Japan govt tries to bar Halstead, Sheppard from youth antiwar parley

By Barry Sheppard
TOKYO, July 31 — Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party candidate for presi- dient, and I arrived here in the evening of July 28 on the first leg of our around- the-world tour. But we were greeted in a somewhat different manner than other tour- ists. No sooner had we gotten into the line for customs inspection than we were shouted out by Japanese immigration officials and taken to the office of the chief inspector. There we were asked if we intended to attend any of the antiwar conferences scheduled in Japan during August.

Halstead has received invitations to observe three such conferences. The first, the Antiwar Anti-imperialist International Conference on Aug. 3, is being organized by the most militant student and youth orga- nizations of Zengakuren. The second gath- ering is the 22nd World Congress Against A and H Bombs (Genshuken). The Japanese Socialist Party is the principal force behind this conference. The final conference is being organized by the Japan Peace for Vietnam Committee (Beheiren), a broad anti-Viet- nam war group.

After an hour of very polite conversation, we were told that we could attend the Gen- shuken and Beheiren conferences, but that the militant student conference was out. Under threat of being put back on a plane for another long ride to some U.S. pos- session, we signed a statement under pro- test that we would not attend the student conference, and we were allowed into the country.

It seems the Japanese authorities — with some encouragement from Washington — did not want us associating with the mili- tant Zengakuren youth. But alas they for- got to check our hotel. Waiting for us out- side of it when we arrived was a group of young Zengakuren members with red hel- mets and large stout sticks, who insisted that we attend their conference. What could we do but say “yes”?

And, as Halstead later explained at a press conference, the fact that we were told not to attend this conference only made us more interested in it. The organizers of the student conference vigorously pro- tested. (Continued on page 8)

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Seattle Panthers framed by cops

By Debbie Leonard
SEATTLE — Fifteen Seattle cops burst into the Black Panther Party headquarters here July 29 with a search warrant for “collecting typewriters and paper filling desk drawers and searching cabinets and corners of the small storefront office, they examined, the two typewriters in place, two of the desks. Then they put handcuffs on Black Panther captain Aaron Dixon and on Curtis Harris, who is Panther co-captain and Black Panther candidate for state representative. They were jailed without charges.

Both of the arrests spread quickly through the black community, and Black Panther supporters began gathering at the Panther Party headquarters. Elmer Dixon, Aaron’s brother, and E.F. Bricker, also a Black Panther candidate for state represen- tative, addressed a community conference. The Central Area Committee for Peace and Improvement sent a representative to demon- strate their support.

Bricker denounced the arrests as another example of harassment by “the racist dog cop regime” and demanded that all white cops be removed from the black community. He called for a police review board of citizens from the community, which would be charged with the task of bringing charges against cops and indict them for brutality.

Police Trick
Elmer Dixon proclaimed his brother’s and Harris’ confinement without charges, pointing out to this present group of community people from the black community. He called for a police review board of citizens from the community, which would be charged with the task of bringing charges against cops and indict them for brutality.

And, as Halstead later explained at a press conference, the fact that we were told not to attend this conference only made us more interested in it. The organizers of the student conference vigorously protested. (Continued on page 8)

De Gaulle moves to curb students

By Robert Langston
The de Gaulle regime appears to be developing a two-pronged strategy in its efforts to prevent a revolutionary resurgence of the French student movement. At the same time that it is cracking down on revolutionary groupings, the government is discussing some limited concessions to the mass of the students on purely educa- tional issues. The dual approach is intended to thwart a new student upsurge which may occur when school begins again in the fall.

Thirteen students have been indicted for allegedly “reconstituting the Revolutionary Communist Youth (JCR)" which was declared “dissolved” by the regime in June. The 15 are being held in jail pending trial and face up to two years in prison if con- victed. Those indicted include Alain Krivine, one of the best known of the student leaders. Another is the son of David Rousset, a “left-Gaulist” member of the National Assembly.

At the same time that it is seeking to destroy the student vanguard, the govern- ment is discussing certain educational re- forms. The new minister of education, for- mer premier Edgar Faure, speaking in the National Assembly July 24, attributed the student upsurge to a “profound malaise" due to “a faulty educational system that has become isolated.” He said that many of the students’ grievances were justified. This is very different from the Gaullist line adopted during the recent election cam- paign, which blamed small groups of “ag- gressors” for the studentillon.

More concretely, Faure indicated conces- sions to two student demands. The govern- ment will no longer try to solve the prob- lems of extreme over-crowding in the uni- versities by reducing the number of stu- dents; and the practice of forcing students to specialize and thereby to choose their future professions the time they begin high school will be ended.

None of these concessions and none of these words, of course, begin to approach the more advanced political demands raised by the students. Nor do they touch the roots of student discontent even in the purely educational sphere — the university as an instrument of capitalist society, used to produce the knowledge and skilled labor- force necessary to maintain capitalist prof- its, and not to satisfy human needs.

And so long as there is repression of the left, the opportunities for any kind of significant gains are narrowly circum- scribed. The need is urgent for French and international efforts to win free those imprisoned and to end the total- itarian ban on left groups.

Financial contributions for the defense of the persecuted revolutionaries may be sent to Emil Van Couver, Secretary, Fond de Solidarite contre la Repression en France, 111 Seegers, Bruselas 8, Belgium.
Ala. black panther continues struggle

Lowndes County, Ala.: We the people of Lowndes County are still trying to better our personal condition — politically, socially and economically. Therefore, we are still planning to run candidates for the general election in November, 1968. These candidates will run under the emblem of the black panther. We have made some progress, some progress has been accomplished; but we have not reached the goals where we have any Neigh-
gos in office as yet in our power structure.
We will run candidates for the Board of Education, Board of Finance and counties on some issues. We are in a great struggle for righteousness and justice, there-
fore, we are not going to be satisfied with the present situation.
In order to get around in the county and try to educate our people, we are going to use the law-making bodies, we must have sufficient funds. As you may al-
ready know, Lowndes County is in the fifth poorest county in the nation; and this puts great obstacles in our way, therefore, we are asking you again to support us financially as you did in our struggle in 1968. Whatever con-
tribution you can make in order to help us continue on toward victory will be greatly appreciated.

Lowndes Community Council

Lowndes County (Chartered March 15, 1963; 5,000 members; Mr. Frank Mike Jr., Chairman, L. F. G., Route Box 66, Hayneville, Ala. 36040).

Violence in NYC? Cop can't believe it

New York, N. Y.: I think the Militant should rise up and say that we are people who is being unjustly treated. I'm talking to you as a police officer who was answering the new citywide police emergency number, 911, when a man called and said he was on the street.
A shopkeeper who witnessed the shooting called the emergency number, and he says the police-
man who answered the call was acting like he was drunk. He said it's pretty much any time in New York any period of time could possibly take seriously the idea that someone just gunned down three people. Things like that just don't happen in New York City. Like it says every night on the city radio station, this is the city "where eight million people live to peace and harmony and enjoy the bene-
fits of democracy."

W. M.

Wisp. CP leader may support SWP

Madison, Wis. — Michael Eisenacher, secretary of the Communist Party of Wis-
sin and a member of the na-

tional committee of the CPUSA, speaking at a press forum sur-


Meet Socialists in Your Area (If you are interested in the ideas of socialism, come and talk to us in your city of the following addresses):

CAIFORNIA: Alameda: YSA, Bill Box, P.O. Box 100, Alameda, Berkeley, California. Social Workers Party SWP and Young Socialist Alliance (SWP-YSA), 2634 Folsom Blvd., Berkeley 6, Calif. (415) 484-1032.

Colusa: YSA, John Montgomery, 1107 Sycamore St., Colusa 95932.

Los Angeles: SWP and YSA, 702 North Fourth St., L.A. 90033, (213) 444-8453.

San Diego: San Diego Labor Forum, P.O. Box 722, San Diego 92112.


Santee: YSA, Young Socialist Alliance, Emil Satermore, 808 Spencer.

SDOs: YSA, P. O. Box 252, Parkersburg, W. Va. 26101.

INDIANA: YSA, 1007 S. Cherry St., Bloomington 47401, (812) 333-8240.

Chicago: SWP, YSA and bookstores, 307 S. Canal St., Rm. 204, Chicago 60606.

Syracuse: SWP, IL, 501 University Ave., Syracuse 43210.

INDIANS: YSA, Box P.O. 7999, P.O. Box 7999, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35405.

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INDIANS: YSA, Box P.O. 7999, P.O. Box 7999, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35405.
JCR urges solidarity with banned French groups

By Dick Roberts

AUG. 1.—With the ultimate outcome of the current Moscow negotiations still unknown, the limited information available indicates a continuing heavy pressure on the Soviet government to retreat from its reform measures. Slanders against the Czech regime and implicit threats of economic and military intervention have been played up in the Kremlin press.

On July 29, the day the negotiations opened in the small Czech town of Czernin, Prague and other daily newspapers published a front page article detailing the Czechoslovakian economic dependence on the Soviet Union. It stated that the USSR supplies Czechoslovakia with 80 per cent of its iron-ore and 60 per cent of its coal, and 42 per cent of its nonferrous metals.

The same day Moscow was reported to have alerted its agents in East Germany and moved major mechanized units to locations on Czech border areas. Soviet tractors were also observed heading toward Czechoslovakia in Poland.

Meanwhile it is evident that the Czech people stand solidly in support of resistance to Kremlin demands. Wall Street Journal staff reporter Ray Vicker wrote from Prague July 23 that "letters, telegrams and telephone calls have been pouring into Prague from around the country, urging the country's leaders to stand fast against Soviet pressures."

"We are behind the democratization process taking place in Czechoslovakia," says a statement signed by 2,700 workers and students in Bratislava, in a suburb of Prague.

"New York Times" correspondent Henry Kissinger declared in Prague July 26 that "throughout this country of 14 million inhabitants there is a mass of people who desire to give their signatures to a patriotic manifesto, an appeal to the reformist leaders that this published on Friday (July 26) in Literarny Listy, the leading liberal intellectual organ of Czechoslovakia. Support for the manifesto has come from all sections of the population. Hundreds of signatures have been collected in factories, offices and organizations."

Typical of the Kremlin's tactics against Czechoslovakia is the announcement of the Soviet press was a letter cited in Pravda July 30, allegedly signed by the Czech "workers" and virtually urging that Soviet troops occupy the country. If that was done, we imagine that the Czech workers would be a lot more honest man would feel more secure in his work."

Czech people withstand heavy Kremlin pressure

By Henry Kissinger

The following statement of the national bureau of the banned Revolutionary Communist Youth (JCR) was published in the July 18 issue of Action, the organ of the French Action Committee.

The revolutionary crisis of May brought Gaullists to the Republic. It was able to seize itself only through elections. But it is the first really that what has been played up has been resolved.

The fighting capacity of the student and workers' movements remains intact. The government is not looking for the answer to its problems in the work of its parliamentary majority. It is seeking this answer in less "democratic" but more expeditious ways—the police and the repressive legal apparatus.

It is preparing for the start of the new academic year in its own fashion by bringing repression to bear on the revolutionary Vanguard.

Those workers' organizations which remain silent about these arrests under the pretext that speaking out against them would be playing the government's game is nothing but a capitulation against the entire workers' movement. They do not even fail to betray, they even expose themselves in to victimization.

The national bureau of the Revolutionary Communist Youth denounces the methods which reveal the weakness of a government compelled to drop its "parliamentary and democratic" mask. It calls on all militants and organizations of the struggle which are working the class to demonstrate their solidarity by denouncing this repression which the regime uses to keep quiet what it calls on them to prepare for the new struggle that is beginning soon the December General Strike, May-Allen Waters describes student organizations which played key roles and the contributions of individuals like Daniel Cohen-Bendit.

In an article on "Positivism and Marxism in Sociology," George Novack discusses one of the central questions in the philosophy of history: does history have any regularities that can be scientifically known and used to foresee and shape the future?

The answer to this question divides Marxists from contemporary historians who concern themselves with absolutely with facts, events and names, and offer no explanation of why one event follows the next and what the main laws of history actually are.

Karl Popper, one of the most extreme proponents of the kind of thinking that rules out the possibility of discovering cause and effect relations in history, is the target of much of this discussion.

The new International Socialist Review also contains an analysis of the development in China by Ernst Germain and documents from the Fourth International on the revolutionary upsurge in France. The magazine can be obtained for $5.00 from 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y., 10003. A full-year subscription costs $2.50 for six issues.

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Czechoslovak steel has a life 40 per cent shorter than the world norm, some of its factories are using machines 80 years old... unseizable goods have being piled up in certain plants which are still turning them out."
Bolivia guerrillas issue manifesto

By Alex Harte

The Bolivian guerrilla struggle is continuing. The guerrilla center established by Mayor Ernesto Che Guevara in November 1966, still exists. It has called on revolutionaries in all movements and all nations to support its struggle. This is the central message of a declaration published in Havana July 30 by OSPAAAL, the Coordination of African, Asian and Latin American Solidarity.

The declaration is by Inti Peredo, a Bolivian revolutionary who is Secretary of the National Liberation Army set up by Che, and who served as second-in-command of the guerrilla front under Che.

The declaration is published as a special supplement to OSPAAAL’s monthly magazine, Revolutionary. Also included is a message of solidarity from the executive secretariat of OSPAAAL to the ELN (Ejército de Liberación Nacional-National Liberation Army).

"Guerrilla warfare in Bolivia is not dead!"

Pope’s ‘no’ on pill sets off a furor

By Evelyn Reed

The worldwide protest that has greeted the Pope’s decree against birth control is a heartening sign that a large section of the Catholic population is determined to find its way to family planning with or without the consent of the pontifical head of its church. Rome’s refusal to lift the ban on birth-control devices was bitterly disappointing because many Catholics had expected some relaxation of the archaic restriction.

The Pope’s reactionary edict will not sit well with clergy from practicing birth control. A 1965 study of white Catholic women in the U.S. showed that 78 percent had used contraception at some time. As the July 30 New York Times noted, it is "clear that on this particular question the authority of the papacy was already being challenged."

It will likewise be widely decried in Latin American countries with their predominantly Catholic populations. Within the last three years, family-planning programs have taken hold in 16 Latin American countries," said the Times.

In a poll of 14,000 women in Caracas, Venezuela, "most of the women consulted said they planned to continue using the contraceptive device despite the Pope’s ruling. One woman, 33 years old and mother of five children, said, ‘My husband and I have made our decision. We are going to give the children what we are, an education and we cannot afford any more. Besides the doctor says I can give birth again.’"

Unlike animals, most human couples are now able to choose whether they shall have children and how many. They can take into consideration all the circumstances of their lives in making their decision. And they can consider the needs of the community to their economic means of supporting and educating children. The Vatican’s edict attempts to block civilized humans to the animal level and reject any scientific control for the processes of reproduction.

The authoritarian patriarchs of the Church, who do not have to bear the burdens of bearing and raising children, also seek to deprive women and men of their democratic and human right to family planning. In religion’s name they are imposing a heavy load of guilt, remorse and fear, which can not only impair the joy of sexual relations but have serious psychopathological effects upon conscientious believers.

The wave of revolution against the ban is bound to weaken the deathly authority of the Catholic hierarchy over its more enlightened adherents.

Popeus ‘no’ on pill sets off a furor

Mexico City daily reports on world youth rebellion

Mexico City daily reports on world youth rebellion

(Intercontinental Press) — "Los Jovenes en el Mundo" ("The Youth in the World") is the title chosen by the editors of El Dia for a special supplement celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the Mexico City daily.

The supplement contains two-page interviews with various students at the Sorbonne obtained by two Mexican students in France, Jorge E. Domínguez R. and Eduardio Teikia R. It deals with the "night of the barricades" and the views of the students on the reasons for their action.

This is followed by an interview granted by Alain Krivine, one of the leaders of the International Revolutionary, to Mary-Alie Waters. Originally published in The Militant of June 21, it presents a Trotskyist interpretation of the events. El Dia also offers a translation of the interview granted by Ruth Dubisch to Mary-Alie Waters last February 18, which was published in the May issue of the Young Socialists.

A full page is devoted to an exchange of opinion between Daniel Cohn-Bendit and Jean-Paul Sartre. A number of photographs shows students in action around the world.

Mexican youth will no doubt study the supplement with keen interest.

MURDER IN MEMPHIS

Martin Luther King and the Future of the Black Liberation Struggle

Article by Paul Brandeis, George Rossel, Joseph Houston and Clifford Seelig

Several thousand people, mostly students, demonstrated in downtown Memphis, Tennessee on Sept. 30. The demonstration was attacked by police and, at least one student was killed and 400 injured. The action was called to protest police brutality in breaking up a July 26 rally celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the attack on King’s home in Montgomery. Apparently for the first time in the recent series of Mexico City demonstrations, high-school students participated in large numbers. We hope to have a firsthand report for our next issue.
Reinaldo Arenas -Cuba's rural life shaped his art

By Harry Ring

In a recent speech to a congress of AICU, the Cuban association of small farmers, Fidel Castro spoke in a friendly but candid way of how the revolution views the future of the peasantry. He explained why the operation of small, privately owned plots of land was a socially and economically sound move.

He assured them, however, that as long as they wished to continue as small farmers, their right to do so would be respected. At the same time, he added frankly, the revolution would offer them the opportunity to escape the social and cultural deprivations which are inevitable features of isolated peasant existence. The harsh realities of Cuban life have little relation to the idyllic pastoral picture in some people's minds.

I didn't think about it at the time. But I am glad that Fidel's views on this question have the enthusiastic support of Reinaldo Arenas, an author I interviewed while in Havana, earlier this year.

At 25, Reinaldo is considered one of Cuba's most promising writers. His first novel, Ceintino Before the Dawn, was an award winner in the annual competition sponsored by Unión, magazine of the Cuban writers' and artists' union. It has also been published in Paris. His second novel, also cited by Union, is being published in Paris and Rome and is slated for publication in Cuba. A U.S. publisher has also indicated interest in his work.

Reinaldo has been writing since he was 15, but he can be classified as a "primitive." He first went to school at the age of 4 and today has no more than a half dozen years of formal education. Ceintino is a blending of childhood experiences and images. Reinaldo was born on a farm outside the city of Holguin in the province of Oriente. The farm belonged to his grandfather and was worked by uncles, cousins and cunettes, as well as by Reinaldo and his mother. (His father left home when Reinaldo was two years old; there were 20 people on the farm, there was still more than enough work for all.

From his childhood Reinaldo detested farm life. He's a self-educated man with a delightful sense of humor, but when he spoke early life at the farm, it's as if he were going back to "bad words," "pretty horrible" and "rather brute.

Ceintino tells of a boy on a farm who writes a poem about his life, carving it on trees. He then invents an imaginary cousin who he says is the author. The child and his cousin-self are persecuted by relatives and neighbors because they are different and therefore shouldn't exist.

While Ceintino escaped into the world of fantasy, Reinaldo made his escape more realistic. At 14, he announced he was going to Holguin and live with relatives so that he could go to school.

Reinaldo's father objected on the ground that he was needed in the work. But his mother, who had already begun to teach him to read and write, encouraged him to go, and he took off.

So, five years before the revolution, Reinaldo began school. When he was 13 he got a job making boxes. Attending the revolution session school, he was forced to work from four in the morning until noon. On piecework, he was able to earn as much as five dollars a week.

In 1958 things got bad in Holguin. The Rebel Army had already occupied a number of towns in the area and the city was virtually cut off and paralyzed. The school shut down and he worked in the factory.

BEGIN WRITING

It was during this period that Reinaldo, now 15, began writing. (In four years he had gotten to junior high school level.) He wrote two novels during that time, which he describes as "just terrible." The first with a grin, was a "great dream." It was a somewhat idealized version of his life. The boy lives not on a small, poverty-stricken farm but on a big prosperous one. He is rescued from rural life by a17-year-old movie actor. He met a young actress, she married him and they met a good man at a summer camp. The second novel, he said, might have been interesting. But he wasn't brave enough to tell the real story that was coming out.

As he described it, he thought he might have a "plot" which was going to be "against the powers of Bonnie and Clyde." Reinaldo's was a sympathetic fictional treatment of a real-life Cuban bandit who, with his girl, blazed his way across the island until gunned down by the Bolivar government.

Meanwhile, shooting of another kind was going on, and it began to arouse Reinaldo's imagination. Among the places in Oriente already occupied by the Rebel Army was the nearby town of Velezco. Reinaldo decided to go and see for himself what had all about.

Since he was so young and had no weapon, there was really nothing for him to do there. The guerrillas let him stay about a week, and then, he says, they told him, "Look, you're just a nuisance here. You're just going to ruin us." They told him, however, that if he got himself a weapon he could come back. But Reinaldo didn't think of doing that. Everything exploded. Go back to Holguin, get a gun, kill a cop, and take his gun.

Reinaldo had the sound like a dubious proposition. But when he got back to Holguin he found he had a new problem. Word had spread that he had joined the guerrillas, and his relatives took him back to the house for fear of reprisals.

So Reinaldo got himself a knife. But he just wasn't sure about going. So on the eve of the triumph of the revolution, he found himself back to a deserted farm.

"Grand Fiestas"

The first year of the revolution, he said, was like a grand fiesta. "We went everywhere to view the revolution was doing," he said. "We even went as far as Havana for a big rally. They put us up at the Havana Libre Hotel.

Then the revolution made it possible for him to escape the farm. He was given a scholarship at a school in Holguin to learn agricultural accounting. "I wasn't too partial to the study," he admitted, "but I got me away from the farm." After a year's schooling he worked diligently for a farm using modern methods. He then got his chance to make it to the big city.

A 1966 application for an agricultural planning course at the University of Havana and a scholarship to the Institute of Agriculture. After a year, he went to work at INRA, the agrarian reform institute.

Throughout this whole period Reinaldo kept writing, mainly short stories and poetry. But he never showed a line of it to anyone. "It was very bad," he insists. "Thinking it would lead him toward writing," he applied for entrance to the School of Letters at the University. At first he failed the entrance exam because of spelling. He tried again and was accepted. But after a year's writing he quit. "I just didn't have the time to work, write and study," he explained.

Then Reinaldo heard of a competition for a job as a storyteller at the children's department of the National Library. He applied and was told to take a children's story and prepare a five-minute oral version of it. He couldn't find a five-minute story so he wrote one.

It was the story of a child on a farm waiting, with great anticipation, for Three Kings Day (The Spanish version of Christmas giving for children.) Traditionally, the child puts his shoes on the window sill to be filled by the Three Kings. The day comes and goes, and the shoes remain empty. The child walks off into the wilderness.

Reinaldo and the other entrants told their stories before two of Cuba's leading literary figures, who were acting as judges. They were much impressed with his story and even more so when they asked him whose story it was, and he told them he had written it.

After discussion, he was offered a job not in the children's section, but in the regular library. This was done to give him opportunity to read and the time to write. "I mostly sat behind the book stacks and read," Reinaldo recalls happily.

He read indiscriminately and prodigiously - William Faulkner, Virginia Woolf, James Joyce, Pablo Neruda, the Mexican Juan Rulfo, everyone.

Then, after the success of his first novel, he decided he had outgrown the library. He was offered and accepted a job doing editorial and promotion work for the Book Institute, Cuba's new centralized publishing enterprise. Meanwhile, he continues writing. "I have three volumes of poetry," he confided, "but I don't have the nerve to show them to anyone."

A HARD ROAD. Cuban farmer uses team of oxen to haul sugar cane to mill. The revolution has brought significant changes to countryside but the effects of generations of imperialist-imposed underdevelopment are not quickly or easily erased.

Artists and Society

I talked to Reinaldo about the views that novelist Edmundo Dósseno has expressed when I had interviewed him, particularly his thoughts on the conflict an artist can feel between his work and his political commitment.

"I think that is more of a problem for writers like Edmundo who matured before the revolution," Reinaldo said. "For us, the conflict has not been so violent."

"That doesn't mean there aren't any problems," he added. "At first our work was largely pamphleteering, poems of praise. It was pretty bad."

"Now, within Fidel's formulation — with the revolution, everything. Against the revolution, nothing — we are developing a tendency to be more critical. The notion is developing of a critical literature that doesn't just go along unconditionally and unquestioningly."

"Most of us feel we are writing about men — about men," he continued, "and therefore about people who have weaknesses and defects. I may write about some- one who is a revolutionary. But I would not label a revolutionary a "cunt" or a stereotype. I'm not going to write about the noble and stainless hero, because he doesn't exist. We're writing about man, and while the revolution started in 1959, man started a long time ago."

How does his situation compare to that of the writer in the capitalist world?

"In a sense, perhaps, he has a certain advantage. Works of art often have a certain tragic character. Having a clear point of attack might be a certain advantage. Here there is nothing to denounce. The writer under capitalism has no problem about that. Also, he can just retire to his ivory tower and write. Here the writer feels he must participate in the social reality. It's almost second nature for him. This means he may frequently not have as much time as he would like for his writing. So we can't say we're living in a paradise. But I must say I would certainly prefer these circumstances to those of capitalist any time."

Some available in hard cover

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Mass. woman tells tax man it’s too much

Mrs. Beatrice Smith of Newton, Mass., is putting up a woman’s battle against rising taxes. She plans to deduct $1200 for each of her three dependents from her federal income tax this year, instead of the $600 presently allowed.

“My income tax is much, much greater than they should be,” she says. “My husband is against it.”

Mrs. Smith is a 35-year-old black woman who works two jobs in order to support her three children. She says she is ready to go to jail if need be rather than continue to put up with a tax structure “is geared against me and my kind.” It is time that the tax burden be where it belongs, “to the rich commercial real-estate owners, be they individuals, corpo- rations, churches or schools,” she asserts. These people, she says, are using the dirt road for which they pays $100 a month.

She has to buy bottled water in gallon jugs for cooking and eating.

The Young Socialist Alliance extends our fraternal greetings to the International Conference to End the War in Vietnam.

The reality is that the point of the international class struggle is in Vietnam today; and that a victory for the Vietnamese revolution would be a victory for revolutionaries throughout the world. It is for this reason that the international antiwar movement must continue to grow and to deepen its influence.

For our part, we are pledged to carry on the struggle in defense of the Vietnamese people and for the unity of the United States working class to mobilize in mass actions against this war the young people of this country, who have no reason to support the imperialist-adventure in Vietnam — and who have every reason to support it.

We will continue to explain to American soldiers that the antiwar movement is on their side; that we are fighting to save them from slavery in Vietnam, and that they should stand with us and not with the generals and the politicians. Our demand is that the American troops be brought home now.

The struggle against the aggression in Vietnam must be an international struggle. For these reasons we take special pleasure in knowing that the result of your conference will be to strengthen international ties and consequently to help build a stronger international movement in defense of Vietnam.

Fraternally,

Charles Bolduc, for the National Executive Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance
The Great Satan

TELLS IT LIKE IT IS—Educators are a pretty sick bunch, according to Dr. Donald J. Lasswell, who lectured on the future of education at San Jose State College. He advised a group of educators they are "bogged down in their own college bull and the opposition being seen at the third, juvenile level." Dr. Lasswell, who is also a college president, said: "Malcolm X's ideas are often hidden behind imagery or staked out deceptively in fury rhymes and innuendo. But there's the real thing there."

The role of the new educational leader is not to be underestimated. In the real world, Malcolm X grew and developed new ideas in his last year, after he had left the Nation of Islam. If the reader knows when Malcolm said something and locates it properly in the process of Malcolm X's growth, there is no problem of understanding whatever.

Politically, Eds is a moderate; philosophically, some kind of anguish unction is necessary to enter into the movement. If Eds had any sense, he would have refrained from raising questions for the first time in the book. The author of this book, The Speeches of Malcolm X at Harvard, and the notice under the title, "Edited, with an introductory essay, by Archie Eds," most people would assume from that that Malcolm's speeches are the body of the book. But they would be wrong. The speeches are only the tail, the "introductory essay" is the body.

The book is 192 pages long, but only around one-quarter (49 pages) contains Malcolm's three Harvard speeches and answers to questions from the audience. The rest of the speeches, the first has already been in print for five years, word for word, in Louis Lomax's "Young, Gifted, and Greene!" and the ideas of the other two, in many places, were taken from the book in Malcolm X Speaks (1965). Malcolm did not prepare a new speech every time he spoke at Harvard, and the ideas given in a given two- or three-month period he might use the same material with appropriate changes.

Most of the remaining pages of the book are blank, consisting mainly of a new "introductory essay," which does not have much to do with the Harvard speeches. The author's attitude is that of a person in position to discuss deceptiveness. If this book had not technically a hustle, it comes close to it.

False Premise

Epps, an Afro-American, who was the moderator of the interview program and the opposing speaker at the third, juvenile level, said: "Malcolm X always made a point" he cited "the man who sees the soci- ety and other men out of the madness that is the competition ofuuid's . . ." "It's the battle of H. R. Brier, battle anyone." Toward the end of his life, he was the author's admirer; what he was, what he thought. In addition, he was confused, assailed by doubt, and suffered from a personal obsession. Epps had tried to work out a more humane view, but Malcolm X did not stay long. So, Epps said, that was why he was. "When the Elijah Muhammad's control if only in some quarters." Malcolm X's racism . . . was consider- able . . . Malcolm X left the Negro not only a black leader but a black leader that has now become the facade of an essentially white-dominated black nationalist. The black nationalist strategy which he ad- vocated was "authoritarian and sought out the black successes with the out- group . . . Malcolm X was not a hero. The underdog of America did not produce such a romantic character. Any- title given Malcolm X should not be ro- mantic . . .

"Malcolm X's post-Black Muslim phase found him adhering to the political nationalism of the day. The criminal ethic of the hustler society was easily expressed in an equation: 'No man is an island, so I stand up to the Negros to adopt a full-fledged violent strategy, nearly black. The hustler conception of society was consistent with his theory of history and his plan of Negro revolution: "

On Revolution

"Malcolm X continued to call for revo- lution throughout his public career, but he also urged escape. Revolution was his public strategy, but he was a private man. Malcolm X actually sought this latter strategy only for himself. His "notion of revolution was romantic and thus highly personal . . . . Of course, Malcolm X, like the black power advocates, did not mean revolution when he used the word. Malcolm X called for a 'street rumble' of sorts, that is surely different from either revolution or guerrilla warfare. What Mal-colm X urged was anomic behavior on the part of the Negro masses. . ."

Malcolm's "assessment of the Negroes' future in the secular sphere was reason to pursue rebellion . . . . He adhered to a hierarchical and thus conservative view of the world. He held to an arid concept of the yoke of slavery and 'never admitted that the Negro now lived in a different African (after slavery) and that the rela- tionships of the races were qualitatively different. Malcolm X, driven, even as a black leader, was once at all the more and the great."

He demanded "a fierce man of the scorn" to lead the blacks to their own. But, he did not care about reason, modernization, and political power. . .

"Malcolm X seemed to dress himself in the tattered costume of a slave when he addressed his audience. . . . Was Malcolm X just a bully? . . . Malcolm X should have been treated like a prophet. . . . Malcolm X should have been treated like a prophet. . . . Malcolm X should have been treated like a prophet. . . .

On the Assassination

Epps, in his last minutes, theories about Malcolm's assassination, and quickly dis- cards those (including theories about the Great Satan)

The real Malcolm X

Autobiography of Malcolm X

The Real Malcolm X

Malcolm X: An Afro-American History

Malcolm X: A Man and His Ideas

Poems on the Life and Death of Malcolm X

Poems on the Life and Death of Malcolm X

The Real Malcolm X: The Evolution of a Revolutionary

MERIT PUBLISHERS

873 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10003
Panther Huey P. Newton faces white-packed jury

By Eric Reinholtz
CLEVELAND, Aug. 1 — In the wake of last week’s black ghettoblaster rebellion and police reprisals, the following questions emerge:
1. Was there police provocation in the event around the 11th Street and Abernathy Street intersection in connection with Fred (Ahmed) Evans who was killed or injured? Why? Why isn’t the police chief called to testify? Why isn’t the mayor called to testify?
2. Was there police raid and shooting at the Afro Set headquarters Tuesday night? Who ordered the raid? Why was there police withholding of垂直 (the immediate area of the first Black Panther torture)?
3. Why the failure to make arrests in connection with the killing of a black youth, John Miller, by three Cleveland police officers? Is the police homicide investigation still proceeding? Is there any sign of the charges filed against Ahmed, charging that he was killed by three Cleveland police officers? Is the police prosecutor, James Carse, also issued warrants charging Ahmed with possession of an armed weapon and possession of marijuana. Ball on the first charge was set at $100,000 and the second at $700. All were arrested after a total of a quarter-of-a-million dollars. Thus, the murder statute would apparently peremptorily prohibit the bail as excessive.
4. Further, both attorneys Tolleiver and W. T. Jones, district attorney and patrolman in the Cleveland Society of Cleveland, stated that at no time were they present at police interrogations of Ahmed during the hours he was in the police station and that he had admitted shooting or injuring a police officer.
5. Local civil rights activists and neighbors report that Ahmed and some of his fellow students also spent all night in police custody, beating and painting a new storefront headquarters for the Negro community in the area.

The law director said that he and a Negro detective chose the ghettoblaster to get a response from the police officer, and the police, who were in the building, from an area where he had been killed and the police officer, and the police, who were in the building, were identified.

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