There is an example: Korea. Four years after that "peace," South Korea has been a U.S. military oce- nery. We see that military occupation of their land remains prime concern.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. — Newly elected to a thousand people attended a rally here last night at which A. J. Muste had been scheduled to give a principal speach. The meeting pub- licly revealed its opposition to the Spring Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam. Speakers paid personal tribute to A. J. Muste, and gave his name to the Mobilization. The group had been organized by the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee to hear speakers and hear reports by Muste and Grace Mora Newman on their visits to north Vietnam.

Bevel told the meeting that the direction the country is going in, and his consistency, Muste, he said, was "...and the fact that there is no fear, and that together, and so he devoted his life to removing the bomb in Vietnam." He went on to say, "...we act to ourselves to our task with the same total purpose that the United States should take advantage of it."

The Times (Continued from Page 1)

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New Threat to Independence of Unions

By Farrel Dobbs

Current thinking in Washington is that the Taft-Hartley Act, according to the Landrum-Griffin Act has been supplemented by the McClellan Committee's report and the New York Times editorial which says "let's get the facts. "The federal govern- ment, which passed a law that takes away the right to strike, has stepped into the area of "democracy in unions," he wrote on Jan. 5. The question now is how much democracy in unions.

His estimate of contemptuous changes in KLG not only sug- gests that the present government action against labor, it calls to mind the Social Workers' Party's analysis of the law when it was passed in 1939. When capitalist Washington was concerned about the "safety" of its own interests, the New York Times said, "the union file and the strike file can rely on the government to uphold their rights. It's a trick."

The government's immediate aim is to score the union bureaucracy. The second, to turn to the "safety" issue to conserve its own interests. The only problem is to strip the unions of their "safety" and make these instruments for policing the working class.

The Landrum-Griffin Law was preceded by an investigation of the Taft-Hartley Act, which was an attempt to strip the unions of their "safety" and make these instruments for policing the working class. The same argument is being used today.

While the government is attempting to strip the unions of their "safety" and make these instruments for policing the working class, it is falsely credited as the main organizer of industrial unions in both the Northern and Southern states:

The Wagner Act disapproved some "unfair practices" by em- phasizing that workers who sign individual "yellow dog" contracts or at least company union agreements must have the right to fire workers for union activ- ity. The Landrum-Griffin Act goes further than more than recognition of labor's right to organize and bargain collec- tively.

In the actual class struggle, the Wagner Act were brushed aside as agents of reaction and of all workers to sign individual "yellow dog" contracts or contracts to join company unions.

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The Rising Revolt
In the Black Ghettos
by Robert Vernon and George Novack

Watts and Harlem

The Militant
March 20, 1967

Page Five

Miltian Publishers
5 East Third St.
New York, N. Y. 10003

In Paris, nor would they permit me to telephone to the American Embassy.

I asked the allowance of telephone time, and they wouldn’t even do that, so I thought, well, all right, it was the Embassy that had asked them not to let me in. They kept asking me to see the American Embassy in order to put me back to Paris.

And I might point out, I didn’t just come out of nowhere. So, as I told the security forces there, if I had gone to South Africa or someplace where racism is practiced openly, I might have been surprised, but to see a French government that is supposedly liberal, treating me in a worse way than I (no offense on my part) treat a Negro in South Africa, and taking into consideration the fact that there be, a cold-blooded murderer and rapist towards the people that have come to admit to come to France. He was entertained by the French government and the type of government that has been permitted to come to France.

French Government

And I frankly believe that if I had not been treated like the type of government to continue to refuse me to go to Paris and disarm them and embarrass them all over the world. So you can see that there is more to it than there is, there is one penny, an English penny, and no place in this country to take it. I don’t give this to DeGuille, because from my point of view, his is a whole lot less than one penny.

Tell me, do you feel that the United States government deliberately discriminated against you? That’s right? What do you feel about that? But it’s quite clear from the way that I really understand... when I asked someone today to call the American Embassy in Paris, the American Embassy put out a statement that there is not one Negro, not even a diplomat but one Negro can do something about that. They go on to talk about the troops in South Vietnam and they can do whatever they want to do. But the troops that are in the same time they can’t do some- thing about the Negro in France.

Whether or not the Embassy — they had a hand in giving direct orders to the French government, I don’t know.

I see, brother, what do you think will be the reaction in the non-white world, mainly the Af- Romero continent, of the French government?

Mayor Malcolm X — already as you know, I had been in London the night before addressing the first congress of the Council of African Organisations, and when I came back to London, there were representatives of about six million African organisations waiting for me at the air- port. I was there and had just come with full play, and they were getting ready to denounce me. What I once said, is certain. I have already been told that a press conference will take place throughout the European continent and the United States, especially this regard to this very criminal and unsound action on the part of the French government.

Well, did they give you any explanation?

Q: Well, the French newspapers have been very much making it clear that the French government didn’t know, didn’t have the clue which you gave here in November was too “violent.” It’s quite iron-}

Malcolm X

tion, a working community with our brothers of the African continent. Although the theme of my talk was the importance of unity between the black people in the western hemisphere and those of the African continent, it was going to be in the framework which I find is no different from what they have there in Europe — what they call the European Com- mon Market.

Afro-American Unity

The European Common Market looks out for the common interests of Europeans and the European economy. I feel it necessary for those of us who were taken from the African continent and who daily are suffering exploitation and oppression in the Western hemi- sphere to reach out our hands and unite ourselves with our brothers and sisters again, wherever we are and then work in unity and har-mony for positive program of mutual benefit.

Q: Unity — so that was the theme of your talk tonight, right? I would like to know what else you would like to bring out to the African and Afro-American communities in Paris?

Malcolm: My entire talk would have been based on the importance of unity. The theme of my talk tonight was that I would like to bring unity to the African and Afro-American communities.

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The following is the second and last part of "The Main Trend," which Antonio Farién obtained with the help of Conrado Sierôs in January on "the cultural revolution" in Taiwan. The first installment was page 4 of the February 20, 1967, issue of The Militant.

Shu Tung was one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party and a leader in the Boxer Rebellion. He was later executed by the Chinese government, which had anticipated what happened. For this reason, the repression and their approval of Trotsky's analysis, they were expelled from the Chinese Communist movement.

A little later the two leaders joined in founding the Chinese Trotskyist movement.

After the war, they were arrested by Chiang Kai-shek's political police and imprisoned for many years, and then by Mao's Trotskyists were sentenced to death for treachery.

Upon the victory of the revolution, they met in Moscow to discuss their views on the issue of the Chinese revolution. They were released from prison and fled to the Soviet Union. They were then expelled from the Chinese Communist movement.

Mao Zedong is a minor, as we can say, but what he has the potential to be today. We can prove this point by considering the ideology of his main faction.

Under these conditions it is very possible that the entire program of the opposition in the Chinese Communist movement would lose its value, and we can get an idea of the opposition's general attitudes from the documents published by the CPC itself criticizing the opposition, as well as from the words of its leaders. The main problem of the large party in the Chinese revolution is to maintain its independence, to organize the workers, and to pass on the lessons of the Chinese revolution.

Q: Does the opposition then, represent people in China, too? What do you think about the idea that Mao isaccepted, that is, that the main opposition to Mao is Khrushchev?

The second current can be referred to as "the Maoist current," and is made up of second rank or middle cadres in the party. These individuals are good examples.

The critical masses would use these conditions to figure out the identity of the masses and express more vividly the nature of the party as a whole. The middle layers of the party have much more contact with the masses and would therefore be more likely to reflect the attitude of the masses.

It is with sectors of the middle layers that Mao is concerned, and the most constant in their day-to-day work is Teng. Teng was directly under Peng in the 1930s and knew many of the middle leaders. It would have been impossible for Teng to carry on the role of the party leader, which would have undermined the basis of the opposition's relations with Mao. Teng would have to maintain the basis of the opposition's relations with Mao. Teng would have to keep up the leadership of the opposition's relations with Mao.

The question of Khrushchev is very important. We must first understand what is meant by Khrushchev's position. Khrushchev is, especially what Mao means by Khrushchev.

There are two different aspects of Maoist revisionism, which is reactionary, and the other is de-Stalinization, which is revolutionary.

Mao does not distinguish between the two, and falsely says that he is just doing the opposite of Stalinst. Mao should be expected to total power if this revolution is successful.

Miss Geyer notes that the guerrillas now are in regular contact with other guerrilla groups, as in Venezuela and Colombia. Contacts between them, which include exchange of ideas and methods, are increasing the solidarity of these revolutionary organizations, which have offices in Havana and are coordinating their activities and means of encouraging revolution in different parts of the world.

Referring to the forces headed by Yon Sosa, Miss Geyer reports that the rebels cannot be expected to take power in the United States. In Cuba, she notes, after the overthrow of Batista in 1959, the key to success was the support of the Cuban people, who rose up in great numbers against the Batista regime.

The second current is very different from the Maoist current, which is more ideologically coherent, as well as the Maoist current's main emphasis on the need for a new revolution.

As far as the politically revisionist tendency is concerned, we must recognize that in practice Mao's own policies have been radically different, as the events in Indo-China show. Indeed, it seems to us that Mao's main objection to the revisionist tendency is that it has been de-Stalinized. There is no evidence that I know of that the opposition is in any way in the direction of the official policy of the Chinese Communist movement. A tendency of this line is Mao.

What, in your opinion, will be the final outcome of the struggle?

Cuba Pampheleos

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MERIT PUBLISHERS
5 East Third St.
New York, N.Y. 10003
The Feminine Mystique

Philos. All housewives (and their husbands) should read The Feminine Mystique by Betty Friedan. She exposes the fallacies of the mystique and shows how to achieve, and achieve complete fulfillment in being a "wife and mother."

Women do not necessarily feel guilty if they try to go to work, whether by choice or necessity, and the few who manage a serious profession, whether married or not, are not regarded as odds or un feminine, perhaps frustrated. One hundred years ago, the feminists fought for rights which now that they have been won, are so little used. The 19th century women began to enter the professions as doctors and lawyers, and although more girls than ever go to college, most of them go to find a husband. The fact that today they can apply what they learn, oblivious of others' standards, when they are grown, they will still have 25 years to try.

When the children go to school, a woman spends her time on housework, which is why she needs Parrish's law to fix the time available to her; why she needs the latest detergents, "labor-saving" appliances, sewing machines, and theories of child-rearing.

Perhaps the closest thing to being isolated that she feels isolated at home. She buys cosmetics, clothes, diet foods, and appliances, but she is kept in her husband's notice, not realizing that her lack of initiative is due to her intellectual vacuity, rather than her looks.

Of course, all this is good for business. (Women do 70 percent of the burning in this country.)

Letters From Our Readers

The Militant, Monday, February 20, 1967

Letters & A Reply

New York, N.Y.

It is true that the Socialist Labor Party has been expropriated by a politician who is not a revolutionary, Mrs. Eric Hass, editor of the SLP's Weekly Republican. The SLP has the character of capital. Russian labor is in a state of affairs in which its working-class has the form of commodities - articles of value, of which the Russian workers produce over and above their wages is surplus value appropriated by the State. Labor is not appropriated by private employers, is appropriated by the State... one might imagine that the U.S.S.R. is a state in the classless society, instead of being owned by private investors, owned itself, i.e., bought the State. The U.S.S.R. is, in a sense, a self-owned 'corporation' whose management or 'capitalist' is the state, that is, the aggregation of capital.

And, "Soviet Russia... has developed a political and economic system best described as Statist Capitalism..." (Gonzalez Imperialists, 1946, by Eric Hass, pp. 11-12 and 45.)

The title of the pamphlet implies, the SLP has the position that the U.S.S.R. is Imperialism, a view found in almost everything they write on the East-West conflict.

The SLP also calls the Soviet system "state capitalist" which holds that the bureaucracy is a ruling class. Soviet Russia created a new ruling class, a class of privileged party and state bureaucrats. (1963 edition leaflet.)

Although the article on Progressive Labor did not deal specifically with the theory that the U.S.S.R. is "state capitalist," many of the arguments advanced against PL apply equally well to the SLP's "state capitalist" theory.

Barry Shepard

An Epitaph

Providence, R.I.

At Concord Brigade, a group in Concord, Mass., there is a memorial to the soldiers of the American Revolution. The inscription reads concerning the British soldiers who died there: "They came three thousand miles and died to keep the past upon its thrones." If Will they erect such a marker in Vietnam concerning the American troops dying there?

Richard Chinn

Weekly Calendar of Events

The rate for advertising in this column is 40 cents a line. Display ads are welcome. The Militant offers a 40 cent discount for regular advertisers. Advertising deadline is Friday morning prior to the date of publication.

IS THE SOVIET UNION CAPITALIST?


DETROIT

MCALPOMAN KEYNOTE MEETING. Speakers: Rev. Albert Gleason, Jr., chairman of Detroit LCC, and Ralph勐le, Young Socialist Alliance, Lyman Hulse, 2737 Woodward Ave., Friday Night Socialists Forum.

LOS ANGELES


SACRAMENTO

MCALPOMAN 68'S IDEAS STILL LIVE, Socialists, Feb. 25, 7 p.m., 820 Aven, Sacramento. "Black Power," Solidarity with the black people. (Sac-Socialists.)

TOMORROW


TUESDAY

BOOK BAZAAR. Books, pamphlets, newspapers on all subjects, brain and out of twist political and other paintings; and stock, your library for special. Tues., Feb. 25 and 26, 7 p.m., 720 East 4th St., Allyn Memorial Library.

WEDNESDAY

NEW YORK

MCALPOMAN 68'S IDEAS STILL LIVE, Socialists. "Black Power," Solidarity with the black people. (Sac-Socialists.)

MCALPOMAN 68'S IDEAS STILL LIVE, Socialists. "Black Power," Solidarity with the black people. (Sac-Socialists.)

THURSDAY

NEW YORK


FRIDAY

SACRAMENTO


SATURDAY

SACRAMENTO

Reagan Blasted on Tuition By 10,000 at Sacramento

By Myra Saffery

SACRAMENTO — A crowd of over 10,000 students and faculty members decried the state of California bowed Gov. Jerry Brown to their protest march on the steps of the State Capitol. The march, held Feb. 11, was initiated by the California Federation of Students, a 10-year-old student group aiming to secure an end to the state’s tuition and fee budget, and the firing of University of California President Clark Kerr.

The governor's appearance was “a public relations gesture,” Saffery wrote. “It was a token gesture on a speaking trip to meet his fellow Gov. Reagon for the sake of their own election. They chose to meet in the city of San Francisco, not in the city of Oakland, and they were accompanied by a number of students from the city of Berkeley.”

The marchers came from every campus in the state, and even had support from several out of state colleges. The largest delegations came from San Francisco State, UC Berkeley, UC Davis, and UCLA; some had travelled from San Diego to be present.

There was also a large delegation from the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, the union of farm workers from the Delano area. They were cheered as they hoisted their banner for the march.

The fight against the institution of tuition in California promises to be a major battle in the struggle for free education in the United States. Profits from aerospace and other defense industries rise feasibly, and are the key to the California boom. Reagan and the state government must not be allowed to seek out the school budget with what they can get from the empty pockets of students. Also, Reagan has many times made the implicit connection between tuition and his in- clination to fit peaceful political activity in the university system.


denouement Reagan, part of huge rally of students and unionists at California Capitol building in Sacramento.

Cleveland Debs Hall Defendants Will Appeal

By Jean Simon

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12 — Motions for a new trial and for reversal of appeal bond will be heard by Municipal Court Judge Joseph Stearns Feb. 27, in the cases of the eight Debs Hall defendants found guilty Feb. 6 of “bodily assembly.”

Twenty-one others also included in the mass arrest 15 months ago were arraigned in connection with Debs Hall. Another defendant, a Western Reserve University student, left the state after a dismission of the charge against all 30 persons on July 12, 1966, and was not re-arrested with the others.

A Cleveland police judge ordered Stearns overruled motions by defense lawyers Joseph Redman and Jerry Gordon that the rear- rested plaintiffs defendants in the case be turned over to the police department for arraignment.

He found eight defendants guilty and fined them $50 and court costs.

Regrettably not admitted to bond, the five times the amount of the fine, is excessive and should not be imposed on a new trial is denied, will be to the Ohio Court of Ap- peals, and will be based on the evidence and the unconstitu- tionality of the ordinance.

Four of the eight appealing the conviction of the bodily assembly case are also charged with assault and battery of a police officer during the Debs Hall incident. Another defendant, a Western Reserve University student, will file an appeal in the Court of Com- mon Pleas by March 1 (from his conviction last month) Robert Leonard, a Western Reserve Univer- sity student, pleaded guilty to trial ended with a hung jury (8 to 5). The most popular slogans of other groups in the Negro community present to join a mass evacuation to the state of Illinois.

As the disorderly assembly case the court ordered, the four cases reach the appeal stage, in- volves any number of civil liberties organiza- tions.

Cross-examination of prosecu- tion witnesses — the plaquehonors police and labor leaders who made the raid — has revealed consid- erable evidence of both political harassments and unconstitutional police practices and procedures. Al- so, the numerous contradictions in their testimony, according to court reports and proceedings are a frame-up.

According to testimony of pro- secution witnesses the following are some of the significant facts established:

• State, labor agents were re- quired several days ahead of time by Cleveland police to investigate the first charge of the Debs Hall benevolence affair for The Militant at Eugene V. Debs Hall, Nov. 13, 1965.

• Neither police nor labor agents secured any kind of war- rant for search or seizure, but: a) The police and witnesses were carrying a concealed electronic de- vice made by Debs Hall to make an illegal seizure or send them to the police to proceed; b) They met the victim of the attack to the Debs Hall to plan the raid; c) They notified a reporter who was not there; d) Police refused to reveal the source of the tip that resulted in the raid. An identified local Ku Klux Klanman was quoted in The Plain Dealer of Feb. 8, 1966 as stating that he aided police by “seducing information figuring in the liquor raid on the Eugene V. Debs Hall.” We helped set up the up,” he reportedly said. However, he denied the statement on the witness stand.

• There was no noise or dis- orderly affairs at the place of the raid; police and labor agents arrived, even after labor agents made sev- eral attempts for alleged sale with- out a license. Not until after one of the plaintiffs was preventing everyone to go home was there any disorder.

Defense witnesses testified that agents refused to identify them- selves, but many of them where they were from the party or the Ku Klux Klan.

The raiders created a disorder when one loudly announced the party was over and everyone should go home. A young man who questioned their authority was grabbed and dragged out of the hall. Others who attempted to leave were prevented by one of the most violent attacks.

Two of the defendants charged with assault were themselves being mistaken and were not hit or injured with sticks used to chase about. They were struck or pushed by police and labor agents.

Witnesses testified to seeing some of the raiders take books and other literature from the hall. A motion on behalf of Herman Kirchin, state chairman of the Je- sus Workers Party, for return of literature and film taken dur- ing the raid was granted by the judge, but police have not re- turned them.