Fiftieth Anniversary
Of the October Revolution
— See Page 4 —

74th U.S. Vote Withdraw
In S.F. Vote on Vietnam

By Fred Halstead

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8 —
Proposition "P" which called for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, received 38% of the vote in the municipal elections here yesterday. The "yes" vote was 176,632 and the "no" vote was 132,602 on the proposition which read: "It is the policy of the people of the city and county of San Francisco that there be an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam so that the Vietnamese people can settle their own problems."

The vote climax one of the most extensive antwar actions in any U.S. city since the Vietnamese war began. Some 7,000 campaigner mobilized by the Citizens Committee for a Yes Vote on Peace Act participated in the seven weeks since the proposition was placed on the ballot after a California Supreme Court ruling Sept. 2:

"This is only the beginning," declared Mary Louise Lovett, executive director of the committee's headquarters last night: "We are going to continue to fight against the war until it is over."

Committee Chairman Ed Farley, speaking for the hundreds of antiwar workers gathered at the committee's headquarters last night said: "We are going to hold together and build on the unity of antiwar forces that has come out of this campaign until this war is stopped and the Vietnamese people are going to stop it." The press was well represented at the meeting as well as national and international television.

The Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee has called to a special meeting of the committee to plan further broadly-based antwar actions.

Antiwar, for the first time, a member of the group's ten-man executive committee, speaking before NBC-TV cameras at the campaign headquarters declared:

"This vote shows a growing and deepening opposition to this hideous and immoral war and proves that a huge section of the American public has already accepted the only basis upon which the war can be stopped and the killing of American GIs and Vietnamese ended — the immediate withdrawal of all American forces. This vote of over one-third in solid, unequivocal opposition to U.S. involvement in the war proves there is no U.S. consensus on our brutal and in addition Vietnamese affairs. This solid mass opposition to the war, which will keep growing, is the basis upon which we will continue..."

Preliminary analysis of the voting patterns revealed that the heavily-lit districts of Hunter Point and Fillmore voted overwhelmingly "no." According to the city officials, before the election six mailbags full of sample ballots destined for the heavily black Bay View district which includes Hunter's Point were found dumped in a ravine.

The post office announced it put extra help to deliver this recovered mail. But it is possible that there were other bags that were not recovered. "If the bags had not been recovered," said the Nov. 5 San Francisco Chronicle, "some voters could conceivably have been denied ballots because the sample ballot mailings also included lists of polling places."

An unofficial straw vote taken at 15 polling places throughout the city for an out-of-town audience last night showed a majority of 31 of 32antiwar on the ballot.

In the pro-dawn hours of Oct. 28, Huey P. Newton of the Oakland, Calif., Black Panther Party for Self Defense was shot and seriously wounded in the stomach by police. Newton was driving with a woman friend when police ap- parently stopped him. A struggle followed, and one policeman was killed and another wounded. Newton is being held at San Quentin State Prison on charges of mur- der.

Defense Fund

A Huey P. Newton Defense Fund is in the process of being organized. A statement from the defense committee says: "Black people understand — intuitively — the slavery origin of the present practice by cops of harassing them by stopping them when they go out on the streets at night. The whole concept of a smoldering resentment that goes deep in the black community over this very point, because it is a clear indication to black people that they are still being oppressed by the heritage of slavery."

It was around the issue of police harassment that Huey P. Newton and other leaders of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense or- ganized. The Black Panthers initiated armed patrols of black neighborhoods at night. The defense committee statement explains that "When out on patrol, the Black Panthers would observ [sic] the police. And when they saw a policeman stop a black person on the streets, they would leave the car and stand there a few feet away to observe the proceedings. Huey Newton and Bobby Seale [Black Panther Party chairman], who both know the law well of how a policeman is supposed to behave when ques- tioning a passerby, would not say anything if the cop did not exceed his authority. But whenever they observed a cop getting out of line, like bullying some frightened black teenager, asking him with profanity or calling him nigger, or putting him around, they would speak up.

Explained Legal Rights

"They would tell the cop that he was getting out of line and that the black community is sick and tired of it and was not going to stand for it anymore. They would also tell the suspect that he did not have to go for the way the cop was treating him, that the cop had no legal right to do that, and they would tell the suspect who they were and advise him to file a suit against the cop and to call the Black Panther Party for Self Defense as his witnesses."

"The police want to see Huey and Bobby out of circulation. They want to see the entire Black Pan- ther Party for Self Defense out of circulation. They want to see all the Black Panthers dead. They want especially to kill Huey P. Newton, because they know that he is the soul of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense."

Malcolm X

"They are reacting as blind tyrants always react. They think that by killing off a black leader they solve the problem, but as in the case of Brother Malcolm X, this never works — Brother Mal- colm X has become bigger in death than he was in life, and when he was murdered all Afro-Americans became a nation of Brother Mal- colm X. Does America want to create an Afro-American filled with Huey P. Newton?"

Support and contributions are urgently needed to help expose this police frame-up and provide a defense for Huey P. Newton. Send contributions to: Huey P. Newton Defense Fund, P.O. Box 8941, Emeryville Branch, Oakland, Calif. 94608.
LeRoi Jones and his co-defendants, Barry Wynn and Charles McGray, have been convicted in a New Jersey court of having committed several acts of violence during the Newark rebellion. They face possible sentences of three to six years each. Jones is already in jail, serving 30 days on a contempt charge resulting from a previous trial. McGray and Wynn are also in jail. The verdict was handed down by Superior Court Judge George T. Feneis, Jr., on Oct. 7.

I. The Oct. 7 verdict of the Superior Court Record we find Senator Mansfield (D-Mont.) holding forth on the copper strike, now in its fourth month. With a "curse on both your houses" posture, he puts into the record an article from the Wall Street Journal dated against the union. Mr. Mansfield disclosed the "disastrous" effects of the strike in last state taxes, purchase power of the workers, and resultant loss of sales by consumer goods merchants.

A letter in the Nov. 6 Daily News Times sets forth the union's position. Irving Dichter, union official, said at a meeting of the United Workers Association, "The big bite of statistics: 'Industry-wide bargaining is not the issue here. Our managers and employers believe that none of the unions have an obligation to try to extend the strikes. They are bargaining when it adversely affects its membership.' Why should workers believe the same? The unions have all been organized by the same labor movement. They have different contracts but they have the same goal. What will be the real issue in this strike? . . .

"The company permits no such anarchy when it affects its vital interests. Prices of metal are uniform and the workers are bargaining for the reduction of wages, production, expansions, strikes, and labor relations are decided by the offices of the corporation and..."--By MaRvel ScHall

Our Editorialists

"Merit Publishers, a new publishing house in the revolution, is moving its offices to a new location. Its new address will be 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003. Catalogs are free on request."

---

**S O C I A L I S T S  W O R K E R S  P O L I T I C S**

**873 Broadway**

**New York, N.Y. 10003**

---

**W A N T  T O  H E L P?**

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

**NAME**

**ADDRESS**

---

**F U N D  S C O R E B O A R D**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Quota</th>
<th>Paid</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland-Berkeley</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin Cities</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allentown</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total            | $20,000| $7,651| 38.25 |

---

**POLITICALLY REPORTS**

LeRoi Jones as a police and court official.

---

**W A N T  N E W  R E P O R T S?**

Send check or money order to:

**SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY**

873 Broadway

New York, N.Y. 10003
NEW YORK, Nov. 6 — First-hand reports coming in from around the world continue to underline the overwhelming success of the Oct. 23-24 international mobilization against the Vietnam war. A demonstration of solidarity with the students of the U.S., the list now includes London, Paris, Dublin, Stockholm, Oslo, Frankfurt, West Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Vienna, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa and many other cities.

In London, police estimated a turnout of around 5,000, but on-the-spot observers say the number was at least 10,000. The London demonstrators confronted thesofar small, but violent, British Forces in front of the American Embassy, and in the melee which followed more than 100 persons were arrested. The mood of solidarity was such that the police were not successful in detaining the marchers. The police were fortunate enough not to fall into the clutches of the police, but were soon rounded up by the crowds.

Fights broke out among police who were trying to clear the street. Some policemen were attacked by free those who had been arrested and placed inside. Often single policemen were isolated and surrounded. A police dog and its handler were badly mauled.

In Zurich, a capacity crowd packed an Oct. 21 rally to pass resounding declarations of solidarity with the antiwar forces in the U.S. and the National Liberation Front. The Zurich rally climaxd a day of protest actions including a 24-hour occupation of the Progressive Students of Zurich.

From Copenhagen, news comes that the Oct. 21 demonstration of 13,000 was twice as large as any previously held there. The overwhelming theme was opposition to U.S. imperialism and the demand for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops. In line with the internationalism of the Oct. 21 demonstrations, speakers at the Copenhagen rally included a representative of the Berlin SDS (Students' Democratic Movement of Germany) and Dale Smith, Stokely Carmichael's traveling secretary.

Turnout of 20,000

In West Berlin there were over 20,000 people at a mass rally under the slogans "Stop the War in Vietnam," "Van den Berghes Out," and "Let Vietnam Live." Berlin students, workers and their posters with Che Guevara's picture and the slogan "Down with two, three...many Vietnamis!"

The West Berlin rally culminated in a sit-down protest against the right-wing newspaper "Titan." In a battle lasting eight hours, police and protesters in morning — a number of cops and demonstrators were injured, 25 police cars were damaged, and 48 demonstrators were jailed.

For the largest international demonstration was in Japan, where demonstrations took place in 30 cities in Japan and 50 other cities in Japan, and in other countries, including the U.S., Canada, Latin America, Europe, Africa, Australia, Asia, and the Middle East.

The nationwide wave of campus antiwar demonstrations that began as a prelude to the October 21 confrontation in Washington is now entering its fifth straight week.

Student demonstrators at the University of Iowa in Iowa City sealed the steps of the campus Memorial Union with their own blood Nov. 3. The action climaxed three days of protests aimed at Marine recruiters inside the building.

Police arrested 108 demonstrators Nov. 1 after a six-hour sit-in on the steps of the building.

More than 150 students staged a sit-in at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. A total of 120 students marched Nov. 1 against the CIA and Dow.

More than 300 students and 30 faculty members at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor held a sit-in Nov. 1, protesting the university's complicity in the Vietnamese war through a classified Defense Department research project. Dow chemicals were stopped at the University of Connecticut at Storrs after a sit-in of 125 or Oct. 31. The New York Times reports Nov. 1 that "The university later said the policy of admitting all prospective employers for campus internships without screening might be reconsidered."

Seventy-four students at Harvard College were put on probation for their part in campus protests the week before.

In Madison, Wis., Janes Orr, 22, was sentenced to 30 days in jail Nov. 3 for participating in antiwar protests on the University of Wisconsin campus.

Forty students blocked the headquarters of the campus ROTC at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., Nov. 6. The demonstrators arrived at the office at 6:30 a.m. and succeeded in preventing army officers from opening the building throughout the day. ROTC classes were held in other classrooms, although instruction material was locked up in the headquarters building.

The demonstrators, organized by the campus chapter of Students for a Democratic Society, demanded that the federal government disband the campus ROTC.

In Chicago, 500 students picketed the Business School at the University of Chicago Nov. 6, demanding an end to on-campus interviews by Dow Chemical. A rival "recruiting booth" was set up to give antiwar literature and literature.

At the University of California campus at Berkeley about 250 students of a demonstration of 400 hours through police lines Nov. 6 to protect recruiting by the CIA and the Department of Labor.

The definitive Marxist history of the Russian Revolution by one of its two principal leaders. From the overthrow of the Czar in February to the triumph of the Bolsheviks in October. Three volumes bound as one in a handsome edition of 1,316 pages. Priced at $13.50.

Order from:
MERIT PUBLISHERS • 873 Broadway • New York, N.Y. 10003

The definitive Marxist history of the Russian Revolution by one of its two principal leaders. From the overthrow of the Czar in February to the triumph of the Bolsheviks in October. Three volumes bound as one in a handsome edition of 1,316 pages. Priced at $13.50.
Lessons From the Revolutions

By Dick Roberts

The Russian Revolution of Octo-
ber 1917 (old calendar) occurred
50 years ago this month. This
momentous event, ushering in a new
era of history, is being celebrated
together worldwide. But much of
this celebration, in most of those
countries that call them-
selves socialist or communist, is
blandly ritualistic.

With the sole exception of revo-
lutionary Cuba, the official cere-
monies have little meaning for the
present generation of radical youth
engaged in real struggle and con-
fronting real enemies.

The Soviet Union has advanced
to the second industrial power and
even surpassed the United States
in important areas of scientific re-
search and discovery. But the
ideology promulgated by Moscow
today far from corresponds to the
revolutionary calibre of the Soviet
Union’s origins and economic and
social achievements.

What the Bolshevik leaders who
launched this giant step in social
history really said and did at the
time of the October Revolution
and afterwards is largely ignored.

Although Lenin was long ago
elevated to the highest pedestal in
the hierarchy of Communist heroes, what his Bolshevik followers
 fought for is not taught in the schools of the Sino-Soviet bloc today nor is it
practised by either the Moscow-
Or Peking-oriented Communist
parties.

Leon Trotsky — who first
explained the historical necessity
for a proletarian revolution in
Russia, directed the October uprising, and
led the Red armies in defense of
the young Soviet Republic against
imperialist intervention — fares
much worse. Stalin’s henchman
gambled Trotsky to death in Mex-
ico in 1940. Trotsky’s writings are
suppressed in the Sino-Soviet
world and those daring to read
such contraband risk stiff impris-
onment.

What value does the historical
experience of the October Revolu-
tion have for today’s revolution-
aries?

To answer this question, one
must begin with the successes of
Soviet technological development.
A country that 50 years ago lagged
far behind the rest of Europe and
America, with a population over
90 percent ill-fed and ill-educated
peasants, has been transformed
into a front-rank industrial and
the second military power.

The Soviet Union is free from the
economic crises and periodic
starvations that have plagued the
rest of the industrial world. It is
free from unemployment. It has
gone beyond the capitalist world
in the emancipation of women
from second-class citizenship.

It has eliminated the nagging
poverty and insecurity which is
blight of whole regions shunted aside
by the march of industrial prog-
ress in practically every capital-
nation.

These achievements were
made possible and could not have been obtained without the expropri-
ation of the capitalist class, the
nationalization of the means of
production, and a planned economy.

The rule of a few for their own
private profit, and all the ravages,
oppression and war that this im-
plies, was abolished.

Subsequently, it is all too
well known, a bourgeoisie and priv-
ileged stratum emerged in Soviet
Russia, which subordinated all
political and economic activity to
its own narrow outlook and per-
novative interests. The party of
bourgeois supremacy, the force
suppressed workers democrats
domestically and the imperialists
domestically and internationally,
and in many cases succeeded in
pursuing the world tide of
revolution. It purged all the lead-
ers of the Bolshevik Party except
Stalin, imprisoned the rest, and
hundreds of thousands in this bloody process.

But the fact that these bureau-
crats were unable to fundamental-
y alter the orientation of the party,
the socialist transformation of property relations in the productive
forces and the power and significance of Oc-
tober’s accomplishment.

It is monopoly capitalism, the
workers states that leads the attacks on the political and economic
interests of workers, and threatens mankind with ultimate
licits for the destruction of the
state. In the 1960’s there are
military inferior to the regime of
bourgeois oppression,

One of the leading comrades of
the French Communist Party
recently made an extensive tour of
Latin America. He happened to
be in Chile. It was there that
Che Guevara was murdered.

He reports that during this
trip when he was in Chile he first
heard the news of Guevara’s death.
He read it in the Chilean Com-
munist Party organ. He said that
during the trial trials there was
another article which assayed the
task facing the Guevara family
and the lesson was that the OAS
killed in Latin America, and the
thereby overcome in the other
countries instead of supporting the progre-
sive nationalist governments, they
as a result.

You see the Chilean Stalinsts
are not adverse to taking a leaf
from the book of the bourgeoisie,
for we read in the capitalist press
about their own deaths of the
Soviet Union’s press the way they
cheered over the death of
Che and drew the conclusions
that with his murder the revolu-
tion in Latin America, has perished.

Bolivian Puppets

No, my friends, I think they’re
a bit peculiar, aren’t they?
The Bolivian puppets of Yanque
imperialism look like this.

First they said that they had
buried Che’s body and even
instructed his doctors to be
in Bolivia to view the remains in
order to confirm the death.

Upon second thought they
changed their minds. They feared,
and with good reason, that the
very problem of locating his
buried body would become an interna-
tional showpiece of their
man’s eternal struggle against op-
pression. The Bolivian govern-
ment, having realized this,
put Che, body, but the specter of that hand
which would come back from the dead to
the day of their death.

For that hand shall yet become
strong enough to once more
atop which legions shall rally
in the name of a lost leader.

Why Che is regarded with so
much affection and emotion? Es-
pecially among those of us who
and others who revere his
memory. There was the indigenous
man who said what he meant and
said it without ever being
formulated by the worker,
man who epitomized the self
liberation of the peasant into
the world of the dead. Here was a man who
not only put his body on the
line but his heart.

A man who had no illusions about nature and no
and no hesitations about paying
the price was one to be judged
immediate. He was one who
that with his murder the revolu-
tion in Latin America, has perished.

Che’s battle cry has already
reached tens of thousands of
people in Bolivia and Chile. The
Cuban revolutionaries are not
even reaching out to take up
arms against the oppressor. Thou-
sand people have been moving
and will bear and respond to Che’s
memory.

And as the bureaucratic
of generating a communist
in a single country and sub-
stituting for it the revolutionary
development throughout the world.

The main thrust of the decisions
at the recent OAS conference
was to counter the spread of
the Paraguay, the hallmark
of Trotsky, in their struggle
for survival. But their main and
ultimate reliance on the deci-
ations first to Latin America and
then to the world.

As John Gerassi puts it in the
recent issue of Monthly Review, “If
the Paraguay, the hallmark
development that they stand for
and the revolutionary masses of
view the life and death of Che
And the fact that this American
revolutionary, the most brutal, the
least ruthless of them all, who is
least class will peacefully surrender its
position of power and privileges, will
roll over and play dead when confronted with the unsayable
nition of this fact. It must be based on forging an anticapitalist movement of the black masses and white masses of the working class.

But the Russian Revolution also demanded that we learn to recognize the potentially revolutionary role of the peasantry. It is also necessary to build a vanguard party that is capable of leading the peasantry to participate in the workers’ struggle to re-orient and mold the course of our revolution. The Leninist Party is the first party to come into existence as a result of the October Revolution. We must take a lesson from the October Revolution in the way we build the party.

Three aspects of Lenin’s party must be emphasized. One is its Marxist-Leninist ideology and democratic-centralist organization. What Marx and Lenin taught us in their famous articles on the Russian revolution, the dvina, the Marxist-Leninist ideology and democratic-centralist organization.

Marxism has nothing in common with the viewpoint that nothing could be achieved without a successful revolution than to step in at the right time and expand the right slogans. Revolutions do not crystallize out of thin air; they have to be built.

On this side, Marxism holds a lesson for every revolutionary of the viability of capitalist crises on all levels and of the necessity of working-class revolutions to end these crises. On the other side, it emphasizes the necessity of fighting for immediate working-class interests at all times in order to advance the working masses toward the program of revolution, social democracy and the struggle for state power.

The day-to-day work of a revolutionary party is just as important as its long-term objectives. Without participating in the smallest struggles and without providing daily solutions to concrete problems, the Bolshevik Party would not have been in a position to lead the revolution itself, nor to lead the working masses into the even more difficult task of consolidating and extending the revolution after power had been achieved.

Internationalism

Internationalism is better understood by young radicals today than ever before. They see that the defeat of U.S. imperialism cannot be achieved unless America and other imperialist countries in the world are brought to the point of no return.

The Bolshevik program was correct. It was the program of the international working class. In fact, the Bolshevik leaders relied on and supported workers revolutions in the rest of Europe, expecting them to come to the aid of the revolution in Russia. Stalin already knew that the British workers’ rise to power on the basis of a great socialist revolution in China will lead to the defeat of the British imperialists and the beginning of the defeat of the British imperialists.

The Bolsheviks viewed capital as a social force, and they expected no peace from it. They were determined to coordinate and lead the fight against capitalism on a world scale. And they did not hesitate to mobilize the international proletariat. The meaning of China is that the Chinese proletariat must be organized.

Leninist Party

For this it is an indispensable prerequisite that we here in this country build a revolutionary party, a party that means what it says and says what it means, a party comprised of the best of the black liberation fighters, the youth movement and the working class.

Democratic Centralism

The Leninist party is a democratic-centralist party. The democratic centralism of a Leninist party is that all party members are equal.

The democratic party is one of the most important factors in the success of socialism. The Bolsheviks were able to defeat the Mensheviks and the Social Revolutionaries and the Constituent Assembly.

National Question

On October 21, 1917, the Bolsheviks began their revolution in Russia. The Bolsheviks, then, are revolutionaries, not bureaucratization.

The peasantry is the foundation of the Russian revolution. One of the most important factors in the success of socialism is the peasantry. The peasantry will be the cornerstone of the revolutionary movement. The peasantry will be the basis of the revolutionary movement.

The future of the Russian revolution is in the hands of the working class. The working class is the only class that can lead the revolution in Russia. The working class is the only class that can build the socialist state.

Socialist Campaign

This is an attempt to know the revolution by the oppressed people. The campaign is the most important and essential factor in the success of socialism. One of the most important factors in the success of socialism is the support of the people.

The campaign is about the revolution by the people. The campaign is the most important and essential factor in the success of socialism. The campaign is the most important and essential factor in the success of socialism. The people are the main people of the revolution. The people are the main people of the revolution.

The campaign is about the revolution by the people. The campaign is the most important and essential factor in the success of socialism. The campaign is the most important and essential factor in the success of socialism. The people are the main people of the revolution. The people are the main people of the revolution.
Detroit, Nov. 9 — The basic demand that General Motors management, in negotiations with labor, proposed to initiate one phase of the opening process by cutting the pay of more than 250,000 workers in both Canada and the United States.

The local stage and final ratification will occur when General Motors management dominates the industry and exercises veto powers over all matters within the councils of the Big Three, comes to negotiate with the UAW.

The agreement on wages and fringe benefits signed by Ford some time ago this past year was an increase of $1 an hour spread over the past three years.

UAW President Walter Reuther was forced to comply with the demands and concessions by the large number of forces deciding the wages over 15 cents per hour above the base scale regardless of how difficult the financial times or what other factors may exert.

GM and Chrysler and General Motors have expressed satisfaction with the wages and benefits provisions of the UAW Ford contract and agreed to it with Ford management almost a year ago.

The past week’s auto workers in Ford’s 45 supplier plants around the nation, are demanding provisions that provide the UAW officials to ratify their “local” issues and contracts and end the strike. They want to do with union control of work looking for a balance between the important and harder to resolve than the question of wages.

Ford and the UAW have announced that agreement has been reached on all the local issues. At six of Ford’s 16 assembly plants no agreements will be reached.

The UAW has set Nov. 8, as the strike deadline for Chrysler. However, Reuther is quoted as saying: “We are committed to a strike, but I am not committed to a strike, thus leaving open the possibility of further postponement.

Even though Chrysler is the strongest bargaining power at the present time, the power and the strength of the UAW is their newspaper, the Detroit Free Press, and their national office headquarters.

One of the biggest “local” issues proposed at the press conference was the end of the strike by the corporation to cut the number of union members, an issue which has been a mainstay of the UAW since its beginning.

The UAW has traditionally demanded more stewards as a means of ex-}

Draft Resister Loses in Appeal

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in an Oct. 5 decision in Seat- tle, Washington, reversed the convictions of Russell Willi for “refusing to report to induction” into the Army.

The court sentence for destroying his draft card. He was one of the first two cases to receive such a sentence.

In Dayton, Fla., pro-black pow- er students at Bethune-Cookman College are running up against strong administration resistance to their activities. School author- ities are so anxious not to offend white financial contributors that they are even cracking down on natural hair styles and the use of the word “black.”

Early in the year the school an Afro-American Student Union was formed, but the administration refused to recognize it on the grounds that a black power orga- nization wasn’t needed on campus and that the campus NAACP chap- ter could serve the purpose.

The court, however, probably has more to do with the fact that after斯科利Carrol- chipped on campus last year one rich white lady withdrew a $300,000 contract.

Even the clergy are organizing for black power. The National Committee of Negro Churches, until now a loosely organized group of about 300, has held a conference in Dallas aimed at in- creasing the number of American Churches in such organizations as the National Council of Churches.

It has been well organized the black church in the past but considerable influence, perhaps even now, has been exerted by church policies in urban areas.

A story appearing in the press recently about a South African who had been freed from prison because his color was a colored man of the depth of the psychological sickness in South Africa’s apartheid system is something that is a race reclassification in the same line cases, largely on the basis of how a person looks, which of four categories he belongs white, black, colored or Asian.

How a person is classified deter- mines his whole existence, includ- ing whether he can work in any mar- kets, what he must work, and what general opportunities or privi- leges he will have.

A recent New York Times article on the “Negro’s Chance in America” Study Finds Gain in Negro Income — Cites Poor Economic Opportunities for the Extremists.”

The article referring to the “Negro” done on orders from the median annual income of black families is only $4,463, which of whites is $7,725. The racial dis- parity between the two groups is not sizable enough to grow as the level of education in- creases: an American college graduate averages $5,839 a year while his white counterpart earns an average of $9,023.

Another fact revealed in the survey is that black families and white families with more education still earn less money than an average white family with one.

The tirade against black power recently presented at a Southern Regional Council dinner by Afro- American psychologist Kenneth Clark served to show just how brainwashed and removed from reality this man is.

Clark claims that black power is based on “a fear of the removal of racial barriers.” What black power advocates afraid of? According to Clark it is “the tests of free and open competition which are open to Afro-Americans through integration. The vulner- able ego” of black people, he says, are afraid to meet “a single standard of competence.”

Achilles’ heel, however, is that black power is based on “a fear of the removal of racial barriers.” What black power advocates afraid of? According to Clark it is “the tests of free and open competition which are open to Afro-Americans through integration. The vulner- able ego” of black people, he says, are afraid to meet “a single standard of competence.”

Elizabeth Barnes

Subscribe to:
USLA Reporter
$1 for 10 issues

The newsletter of the U.S. Com- mission on Civil Rights,
Political Prisoners. Indispensable for keeping abreast of latest develop- ments in Latin America.

P.O. Box 2303
New York, N.Y. 10001
Protest at Irish Consulate

New York, N.Y.

On Nov. 11 a demonstration will be held outside the United States Consulate here for Joe Dillon, 22, an Irish republican, who was sentenced last May, charged with attempted armed robbery of a Dublin rent office. The circumstances of Dillon’s arrest and the vigor with which the Irish courts have followed him are discussed by William Cecil, chairman of the Dublin branch of the Irish Republican Police.

"For the arrest for the alleged crime within which he was charged with kidnapping the rent office and attempted armed robbery and escape or illegal possession of a revolver. The arrest was based on a fingerprint found on the gateway car which, according to police sources, bore 14 points of resemblance to Dillon’s prints. This was confirmed by a demand of 21 points of resemblance before they were put on the fingerprint register. No revolver was found.

"The officer who released the accused to his sentence for three years, but the maximum is not known to be the number of years. This is an innocent and should be released. Those dealing with this to press 

Weekly Calendar

The rate for advertising in this column is 75 cents a word. Each line is 25 cents a line. There is a 10 percent discount for advance advertising. All orders must reach us by the Monday prior to the publication date.

BOSTON

DEPARTED LEAVES AMERICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS: Speaker: Roy H. Harper

RICHARD CARSON, co-chairman, U.S. Committee for Justice to Political Prisoners, Friday, Nov. 17, 7:30 p.m., 799 Huntington Ave, Hall 307, Aup. Militant Labor Front.

LOS ANGELES

LESSONS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: Speaker: W. E. Burleigh

A assembly committee member, Socialist Workers Party. Held on the 50th anniversary of the Russian Revolution and its eight parts after the generation of radicals. Friday, Nov. 17, 7 p.m., Doh Hall, Aup. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

FIDEL CASTRO’S SPEECH AT OLAS

The November-December issue of the International Socialist Review contains a letter from an American Solidarity conference (OLAS) recently held in Havana.

"What we need most is a complete text of Fidel Castro’s speech to the struggle against imperialism. We are not only demands. The Latin American revolution, but expresses the solidarity of the Cubans with the black struggle for freedom.

In addition, the ISR reprints the Declaration on Revolutionary Policy unanimously adopted by the OLAS delegates.

On the basis of an analysis done by Joseph Hansen, the Editor of The Militant, who attended OLAS as a reporter for this newspaper.

Please send me the new ISR for $4.00 and also a five-year’s subscription for $25.00 (6 issues)

International Socialist Review 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003

Name ____________________________

Street ___________________________

City ____________________________ State __________ Zip __________

- For New Readers

If you are a new reader and would like to get better acquainted, you may obtain a special four-month introductory subscription by sending this coupon and $1 to:

The MILITANT

783 Broadway

New York, N.Y. 10003

Name ____________

Street ___________________________

City ____________________________ State __________ Zip __________

- Thought for the Week

"The intriguing thing about folks in Lyndon Johnson’s executive branch of Government nowadays is not what they’re doing—very little now—but what they’re suffering: Discrimination, Exclusion, Restraint, Listlessness, Terror, Disorientation, Suspicion, Ineffectual attempts to take care of the Vietnamese people. It is not being permitted by Congress, the White House and by compulsions. Worst of all, a sense of self-confidence."

- It Was Reported in the Press

- Fashion Tip—A patent has been issued for a woman’s purse de- signed for a pistol, ammunition, handcuffs, handkerchief and other police accessories. It’s intended for "lady policemen," designed to fit the bag, and to bulge with the tools of the trade, making surveillance work easier and more efficient.

- Biggest Fear of the Week—Lynda Bird is quoted as saying: "Him, as the President’s daughter to go to another place. You’re afraid people will see you because you’re the President’s daughter, not because you’re a nice girl."

—Harry Ring
Boutelle Rides Racists On La. Election Tour

By Doug Jennens

Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate in the U.S. Senate in Louisiana, attended a meeting of the Student Government Association and the editor of the Daily Reveille, the student newspaper at Louisiana State University, in Baton Rouge, describing the sensation the socialist weekly brought a week earlier at the University of Ohio.

Boutelle was scheduled to speak at LSU on Oct. 31, but the meeting was canceled because of a student walkout. The sponsors of the meeting, the University of Christian Movement and the Student Liberal Federation, had gone through all the usual channels to get permission for Boutelle to speak. This time, however, the two organizations were informed by the university administration that a second speaker, Jack L. Welch, statewide coordinator of the John Birch Society, was to be included in their program.

"This abrupt departure from normal procedures was a strong pressure on the administration from a group of local right-wingers who have the "Birch Coup.""

In addition, State Representative Barry Christian threatened to cut the university's budget if Boutelle spoke.

Refusing to go along with this flagrant violation of students' rights to organize a meeting without proper notice, Boutelle and the two sponsoring organizations canceled the meeting.

In its place another meeting was held, off-campus, under the auspices of the Southern Louisiana Libertys Union. Over 350 people showed up to hear Boutelle, who was televised by a local station. There was some heckling by right-wingers, but no one kept the lights off and on. A few people heckled Boutelle to the audience.

Nevertheless, by the time the meeting was over, Boutelle had won over many of the neutral members of the campus who had been a few of the hostile ones.

Socialists who had not known the meeting on campus had been canceled, showed up at the campus Union Theater.

NEW YORK — More than 350 people assembled at the hall of the Militant Labor Forum here Nov. 2 to pay tribute to the fallen Latin American revolutionary, Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

The crowd heard Pedro Juan Rua, of the New York branch of the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence; Julius Lester of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Elizabeth Sutherland, author of a forthcoming book on Cuba; Edward Borstein, an economist who worked in Cuba under Guevara; Guevara's sister, Maria Victoria, member of the national committee of the Young Socialist Alliance; Paul Sweezy, coordinator of Monthly Review; and Edward Shaw, national organization secretary of the Socialist Workers Party.

Pedro Juan Rua, the first speaker, said it was necessary to follow the example of Che, and not merely talk lip service to him as a martyr. He also castigated some ultra-leftists in the U.S. who designate Che and other Cuban leaders as "petty bourgeois."

The SNCC representative, Julius Lester, recalled all the other revolutionaries who have fallen in the struggle, many unknown, and the contribution they have made in their sacrifices of the ordinary rank and file. He said, in the revolution struggle in its most difficult days and often before the glorious and tumultuous victories are achieved. He was given an ovation by the crowd.

Che's abilities as an administrator, organizer, and economist were discussed by Edward Borstein from his firsthand experience with Che in Cuba, and Maria Victoria described some of Che's personal characteristics.

Elizabeth Sutherland quoted from a raving letter Che sent his daughter on her 16th birthday, and pointed to Che's qualities as a humanist. She also cited those qualities that, as a humanist, he would not attack his ideas.

Che's qualities as a thinker as well as a man of action were discussed by Derrick Morrow of the YSA. Morrow also discussed the guilt of U.S. imperialism in the murder of Che, and in the murder of Malcolm X.

Paul Sweezy recalled his visit with Che in Cuba and in New York when Che came to address the United Nations. He placed special stress on Che's ability as a revolutionary thinker.

RALPH SCHOLENMAN, Secretary to Bertrand Russell speaking at New York memorial meeting for Che.

An unscheduled speaker was Ralph Schoeneman, an international friend of Bertrand Russell, who had just arrived in New York after being expelled from Bolivia by the Revolucionarios militaristas dictatorship.

Schoeneman had been in Bolivia to seek information concerning the violations of civil rights and of the Bolivian constitution in the case of Regis Degray.

The military regime confiscitated his passport (he is a U.S. citizen), preventing him from returning to work in England. They turned his passport over to U.S. authorities, who claimed it was no longer valid because Schoeneman had traveled to North Vietnam in company with Bertrand Russell, who was expelled from the War Crimes Tribunal; and they put Schoeneman on a plane bound for Miami.

Fresh from seeing Regis Degray in Bolivia, Schoeneman described the agony Degray faced over Che's death after having lived with the guerrillas headed by Che.

Other Martyrs

Schoeneman referred to two other martyrs of the revolutionary socialist movement, Rosa Luxem- borh, who committed suicide in Mexico City after being found guilty of treason, and Ernest Maldonado, who was assassinated in Brazil.

The meeting was chaired by one of the JCR leaders, Henri Weber. The main speakers were Alain Krivine, the national secretary of the JCR; Jeanne Avis, a member of the JCR who lived in Cuba for some time; the well-known French journalist: Yves Peran, director of the magazine L'0iseau, who visited Cuba at the time of the July 26 celebration this year and the GLAS conference; and the Belgian revolution- ary secretary of the American Revolutionary.

The meeting was attended by some 200 people.

Guevara's sister, Maria Victoria, said that Che had always been a symbol of the revolution in Latin America.

The meeting was held in the auditorium of the French Communist Party, who had organized the meeting.

"To honor the memory of Che Guevara," he concluded, "we should not weep nor mourn for our dead comrade and brother. Che would have wanted us to do but one thing: to continue his struggle, in all fronts, until the final victory is won."

"To honor the memory of Che Guevara," he concluded, "we should not weep nor mourn for our dead comrade and brother. Che would have wanted us to do but one thing: to continue his struggle, in all fronts, until the final victory is won."

CHE GUERRA

Cleveland YSA To Celebrate Oct. Revolution

CLEVELAND — The Young Socialists of Cleveland, in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, will hold their regular monthly meeting on “The October Revolution — Lessons for Today.”


Tom Kerry, editor of the international socialist weekly, will talk on “The October Revolution — Lessons for Today.”

The meeting will be held at 11:15 and 2:30 and will be followed by a party at 8 p.m. Sunday, talking will begin at 8:30 and 12 noon. The conference will be held at 6115 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

An indication of the love and solidarity felt by people around the world is demonstrated by the number of revolutionaries throughout the world who was demonstred in the weeks since his death in memory of Che Guevara.

In Cuba, where he was known best in his role as an army commander, there were celebrations throughout the country to pay homage to Che Guevara Oct. 19. The meeting was held in the auditorium of the Ministry of Philosophy and Letters.

Leaders of all the different rev- olutionary groups were on the platform (with the notable exception of the Communist Youth, the organization of the Communist Party).

Behind the platform, an enormous banner stretched across the room. Engraved on a portrait of Che was a Cuban flag and black crepe. Members of the YSA, then the demonstrators in the United States scheduled to go to Washing- ton, D.C. to demonstrate against the war-makers.

After, at a vigil on the main esplanade of the university, the portrait of Che was raised and the flag was lowered to half-mast.


Santiago Diaz, a representative of the Revolutionary Youth Organization, said his death was a loss to the platform, but did not speak. When the speakers were over, the crowd gave him an ovation that lasted 10 minutes.

The addressor at the meet- ing was given by Stan Newens, member of Parliament for Epping.

Some 1,600 revolutionaries in youth, gathered a large meeting in Paris Oct. 19 to mourn the death of Che Guevara.

The meeting was organized by the French revolutionary youth or- ganization Jeunesse Communiste Révolutionnaire (JCR — Revolutionnaire) and included 200 people. The meeting was originally planned in honor of the late Che Guevara, and the first conference of the Or- ganization of Latin American Solidar- ity.

But when the reports about the death of Che Guevara were con- firmed, he organized the meeting to evaluate Che's contribution to the world revolution.

The meeting was chaired by one of the JCR leaders, Henri Weber. The main speakers were Alain Krivine, the national secretary of the JCR; Jeanne Avis, a member of the JCR who lived in Cuba for some time; the well-known French journalist: Yves Peran, director of the magazine L'Oiseau, who visited Cuba at the time of the July 26 celebration this year and the GLAS conference; and the Belgian revolution- ary secretary of the American Revolutionary.

The meeting was held in the auditorium of the French Communist Party, who had organized the meeting.

"To honor the memory of Che Guevara," he concluded, “we should not weep nor mourn for our dead comrade and brother. Che would have wanted us to do but one thing: to continue his struggle, in all fronts, until the final victory is won."

CHE GUERRA

Cleveland YSA To Celebrate Oct. Revolution

Cleveland YSA To Celebrate Oct. Revolution

CHE GUERRA

Unemployment rose sharply in October for second straight month, prevented from climbing higher since October 1963. Hardest hit are teenunemployment — 18.1 per cent, up from 13.8 per cent in October. Unemployment — 8.8 per cent, up from 7.9 per cent.