Fidel on Death of Che

—Speech to Cuban People Oct. 15

[The following are major excerpts from an Oct. 15 report by Fidel Castro to the people of Cuba about the death in Bolivia of Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara. Other matters of the speech formed an extensive, detailed information substantiating the conclusion that Che, in fact, did not die in Bolivia. The speech was transmitted over Cuban national radio and television and internationally by Radio Havana. The speech was read on the Havana mausoleum for Che that was slated at our press time, Oct. 15.]

As you probably know, the reason for this statement is the news that has been arriving from Bolivia since the 9th and which has appeared for the last few days in our press.

We must begin by stating that we have become convinced that this news, that is, the news relating to the death of Major Ernesto Guevara, is unfortunately true. At various times in the past dispatches have been issued asserting his death, news of that type, but it was always easy to see that such news was unfounded.

When cables containing reports on this event began to arrive on the 9th, naturally the character of the cables and an entire set of circumstances modulated the news updating, but still there was nothing definite. The news continued on the 10th, 11th and 12th, and contained a series of contradictions — certain contradictions were apparent.

And, above all, there was a general feeling that the news from Bolivia, so much so that by the afternoon of the 13th we would have expressed serious doubt about the veracity of those reports to anyone who asked us.

However, certain indications began to appear, such as the first photograph. The first photograph that arrived, late on the night of the 11th, did not bear a great resemblance — that is, many, many of us who first saw the picture tended generally to reject the idea that it was Che.

The next day more photographs began to come in, until one arrived that was very clear, which is this one [he shows a photo]. It is clear that possibly even when reproduced on newspaper it will still remain indistinguishable. I should explain that it is not a matter of our acceptance of the photograph as definite proof, but rather of photographs as one of a whole series of circumstances — in our opinion — gave confirmatory value to this photograph, circumstances that I shall explain in a moment.

In the following days newspapers continued to arrive from foreign countries, with more photographs.

And, together with the photos, a great deal of other information began to arrive... Days later, the first photographs of the diary that was said to have been taken [from Che] arrived...

At the same time, there was the question of his family. His father, his brother — I am referring to his family in Argentina — who, according to information in the dispatches, were preparing to travel to Bolivia. We believed that they would have the opportunity to make firsthand observations, and it was also logical that we wait for them to give their opinion first. In that supposition, therefore, we waited. The trip was made and a whole series of incidents occurred, many of which you are familiar with, and they were not given the opportunity to see the body.

Strange Circumstances

Nevertheless, we were faced at the same time with a delicate situation, with Che's relatives in Argentina, finding, as they did, a series of strange circumstances, such as the news that the body had been cremated. It is logical that under such circumstances any relative would naturally have tended to think that the news was absolutely false. That was very natural and logical. Nevertheless, we were already completely sure. And we didn't want to state that opinion without first letting the relatives themselves know the opinion we held through mutual friends who communicate with them periodically. And we have discovered that, even at this moment, the father and the relatives in general consider the news absolutely false.

If it had simply been a personal matter, then we wouldn't have thought of insisting nor would we have publicly given an opinion in contradiction to their opinion. But the fact is that it is a problem of great public importance throughout the world, and, in addition, a matter that affects our people deeply. For that reason we felt it our duty to express our opinion.

If in our judgment there was the slightest doubt, our duty would be to express that slight doubt. If in our judgment the news was false, our duty would be to say that the news was false. If in our judgment the news was true, there were various matters to be taken into consideration.

It could be, considered, in the first place, painful for us to have to state an opinion based on news coming from an oligarchic and reactionary government, a despotic government, an oppressor of its people, an ally of imperialism which is the enemy of the revolution — to find ourselves in the position of having to support and confirm the truth of that news, I think that for any revolutionary that is always painful.

Also another point was perhaps worth taking into consideration: whether maintaining doubt concerning the news could be useful in any way. However, regardless of the circumstances, even if maintaining doubt, leaving the news in doubt, had been considered beneficial in any way, we would not have hesitated to tell the truth. As a matter of fact, we don't believe it to be beneficial in any way, but I'm presenting the hypothesis as we presented it to ourselves.

Even if doubt could have been beneficial in any way, lies of the truth, complicity with false illusions, complicity with lies of any kind have never been weapons of the revolution. We are unable in any way and under any circumstances — especially taking into account the truth all revolutions abroad place in us, and also, very especially, the confidence of our own people who have always been secure in the conviction that they've never been lied to, and that when a truth should be stated publicly, that truth will always be stated publicly.

I was telling you that we had reached that conclusion, and we hadn't reached the conclusion on the basis of isolated facts, isolated words, isolated phrases, photographs. A photograph can be fabricated. But in this case it was not a matter of photographs fabricated by the government. It was a matter of photographs that had been taken by numerous news men right there in Bolivia, in the very place where the boliviadan And those news men took those pictures and transmitted them.

(Continued on Page 2)
The long and bitter steel haulers strike goes on. Last week the seventh, and last, no-industry-pending panel session of the governors of the affected state was held, and its second and final day of testimony was heard. This was the last opportunity for workers to present their case to the panel, which will make a final decision on whether or not to break the strike.

In its first attempt to settle the strike, the mediation panel proposed that the steelworkers receive $15 per hour for waiting time after four hours, which was accepted by the strike leadership, but turned down by both employers and union representatives.

The second proposition cut the waiting time to six hours from 12 hours, but was rejected by the workers, who said they could not accept it.

A Steelwire and the U.S. Steel Corp. (a steel corporation) held talks on a new contract, but these talks did not lead to a settlement. The strike continues.

**POLICE RIOT.** On May 17, police attacked men's dormitory at Tuskegee Institute, firing hundreds of rounds of ammunition. Cops rounded up students after attack - here they are lined up outside dormitory.

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**Boutelle Interviews Victim.** By Paul Boutelle

On May 16, 1967, the Houston police illegally invaded the campus of Texas Southern University (a black school) shooting wildly and pouring some 3,000 rounds at a men's dormitory building.

During the attack a white policeman, Louis Kuba, was killed. Five TSU students have been charged on charges of murder.

I obtained an interview with Floyd Nichols, one of the "TSU Five," all of whom have been exonerated and barred from campus. It was a great relief to see him. He is a free man, as well.

**False Arrest.** In the early morning of May 16 all five of the accused students were on campus. At about 8:30 p.m. police captain Walter C. Harless, who had previously warned students not to leave campus, arrested Walter on a charge of having a stolen pistol in his possession. The charges were later dropped as false a few weeks later.

Walter's arrest, and Freeman's arrest, and the trial of both men, was a victory for the police. The trial of the students was a victory for the police. The trial of the students was a victory for the police.

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JOIN THE
1968 SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN
BRING THE GIs HOME FROM VIETNAM
BLACK CONTROL OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY

Unlike LBJ, Hubert Humphrey and their Republican counterparts, Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle are workers, antiwar leaders, fighters for the right of black people to control their own communities, and active in the struggle for a socialist America. Some supporters of the Halstead-Boutelle campaign are members of the Socialist Workers Party. Most are not. Many of them do not agree with all the planks of the SWP program. But they believe that the ticket of Halstead and Boutelle campaigns for the break with capitalist politics that must be made by the majority of Americans—African-Americans, workers, GIs, and students—if we are to put an end to war and racism.

FRED HALSTEAD
Socialist Workers Candidate for President
Fred Halstead, New York antiwar leader, a principal organizer of the massive April 15th, 1967 Mobilization

Paul Boutelle
Socialist Workers Candidate for Vice-President
Paul Boutelle, black power spokesman from Harlem, speaks at Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia

MINNESOTA
Piper L. Hill, Minneapolis College
Charles Hayman-Chaffee, Minneapolis University, H.S.
Bill Schaar, Minneapolis Central H.S.
Lorraine Vermillion, University of Minnesota
Mississippi River Coalition, University of Minnesota

MISSOURI
Mary L. Allen, University of Missouri
Michael Amsden, University of Missouri

INGAN
Mary M. Kehr, Indiana University

IOIA
Dave Cunningham, Iowa City

KANSAS
Richard L. Piak, Kansas State University

MARYLAND
Tommy Thompson, Baltimore
Burk Silver, Chevy Chase H.S.
Walter Bangs, National University
Silver Spring

Massachusetts
Joan Pardee, Cambridge
Mike Warren, University of Maryland
Nell Lemberg, Brandeis
John Corman, Harvard
Ron Byun, M. T.
Steve Lipman, Western Massachusetts
Tuffs University
Sally Schumaker, University of Massachusetts

MICHIGAN
Peter Quinlan, Detroit
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George Fish, East Lansing
Robert Custer, Michigan State University

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Curtis Zisel, Cleveland Heights H.S.

OREGON
Selig Trigub, University of Oregon

Pennsylvania
Christian Biddle, Frank and Marshall College
Robert Balicki, Drexel University

Washington, D.C.
Anthony Tomma, Howard University
Barbara White, Georgetown University

Washington
Brent Blackwell, Bellevue
Ann Mangin, Eastern Washington State College
Skeet Brown, Seattle
Stephen Coonley, University of Washington

Endorse the Halstead-Boutelle Ticket!
Peace Activists Meet Vietnamese
By Barry Shoppeard
Linda Morse, executive secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee, was among a group of 41 Americans who met with a delegation of Vietnamese for an exchange of information and views early in September. The meeting was held in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

The American delegation consisted of journalists, community organizers, religious figures and participants in the antinuclear movement. The Vietnamese delegation was composed of 12 people from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, eight from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), and 15 interpreters and other technical aides. Morse told me that the Vietnamese “were very impressed with the April 18 demonstration against the war, and, after that, for the first time, took the antinuclear movement seriously. They felt it does have the potential for building a mass movement, and they think this is the most important thing to do. They were deeply moved.” Morse said, “that in order to win, we have to mobilize the people of the U.S., the groups against the war have to work together in a strong coalition and work on large demonstrations and major country-wide events.”

The Vietnamese “are also very interested in the various aspects of the antinuclear movement — their relationship with GIs.” In South Vietnam, the NLF is trying to convince young men to stay out of the U.S. draft. The Senate is expected to pass the bill, but once it is in, the NLF believes it will be too late. There are pressures on the soldiers and with the families of the soldiers. They were interested in the nonviolent power and potential drafts, what acceptance we are having.

“I think,” Morse continued, “they feel that the American war is the war. They think this reflected in the meeting of the soldiers in Vietnam. Talking with captured pilots or soldiers, and overhearing the soldiers in Saigon, Morse observed that many soldiers over there are not happy about what they do and in and just want to go back home.”

Discussing the war itself, Morse observed that the morale of the Vietnamese as expressed by the soldiers is very high.

“They see a vast increase in the U.S. forces, the planes and the war. They find this reflected in the close-up in Vietnamese. Talking with captured pilots or soldiers, and overhearing the soldiers in Saigon, Morse observed that many soldiers over there are not happy about what they do and in and just want to go back home.”

Delegates, Linda Morse, right, with member of North Vietnamese delegation and another member of American group.

DELEGATES. Linda Morse, right, with member of North Vietnamese delegation and another member of American group.

Vietnam’s ‘Free World’ Refugees

The brutal meaning of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam to the civilian population of that country was reflected in a report released Oct. 11 by the U.S. General Accounting Office.

U.S. officials estimate that civilian casualties are occurring at the rate of about 100,000 a year. Half of these require hospitalization. However, the GAO report says, the U.S. and South Vietnam’s regime “do not consider the present overcrowding of hospitals or limited access to medical treatment in remote areas critical to our success in the political-psychological soldier’s war.”

Gl's and the Fight Against War
By Mary-Alice Waters

Introduction
By Fred Holstead

25 cents

Young Socialist

P.O. Box 471
New York, N.Y. 10003

Ruby Doris Robinson, SNCC Leader, Dies

ATLANTA—Ruby Doris Robinson, former executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, died Oct. 7 at the age of 25, after 10 months of severe illness.

Ruby Doris Robinson was active in the fight for black liberation from the time of her enrollment at Spelman College in 1960 until her illness made it no longer possible. She was elected executive secretary of SNCC in May 1966, but could not complete her term of office after being critically ill in January 1967.

Mrs. Robinson attended the founding conference of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in 1960 in Raleigh, N.C. She was one of the original Freedom Riders to arrive in Jackson, Miss., and was kept for 43 days in Parish Penitentiary as a result of that. As a member of the civil rights movement in South Vietnam she was a scandal.”

He accused the administration of “an almost cavalier attitude to the lives and human concerns in Vietnam.”

The NLF has set up medical facilities, Morse said, and a medical system. For example, beriberi plague has been raging in South Vietnam but the NLF has managed to keep it out of the liberated zones.

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Ruby Doris Robinson was born April 25, 1941, in Atlanta, Ga., to the Rev. and Mrs. James Smith, and attended the Price High School in Atlanta. She was married in 1964 to Clifford Robinson of Atlanta and gave birth to a son, Kenneth Toure (named after President Sekou Toure of Guinea), in 1965. She graduated from Spelman College in 1965.

Her death is particularly tragic for all those involved in the struggle for human rights and the improvement of black people. During her seven years in the “move- movement” she was the heartbreak of SNCC, as well as one of its most dedicated activists.

Those who wish to honor the memory of Ruby Doris Robinson are requested to make a contribution toward the education of her son, Kenneth Toure Robinson. Checks should be made payable to: RUBY DORIS ROBINSON FUND, c/o SNCC, 340 Woodson St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., 30313.
Che's Farewell to Cuba

[The following is the letter Che Guevara sent Fidel Castro in April, 1967, explaining why he was leaving Cuba.]

Fidel: At this moment I remember many things — when I met with Maria Antonia’s housekeeper and received all the tenders involved in the preparation.

One day they asked who should be the one to return to Cuba, and the real possibility of that fact affected us all. Later we knew that there was no human, that in revolution, one wins or dies (if it is a real one). Venezuela cadres fell along the way to victory.

Today everyone is delivering armaments because we are more human. But the fact is repeated. I feel that I have fulfilled the part that I implored you to return to Cuba, to the people, and to the people, the words cannot be large enough.

Recalling my past life, I feel I have worked with sufficient honor and dedication to consolidate the revolutionary triumph.

My only serious falling was not having confidence in the first moments, but I know that the second moment is the first of a long era of the Sierra Maestra, and I do not have any doubts about your mission: you are a leader and a revolutionary. I have lived many dramatic experiences; I am free of my choice and at this moment I feel that Che Guevara is a great name, a name that the people will remember.

I sign this letter as a sign that I have come to accept the responsibility of being a Che revolutionary.

I am not free from the feeling that I have been wrong, but I have not left, and in the future I have no excuse for not returning to Cuba.

I will like to say much to you and to our people.

Words cannot express what I would like to say. I am free of my name, of my being, of my era, of my time, of my mission.

I am happy that I am that way, I do not ask that I receive a mission, I do not ask that I receive a name, I do not ask that I receive a task.

I am free to return to victory! Home,

land or death!

I embrace you with all my revolutionary fervor.

"Che"

Che Guevara: Soldier of the Revolution

Enrico "Che" Guevara was born in Rosario, Argentina, on June 14, 1928. As a medical student in Buenos Aires, he participated in the 1951 student rebellion. In 1952 he left Argentina and in 1954 he found himself in Guatemala, shortly after the Batista government was overthrown by a CIA-backed coup. The young doctor for the Guatemalan popular culture continued his work in June 1954, and when the government of President Batista sought refuge in the Argentine embassy, it was the beginning of the revolution.

Guevara went on to Mexico where he met Fidel Castro in July 1954, and he became an important figure in the revolution, but not quite as Castro had said. Castro had been freed from prison in Cuba where he had served 22 months for leading the July 26, 1953, attack on the Moncada fortress. He was recruiting revolutionaries to return to Cuba and overthrow the Batista dictatorship. In 1956, Guevara signed up with the Mexican government and with Batista’s secret police in action, the revolutionaries—under Che—continued their efforts. Guevara had been captured in the August of 1958. He was sentenced to a death sentence.

Che was executed in 1958.

Moral Incentives

At home, there are moral and social rather than individual material incentives in the concept of social revolution. The speeches and writings of people from the socialist countries, the Cuban revolution as an independent, revolutionary tendency in Latin America, the American people, the revolution not subordinated to either Moscow or China.

In March 1963, Guevara met with Fidel Castro in Cuba, and the two discussed the possibility of forming a new revolutionary movement against the United States. After the meeting, Guevara was killed in a battle with American forces in Bolivia.

The political and military revolution is not enough, it must be accompanied by a moral and social revolution. It is necessary to go beyond the purely military and political revolution.

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(Continued from Page 1)

That means there was no possibility that we could ever discuss the thesis of a fabricated photograph. Neither of us could accept this.

Other hypotheses: the hypothesis — well, of fabricating a wax figure — was not difficult for us to do. It was easy. And that was analyzed independently of the other factors. It seems to me that there is something to be absolutely impossible...

We find that, for example, this is clearly impossible, as is the idea of doubling his handwriting. It seems very difficult to do. But even so, if it were possible to impossible or was even a possibility of doing so, there are people, and their handwriting, who would be the first to say it is an impossibility.

But it would be even more impossible for any person, who knew him extremely well, who saw him for 50 years — to be in a position to evaluate a sentence, the style of writing, the handwriting, and any other things, the reaction to each detail, to each point. Not only does his handwriting, but his thinking, his style, even that knowledge is impossibly impossible.

Day of Battle

Nature, man is not the death of a combatant — a day of battle, a moment of action that cannot be dropped from a rucksack, the papers can be kept somewhere. And everything written, everything written up to the very 7th of October, which is the date of the battle, up to the very 7th of October, of which he was supposed to have been killed, so that the reader will see the things written up to only a few hours before the battle. It is therefore obvious that the diary had been lost, it would have been impossible to do any writing on the 7th of October, that is, the very day of the battle.

Another series of events took place which pointed to a heavy personal engagement on the part of García Márquez in the conflict itself in recent weeks, with a large number of casualties among his fighters. Among those troops there were some units specially trained, by agreement with the government, to fight the guerrillas warfare...

It seems to be absolutely impossible in every way — it seems to the point of contrariness that this seems to us impossible, in reality, to organize all this on a false basis. We imagine many things, but it is impossible to imagine what constitutes the subject features of the personality, of the way of being, of everything, the makeup of a person. And analyzing all the facts, all the details, all the eyes — the diary, the photographs, the news items, the way in which the news was handled, the great importance of facts — it is our opinion that it was impossible, from a technical standpoint, to fabricate these proofs...

At the moment the discussion was going on and the doubts may exist — at least the doubts we have not been connected with the death itself but rather with the manner in which the case was handled, with the lies that led up to that death.

We refer to those of us who know him extremely well, who were with him years... even to a position to evaluate a sentence, the style of writing, the handwriting, was it even possible to do?... it would be the last to worry about this...

I am explaining these things because it is not my intention at this moment to express ideas, concepts, feelings in regard to him, but simply to analyze here tonight the news that we have been receiving. I was saying that it should surprise no one at all that he was one of the first to fall in a battle of guerrilla troops, because it would have been almost a miracle, an impossibility, to avoid it. He confronted danger many times and in these matters a kind of mathematical law exists. Therefore, it was not news that we could consider impossible, and so we evaluated everything, all the circumstances.

Deserter

Here is a news dispatch that speaks of a deserter from the guerrillas. This news appeared on Sept. 30 in another cable and says: "The Castro-revolutionary army leader Ernesto 'Che' Guevara is gravely ill and is being carried on a stretcher by other guerrillas, strongly guarded, according to dis- patches released yesterday by the oil center."

The information is attributed to the Bolivian ex-guerrilla, Antonio Rodríguez Flores, who volun- tarily gave himself up to the armed forces camped on the Rio Grande, responding to the official offer to guarantee the life of those who abandoned armed resistance against the government."

In other words, there is a deserter — a desertion that took place between the 25th and 30th of the month of September. And a deserter always has a single at- titude. A deserter is one of the few people that all of the information that can be interested in the enemy, and of- fers them immediately, without scruples and without concern of any kind, is a deserter that is foremost a demoralized revolution- ary, or pseudo-revolutionary, who wanted to play at revolution... But everything seems to indicate — because later again speak of that region and a perspective can be observed in all the pertinent cables — that they pinned their hopes a specific region and carried out a large-scale mobilization of forces. This doesn't necessarily mean that a clash could have new to take place and that no withdrawal or maneuver open to the guerrillas, but this does not help explain how the circumstances were being created, what mobiliza- tions of forces preceded that combat.

This means that, almost two full weeks before the combat, there already was a certain euphoria and a whole series of troop movements toward that region... Then came the cables, different cables that speak of the combat that is taking place in a region with the having the characteristics — they say it — of rugged terrain, where it's difficult to move, of dense junc- ture at the bottom of the valleys, of deep ravines, gorges or canyons. They give the news of the combat in a region similar to that...

The diary entry of the 6th and 7th speaks of such a territory... Che, Fidel and one of Che's daughters.

Unusual Battle

A guerrilla detachment general- ly does not fight a battle of this type, since the enemy is always numerically superior. If the enemy is given time it may be able to surround the guerrillas. And only guerrilla detachment infiltrated under circumstances such as this where they had four, five, or six- hour battle.

And the fact that the military reports spoke of so many soldiers wounded and killed, of 10 casual- ties, while also stating the number of casualties — five, among the guerrillas was rather strange and something to be con- considered about. Because in the first reports it was stated that among the first to be wounded was Che and that Che was in a "no-man's land." This is the only circum- stance that would make a guerrilla carry on a prolonged combat, last- ing from one in the afternoon until nightfall — the only cir- cumstance.

In fact a combat of this type — and anyone with guerilla experi- ence knows that this combat was not an ambush by one side or by the other, that it was not the type of combat characteristic of guerrilla warfare — could only happen under abnormal circum- stances. And it is obvious that the abnormal circumstances in this case was the fact that Che was wounded and his fellow guerrillas made a superhuman, desperate ef- fort, and that they risked everything, points to some action such as moving forward to see, or moving forward to fire, or even moving away from the place per- haps a few steps, a few meters from where the rest of the com- batants... That is, everything seems to in- dicate that he carried out one of these characteristic actions, just as it appears that he was seriously wounded very early and fall in a kind of "no-man's land." It is also clear that his comrades, probably seeing that he was wounded, seeing that he was in danger and inflamed by the fact, fought a prolonged bat- tle that went far beyond any bat- tle which a guerrilla detachment would fight under normal condi- tions. That battle lasted four hours; according to some, six; according to others, eight or more...

Socialist Directory


CHICAGO: Socialist Workers Party and Publications, 308 South Clark St., Room 408, Chicago 3, Ill. Tel.: 454-3603.

CLEVELAND: Eugene V. Debs Hall, 379 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio. Tel.: 355-4231.


DENVER: Milliain Labor Forum, P.O. Box 2070, Denver 20, Colo. Tel.: 322-7852.

DETROIT: Eugene V. Debs Hall, 327 Griswold St., Detroit 2. Tel.: 553-2007.

HAMPTON: Socialist Labor Party, 301 Main St., Hampton 3, Va. Tel.: 3163.

INDIANAPOLIS: Socialist Labor Party, 270 South St., Indianapolis 3, Ind. Tel.: 2179.

KANSAS CITY: Socialist Labor Party, 227 North 18th St., Kansas City, Mo. Tel.: 325-2356.

LOS ANGELES: Socialist Labor Party, 450 N. Bunker St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel.: 780-2210.

MILWAUKEE: Socialist Workers Party and Labor Book Store, 714 Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wis.


ST. LOUIS: Phone 872-0442.


THOMAS, B.C.: Socialism is Good for B.C., Box 366, Trail, B.C.

THE MILITANT — Monday
**In Defense of Che Guevara**

This is part of what I referred to as the first generation of revolutionaries. It was a time of great uprisings, of great ideals, of great sacrifices, but at the same time a time of great mistakes, of great errors, of great failures. It was a time when we had to take a judgement of this situation.

Undoubtedly the combat took place within the context of a revolution, and this is confirmed in the dialectic approach to the events which we have considered. The events which provided news of the combat, coincide in fact with the context in which it occurred. Only one man's make conjunctural mistakes; only one man's make these mistakes, but it is definitely stated, that it appears that events occurred more or less that way.

The question is whether he died instantly or if he was slightly wounded. After some hours the repressive forces were able to take him while still alive. This is the problem under discussion.

Naturally all of us who know Che understood that there was no possibility of saving him, unless he was unconscious, unless he were totally paralyzed by his wounds, unless his weapon had been found and there was no possibility of avoiding falling prisoner by killing himself. No one knows how much he has doubted about this.

No one can say that he would have been able to survive his wounds. The wounds must have been very serious. No one can affirm that he would have survived the other one that was not without doubt that they did not make a slight effort to save him. It seems that what they did do was kill him.

**Certainty**

What is most important is not whether he died in combat or whether he was a prisoner of war, or he was killed, but he was killed. The most important thing is that he was killed, and after that his certainty begins, or, to the contrary, his certainty, in one way or another, led to his death.

And this fact a serious controversy has arisen, and this particular controversy, incendiary finally, what they later did with the body.

A dispatch on the 11th says that the body was buried in a secret location.

The next day, on the 12th, another dispatch from Havana claims that they claim to have interviewed Roberto Gerchunoff, the secret police, who presented him to his military commander, Gen. Alfredo Ovando, in charge of the operations of the CNS, and who today the body of the Cuban-Argentine was cremated.

"The version was denied today by official government sources. "President Rodolfo Barretto knew absolutely nothing until at least 5.30 p.m. today, stated a high government official. "We were greatly surprised on learning of this certain, added the source, that it had been a last minut decision made by the armed forces. The president himself knew nothing of the incident, denied the version completely.

Then began all these dispatches instead of saying that they or that the body had been exhumed or he had been cremated, the real error is that they didn't cut off his hand or a finger — a crime that is capable of causing a lot of damage and contradiction.

In addition to the facts, other things, that they were interested in preventing confirmation of the certainty of the death of Che. That is, they would be worried that these details might expose the false bullet wound. But in my opinion, there is something that they give even more weight to and that makes the matter much more serious and profound.

The precision that Che's virtues has been a universal in newspapers of all tendencies and all persuasions, there is an exceptional case among hundreds of opinions does not exist, the vulgar opinion of some evil sadist, who has misinterprets Che's life and has had the virtue of even expressing and causing even more shock and despair, because the ideas, the conduct and the example of men, has been inspired and inspired the revolutionary movement, the history.

It has always been this. Harder blows, very hard blows were dealt to our liberating revolution with out to appeal to the public. But, with the death of Che, this will no longer be true. Not a few, including political figures, have stated that Europe has been struck at the heart and universalism of news about this event.

And we sincerely believe and state, that even though the duty of telling the truth must stand above all considerations of convenience — and that has been the greatest virtue of the revolutionaries what our conviction is — that absolute certainty, the certainty, that which is, furthermore, we must issue this warning so that imperialism cannot use these doubts to its benefit, so that imperialism cannot use these doubts and bring about inaction, uncertainty.

It is impossible that the fact that many revolutionaries are not convinced, or have doubts about the news, have have influenced them from preventing their feeling.

Confidence

And we know that the revolutionaries throughout the world have a real confidence in the word of the Cuban revolution. And we have come here, once more, to make good that faith, to make that faith in the absolute honesty of the revolution good. No matter how bitter, how painful — even with such circumstances as those we have presented, of doubts among close relatives — we cannot vacillate in fulfilling this duty.

Moreover, what good would it do for revolutionaries to maintain false hopes? What would be gained by being deceived? And then who must be most prepared for all circumstances, for all problems, even for all reverses? Has the history of revolutions or of revolutionaries been characterized by the absence of hard blows? Are not revolutions the result of those who overcome those blows, those revolts on those who are most deeply discouraged? Isn't it precisely we who must be the most capable of withstanding the worth of moral principles, the worth of example, of all the principles of men? Aren't we revolutionaries the first to begin by admitting how ephemeral is the physical life of men and how lasting and durable are
The Tricontinental by means of the people of the Cuban, and once and only its voice of the vanguard of its people, will undertake a much more outstanding task the creation of a second or third Vietnam, or the world's second or third Viet-

In short, it must be remembered that imperialism is a worldwide system, the final stage of capital-

This means a long war. And, we repeat it once again, a crusade.

We are wearying and thirsty and the mosquitoes and our allies in the north are not far away. We will continue it, and we will continue it until victory.

The socialists have the moral duty of liquidating their own countries.

This institutionalization of the real power will mean the triumph of the masses. We are looking for something that will be the real power, the real power of the people, that will express the will of the people in the world.

All this together with the political consolidation of the communist party of the Socialist party of the West.

In addition, the indigenous bour-geoisie have lost all capacity to oppose imperialism — if they ever did. The bourgeoisie is now the last, but not the least, enemy of the people.

There are no boundaries in this struggle to the death. We cannot and we must to what has been everywhere in the world, for victory of a country over imperi-

At the risk of seeming ridicu-

Is Vietnam isolated or not, doing everything to avoid any conflict with the two disputing powers?

Hence it is very important to consider the theory of the two systems for mobilizing the masses. Basically, this instrument must be moral in character, without nego-

The revolution took power there was a feeling that the Cuban had been completely housebroken and that it was in the interest of the class enemies of the revolutionaries or not — 'may a server of the masses in the midst of the task.

The path, however, had already been paved and the concept existed itself being presented. This was due to the attitude of the people reflecting the bourgeois idealism still in their consciousness.

In conclusion, which had gone through a similar process, they were all of the same censure. We are all gone through by an exaggerated dogmatism, and the current revolution, gen-

Of course there are dangers in the present situation, and not only that of dogmatism, not only that of westernizing the ties with the masses in the midst of the great task. There is also the danger of weakness. If a man thinks that this is not a serious revolution, it means that he cannot allow his mind to be disturbed by the facts, he cannot change his views on the facts, or that his children's shoes are not in the way of his thought. He lacks some, he then is making the errors of the revolution as they open his mind to infection by the seeds of future corruption. In our way of thinking, we believe that our children should have an opportunity to learn. If children of the average man have or lack, and that our families should understand this and strive for it. If children of men, then must be done for its revolution.
U of Oklahoma Students Hear Two Antiarawi Gl's

BATTLE OF ALGIERS, Directed by Gillo Pontecorvo.

Before the days of the soundtracks, television newsreels and Ten Days That Shook the World prophecies work had already been done to create important and compelling new forms of revolutionary content. For at least the past decade, however, not many cinéastes have been as successful in their undertaking as Gillo Pontecorvo, the Italian director of this remarkably effective movie, re-creates the liberation struggle of the people of Algeria against the French colonialists. Reference is made to vast struggles going on in the rest of the country, but the film limits itself to an examination of the important urban battle in the city of Algiers.

French Government

According to Andrew Norris, a United Nations correspondent in Voice (Oct. 5), the French government will not allow The Battle of Algiers to be shown in France. To anyone who has seen this film, this will be no surprise. The Battle of Algiers vividly depicts the pain and suffering of the Algerian people by the French colonialists, the struggle of the people against that oppression and the cruel atrocity of the French army to repress them with guns, tanks and torture.

The parallels between the portrayal of the French government's fight against the Algerians and the American government's fight against the Vietnamese, as well as the police and National Guard attempts to suppress the struggles in the black ghetto, are so clear that they were even noted by Boedey Crowther of the New York Times. There is one other parallel that is worth pointing out. The French colonists who despatch the paramilitary forces by the Paris government to suppress the people of Algeria

"justifies" his actions by referring to the fact that he and many of the U.S. Marines who attacked the Nairi and survivors of Nazi concentration camps. This is the same kind of argument that supporters of Zionism have used to justify the Israeli government's recent expansionist attack on the Arab people.

Somewhat obviously and quite happily, The Battle of Algiers is a movie patterned after the revolutionary writings of Frantz Fanon, who produced what are perhaps the most important works to emerge from the Algerian revolution.

We are convincingly shown the development of revolutionary consciousness among the masses, as well as the process of leaderFORMATION. The evolution of Ali Le Po, who could be called the central character of the film, is remarkably similar to the development of Malcolm X from hustler to revolutionary.

—Arthur Maglin

New York's Aged Get 'Tender' Care

NEW YORK — The callous treatment of old people in this society was brought into sharp focus during a recent investigation here of hotels that cater to the elderly. The chief ambulance driver of the Long Beach Memorial Hospital in Long Island told a state senator yesterday that he had found bodies of persons who had been dead for several days in rooms of hotels for the aged.

Unconscious

The New York Times reported Sept. 28 that “Ricky Newell, an ambulance driver for five years, said that over the period he also had transported persons lying unconscious on the floor and in bathrooms. Some had dying bedpans when he lifted them out of bed. One patient had vomited in his face as he helped them to the hospital, he said.”

Many old people who cannot afford a nursing home live in these hotels for the aged. The hotels are not required to keep nurses on the premises and their staff are not required to give medication. The hotel staffs are not required to be licensed, living under conditions as bad or worse than the “paying guests.”

At the Royale Hotel in Long Island, for example, most of the workers live in the basement. The Times reported that investigators “found porters and cleaners living in small cubicles made of old doors.”

I Want to Help

Enclosed is my contribution of $ to help fulfill the $20,000 Socialist Fund.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY ZIP STATE
Letters From Our Readers

Sunday, October 23, 1967

Credibility Gap

Providence, R.I.

In a recent speech to the heads of over 300 banks, the "Great White Father" in Washington declared that the brutal war in Vietnam is "worth the price" the American people pay in money and in the blood of our young men.

Ask the mothers and fathers of these men, 12,000 of them, who have come home from Southeast Asia in coffins if the price is worth it. You'll get a different story from them.

Ask the sweethearts of the thousands of young men who have returned with amputated limbs and left with missing if the price is worth it.

Ask the loved ones of those who came back mentally ill because of all they have gone through if the higher education they paid for was worth it.

Their answer will be the right answer, a resounding: "No."

Supporter

Cleveland, Ohio

I should like to take the opportunity to state my complete support of the new world revolution. (and also the Young Socialist Alliance, which is the only true revolutionaries in the United States at this present time, along with the black militant organizations.)

This is in view of your support of the new world revolution, the Negro liberation, the fact that you do not support any capitalist "peace" candidates as the Democratic Party and others do.

Keep up the good work.

C. F.

Soviet Bureaucrats

Irvington, N.Y.

The recent TV interviews with Khrushchev, at first glance, seem to promise, at least for the present, a peaceful solution to the problem of Soviet-American relations. However, if most of the so-called "dignitaries" of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, who were quoted as being for peace with the Soviet Union, were the same group of "dignitaries" that Khrushchev was reduced to looking lower than some summer cottages people here build.

And I am sure Molotov, Malenkov and other fallen bureaucrats (and their hangers-on) in the socialist countries fare no better.

Compare these limits, which socialist property puts on outdated or retired administrators, with the boundless wealth inherited by the children of the Rockefeller, Du Ponts, Fords, Mellons and others.

The children of the former have to go to work, whereas the heirs of capitalism do not have to do a stitch of work to live in luxury, while their wealth keeps increasing.

The working class, under capitalism, has to toil and sweat to support the drain on the gross national product made by the parasite "owners" of the wealth, as well as the administrators' salaries.

And so, by comparison with the small task the workers of socialism have to perform, the reducing the pay of bureaucrats and democoratising the government, here in capitalist countries a revolution in property relations has to take place before the enormous drain on the gross national product by the parasitic owners and their heirs can be halted.

J. C.

Relevant

Chicago, Ill.

The clarity and consistency of the basic explanation of Marxism through the years is most admirable. For those of us under 20 there exists a part of the Marxist-revolutionary relevance is growing more and more apparent.

M.S.

Gains for Civil Liberties

New York, N.Y.

The September issue of The American Teacher, official publication of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, reports that important gains have been made in areas involving the civil liberties of public employees. The New York City Education Department, after 18 years of legal battle, has declared that students at state-supported colleges and universities are no longer required to sign the Texas 1831 loyalty oath, and it is now official policy of the school that the entire requirement of faculty members and state employees be rescinded. In New Hampshire and Massachusetts, courts have declared that these state's oaths are "constitutionally vague."

Colorado's 44-year-old loyalty oath was also declared unconstitutional, and in New Hampshire, the right of all state employees is being tested by the ACLU. A similar test by the ACLU has been made in Pennsylvania, in the "Little Hatch Act," in effect for over 60 years, had sections repealed by the 1967 legislative session. The government, provided that formal and local civil service commissions could not engage in political activity, solicit funds, or be solicited.

In another development, Prof. Stoughton Lynd, on leave from Harvard, has been denied an appointment to Chicago State College on the basis of his antipartheid activities. In North Vietnam in 1965, is being given full support by the A.P.R. Local 1600 has joined Lynd as a political parasite, who, by his very appointment, and the local's leadership voted unanimously to support Lynd in his struggle.

Howard Reed

Outlaws

Olathe, Colo.

When are the people going to take this government out of the hands of the present murderers?

I am 82 years of age, and I never experienced a war, but what heretofore as going on now.

Is there no way to stop this slaughter?

John E. Broyles

CP and "New Politics"

New York, N.Y.

The Communist Party seems to be smarting from the defeat of its New Politics platform at the Democratic Convention in Chicago. Gus Hall, CP general secretary, took a hard stand on the "New Politics" Worker anniversary speech, reported in the Oct. 15 Worker.

"Some say they are discouraged," he lamented, "because the fighters of '68 have not yet amalgamated. In the words of the CP, this amalgam did not come out clearly for a third presidential ticket reflecting the struggle for freedom and peace. This is true. But New Politics can still play an important role . . . . New Politics movement is by no means dead. The idea of a third presidential ticket is not dead."

Hall's very defensive formulation may be a deep feeling in the CP that their third ticket perspective should be abandoned. And although Hal says that is not the case, he is looking in a different direction:

"Six months ago, he says in the same speech, "most people thought the idea of running a slate of peace candidates, as delegates to the Democratic convention, a far-out idea. Now it is being pushed by all kinds of forces within the Democratic Party. It is emerging as an important arena of struggle against war policy."

If anyone has missed the point, Hall spells out that whatever they decide to do in '68, the CP's main strategic line is to work in the Democratic Party. He points to the victory of Stikos in the Democratic primary in Cleveland.

"Does not the Cleveland experience suggest that this was some- thing old? Does it point to the fact that the future belongs to the white unity is the key to progress?"

Is there not a lesson there — that we can make headway against racism if it is taken head-on? . . . Thus the political struggle pro- ceeds along many channels.

Young militants should not be deduced by any of the CP's verbiage calling for independent political action in 1968. Their main long-term orientation remains toward the Democratic Party. Their concept of independent political action is phony to the core.

O.K.

Testimonial

Toronto, Canada

I greatly value The Militant for its integrity and courage in meet- ing all issues pertaining to the working class and dollars worth, and for providing us with a clear perspective for a new, more humane and rational society.

Please more me against missing a single new issue of The Militants by accepting the enclosed $10 and keeping me on your mailing list for as long as that amount covers me.

P.S. Sure wish I were an Amer- ican, I'd be able to send a couple of dollars to the CP or the Socialist Workers Party.

B.D.

Thought for the Week

"We man has done more for the country."

— Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago, criticizing the Democratic "Dumph Johnson movement."
Lessons of Rail Shopmen’s Strike

By Farrell Dobbs

Government action for a union contract involving railway shopmen went into effect Oct. 16. The agreement was reached after a bitter struggle by the workers under Richard F. Morse’s leadership.

Morse’s strategy was to organize a "voluntary" wage contract, a craven step that would have been tantamount to surrender and a blow to the shopmen’s strike movement. His plan was to have the shopmen and shopmen and a strike until after the election. His bill was introduced be behind a smokescreen of lies and deception. The bill, known as "the ambition" was to put up the shopmen and lock out workers to gain the government's support.

Morse, who masquerades as a "friend" of labor and an "opponent" of the Vietnam war, is a member of the army. He is now a Democratic candidate for the Senate. His campaign has been a disgrace to the American labor movement and the Congressionally mandated monopolists who run the government.

The government has no other course of action if it is to represent a genuine or decent, free, say, to say to both parties that concessions will not move at the expense of the operation of the railroad or the enforcement of the law.

Equal Treatment

Morse’s strategy is that, “Both sides are extremely anxious to see that the strike is resolved for the right to look out. The workers lose their jobs and morale is destroyed in times of emergency.” His lie that the capitalist government acts against its own workers. The shopmen are part of the capitalist economy and as such are the class enemies of the shopmen and the railroad owners who have reaped a bitter lesson in class politics.

When their previous contract expired last year, the shopmen mandated a 20 percent wage increase and a new escalator clause. The railroad owners summarily rejected the demand, aware futility to Johnson’s "guarantee" and offering five percent pay hike on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. They were back against the government to meet the demand for compulsory arbitration.

After months of fruitless efforts to impose their demands, the shopmen clerks and shopmen set a strike deadline last week and] called a strike. They voked the Railroad Labor Act against "unlawful" wages. They walked out for 60 days. Congress then voted three further extensions of the ban, thus making the law permanent.

Morse, the government the railroad workers heavy pressure on the union officials, trying to convince them to comply with the government’s demand. The union negotiators gave a good showing of solidarity and backbone, flowing down the demands to a general strike and finally to a victory, which percent plus some extra for skilled hands.

The shopmen have done it all, and their main object was to abolish a little bit of what they have already won, and in the face of the hard facts of class politics. The wage cap will prevail in this country or, in the case of a large-scale strike, a new contract will be necessary, which would bring a new round of struggles. The government has nothing to offer to the shopmen in the face of the hard facts of class politics. The wage cap will prevail in this country or, in the case of a large-scale strike, a new contract will be necessary, which would bring a new round of struggles.

The railroad companies are clamoring for a strike against the shopmen. They are trying to erect an "antilabour" barrier against the shopmen without it. The railroad has no right to strike, and the shopmen have the right to strike.

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How Oakland Police Attacked Protesters

BERKELEY, Oct. 17 — The police attack on a group of demonstrators attacking antistudent at the Oakland army induction center this morning followed an allnight rally on the University of California campus by the students.

The students had been prevented by court injunction from using the administration building the Student Union — to plan the antitraff defensive vote, which is the induction center. So they took over Sproul Plaza, another part of the campus, last night. Police said the rally was bigger than previous Free Speech Movement demonstrations and estimated that the crowd numbered 3,000.

Police attack on the students with clubs and chemical sprays. Over two score were injured, and 20 students were arrested. Newsweek reported that they were prevented by cops from witnessing the attack.

[The New York Times reported: "Black Hodges, a photographer for United Press International, said he had been "bushed around," knocked down and spit at with the chemical spray."]

The New York Post added: "Dr. Norman Marcus, a physician at Mt. Zion hospital in San Francisco, said: "I went to an injured woman. A policeman struck me in the chest as I tried to help her. I asked for his badge number; he smiled and hit me again."

Students had agreed that, if attacked by the cops, they would retreat but keep the area blocked. They did this — and held city blocks until 1:00 a.m., when the cops were finally able to get traffic through.

The students are planning further actions.

Court Upholds Cambridge Poll

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — It is now almost certain that a proposition will appear on the ballot here Nov. 9 permitting voters to reject the state in favor of withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam.

A State Superior Court ruled Oct. 6 that such a referendum was in accord with the State Constitution. The ruling came on appeal of the Cambridge Neighborhood Committee on Vietnam whose petition to place such a proposition on the ballot was rejected by the city.

Petitions Sufficient

The court said the issue should be put on the ballot provided the opponents of the referendum: 3,500 regularly voted. On Oct. 1 they had completed a check of the petitions and found sufficient. They indicated they are considering appealing the court decision but legal opinion is that it is reasonably certain the issue will go on the ballot.

The Superior Court also upheld the constitutionality of a second referendum petition. The contest is still checking if it contains the necessary number of signatures.

Boutelle Ends Southern Tour

AUSTIN, Texas — The last leg of the Paul Boutelle Southern campaign in Texas and Oklahoma has been crowded with campus meetings, interviews and informal discussions.

In Houston, the Socialist Workers Party Vice Presidential candidate spoke on three campuses and we talked exclusively with students in Houston SNCC. Most of the SNCC members were among the 51 brothers and sisters expelled from Texas Southern University before Black History month on campus May 16. Last month, they were granted leave by the courts to get readmitted to the school, but each time the courts upheld the U.S. Supreme Court.

Right now Houston SNCC is busy putting together a newspaper called Black. (For a subscription write to Houston SNCC, P.O. Box 88012, Houston, Texas 77004.) They are also publicizing the case of the 51 brothers and sisters, trial of murder charges growing out of the May 16 battle between black demonstrators and the police, during which one cop was killed and two cops were wounded.

Despite the wholesale purge of militants at TSU, there still is a core of the campus. At present they are organizing a mass social and cultural society. Boutelle spoke before a group in. In addition, a broadening of the movement was held which was followed by a lively discussion revolving around the nature of the social society.

Boutelle in Houston included an SDS-sponsored talk at the University of Houston and a meeting at Rice College.

Boutelle also had a 50-minute interview on the campus after his appearance along with State Senator Bardex Debra Greenwood, polling of the TSU law school. The discussion revolved around the question of the role of black militants and the impact of capitalist society.

Boutelle also spoke to 200 students at a two-and-a-half-hour meeting at the University of Texas SDe. A lot of the students at the meeting were of the opinion that the black revolution is in its early stages, and that its participation was purchased.

Boutelle spoke at Houston Tillotson College, an all-black campus of 600 students.

Today we went to a meeting of the U. of Texas Committee to End the War in Vietnam, where they were being made to send a student contingent to Washington Oct. 21 for the rally in force. Both groups were consulting each other during the meeting.

Five members of the AntiDraft Union who were arrested included Vera Greenwood, a grade school teacher who was arrested by police who barged into the school where she teaches; Mrs. 15-year-old daughter of a teacher, Debra Greenwood, who spoke at the rally about her plans to start a newsletter at Manual Arts High that would deal with such an interest of the students; Cornall Henderson, organizer for south Los Angeles CORE; and Harris, coordinator for the Black AntiDraft Union, who is presently out on $1,000 bail following an arrest last year for "criminal syndicalism". and James Johnson, student at Los Angeles City College and president of the Black Student Union there.

All five were charged with 1) using a loudspeaker too close to a school, 2) disturbing the peace, and 3) possession of a firearm (except Debra Greenwood who was arrested as a minor) were released on $500 bail.

AT RICE U. Derrick Morrison, right, selling the literature at meeting for Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Vice President.

LA Blacks Jailed After AntiDraft Rally

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — As a result of their participation in a rally held by the Black AntiDraft Union of Los Angeles, five members of the organization have been arrested. The rally was called to protest the drafting of young black men to fight America's war of aggression.

Another point of great concern at the meeting was the inhuman treatment of students at the Manual Arts High School by school authorities. For some time a fight has been waged by the black community to get rid of the white principal at the school. The meeting was held across the street from the school and attracted approximately 250 students and other interested persons in the community.

The school administration as well as the L.A. police turned out for the rally in force. Both groups were consulting each other during the meeting.

Five members of the AntiDraft Union who were arrested included Vera Greenwood, a grade school teacher who was arrested by police who barged into the school where she teaches; Mrs. 15-year-old daughter of a teacher, Debra Greenwood, who spoke at the rally about her plans to start a newsletter at Manual Arts High that would deal with such an interest of the students; Cornall Henderson, organizer for south Los Angeles CORE; and Harris, coordinator for the Black AntiDraft Union, who is presently out on $1,000 bail following an arrest last year for "criminal syndicalism". and James Johnson, student at Los Angeles City College and president of the Black Student Union there.

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Che Guevara Memorial

NEW YORK — Supporters of the Cuban revolution will hold a public demonstration in New York on Nov. 3, in a memorial service to pay tribute to Che Guevara. A wide range of speakers will honor the fallen revolutionary. The meeting is sponsored by the Militant Labor Forum.

Announcing the meeting will be Paul Sweezy, co-editor of Monthly Review and member of the editorial board of Huberman of Cuba: Anatomy of a Revolution, one of the first books in English to provide a detailed picture of Cuba right after the revolution. Pedro Juan Bus, secretary for political education of the New York section of the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence (MPLI); and Elizabeth Suther- land, a supporter of the formation of a book on Cuba, who was in Cuba last summer.

Other speakers will be Edward Shaw, organizational secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, and former Midwest representative of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Debra Greenwood, a member of the Young Communist League committee of the Young Communist League, the Fair Play for Cuba Commit- tee. Debra Greenwood, a member of the Young Communist League committee of the Young Communist League, will also represent the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The meeting will be held at the Militant Labor Forum hall at 873 Broadway, near 18th St. It will begin at 4:30 p.m.

Special For New Readers

A 3-month subscription to THE MILITANT for only 50 cents

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