

5,000 more workers thrown to the dogs

More steel layoffs as capitalist crisis deepens

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—In an anti-labor offensive fueled by the overall capitalist crisis, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company yesterday stated it will lay off 5,000 steelworkers at its headquarters in Youngstown, Ohio.

This brutal cutback comes on the heels of other massive dismissals by other steel firms including last month's layoff of 7,500 workers by

Bethlehem Steel. In addition U.S. Steel has projected huge cutbacks at its giant Southworks in the Chicago area and also in Youngstown. U.S. Steel and Inland Steel have already dismissed 4,000 workers in Chicago, while Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has been terminating employees in the company's research and engineering department, a signal of future layoffs facing the firm's production

workers.

The mass layoffs in Youngstown in particular, but in other steel cities as well, is for working people a disaster equal to any natural catastrophe. The shutdowns will not merely have a ripple effect on the economy, as dismissals sometimes produce in smaller industries. In the U.S., steel is king, and as capitalist economists have often observed, "as steel goes, so goes the country."

Acting under the overall direction of the Morgan, Mellon, and Rockefeller banks which own or control most of the steel manufacturing firms, and operating in collusion with the big business moguls of the auto, rubber, mining, and electrical industries, the steel bosses have opened an all-out assault on all labor with these layoffs. This is a challenge by the most reactionary elements of the ruling class, a blatant violation of the spirit of the union contract. The union officials signed a no-strike agreement with the companies, but obviously the bosses have not reciprocated with a no-layoff pledge.

properly led could meet the bosses blow for blow. Those who make the steel have a right to take over the plants if management can't keep up full production and full employment. Such a struggle would strike at the very heart of the monopoly capitalist system.

Steel manufacturing in the U.S. is the most trustified and monopolized of all basic industries. Four companies—Republic, National, Bethlehem, and U.S. Steel—between them had sales last year in excess of \$20 billion. With the market presumably sewed up, these steel firms have been very slow to automate, modernize, and rationalize their plants. And over the past decade they have pushed steel prices up 120%.

STOP THE LAYOFFS!

There must be an immediate stop to these layoffs or the lives of tens of thousands of workers and their families will be ruined.

The Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York state legislatures have the power to pass laws freezing layoffs for a two or three year period. Since the state and federal governments are all supposedly established to "protect the public welfare," they are obligated to assume responsibility for getting these jobs restored.

If President Kennedy could command the steel firms to roll back price increases in 1962, Carter could declare a state of emergency, citing the skyrocketing unemployment figures, and order the dismissed steelworkers rehired.

And if the federal and state officials do nothing, the country's 337,000 steelworkers have a right to take matters into their own hands. Way back in 1936, the U.S. Secretary of Labor admitted "every American worker has a property interest in his job." Let the workers take their "property" back. Aroused and organized, the steel workers, many of whom are Black, have tremendous potential strength, and

LOOKING FOR A SCAPEGOAT

Now the U.S. steel barons cry that they are receiving "unfair" competition from foreign steel companies, especially Japanese firms that produce cheaper high grade steel with ultra-modern equipment. (Actually Japanese steel imports in 1976 were 3.52 million tons less than they were in 1972!) They also complain that environmental legislation makes their operations too costly, and say that these two factors have led to the layoffs currently taking place.

All this is nonsense. The U.S. steel industry has made untold billions over the years, and if management failed to modernize their facilities and install environmental safeguards, instead of taking it all out in profits, they have nothing but their own shortsighted greed to blame. One merely has to look at the Soviet Union to see through the charade that environmental protection is incompatible with high steel production and maximum employment. The USSR has the largest steel output of any country in the world, and also very strict regulations to insure that the environment is not polluted.

No, the problem is not too strict anti-pollution standards, nor is it foreign imports. The crisis wracking the U.S. steel industry is one of overproduction, that is too much steel is being produced to sell at a profit. The New York Times (Sept. 20) admits as much, citing "slack demand from major markets," and notes that "demand for the hot-rolled and cold-rolled sheets has been severely depressed during much of the past 2½ years."

As everyone knows, it was just about 2½ years ago that the worst business downturn hit the U.S. since the great depression of the 1930s, and no one has yet seriously claimed that the current downswing in the

(Continued on p. 4)

Protest killing of Black leader in S. Africa



In New York City last week, people protest the murder of SASO leader Steven Biko by the South African police. [See article, page 9.] WW photo: Bob Russo

INSIDE:

Bare U.S. role in invasion of Ethiopia

—page 13

Lance out: what it was all about

—page 3

**UFW condemns Carter's
racist immigration scheme**

—page 11

INDEX

Vol. 19, No. 36
Sept. 23, 1977

1—More steel layoffs
2—MIR leader in NYC; Roch. Chile mtg.; DC Chile mtg.; Preterm strike
3—Lance ouster imminent; Camp Pendleton 14; Wash. Sq. Park indictments dropped
4—Minimum wage vote; U.S.-Japanese trade war; Bethlehem Steel
5—Miners' health fund; Lattimer Massacre; 'Energy' Dept.
6—Fascism in Western Europe; Israeli torture; Israel arms Lebanese fascists
7—CIA & the press; Hoover & the Nazis; Wiretap of Sacco-Vanzetti
8—Educ. in DPRK; Anniv. of Thai coup; Thailand, Philippine press conf.
WORKERS WORLD FEATURES pg. i-iv—Solidarity with Puerto Rico
9—SASO founder killed; PASOA protest; Bos. anti-racist demo
19—Int'l news in brief: Colombia, Pakistan, Britain, Zimbabwe; Nutrition & AMA
11—UFW condemns Carter immig. plan; Texas Farmworkers hit plan; Growers & slave labor
12—Editorials: Carter on affirmative action, NYC elections; Mark Rudd
13—U.S. role in invasion of Ethiopia; French elections
14—Det. picket ag. Filipina nurses' conviction; NYC support for Filipina nurses; Wilmington Ten demo
15—Political Prisoners: Green Haven; Khali; Prison Page Briefs
16—Chicago Black child's death; Buffalo cops murder Puerto Ricans

WORKERS WORLD

Editor: Deirdre Griswold
Technical Editors: Paul Roberts, L. Stein, W. Murrell

Managing Editors:

Joyce Chediak Betries
Sharon Shelton

Contributing Editors:

Bill Del Vecchio, Nick de Freitas, P. Meisner, Kenny Peterson, Andy Stapp

Prison Page: Diane Feinberg

Published by:

World View Publishers, Inc.
46 West 21 Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

Editorial office: (212) 675-2555
Business office: (212) 255-0352

Published weekly, except for the first week of Aug. and Sept.

Closing news date: Sept. 19, 1977
Subscriptions: one year, \$7.00;

6 months, \$3.50. Please address requests for bundles to World View. Make checks payable to World View Publishers.

Second Class Postage
paid at N.Y., N.Y.

MIR leader addresses NYC meeting on Chile

By RAY RAMOS

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Over 600 people came today to show support for the Chilean resistance and to hear Armin Espana, a member for nine years of MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left). This was the first time a MIR leader has spoken in the U.S. since the military takeover.

Organized by NICH (Non-Intervention in Chile), Comite Chileon Anti-fascista, Action for Women in Chile, and the Office for Political Prisoners and Human Rights in Chile, the event was called to commemorate four years of resistance against the military dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet. Workers World Party was among the sponsoring organizations.

The junta with the aid of U.S. monopolies, banks, and the CIA, overthrew the progressive government of Salvador Allende on Sept. 11, 1973. Since then over 7,000 political prisoners have been arrested and nearly 3,000 people have disappeared without a trace. Millions of dollars have been sent by the U.S.-dominated International Monetary Fund to prop up the Pinochet regime.

The main speaker at tonight's meeting was Armin Espana. A member of the Central Committee of the MIR, he was arrested in October 1974 and kept in jail for a year. Only through international pressure was he released from jail.

Espana outlined the growth of the resistance in the four years since the coup and the revival of the working class and peasant movements

despite the heavy blow of the junta's economic and political attacks on the Chilean masses.

"The process of revival is strongest in the driving force of revolutionary activity, the working class," Espana said. In the past year, industrial unions in Chile have presented hundreds of lists of demands. The working class has come forth as the only force constantly confronting the dictatorship—in many forms, both semi-legal and illegal.

"The Chilean peasantry," he continued, "is beginning to reorganize in its struggle for land. The pobladores of Chile, all those who live in working class neighborhoods and shanty towns, are also beginning to rise up as the natural rearguard for the exploited classes."

2 MILLION JOBLESS

Counting the families of these unemployed, almost two million Chileans are suffering the consequences of unemployment, according to Espana. "Among the unemployed the people's resistance is also growing, and we are seeing the creation of hundreds of semi-legal organizations, such as the communal kitchens, sustained fundraising for the unemployed, and other forms of organization, all of which are building solidarity among the unemployed."

"The main tasks in these four years of resistance," Espana continued, "has been the reorganization of the workers' and people's parties in the underground."

"MIR, together with the working

200 attend Washington meeting in solidarity with Chilean resistance

By MAUREEN DOLAN

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 16—Over 200 people attended a militant meeting here in solidarity with the Chilean resistance on Sept. 11—the fourth anniversary of the bloody fascist coup which overthrew the government of Salvador Allende in 1973.

The meeting was called by Chilean groups and Chile solidarity groups in the spirit of united struggle that was formulated by the recent joint declaration between the Popular Unity and MIR in Chile. A representative of the Chilean refugees spoke about the current developments within the Chilean resistance and stated that "although the struggle is waged and will be won inside Chile, the role of international solidarity will greatly aid the victory."

Following a week of activities against the fascist Junta, rep-

resentatives from Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH), Youth Against War & Fascism, and other groups participated in a picket line against the junta's pseudo-folkloric cultural group who has been touring the U.S. in an attempt to clean up the Pinochet regime's image as the bloody butchers they are. The people in Washington, D.C. made it very clear that they will answer with militant protests and unmask any attempt to improve the image of that fascist regime supported by U.S. corporations.

Preterm Abortion Clinic strikers win a victory in Boston

By IVER JOHNSON

BOSTON, Sept. 14—Preterm Abortion Clinic workers have recently won a victory in their 11-month-old strike to secure a union contract and better working conditions.

In an informal decision, National Labor Relations Board Judge Herbert Silberman judged in favor of the workers. He found that Preterm was guilty of unfair labor practices, such as not bargaining in good faith and stalling. Until a formal decision is written, the details of the ruling, including how Preterm will have to settle and how much back pay is due the workers, will remain unknown. Workers state that Preterm can appeal this decision, which could take another year.

HOW THE STRIKE BEGAN

The 50 women workers, members of the Hospital Workers Union 1199, struck last October after a year of fruitless negotiations. Demands included improved wages,



Armin Espana, member of the Central Committee of the MIR, speaks at New York meeting to support the Chilean resistance. This is the first time that a representative of MIR has spoken in the U.S.

WW photo: G. Dunkel

class, is also developing small-scale armed propaganda, sabotage, and boycott," he added.

During the period of the Allende government, MIR struggled to arm the masses both politically and literally for the class showdown it knew was coming, while giving critical support to the Popular Unity coalition. Since the coup and the military dictatorship, it has worked in the resistance to win a broader unity of the parties of the left while maintaining its revolutionary program. Espana announced in his talk that the MIR had signed an agreement for tactical unity with the parties of the Popular Unity last month, and that his party was for both a broad unity of the entire left and also for the convergence of Chilean revolutionaries with the

perspective of building the Revolutionary Party of the Proletariat.

To successfully push forward the struggle for socialism, Espana pointed out, it was necessary to "forge, within the struggle, the unity of revolutionaries on a continental scale, coordinating our forces, gaining strength."

He pointed out the necessity of U.S. workers supporting the struggles of the Chilean people and others around the world in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

As Espana concluded, he received three standing ovations from an enthusiastic audience, which chanted, "Chile si, junta no!" and "El pueblo unido jamas seran vencido!"

At Rochester WWP meeting Chilean refugee tells of torture in junta's jails

By SEDOU ENGLISH

ROCHESTER, Sept. 16—Jorge, a Chilean exile, speaking at a regular meeting of Workers World Party here tonight, described

the brutal and inhumane conditions he was forced to live under while in Chile recently. He currently lives in the U.S. and is a member of a Chilean refugee committee here in Rochester.

A student leader before the 1973 coup against Allende's Popular Unity government, Jorge told of torture administered against him by the repressive Pinochet regime. He mentioned that often he had been given electric shock to different parts of his body.

Because of the severity of the electric shocks, Jorge had to undergo a major operation when he was released from the concentration camps and torture centers, where he had been held for about 26 months. He also mentioned that many of his companions were missing from concentration camps and torture centers. Yet, in spite of the tremendous tortures that Jorge and others had to go through in Pinochet's concentration camps, there remains great unity among the people, he said.

Tonight's meeting also featured Gene Hunt, a member of Workers World Party, who spoke on the Panama Canal, and another member, Dick N., who spoke on the political lessons that can be learned from the events in Chile.

The chairperson closed the meeting by saying, "Down with Pinochet and U.S. imperialism, long live the Chilean movement."

workers world
weekly newspaper

Sept. 23, 1977

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

Please make checks payable to: **WORLD VIEW PUBLISHERS****46 West 21 Street****New York, N.Y. 10010**

SUBSCRIBE
...and help
build one!

1 YEAR—\$7.00**6 MOS.—\$3.50****INTRODUCTORY****OFFER 3 MOS. \$1.00**

Senate 'investigators' as corrupt as Carter's pal

Billionaire rulers set on ousting Lance

BULLETIN

As we go to press, Bert Lance, Carter's director of the Office of Management and Budget has announced his resignation. Further details will follow in the next issue of Workers World.

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—For three days last week, daytime TV in the U.S. televised a political spectacular that in more than a few ways was reminiscent of the 1973 Senate Watergate investigation.

The event, Budget Director Bert Lance's appearance before the Senate's Governmental Affairs Committee, took on something of the character of a show trial, where Lance was questioned about his banking practices, his misuse of corporate aircraft, his bad checks, his connection with a convicted embezzler, his likely involvement in tax fraud and perjury, as well as a host of other offences.

Lance, in turn, replied that he had done nothing that most other businessmen and bankers don't do all the time. And this is true. So why all the fuss? With over 100 members of Congress facing possible indictment for taking bribes from the south Korean government, why are they suddenly so full of ethics and high morality when it comes to judging Lance's shady dealings?

HEART OF THE PROBLEM

According to the Wall Street Journal, Budget Director Lance is President Carter's "key link to the business community." And there is the heart of the problem. Although Carter has described Lance as "one of the closest friends I have in the world" (Lance once got Carter a \$4.7 million loan), the "business community" apparently does not feel equally happy about the new Budget Director.

A very rich man, Lance is not a member of the inner sanctum of the U.S. ruling class. The former director of numerous companies and banks centered in Georgia (the Calhoun National Bank, CNB Industries, Astro Dye Works, Edward Lacy Mills, Crown Crafts, Inc., National Bank of Georgia,

George N. Brunt & Associates, Inc. Calhoun Chemical and Coating Company, Astro Carpet and Finishing Company), Lance has no strong ties to the Wall Street Establishment.

Before they entered the Carter administration, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, Vice President Walter Mondale, Secretary of the Treasury W. Michael Blumenthal, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, and many other top officials of the executive branch were members of the Trilateral Commission, a policy-planning group set up by Chase Manhattan Bank Chairman David

Rockefeller. Carter himself was a member of this commission. But not Bert Lance. He represents a different capitalist clique, one that apparently is not sympathetic enough to the Rockefeller grouping and other members of what is sometimes loosely described as the Eastern Establishment.

ROCKEFELLERS, DUPONTS WANT LANCE OUT

Lance's most persistent critics at the Congressional hearings have been from Senators closely tied to the Rockefeller family (Charles Percy and Jacob Javits) and from Delaware Senator William Roth who is married to one of the super-

wealthy du Ponts. These dynastic families and their political representatives would obviously like to see Lance replaced by someone more in tune with their needs.

There is always the possibility, however, that the campaign against Lance will seriously damage Carter himself, who has made such a big deal about honesty and openness in his administration. As one White House aide nervously told Newsweek magazine (Sept. 12), "The enemy fire is getting dangerously close to Jimmy." This is one result that some of those out for Lance's hide might not have anticipated. Only a few in the ruling class want another Watergate-type scandal, which, in

reality, would further undermine the credibility of the capitalist government as a whole in the minds of the average person.

A poll taken by the New York Daily News (Sept. 19) reveals that 72% of those asked feel that Lance is corrupt and should resign immediately.

Where this struggle will lead is not clear at this point, but one thing is certain: Carter's "Mr. Clean" image has already been badly tarnished in the fallout from the Lance scandal, and the fragile unity of the capitalist coalition that placed Carter in the White House has been deeply, and perhaps irretrievably shattered.

KKK burns crosses at Black Marine's barracks

All out on Sept. 24 for Camp Pendleton 14!

By DIANE FEINBERG

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The momentum of a month-long campaign to free the Camp Pendleton 14 is building as final preparations are underway for a support march and rally here on Saturday, Sept. 24.

The march here is part of a national drive to support the 14 Black Marines who defended themselves last November against attacks by the Ku Klux Klan on base at Camp Pendleton in California. The 14 now face charges of conspiracy, assault, and attempted murder, carrying a total of 72 years in prison. No Klan members face charges.

Currently, courtmartial proceedings have continued in the last two weeks with the completion of three trials. Also, Klan activities continue on base.

On Sept. 13, Corporal Clarence Capers was found guilty on charges of conspiracy and assault, but was given a light sentence by a jury. Capers explained in his trial that he was not able to take part in the confrontation with the Klan, but that he was not sorry for his opposition to the Klan or his conviction that they should not be allowed in the Marine Corps.

Despite the prosecution's appeal for lengthy confinement and a



Eight of the Camp Pendleton 14 defendants, Black Marines who defended themselves against KKK attacks in California. Photo: LNS

dishonorable discharge, the jury sentenced him to a reduction in rank and a \$150-a-month fine for four months. A spokesperson for the defense stated that the extremely light sentence is an important victory and urged sustained public pressure.

During Capers' trial, on Sept. 13, two wooden crosses were burned on the stairs of the barracks in which he lives.

Earlier, Private Eddie Page and

Private First Class Donald Hunter had been found guilty and received stiff sentences of up to two years' confinement.

BACKGROUND OF CASE

Early last year, racist KKK literature began to appear on Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base in Oceanside, Calif. Marines identifying themselves as Klan members began to take credit for brutal beatings, cross burnings, and other incidents of violence and

harassment of Black Marines.

Captain George Shafer, an officer at the base, has testified that he and other officers were aware of the racist hysteria being whipped up and that after interviewing several Klan members, he was well aware that they were capable of violence against Black people. Facts have emerged that reveal that the brass on the base even used the Klan as an informant system.

On Nov. 13, Black Marines went to a barracks where an openly racist meeting sponsored by the KKK was to be held. They entered a door with a white supremacist sticker into a room where they could hear racist remarks being made. A fight ensued, and six Marines were injured, none seriously.

The U.S. Marine Corps, which had allowed the Klan to operate on base openly, moved fiercely against the Black Marines, arresting 14.

WIDE RANGE OF GROUPS ENDORSE NYC CAMPAIGN

The New York City campaign to support the Black GIs was initiated by Military and Veterans Action Committee and Youth Against War & Fascism. Endorsers include the American Indian Movement, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Attica Committee to Free Dacajewiah, Karamoko Baye (author of *A Right To Anger*), Dennis Serrette, president of the New York chapter of Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, National Council of Black Lawyers, Akil Al-Jundi, Florynce Kennedy, William Kunstler, and many others.

The Sept. 24 demonstration will take place at 1 p.m. at the U.S. Military Recruiting Office at 43rd St. and Times Square here.

Organizations and individuals working to build the Sept. 24 demonstration vow to continue the campaign until the Pendleton 14 are free.

One year after brutal beatings in Washington Square Park

Racists go free as judge dismisses indictments

By CONNIE HARRIS

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—It was just over a year ago, on Sept. 8, 1976, when a mob of over 50 white youths, carrying baseball bats, metal pipes, and sticks, charged into Washington Square Park here, screaming racist epithets and beating every Black and Puerto Rican person in sight.

As a result of this attack, Marcos Mota, a Black Dominican worker, received fatal injuries, and at least 34 other Black and Latin men and women were injured, 14 of them requiring hospitalization.

Ten racist youths were arrested, primarily because of the widespread attention the attack received.

CHARGES DROPPED

Last Friday, indictments issued by a grand jury impaneled to investigate the attack and murder were dismissed by State Supreme Court Judge Robert M. Haft.

The dismissal, as the judge worded it, had the initial appearance of being based on technical grounds. He said, "The many substantial deficiencies and

numerous critical errors in the District Attorney's instructions to the grand jury on the applicable law were potentially so prejudicial as to impair the integrity of the entire grand jury proceedings."

These "deficiencies" and "errors" are explained later on in an article in the Sept. 17 issue of the New York Times covering the case. "The justice said that John Moscow, the assistant district attorney handling the presentation, 'ignored his responsibility to instruct the grand jury on the law in a balanced and impartial manner.' The 'slanted presentation' was 'characterized by misleading and biased reviews of the evidence,' Justice Haft said."

Haft also accused the assistant district attorney of "excessive zeal," "inexperience," and prejudicial behavior.

INDICTMENTS CALLED RACIST ATTACK CONSPIRACY

What aroused the ire of Judge Haft was that the grand jury indictments charged that the defendants had conspired two days before the actual attack to "drive

black persons from Washington Square Park" and then had stockpiled weapons and recruited members for a gang which grew to more than 50 people.

This charge, which corresponds closely to eyewitness reports of what happened, indeed suggests that the assistant D.A. was excessively zealous and inexperienced, zealous in that he correctly called the attack a racist one and that he actually wanted to prosecute these racists, and inexperienced in that he didn't seem to know that racists and other enemies of working and oppressed people hardly ever get indicted, even less frequently go to trial, and almost never go to jail.

It was, for example, the Black Panther militants who were thrown into jail and given exorbitant bails, while the police who routinely gunned down the Panthers and other revolutionaries were never charged with these murders. No judges ever worried about excessively zealous prosecutors then!

And Judge Haft's words about the integrity of grand jury proceedings must sound particularly ironic to the Puerto Rican, Chicano, lesbian, and

gay activists who have spent time in jail as a result of their refusal to testify before grand juries conducting illegal "fishing expeditions" into the activities of their communities.

This racist ruling proves once again that bourgeois justice is for the rich and their lackeys, not for working and oppressed people.

RULING THREATENS RIGHTS OF ALL WORKING AND OPPRESSED

The racist attack in Washington Square Park occurred at a time of intensifying reactionary mobilization. In the last year, such mobilizations have become even more widespread, the nationwide anti-gay campaign being one example.

The decision to dismiss the Washington Square racists gives the green light to racists and other bigots to launch similar attacks against oppressed people. There has never been a greater need for unity among Black, Latin, white, gay, and straight poor and working people to fight these attacks wherever they occur.

Votes against modest pay guarantee

House sets sub-poverty minimum wage

By JOYCE CHEDIAC BETRIES
NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Congress has just dealt labor another blow. Last Thursday the House of Representatives voted to drop a provision to fix the minimum wage permanently at 53% of the average wage of manufacturing workers.

This House decision was a concession to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other business interests which strongly lobbied against the indexing and probably see an increase in the inflationary spiral for the future.

The indexing provision, proposed by the AFL-CIO, would have been modest at 53%. However, big business was not willing to ease the burden on working people even by this much.

John Erlenborn from Illinois, who introduced the amendment to jettison the indexing provision, showed his callousness towards working people when he called the measure "a mindless, thoughtless rule, like the rule of seniority." The Supreme Court also has contempt for measures designed to protect workers from their profit-mad bosses. Earlier this year the Court voted to deprive Black workers of their seniority if under the Civil Rights Act, they sought

jobs long closed to them because of racist hiring practices.

NEW MINIMUM WAGE A PAY CUT

The minimum wage bill the House did pass calls for a raise of the present rate from \$2.30 an hour to \$2.65 an hour next year. This is actually a wage cut as it is only a 65% increase over the \$1.60 minimum of 1967. The cost of living

is now conservatively estimated at about 75% over what it was ten years ago, and is still going up.

Under the House bill a person with three dependents who earns \$2.65 an hour would take home only \$424 a month before taxes. This figure, which is actually a few dollars less than someone with an equal amount of dependents would receive on welfare, is way below the

poverty level. To reach the government's "modest income" level of more than \$14,000 a year requires a minimum of \$6.75 an hour.

In another setback for working people the House passed an amendment raising from \$250,000 to \$500,000 the gross receipts a company might earn annually and still be exempt from the requirement of paying the minimum wage.

According to labor lobbyists, this would keep 3.8 million working people from receiving the minimum.

Defeated only by the narrowest margin was a subminimum wage, which would have permitted employers to pay workers 18 years old or younger 85% of the minimum for six months.

According to the National Urban League, youth make up 59% of the total number of the unemployed. Over 20% of all youth are jobless, while the unemployment rate for young Black people is as high as 65%. The hiring of young workers below the minimum wage would not mean the creation of new jobs. Instead, it might well mean the firing of older workers and their replacement with younger workers at lower salaries.

Although this bill was defeated in the House, it still may pass in some form in the Senate, as it is strongly backed by big business.

This vote of the House of Representatives on the minimum wage is just another indication that it is not Congress that will give workers and oppressed people what they need. This can only be won through struggle.

Trade war for world's plunder behind U.S. businesses' anti-Japan campaign

By BILL DEL VECCHIO

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Trying to do politically what it couldn't do economically, U.S. imperialism is intensifying its efforts to bully Japanese imperialism into reducing its highly competitive exports into the U.S. market.

Intensive trade talks between the two governments concluded in Tokyo on Sept. 13 with no resolution in sight to the growing trade war. The talks were held at the insistence of the U.S.

The talks were preliminary to the arrival in Japan in the beginning of

October of Robert Strauss, President Carter's special trade representative. Strauss was responsible for "negotiating" the "agreement" last July in which the Japanese capitalists were forced to reduce their exports of color TVs to the U.S.

"THE GUY WITH THE CLUB"

The Sept. 14 New York Times describes Strauss as "President Carter's tough talking special trade representative, who shocked his Japanese counterparts with his

blunt Texas manner and forcefulness." The same article quoted a diplomat as saying, "The other guys talk nice, Strauss is the guy with the club."

Unburdened by massive arms spending, Japanese imperialism has been able to aggressively expand its production and take on U.S. industry in a number of areas in recent years. Selling at lower prices products that are often of superior quality in commodities such as cars, steel, and electronics, the Japanese capitalists have won portions of the U.S. domestic and world markets away from the U.S. rulers at a time when the imperialist markets overall are shrinking.

With the economic crisis deepening for both U.S. and Japanese imperialism, the cutthroat economic struggle over markets is now broadening into a political struggle.

Although the two imperialist powers are hindered from settling the struggle by a war (as was the case in World War I and II) for fear of weakening themselves in the struggle against the socialist countries, the threat of force is never removed from inter-imperialist struggle.

The U.S. ruling class' attempt to whip up chauvinism, such as the steel barons' blaming layoffs on Japanese steel imports, is done in the hope to draw the working people behind them in their battle over plunder. But the interest of the working class of both Japan and the U.S. lies not in inter-imperialist struggle, but in solidarity in the class struggle against their own ruling classes.

—Steel layoffs

(Continued from p. 1)

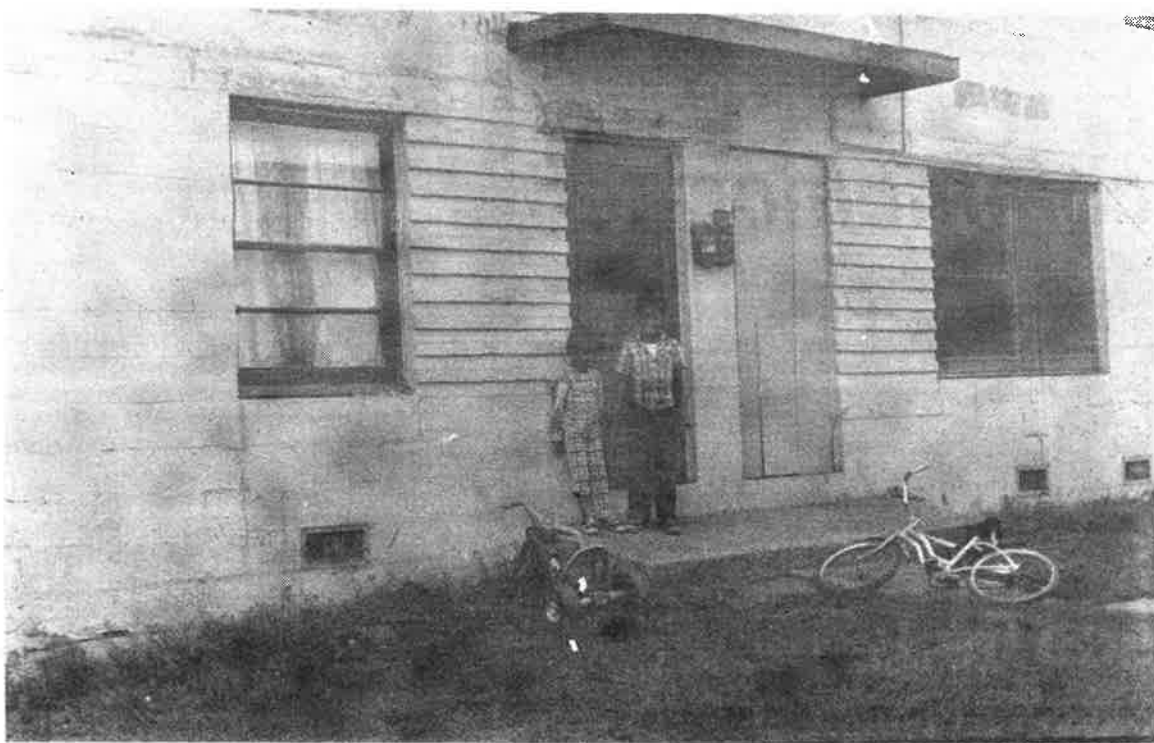
business cycle is caused by either foreign imports or pollution controls. It's a little late in the day to try to blame everything on foreign workers or on the millions of people in this country who are vitally concerned about private industry's wanton fouling of the air, water, and land.

In the 1930s the world capitalist class found the only solution to the depression was world war, and this applied equally to all, whether the liberal Roosevelt or fascists like Hitler. The cost of this "solution" was 50 million dead.

CAPITALIST "SOLUTION": WAR BUILDUP

Today, as the industrial slump deepens, the capitalist rulers are once again building up for war. Only yesterday, Henry Kissinger was trotted out to denounce Carter's decision to hold back on production of the B-1 nuclear bomber, calling it "a unilateral unreciprocated concession" to the USSR. Big business and some of their flunkies in the labor bureaucracy will be quick to assert that the steel industry, among others, would get a strong shot in the arm if only the \$90 billion B-1 bomber fleet would be built. In a similar vein, Hitler stepped up armament production in Germany by promising the people "guns and butter." A decade later there were ten million dead Germans and the hungry survivors were begging GI's for Hershey bars on the streets of their devastated cities.

For the workers, war and preparations for war can be no "cure" for unemployment. That the capitalists have no other solution to the chaos and misery they and their irrational economic system has created only makes it more imperative that another way be found: the socialist society of full employment, where steel and other basic necessities are produced for human need and the obscene spectacle of a few profiting from war in which millions perish becomes only a dim memory.



Housing projects in the First Ward, Lackawanna. The city refuses to build new low-cost housing for town residents, many of whom are steelworkers now facing layoffs. WW photo: Joe P.

Following Bethlehem Steel layoffs

Anger in a company town

By BRIAN YAMEL
and J. HARRISON

LACKAWANNA, Sept. 14—On Aug. 18, Bethlehem Steel announced it would lay off 7,300 workers over the next few months in Johnstown, Pa., and Lackawanna. Over 200 of the 3,500 workers to be idled in this area were axed a week ago.

On a cool, windy Saturday afternoon, *Workers World* visited Lackawanna's First Ward, located directly across the road from the city's largest employer, employer, and polluter, Bethlehem Steel. The First Ward is 90 to 95% Black and Puerto Rican.

The homes of white families and some elderly white people, browned with steel dust and soot, are scattered along the side streets.

There are three sets of housing projects in the First Ward, crowded with Black and other oppressed people. These rows of red brick and

white mortar buildings have a barracks-like appearance. They lack only barbed wire fences to be concentration camps, sealed off as they are from the rest of Lackawanna by a company railroad crossing.

"BRIGHT HOMES"— BURNED-OUT SHELLS

One set of projects along Steel Street, mockingly called "Bright Homes" by its owners, was the focus of a rent strike six years ago. Now, after numerous fires, many buildings have been reduced to empty skeletons.

The fires continue. Families must live in half-gutted buildings fearing for their lives because the city refuses to build new low-cost housing for them.

Lackawanna children attend crumbling schools, now faced with a \$2 million budget cut which is directly due to Bethlehem Steel's

non-payment of their share of the city's taxes.

SOLIDARITY WITH LACKAWANNA WORKERS

Workers World talked with a 26 year-old Black man named Larry. Larry, who does not work at Bethlehem Steel himself, told of the plight of a friend who was laid off last week after nine years on the job.

Larry spoke in general about living in Lackawanna, washing windows and cars often to keep them clean in the pollution from the steel plant. Ironically, as he spoke, the huge smokestacks in the background were adding more filth to an already overcast sky.

Larry, a state worker who went two years without a raise and received only a small pay boost in recent negotiations with the state, said he was ready to march with the Bethlehem workers.

"I'm not talking about no peace marches, I'm talking about cold-

blooded warfare," he said, undoubtedly reflecting the mood of other Lackawanna residents who either are suffering themselves or have friends who are suffering from the layoffs.

Larry also spoke angrily about the welfare system and the fact that many of the laid-off workers will be forced onto welfare when their benefits run out. He said he could understand the desperation that would set in then. With whatever means necessary, Larry stressed, "I gotta get out there and help them."

The poor and oppressed of Lackawanna are down, but far from out, because there is anger in this company town. And it is only the anger of poor and oppressed workers struggling together that can put an end to layoffs and the chaos of the capitalist system. Only the working class can devise a system that can provide jobs and a decent life for all.

While U.S. Steel holds back \$6 million

Inflation ravages miners' health fund

By JESSE LEE

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The real cause of the cutback in medical benefits to union miners is inflationary health costs, it was reported last week by the West Virginia Health Systems Agency, a research agency for West Virginia health planning.

This finding directly contradicts the coal operators, their pawns in the government, and the big business media who have been screaming repeatedly that the benefits cutback was caused by the miners themselves who have been striking against hazardous and life-threatening working conditions.

Repeating this lie over and over is meant to make poor and working people believe it's true.

Last July, the cutbacks were forced by the coal companies when they refused to transfer miners' funds from a separate health plan established in 1974 to the financially-troubled Health and Pension fund of 1950. All miners who retired before 1976 are covered by the 1950 fund. Transfers carried out in the past have meant that the majority of retired miners have received their full pension. The transfers have also made it possible for the miners and their families to receive full health benefits under the 1950 plan.

The 821,000 health fund beneficiaries must now pay the first \$500 of all medical costs. This is a special burden, since miners and

their families have greater medical costs than the average person because of the miserable living and working conditions in the coalfields.

The Health Systems Agency study says outright, "The walkouts are not the cause of the crisis but a result."

The Sept. 12 Charleston Gazette reports that the study concludes that

"the principal villain in the funds depletion is inflationary health costs."

COMPANIES OWE MILLIONS

No government study or rich newspaper has reported any other reason the medical fund is out of money. The coal companies, mostly

rich transnational corporations, are not paying money owed into the fund.

The August issue of the United Mineworkers Journal, the official union newspaper, reports, "Since the 1974 contract was signed until the present, the Funds have been forced to collect by court action

more than \$14 million in back royalties. Still pending are an additional 150 law suits, including one against U.S. Steel for \$6 million."

Since the fund is financed through royalties paid by the companies, this means operators like U.S. Steel have been stealing the miners' benefits. The companies and their stooges have been screaming "blame the miners" so everyone would look the other way.

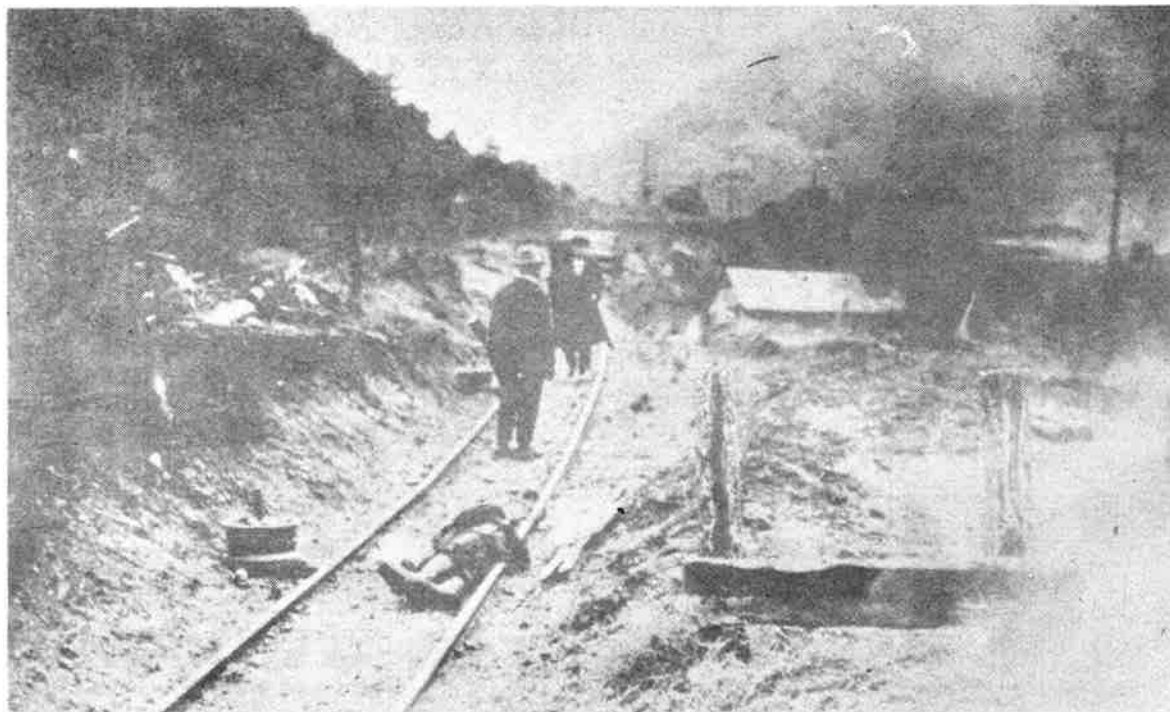
In the midst of a worldwide recession, the coal mine owners have jacked up the prices of coal in a desperate attempt to recover their failing profits in other industries such as steel. The United Mineworkers Journal (August) reports an example of one coal company making a profit of \$4.90 per ton mined. This profit squeezing combined with the economic crisis and inflated health costs are an underlying cause behind the collapse of the miners' health fund.

Trust funds, such as a union's health and pension plan, are intimately connected with the capitalist economy. Many such funds are actually run by the rulers of finance capital—the banks. Such a close relationship leaves the funds open to manipulation and vulnerable to the ravages of the economic recession.

Last week, the coal companies backed down on a threat to force a reduction in the monthly pension of \$250 to retired miners who have already given the healthiest part of their lives to the companies. The companies agreed to a funds transfer so that pensions and medical costs past the first \$500 will be paid until January 1.

The wealthy industrial coal barons have hoarded record yearly profits for years. These companies could easily afford to pay the rising hospital costs, pay full black lung benefits, clean up the working conditions, and still have a bank account bigger than all the miners make in one year.

The traditionally militant mine-workers will surely win more concessions from these profit-swollen corporations as their struggle continues.



The 1897 Lattimer massacre, which has largely been ignored by capitalist history books, was the largest of many murderous attacks on striking miners by mineowners and their goons. In 1914, 21 miners were killed by company thugs in Forbes, Colo., during the Ludlow strike, pictured above.

Miners massacred 80 years ago

Heroes of Lattimer commemorated

By JAQUI O'SHAUGHNESSY

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Last week workers in northern Pennsylvania marked the 80th anniversary of the Lattimer Massacre, one of the largest massacres in the history of U.S. labor. The commemoration of the murder in 1897 of at least 25 miners was held at the massacre site.

The event was sponsored by the United Labor Council, AFL-CIO of Lower Luzerne and Carbon Counties; District 25, United Mine Workers of America; and the Pennsylvania Labor History Society.

Eighty years is a long time. Struggles waged by workers are often left out of bourgeois history books in the hope that they will fade dimmer with passing time, leaving only a shadowy recollection of the heroic battles waged for justice. Such has nearly been the fate of the Lattimer Massacre.

MARCH OF STRIKING MINERS

Eighty years ago, on Sept. 10, 1897, striking miners from the Pennsylvania coal mines in the area organized a march. Their objective was to march from one colliery to another encouraging workers to join the strike for the right to bargain collectively, for better wages and for improved working conditions.

Most of the workers who participated were new to this country, having fled the poverty of Europe—Austria, Hungary, Germany and Italy. Here they were discriminated against because they were foreign born and found only the hardest and most dangerous work—in the mines. And they were fed up and angry.

SHERIFF ARMED COAL AND IRON POLICE

Because the coal companies demanded "protection" the local

sheriff obliged by deputizing nearly 100 men, the majority of whom were coal and iron police. Each was doubly armed, with a rifle and a revolver.

When the strikers reached the edge of Lattimer the sheriff and his armed thugs were waiting. The order for the miners to halt was heard only at the front of the march and the movement forward continued. A shot was fired by the police that initiated the slaughter of at least 25 miners and the injury of many more. According to the

Review of Reviews (Oct. 1, 1897), "The deputies kept shooting at the miners after they were scattered and were running away. Most were shot in the back."

Meetings were organized to protest the massacre. Charges were brought against the sheriff and others; but all went free.

SPIRIT OF STRUGGLE LIVES

Since Sept. 10, 1897, 80 years have passed. However, to this day the Lattimer Massacre is remembered and commemorated by

workers throughout the area.

The press and bourgeois historians have lied and distorted and tried to hide the truth about the heroic Attica prison rebellion, which was brutally crushed by state troopers on Sept. 13, 1971. And though many have heard little of the Lattimer heroes, the struggle of these miners, like the struggle of the brothers at Attica who demanded a decent life and to be treated like human beings, moves forward with time and will not be silenced.

Headed by nuclear warmonger James Schlesinger

Energy Dep't: a cover for war buildup

By JESSE LEE

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—On Oct. 1, the new Department of Energy will open in Washington. The first Secretary of Energy, a Cabinet level post, is the nuclear war mercenary James Schlesinger.

Schlesinger is one of the new breed of nuclear military intellectuals and is a supporter of the insane theory that nuclear war is "thinkable."

This warmonger came into the government from the Rand Corp., a Pentagon-financed "think-tank," where depraved engineers and nuclear war planners work day and night to conceive "new and better ways" to maintain U.S. imperialism's position of global economic and military supremacy.

Schlesinger has served as head of the Atomic Energy Commission, head of the CIA, and as Secretary of Defense.

The pushbutton warrior has not reformed, he has merely changed hats.

His inclusion in the Carter Cabinet is clearly meant as a

warning to the socialist countries and those seeking liberation from U.S. imperialism that the Carter administration has not abandoned its nuclear threat.

THE DEPARTMENT FOR WAR

Schlesinger's new Energy Department would be better named the Department for War Preparations.

President Carter's energy plan which the misnamed Energy Department will be responsible for carrying out includes as one of its ten principle elements a "strategic petroleum reserve of a billion barrels, more than six months' supply."

This can only be interpreted as making the U.S. government ready for war.

The new Energy Department will also take on the task of making sure the oil monopolies get more superprofits. Moves are already underway to end price regulations on oil.

The fake "energy crisis" of last year is being used as a cover to allow oil price increases even greater than

the outrageous prices everyone is already forced to pay.

In fact, there is no energy shortage, as was confirmed by a UN-supported study just completed. The Wall Street Journal (Sept. 14) even admits that there are plenty of natural energy reserves including a natural gas supply great enough for the next 20 million years, which they call a "conservative estimate."

FOOT SOLDIERS FOR MILITARISM

To carry out the militarist and pro-big business energy policy, Carter and Schlesinger have brought together a gang of Pentagon warmongers, oil industry racketeers, aviation strategists, and military intellectuals to act as foot soldiers in the Energy Department. The policy will not be to protect, conserve, and promote low-cost and clean energy, it will be to promote the most destructive force ever known to humankind—U.S. imperialism.

The roster for the top 20 positions presented by Carter on Sept. 13 includes in the number three spot

Dale Myers, an executive at Rockwell International. Myers supervised the multi-billion dollar B-1 bomber project and worked with the Clinch River nuclear breeder reactor project.

Also on the list are Harry Bergold, a former State and Defense Department official, and George Hall, a cohort of Schlesinger's and a former Rand Corp. strategist.

The new department is supposed to combine a number of different agencies including the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA). Earlier this year it was revealed that the money used to develop the ultra-killer Neutron Bomb was hidden in the ERDA budget.

This agency, which combines militarization with energy "planning" cannot solve the deepening crisis of the capitalist economy, nor can it stop the congenital contradictions caused by capitalist production.

Only socialist planning under a workers' government can develop a rational energy plan to benefit all the people.

Bosses finance 'dregs of society'

Recession revives fascists in Western Europe



Top Nazi officers [circled], who committed unspeakable atrocities against the people of France, surrender to communist partisans whose uprising liberated Paris in August 1944.

By ROBERT DOBROW

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Fascism is rearing its ugly head again in Western Europe. Beset by growing recession and economic crisis, the European bosses are unleashing ultra-rightist groups in an attempt to combat growing workers' militancy, disorient the masses, and incite race hatred and national chauvinism.

The most extreme example has been in Britain where the National Front (NF), a virulently racist organization, has been active. It openly calls for the deportation of 2 million Asian and African immigrants who live in Britain, blaming them for inflation and unemployment just like the racist group ROAR conducts its lying propaganda in Boston.

The NF gained renewed publicity following the role it recently played in assisting the bosses in trying to break a strike of mostly Asian women for union recognition at Grunwicks, a film processing plant in London. It has covert support among some wealthy individuals and has ties to the police and extreme right-wing of the Tory Party.

Last month, 1,000 NF members attempted to march through the multi-national Lewisham community spewing their racist slanders. But they were physically smashed by a larger counter-demonstration of anti-racists which sent the fascists fleeing, despite the fact that over 4,000 cops had been called out to protect them.

REVIVING HITLER IN WEST GERMANY

In West Germany there has been a more subtle, but just as ominous, trend towards the revival of Hitlerism.

This was evident in the widespread screening last month of "Hitler, eine Karriere" (Hitler, a Career), a documentary film consisting almost entirely of old clips and newsreels from the Nazi period. The narration calls Hitler "the saviour of old Europe" who "never allied himself with big capital."

The West German press' reaction has been to greatly publicize the film and to praise it. Der Spiegel wrote, "For the first time, West German film-makers free the Fuehrer of the image of a monster

that the films of the anti-fascists make him out to be. They create an authentic picture from the historiographic point of view of Hitler and his epoch."

The West German government is also implicated in the seizure of former SS colonel Herbert Kappler by a West German Nazi group from an Italian prison hospital. The government has refused to extradite Kappler back to Italy or try him at all. The Nazi Kappler was responsible for butchering 335 Italian prisoners in 1944.

These episodes have been coupled with the emergence of smaller fringe groupings in other West European countries. In Holland, for instance, the fascist Volksunie has been trying to whip up racist sentiment against the oppressed Moluccan community. And in Belgium an ultra-rightist Flemish group hosted a European-wide conference of Nazis where statues of Hitler were handed out.

The European press, such as Le Monde, tries to downplay these incidents by calling it all insignificant. But at the same time they contribute to the ultra-right's growth by giving it much-needed publicity.

U.S. FUNDING OF FASCISTS

Likewise, the past exposures of U.S. imperialism's financing and collaboration with ultra-rightist groups in Italy, Portugal, and Spain through the CIA, indicate that the U.S. is not unaware of, or unfavorable to this recent phenomenon in Western Europe.

As the worldwide economic crisis deepens, and the bosses become more worried and more hostile to the demands of the workers, they will rely more and more on these "dregs of society" to do their dirty work, especially if they feel themselves restricted by the confines of legality.

It is the growth of the workers' movements which the bosses fear the most. And compared to that, the fascist movement, at this time, is much weaker. It will only be the workers' fists which will silence fascism forever. And seeing what happened to the racist National Front at Lewisham last month, the workers know this very well.

Survivor of Nazi camps

Jewish anti-Zionist blasts Israeli torture

By PRESTON WOOD

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—"Palestinians face terror every day from the racist state of Israel. Palestinian workers in Tel Aviv are locked up at night. When there are fires, they are trapped and burned alive. Zionism is racism, torture, and constant harassment. The use of torture is widespread and systematic."

Dr. Israel Shahak, chairperson of the Israeli League for Human Rights, used these words to describe the unspeakable horrors which the Palestinian people must face each day from the racist settler state which occupies their homeland. He spoke yesterday at a meeting in New York City which was called by the Palestine Solidarity Committee.

Shahak, who is Jewish and a victim of the Nazis in the Warsaw ghetto and concentration camps in Germany, is currently in the U.S. on a speaking tour in order to expose the brutality and police terror tactics which the U.S. puppet state of Israel employs systematically against the Palestinian people.

Shahak's talk was proof positive that there is opposition to Zionism among Jewish people in Israel.

DENOUNCES U.S. AID TO ISRAEL

In vivid terms, Shahak denounced the hypocrisy of the Carter administration for daring to speak of human rights while the U.S. continues to give billions of dollars in

arms and financial aid each year to Israel.

He also pointed out how giant U.S. newspapers such as the New York Times and the scab Washington Post have been accomplices in covering up the many atrocities which Israel commits against Palestinians. These dailies say nothing about the use of Israel's giant police apparatus to totally deprive Palestinians of their basic democratic rights.

Shahak went on to discuss the close ties between Israel and racist

South Africa. He said that U.S. corporations use Israel, which trades with South Africa, to circumvent trade embargos against the fascist apartheid regime.

When asked how progressives in this country can help to struggle against Zionism, Shahak said the duty of those living in the U.S. is to put an end to U.S. aid to Israel.

When asked about Israel's future he replied: "Zionism is in direct contradiction to human progress. A Zionist state in the Middle East cannot and surely will not endure."

Israel arms Lebanese fascists

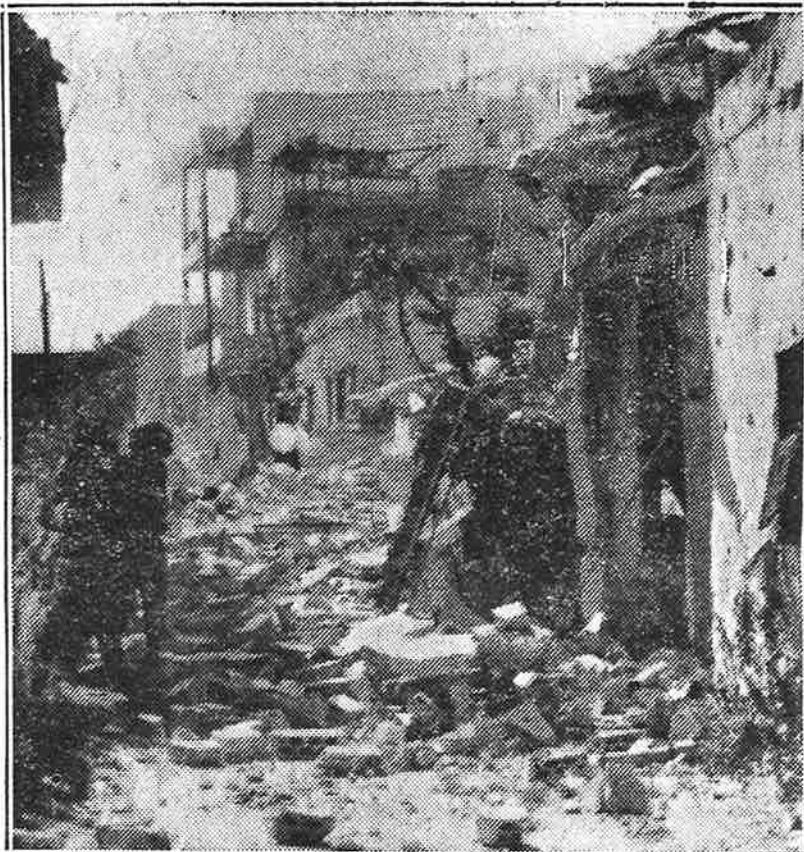
By JOHN CATALINOTTO

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The New York Times reported today that Israeli military forces on the Lebanese border were placed on alert. They were preparing to intervene again on the side of the right-wing Phalange which has been fighting Palestinian guerrillas.

In the past year the Israelis have cemented their alliance with the most right-wing groups in Lebanon. Some press accounts have stated that the Israelis have recently increased their aid to include bombs, planes, and ground troops. This is denied by the Israelis, who admit to supplying armaments and military cover from their side of the border.

In the current fighting, the Voice of Lebanon, the radio station of the fascist Phalange Party, claimed that rightist forces were advancing on ridges controlling the Litani river. Witnesses said Israeli guns fired at Palestinian positions, and Israeli jets made dives at them, directing the ground fire.

The Zionist state continues to find its allies in the most reactionary forces in the Middle East. Its actions in supporting the Christian fascists in Lebanon show that the struggle in the Middle East does not revolve around religion, but is a class and political confrontation, pitting the left wing anti-imperialist forces against the right-wing pro-imperialist elements.



The Zionist state continues to find allies in the most reactionary forces in the Middle East. Here, the rubble of Tal Al-Zaatar after the refugee camp fell to the right-wing, Israeli-and-U.S.-supported Lebanese Phalange.

Secret police connection with top U.S. journalists exposed

'All the news that's fit (for the CIA) to print'

By ROBERT DOBROW

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—"All the news that's fit to print" the New York Times, extolling the virtues of a "free press" every day on its masthead, proclaims. But according to a soon-to-be-published article in Rolling Stone magazine, that masthead, and the masthead of many other major newspapers, should read, "All the news the CIA wants to print."

According to the article's author, Carl Bernstein, the former Washington Post reporter who helped uncover the Watergate break-in, 400 American journalists secretly worked with the CIA over the last 25 years. The New York Times, the Washington Post, the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Copley News Service, ABC, NBC, CBS, the Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters, the Hearst chain, Time, Inc., and Newsweek are all cited as having worked out arrangements with the CIA "to provide assistance to the intelligence agency whenever possible."

SULZBERGER AN AGENT

Among the journalists linked to the CIA are C.L. Sulzberger, foreign affairs columnist for the New York Times who is described as "still regarded as an active asset by the agency." Bernstein notes that Sulzberger once published under his own byline a report prepared for him by the CIA.

Although Sulzberger has denied all of the charges made against him, his statement, as paraphrased in the Sept. 13 New York Times, gives a glimpse into the cozy relationship which actually exists between the top executives of major newspapers and the CIA. According to the Times, "Mr. Sulzberger said that he had known personally every director of the CIA since Allen Dulles, some of them rather well, and that he had frequently provided them with his views on world affairs... something he would continue if requested."

Sulzberger is then quoted as saying, "I've never met this guy Turner [current CIA Director], but if I were having lunch with him and he said, What do you think's going to happen in the Horn of Africa... is that sharing information?"

Bernstein further discusses how the CIA worked closely with the top management of major media organizations, especially the New York Times, CBS, and Time, Inc. He quotes from a Senate investigator as saying, "'You don't need to manipulate Time magazine, for example, because there are agency people at management level.'"

CIA CONNECTION IN CHILE

Bernstein reports how U.S. journalists were used by the CIA in Chile in its "destabilization" campaign against Allende. Much of the wire service copy from Chile from 1970-1973 contained CIA "black propaganda," as it was called, containing lies and distortions. This type of activity was also done by Joseph Alsop, another agent-columnist, working in the Philippines in the 1950s to defeat leftist candidates.

According to Bernstein, "The peculiar nature of the job of the foreign correspondent is ideal for such work. He is accorded unusual access by his host country, permitted to travel in areas often off-limits to other Americans, and

spends much of his time cultivating sources in government, academic institutions, the military establishment and the scientific communities."

On Tuesday, the New York Times reprinted denial after denial of the Rolling Stone article from most of the media sources involved. And, of course, it is unlikely that the CIA will substantiate the report! However, in light of previous exposures of the CIA last year and earlier, it is clear that Bernstein's information, which is based on CIA

documentation, as well as statements from past and present CIA agents, is accurate.

For instance, the suppressed House Select Committee on Intelligence Report (the Pike Papers), which was leaked and published in the press in February 1976, reported that "the accuracy of many news stories has been undermined as a result of the CIA's use of the world media for cover and for clandestine information gathering." The report also said that the "CIA acknowledges that those with whom

the agency has a relationship are often directed to insert Agency-composed 'news' articles into foreign publications and wire services."

The press, just like every major institution in capitalist society, is a tool of a particular class. Media in the U.S. is big business just like electronics or energy. It is the multi-million-dollar corporations owned by families like the Rockefellers, Morgans, Sulzbergers, or Hearsts who own the media and who make sure that the news is reported in

their interests and against the interests of the workers and oppressed.

In fact, these champions of democracy work hand-in-glove with the most hated arm of the U.S. government around the world, whose very role is to destroy real freedom of the press, be it in Chile, Indonesia, or Portugal.

So the next time you pick up a U.S. paper and read that dispatch from Angola or the news analysis from Eastern Europe—remember where it's coming from.

J. Edgar Hoover and Nazis

Birds of a feather

By CONNIE HARRIS

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—By the time of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's unlamented death in 1972, he was infamous. Countless phones tapped, left and progressive groups infiltrated, and vicious harassment of Black, Latin, women's, and gay organizations—these acts barely describe the fascist nature of the organization Hoover controlled for close to 50 years.

In the 1960s, Hoover was

frequently likened to the Nazis of Hitler's Germany. FBI documents released last week revealed that the comparison was more apt than had been suspected.

According to these documents, Hoover maintained contact with top Nazi officials until at least the week before the Dec. 7, 1941, bombing of Pearl Harbor.

The FBI itself joined Interpol, the International Police Commission, in 1939, despite warnings that it was Nazi-dominated.

Hoover's own connections went even deeper. In June, 1939, he received a letter from W. Fleischer, counselor for the Criminal Bureau of the Nazi regime. In the letter, Fleischer thanked Hoover for sending the FBI's latest report. He also asked Hoover for—and received—an autographed photograph.

Although this mutual admiration society eventually was forced to break up, Hoover, as a representative of the repressive apparatus of the capitalist class, kept the spirit of fascism alive long after the defeat of the Third Reich. And to this day, illegal wire-tapping, grand jury harassment, and other flagrant violations of even bourgeois democratic rights, continue to be characteristic of the FBI.

conversations from the 1927 wiretap on the home phone of Felix Frankfurter, later an U.S. Supreme Court judge, were released to the public. These records were pried out of police archives, under the provisions of a Massachusetts freedom of information act, by Lincoln A. Robbins, an historian who has been researching a book on the case.

PHONY EVIDENCE FOUND

Robbins requested the release of the 1,080 pages of files after finding, in June, among the papers of the assistant prosecutor in the case, a handwritten notation referring to three cartridge cases found at the site of the robbery murders. At the trial four cartridge cases, one of which was "proven" to match Nicola Sacco's gun, were introduced in evidence.

The information about the wiretap and the forging of evidence, along with as-yet-undisclosed information in the same vein, show once again that criminal frameups of political activists are not a new or recent phenomenon. These tactics and others designed to exhaust and disorient movements for social change and to be rid of activists are part and parcel of this repressive class society.

The continued commitment and heroism of Sacco and Vanzetti to the very end serve instead as touchstones and examples for the continuing struggle of the working class.

*G-man
J. Edgar Hoover,
long-time
Nazi admirer,
kept the spirit of
fascism alive
long after the defeat
of the Third Reich.*



New York State police had its 'enemies' list

Rockefeller used 'dirty tricks' unit

By P. MEISNER

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—It wasn't only Nixon who built up "enemies" lists, used "dirty tricks" or police state tactics. An investigation has just revealed that New York State police collected dossiers in the 1960s and early 1970s on people without criminal records. This activity was carried out under the leadership of no less than ex-governor Nelson Rockefeller, who also ordered the massacre of Attica in 1971.

The inquiry, conducted by the New York State Assembly Committee on Government Operations, shows that State policemen investigated thousands of citizens by impersonating reporters, intercepting mail, taking photographs from helicopters, tapping telephones, checking credit records, and questioning neighbors. Also, illegal break-ins were carried out to get photocopies of letters, diaries, and membership lists.

The State Assembly panel showed that State police spied on radical and underground newspapers, pro-abortion groups, a bank employees' union, a draft counseling agency, anti-war organizations, civil rights groups, the first Black-owned and Black-run radio station in upstate New York, and other progressive groups.

Despite all that was uncovered, the panel could find "no pattern of illegal acts," although it did find "several apparent violations of state law." It is clear that these members of the State Assembly never had the political courage to expose Rockefeller for these and other police state tactics while he was in office. And it appears that no action will even be taken now against the State police, not to speak of Rockefeller.

The repressive character of the state apparatus not only permeated the Nixon administration but just about all branches of the capitalist government, local, state, and federal, and before, during, and after the Nixon regime.

But Nixon tried to capture too large a chunk of that repressive

apparatus, and he was therefore ousted for this form of "greed." Rockefeller's gestapo measures in New York State, on the other hand, were "acceptable" to his class

colleagues.

It's the overthrow of the capitalist system, and not only of Nixon, that is required to put an end to all capitalist repression.

Lawyer for Sacco and Vanzetti was wiretapped

By T. GRENDL

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Fifty years ago, during a critical phase of the legal appeals process attempting to save Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti from execution, Massachusetts state police were tapping the telephone conversations of the defense attorney.

Sacco and Vanzetti, convicted of killing two payroll guards during a robbery in South Braintree, Mass., in 1921, were executed on Aug. 23, 1927. From Aug. 9 through Oct. 3, 1927, the state police, under orders

of the then State Attorney General, kept tabs on the planning and progress of last minute appeals for stays of execution or commutations of sentence and motions for retrial in this classic case of state murder of two political activists. Even after the executions, the wiretap remained, in an attempt to gather evidence against those people involved in the Sacco-Vanzetti defense organization.

Last Monday in Boston, the 56-year-old police investigation records of Sacco and Vanzetti, including 260 pages of transcribed telephone



Sacco and Vanzetti on their way to sentencing, April 9, 1927. Last week, more than 50 years after their execution, government documents were released revealing the use of illegal police wiretaps and forged "evidence" by the prosecution.

Korean leader stresses socialist goal of education

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD
NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The socialist government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (north Korea) has embarked on a campaign of laying even greater stress on the social goals of education: to overcome the reactionary ideas and customs inherited from capitalist society and develop socialist consciousness.

This campaign has been kicked off this Sept. 7 in the form of a statement entitled "Theses on Socialist Education" by President

Kim Il Sung, the Korean leader whose authority has carried the greatest weight and respect ever since the days of the struggle against Japanese colonialism.

The theses were presented to the 14th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

TREMENDOUS STRIDES

Socialist Korea has made tremendous strides in raising the cultural and technical level of the

people ever since the establishment of the Korean workers' state. Even the devastating U.S. war against Korea from 1950 to 1953, which practically leveled all buildings in the north but which failed to break the people's resistance to foreign domination, did not destroy the educational program of the new socialist state.

Today, there is universal, compulsory education in Korea for 11 years, with all costs paid for by the state. This is an astonishing achievement for a country only

recently a semi-feudal colony, and reflects the rapid industrial development of Peoples Korea as well as the hard work and enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses.

As Kim Il Sung puts it in the introduction to his theses: "Our working people, once left far behind modern civilization, are all working as masters for socialist construction with the cultural and technical level of middle school graduates or above. A new era of socialist culture has opened in this land where once prevailed ignorance and darkness."

The stress in President Kim's theses lies on the ideological tasks of education: "Revolutionization and working-classization of men is a legitimate demand of the building of socialism and communism, and a basic revolutionary task confronting the party and state of the working class in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism."

"Even after the establishment of the socialist system the outdated ideas persist in the minds of men for a long time and the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism continues. Without a vigorous struggle for revolutionization and working-classization it is impossible to root up the old thinking lingering in the minds of men and to stop the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration."

In order to carry this out, the document says, "socialist education should be integrated with the revolutionary practice of the working class for socialism and communism."

A CLASS EDUCATION

The goal in Korea is to build a communist society, where class divisions have been erased and all

work for the common good. But at present all socialist countries face the heritage of divisions persisting from class society and fed by the international influence of imperialism. In the struggle for "the idea of continuous revolution," as Kim Il Sung puts it, it is the working class that must lead society. "The kernel of communist ideology is the class consciousness of the working class and the main content of communist education is class education. By intensifying class education we should make sure that all students fight selflessly for the interests of the working class with an unwavering working-class viewpoint and on a firm working-class stand."

One section of the theses deals with combining theoretical education with practical training and productive labor. It points out that theories obtained from books become living, useful knowledge only when their truth is substantiated in practice, and that through labor the students absorb the revolutionary spirit and organization of the working class.

Even greater efforts to build more schools and expand the present facilities and equipment are recognized as necessary before the "fundamental task" of education is accomplished: "to rear all members of the rising generation to be revolutionary cadres armed with a revolutionary world outlook and modern scientific and technological knowledge."

For this purpose, the theses call not only for expanding existing school facilities for the youth, but also expanding factory and farm colleges where a higher education can be provided to workers even while they are fulfilling the tasks of production.

KOREA'S GOAL: HIGHER EDUCATION FOR ALL

The eventual goal of the Korean party is to extend compulsory education for all the people to higher education, that is, the college level.

While in the capitalist countries, education is being cut back because of the economic decline, teachers and professors are being laid off, and youth have nothing to look forward to but perpetual unemployment, in socialist north Korea plans are already underway to make it not only possible but required that everyone have a college education.



Korean high school students work with modern equipment in electronics laboratory. In the drive to intensify and broaden socialist education in north Korea, a blending of theory and practice is emphasized.

Photo: Korean Central News Agency

NY protest meeting set for Oct. 7

Right-wing coup in Thailand: one year later

By MOLLY CHARBONEAU
NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Oct. 6 will mark one year since U.S.-armed-and-supported fascist gangs and police units stormed Thammasat University in Bangkok, Thailand, drowning in blood a massive demonstration against the return of former dictator Thanom Kittikachorn to Thailand.

That same day the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces seized power in a right-wing coup, declaring martial law. More than 5,000 people were arrested and over 300 murdered outright at Thammasat.

Since the coup, the fascist, U.S.-backed junta has unleashed a wave of repression against Thai workers, peasants, and students in an effort to roll back the gains made by the Thai masses during the 1973-76 period following the overthrow of the Thanom-Prapass dictatorship. In just the two months following the coup, the number of arrested rose to 9,000, with hundreds of people either "disappearing," being exiled, or being murdered.

The Thai junta, expected to receive \$112 million in U.S. aid between now and 1978, has used 40% of the national budget on the repressive police and military forces at the expense of the Thai people. Joint Thai-Malaysian military ventures against the liberation forces based at Thailand's southern border have driven rubber farmers from their land and crops and forced them into "strategic hamlets."

In northern Thailand, where a drought this summer has devastated

the rice crop, farmers have left their land in droves for Bangkok in hope of finding jobs—while the junta ignores their plight.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THAILAND

In the worst situation of all are the thousands of political prisoners in Thailand's dungeons and tiger cages, according to Done Luce, a co-director of Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC). Luce, who exposed the use of tiger cages in south Vietnam under Thieu and who recently returned from Thailand, said that the condition of the men prisoners is abominable. The junta would not even let him see the women's prison.

While in Thailand, Luce attended the arraignment of the Bangkok 18, 18 political prisoners who were arrested on Oct. 6, 1976. After a year in sub-human prisons the 16 men and two women, who include leaders of the National Student Center, a labor association leader, a former government official and some writers, face charges ranging from "treason, inciting to riot, murder, and attempted murder of government officials and communist activities."

PROTEST MEETING SET

On this Oct. 7, here in New York City, the Union of Democratic Thais has called a protest meeting in conjunction with a wide range of progressive organizations including: Clergy and Laity Concerned, Group of Khmer Residents in America, Committee for a Democratic Thailand, N.Y. Commission on

Human Rights, Youth Against War & Fascism, MASA, Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP), Friends of the Filipino People, the Association of Vietnamese Patriots, and others.

The meeting will take place at 7:30 p.m. at Washington Square Methodist Church. A film, "We Will Never Forget," will be shown. The film details a strike and takeover of the Hara textile factory

in Thailand by the women workers in 1975, and traces events leading to Oct. 6: Don Luce will speak on his recent trip to Thailand, his visits to political prisoners, and the arraignment in military court of the Bangkok 18. The evening will close with a Thai singer, discussion, and refreshments.

For more information on this activity or on how to help, call: (212) 964-6730.

Expose repression in Philippines, Thailand

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Ongoing policies of kidnap, rape, torture, and murder of political prisoners by U.S.-backed dictatorships in the Philippines and Thailand were the target of a press conference held here on Tuesday.

The conference was chaired by a member of Friends of the Filipino People (FFP). Don Luce, co-director of Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC), and former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark revealed evidence they had uncovered of widespread torture and brutal abuse of political detainees in the Philippines. Both had just returned from an investigative tour of that country organized by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC) and FFP.

PHILIPPINES

Luce reported seeing "people being tortured, visible marks and scars on prisoners who had been tortured" and speaking to women prisoners who told of being sub-

jected to sexual abuse and water torture. Arriving with Ramsey Clark at a "safe house" ("safe" for Marcos' stormtroopers to torture prisoners in), which an anti-Marcos activist and former detainee had directed them to, Luce described being met by the Philippine military. When he asked where they had been trained they replied, "in Ft. Bragg; Ft. Benning; Amarillo, Texas; New York; and Idaho," clearly showing the role of the U.S. military in the barbaric repression of prisoners in the Philippines.

Ramsey Clark detailed the takeover of the press, the suspension of court trials for prisoners, and the lack of even the most basic rights under Marcos' martial law regime. He classified the U.S. base complex in the Philippines, one of the largest in the world, as "a clear and present danger to world peace" and called on the U.S. Congress to cut aid to the Marcos dictatorship.

A representative of AMLC spoke,

outlining plans for a series of People's Trials of Marcos in 11 cities throughout the U.S. and Canada on Sept. 17. These will be followed by militant pickets to mark the fifth anniversary of martial law on Sept. 22. The New York picket will take place at 4 p.m. outside the Philippine Center, 556 5th Ave.

THAILAND

Don Luce also spent 10 days in Thailand and attended the Sept. 5 trial of the Bangkok 18 who were arrested at the time of the right-wing takeover on Oct. 6, 1976. He described how student, labor, and peasant leaders face a military trial with no lawyer, no appeal, and no right to cross-examine witnesses.

A representative of the Union of Democratic Thais (UDT) detailed plans to mark the first anniversary of the coup in Thailand with protest meetings. (See accompanying article.)

—M.C.

Stephen Biko murdered in jail

South African regime kills SASO founder

By HILLEL BAILIN

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Steven Biko, a leader in the Black liberation movement in South Africa, died Monday in a jail of the apartheid regime. The South African government immediately claimed that Biko had been on a hunger strike and died of self-starvation. However, all available evidence indicates that the racist settler police murdered Biko.

In the last year-and-a-half, 20 other Africans have died in police custody there. In each case the police claimed that the victim committed suicide or had "an accident," but relatives who have seen the bodies reported visible evidence of beatings and torture. So far, South African authorities have refused to release the results of an autopsy that was performed on Biko, even though such "official autopsies" are easily falsified to cover up the police.

FOUNDER OF SASO

Steven Biko was widely known and respected for his efforts in the struggle against the racist apartheid government in South Africa. He was a founder of the South African Students Organization (SASO) and honorary president of the Black Peoples Convention (BPC).

Under the system of apartheid, all Black people in South Africa (who make up the overwhelming majority of the population) are subject to the most brutal oppression and exploitation. A regime of fascist terror answers the least opposition by Black people with arrests, torture and bullets. Biko had been in jail many times before for his activities, but until now the police were afraid to kill him because of his international reputation. At the age of 30, he leaves a wife and two young children.

When news of Biko's death became known, there was an immediate outcry. Minister of Justice James Kruger tried to justify the apparent police murder by cynically declaring that Biko had "a democratic right to starve himself to death." This may be the only "democratic right" which the white minority government in South Africa allows for Black people. According to a UPI dispatch, Kruger made this remark last week at a congress of the National

Party—the ruling party of apartheid. The dispatch reports that Kruger denied any "irregularities" during Biko's detention and that the audience "tittered with laughter during the address" regarding Biko's death, which, said Kruger, "leaves me cold."

As the storm of protests increased, Kruger later admitted that the "police may have been guilty of irregularities."

DEMONSTRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The official lies and explanations have not impressed very many people. In addition to statements of protest all around the world, demonstrations are beginning to take place in South Africa where any unauthorized gathering of Black people is considered by the government to be illegal.

Despite threats of arrest, more than 1,000 people attended memorial services in Soweto (the Black ghetto outside Johannesburg) which was the scene of a mass uprising in 1976. A demonstration by Fort Haare University students protesting the police murder was attacked by the cops and almost 1,500 participants were arrested for "terrorism." Activists in the Black Consciousness Movement expect that the assassination of Biko may yield a response even greater than the heroic Soweto uprising.

Ntsikie Biko, whose husband, Steven Biko, was murdered by South African police, gives clenched-fist salute with her children, Sakora, 2, and Nkosinathi, 6.



'Down with apartheid, long live Biko!'

By RICHARD FERGUSON

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Today over 50 people—Black, Latin, and white—demonstrated in front of the South African Airlines building to protest the murder of Steven Biko, a Black liberation leader of South

Africa who was murdered Sept. 12 inside a prison of the racist Vorster regime.

A picket line continued for over two hours with chants of "Down with apartheid, long live Biko," "They killed Biko, but they can't

kill the revolution," and "Andrew Young, CIA, out of Africa."

The demonstration ended with a rally with speakers from the Pan African Student Organization of the Americas (PASOA), the organization which called the

demonstration, along with speakers from KAROBO, an organization of residents of South Africa in the U.S., and the Pan African Congress. They all stressed the importance of progressives in this country condemning Biko's murder.

Yemi Agbeyegbe of PASOA told *Workers World* that the murder of Steven Biko was an attempt by the South African government to destroy the Black Consciousness Movement. He went on to blame the U.S. for selling war machinery to South Africa, as well as giving other forms of support. Agbeyegbe also said today's demonstration was to expose the hypocrisy of the U.S. and referred to the State Department's lies of being shocked at this murder, while the hands of this country's government drip with the blood of Fred Hampton, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, and many other Black leaders slain by the FBI and CIA.

Since the beginning of the Soweto rebellions, which took place last June, close to 1,000 Blacks, mainly youth, have been murdered. Unarmed, these youth have stood up to some of the most monstrous death machinery imaginable and are continuing to do so, as can be seen in the defiant student boycotts presently taking place in South Africa.

Actions like today's demonstration are a way that progressives in this country can stand with their African brothers and sisters and point a finger at the real enemy of the working class throughout the world—U.S. imperialism.

Protesters hit racist attack in Boston

By JULIAN FRANK

BOSTON, Sept. 17—Today at 5:30 p.m., 50 militant and angry people demonstrated in front of police headquarters here to support Carolyn Taylor, a Black mother whose children were brutally attacked by racists on Aug. 25 while waiting for a bus in West Roxbury, a predominantly white area of Boston.

The demonstrators came together on 24 hours' notice to support Taylor's statement demanding that the police commissioner "use every means at his disposal," to arrest the attackers of her children.

COPS' DOUBLE STANDARD

Taylor, a secretary, also demanded explanations as to why both Black and white witnesses known to the police were not interrogated and why a police car left the scene, in her words, "when a crowd of wild racist animals were throwing bottles, bricks, and shouting racial epithets at me in broad daylight as I staged a solo protest against the beating of my

children and niece."

Taylor also pointed out that the double standard of police action encourages racial attacks on Blacks, and that the police commissioner had not even replied to her request for assistance.

On Aug. 25, Taylor's three daughters, Mimi, 13, Felisha, 11, Sunday, 9, and her niece, Euronna, 10, were waiting for a bus three blocks from their home. A group of racist men shouted vile racial epithets at them, and one of the racists knocked a girl to the ground with a large canvas bag. The girls fought back and were rescued by a Black motorist passing by. The attack left one child needing hospital treatment.

In subsequent days, Taylor staged a vigil at the site of the attack with signs reading, "My children have the right to use any bus stop in any neighborhood, especially their own," and "You beat children, you watch children get beaten. Are you human?" She herself was attacked by racists with bottles and epithets,

the attackers saying, "Black people have no business in our neighborhood."

ATTACK IN NORTH END

What happened to Carolyn Taylor is not an isolated incident, but part of a continuing pattern of racist attacks in Boston. On Aug. 27, during the St. Anthony's Day festivities in the North End of Boston, Edward English was beaten with a metal pipe across his eyes and face on a residential street in front of several eye witnesses.

English is a member of the Citywide Coalition for Justice and Equality, which has been working for over a year to oppose racist violence in the city. The coalition has issued a statement condemning the attacks on both Taylor and English.

Coalition representatives also appeared on television to address the issue.

The statement said in part, "It is very tragic that so many hard working and honest Black families have faced both terror and sorrow,

as they are forced to live, work, or go to school in areas where their personal safety cannot be guaranteed."

The coalition called on all residents of Boston to speak out and get involved in putting a stop to the racist violence against Black people. It upheld the right of Black, Latin, and other oppressed people to self defense in the face of racist terror. The Coalition plans a number of rallies, benefits, and other events to actively organize around these issues.

These two cases of racist attacks have come to light because the individuals involved were already connected to organizations prepared to take action. It can be assumed that many more incidents are occurring daily without anyone's knowledge, because the victims simply do not know where to turn. Only a strong, visible movement against the racism that pervades Boston can turn Boston into a decent place to live for all its residents.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF



In Washington, D.C., Sept. 7, demonstrators support successful 24-hour general strike in Colombia. WW photo: G. Dunkel

Colombia

General strike!

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Last Wednesday Colombia's four trade union federations called and successfully carried out a 24-hour general strike. As the strike shut down Bogota, the capital city of 4.5 million, workers and poor erupted in rebellion.

After 30 hours of fighting, 100,000 police and army troops repressed the rebellion, killing 20 and arresting 5,000 of Colombia's poor, mostly in Bogota and Medellin. President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen ordered those arrested to serve 280 days in jail.

But the labor leaders promised to continue the fight for higher wages, for a price freeze (inflation will be 40% this year), for an end to the martial law in effect since last October, and for an end to the use of the army as strikebreakers. In August, Colombia Army troops occupied oil installations and cement factories, arresting hundreds of trade unionists.

Before Wednesday, the government had tried to break the spirit of the strike, declaring it illegal and authorizing bosses to fire, without severance pay, any workers who didn't show up. But the workers shut down Bogota and the other major cities, while teacher federations, students, and women's groups joined the strike.

When the police and army moved in against strikers and demonstrators, the people fought back. About 30 vehicles were destroyed, including buses used by the authorities trying to break up demonstrations.

It was the first Colombian strike supported by all four trade union federations, from conservative to communist. Even the conservative union said they would fight on behalf of the thousands detained during the strike.

Argentina, Pakistan

Denationalizations

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Early in September, U.S.-supported Pakistani strongman, Gen. Mohammad Zia al-Haq, ordered the denationalization of certain rice-husking and flour mills. The Argentine military government went even further a week later, announcing it was divesting itself of its interest in 370 state-owned companies and 400 companies in which it has minority interest.

These moves demonstrate that the leaders of these countries are prepared to abandon the limited reforms of the previous regimes.

The announcements also illustrate the strict limitations of nationalization of industry under a bourgeois regime. The Bhutto government in Pakistan and the Peron government in Argentina, although more progressive and anti-imperialist than the ones that

followed, were still capitalist governments. The private owners of the companies were paid for the nationalized property, and remained in a position to buy them back.

Argentina's Undersecretary for Economic Coordination, Miguel Tobias Padilla, said that subsidies to money-losing state companies have been costing the government hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

In the old imperialist countries like Britain, it's usually the unprofitable industries which are nationalized, so that the ruling class can continue to collect interest on their property which the government pays out, through workers' taxes, to cover losses. In countries like Argentina, the nationalized concerns often need the government to provide enough development capital, or need support for competition with the imperialist monopolies. But where the capitalists remain in control of the state power, the nationalization has nothing to do with socialism and it can be easily reversed.

In contrast, in countries like China and Vietnam, where the old state has been crushed and a new state representing the workers and peasants erected, nationalizations have a completely different character. Even where a private firm is allowed to exist, it's under the watchful eye of the workers. And when a firm is taken over by the workers, it stays taken over.

Britain

Bakers' strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Last week Britain's 57,000 bakery workers struck the major bread companies over payment for a bank holiday in August. Long bread lines formed as Britons tried to buy bread from the independent bakeries, which normally supply one-fifth of the need.

All British workers have been hit hard by inflation, still at 16.5%; this is accompanied by high unemployment. A "social contract" between the trade union bureaucracy and the Labour Party government has prevented some strikes—at the expense of the workers—but hasn't begun to solve the capitalist crisis.

Last Tuesday, three days after the bakers' strike began, two independent bakeries stopped production when workers responded to the Bakers Union appeals to join the strike.

On Wednesday, union General Secretary Sam Maddox told government arbitrators, "We will not compromise. Any compromise would be a sell-out for my members." Maddox had said that the strike was directed not at consumers but at big companies.

Zimbabwe

Blacks reject U.S.-British plan

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—On Sept. 14, leaders of the Zimbabwe liberation struggle announced rejection of central elements of the latest British-American "peace" plan for Rhodesia. Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, leaders of the Patriotic Front, issued a joint statement which also called for the dismantling of Rhodesia's settler-run police and army.

The Black leaders objected to the plan for, among other things, installing a British commissioner with "absolute colonial powers" during the transition period; the use of a United Nations force subservient to the commissioner; maintaining the present police force, judges, and laws.

U.S. statesmen have tried to come up with a plan which while granting some democratic rights to the Black population of Zimbabwe, will protect all of imperialism's vital interests there, especially property interests. The elements of the plan rejected by Mugabe and Nkomo are meant to hold the colonial state apparatus intact and protect imperialist property, while leaving the Black population disarmed.

"It seems we are to be called upon to accept and be protected by nothing else but faith," Nkomo said.

Get in the struggle with Youth Against War & Fascism and Workers World Party!

Workers World Party and Youth Against War & Fascism are organizing and responsible for many of the struggles you read about in the pages of this paper. These groups are made up of women and men, Black, white, Latin, Asian, and Native American, young and old, straight and gay, working, students, and unemployed, who fight on all the issues that face the working class and oppressed peoples in this capitalist society.

If you would like to find out more about Workers World and YAWF, or if you would like to join them in their struggles, contact the branch nearest you from the list below.

ATLANTA—Workers World Party,

P.O. Box 424, Atlanta, GA 30301. [404] 523-8990.

BALTIMORE—Workers World Party, 2402 St. Paul St., Baltimore, MD 21218. [301] 366-3713.

BOSTON—Workers World Party, 419 Boylston St., Room 204, Boston, MA 02116. [617] 247-1778.

BUFFALO—Workers World Party, 170 Franklin St. [Crosby Bldg.], Room 410, Buffalo, NY 14202. [716] 855-3055.

CHICAGO—Workers World Party, 542 S. Dearborn, Room 310, Chicago, IL 60605. [312] 922-0326.

CLEVELAND—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 12576, East Cleveland, OH 44112. [216] 371-9293 or 231-8456.

DETROIT—Workers World Party, 229 Gratiot, Third Floor, Detroit, MI 48226. [313] 962-4979.

HOUSTON—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 52115, Houston, TX 77052. [713] 654-0798.

MILWAUKEE—Workers World Party, 150 E. Juneau, Milwaukee, WI 53202. [414] 224-0422.

NEW YORK CITY—Workers World Party, 46 W. 21 St., New York, NY 10010. [212] 255-0352.

NORFOLK—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 7032, Norfolk, VA 23509. [804] 627-0870.

PHILADELPHIA—Youth Against War & Fascism, P.O. Box 9894, Philadelphia, PA 19140. [215] 227-3517.

ROCHESTER—Workers World Party, 171 State St., Rochester, NY 14614. [716] 546-6429.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Workers World Party, 932 K St., NW, Washington, DC 20001. [202] 347-0138.

All (junk) food is good?

By BEVERLY SLAPIN

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, whose reports have come in the form of admonitions to "eat something from the four food groups each day," and "all food is good food," has just come out with something so controversial, so radical, that it has come under attack from a number of groups.

What does this report say? Does it recommend lowering food prices so that nutritious food is available to all? No.

Does it suggest eliminating harmful chemicals, dyes, and other additives from food? Nope.

How about establishing inexpensive cafeterias where working people could pick up prepared, nutritious meals on their way home from work, instead of having to feed their families overpriced, junky-but-quick TV dinners? No, again.

The report simply said that Americans are eating wrong and listed six dietary goals which they said would lead to longer and healthier lives.

Now, who could object to that? The American Medical Association (AMA), the National

Livestock and Meat Board, the American Sugar Cane League, and the National Canners Association, that's who.

Why? The cattle producers are upset because the report recommends reducing cholesterol by cutting down on the consumption of meat and increasing the consumption of fish and poultry. A spokesman for the National Livestock and Meat Board told *Workers World* that "a more objective view should be found."

The sugar interests are mad because they don't like the recommendation for reducing sugar intake. They said it had "no scientific basis."

The canners are fuming because the report suggests using fresh vegetables instead of canned.

But the most sweeping attack came from the folks at the American Medical Association who are apparently afraid that any such dietary goals infringe on the "doctor-patient-(money) relationship."

Joe Breu, the AMA's PR man, told *Workers World* that (Continued on p. 11)

FOR THE BIRDS...

SIX TIMES I'VE BROUGHT THIS CAR IN AND YOUR PEOPLE STILL HAVEN'T STOPPED THAT INFERNAL RATTLE!

WE'LL TAKE IT ALL APART THIS TIME, SIR.

YES, SIR.

WELL, YES. WE FOUND THE RATTLE. SOME MECHANIC BURIED A NUT IN YOUR CHASSIS WITH A NOTE ATTACHED TO IT, SIR...

OH? SO, WHAT DID THE NOTE SAY?

"SO YOU FINALLY FOUND IT, YOU RICH SLOB."

adapted from a real incident—Wagon—Workers World 9.23.77

Demands amnesty for all undocumented workers

UFW condemns Carter's racist immigration scheme

By **CONNIE HARRIS**

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—When Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall went to the Third Constitutional Convention of the United Farm Workers (UFW), he was hoping to win the farm workers' approval of President Carter's immigration scheme, announced in July.

He went back to Washington empty-handed.

It must astonish many who are already amazed by "Jimmy" Carter's rapid reversal of many of his campaign positions—such as full employment, equal rights for Black, Latin, and Asian people, women, and gay people (to name just some of the issues he once championed)—that Carter has not only formulated or supported legislation and court decisions which are the opposite of what he promised but is now actually trying to drum up support from those who stand only to lose from his reactionary policies.

THE CARTER PLAN

Carter's plan, which would grant full amnesty only to those un-

documented workers who have been in this country for seven years or more, depriving all other undocumented workers most social services and the right to bring their families here, threatens the rights of all workers, and particularly farm workers, many of whom are foreign-born.

Marshall's efforts to rally support for the plan from the farm workers were a total failure. The UFW responded with a militant resolution which denounced Carter's immigration plan and called for complete amnesty for all undocumented workers.

The resolution also attacked any proposals which would make it illegal to hire undocumented workers, saying that such legislation would "prompt wholesale discrimination against all workers who have dark skins and speak languages other than English."

The resolution went even further, attacking the root of the problem by demanding that the U.S. improve "the economics of nations from which undocumented workers emigrate as the only long-term solution to the U.S. immigration problem."

PUTTING BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS

Thus, the UFW not only refused to be a party to the U.S. government's attempts to continue and heighten the campaign to scapegoat undocumented workers as the cause of unemployment in the U.S., but put the blame where it belongs, on the U.S.-backed banks and transnational corporations which have plundered the resources and economies of oppressed nations, leaving intolerable unemployment and poverty in their wake.

This militant position will surely

lend strength to the struggle of undocumented workers for their rights. And, by exposing the responsibility of U.S. imperialism for unemployment, it takes a

significant step towards forging the unity of all workers—both U.S.—and foreign-born—which is required in the struggle for full employment for all.

Texas Farm Workers rally in D.C. hits Carter plan

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—At a Labor Day rally in Washington, D.C., the Texas Farm Workers (TFW) told 300 supporters that Carter's plan for undocumented workers, far from solving their problems, would serve only to deepen their exploitation.

Denying them the right to social services and the right to bring their families into this country, the plan would leave them with only one "right"—the right to work cheaply.

It is just this so-called right which has been the focus of a 1,482-mile

march by the TFW from Austin, Texas, to Washington, D.C. The TFW initiated this march in order to present to Carter their demands that Section 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act—which deals with the "right to work" and is an anti-union clause—be repealed.

They also demanded that the right of all farm workers to union representation be respected. This right has been fought for by both the TFW and the United Farm Workers (UFW).

—Nutrition

(Continued from p. 10)

the proper way to deal with disease is through cure rather than prevention, and that "preventive medicine really doesn't exist in the world." What the AMA is really saying is, "Get sick first, pay us, and we'll cure you."

Besides, he said, there is no proof that diet is related to disease, and "even where there is a relationship between diet and health, only a doctor can decide, with his patient, what therapy, including diet, to follow."

Breu was also against the dietary goals because the medical establishment does "not believe that there is sufficient evidence at this time that calls for a major change in the American diet, and there might even be deleterious effects."

The "deleterious effects" the AMA was hinting at, far from being harmful to the American people, was that even a list just suggesting that people substitute nutritious food for over-expensive, chemical-laden Big Macs, TV dinners, Rice-A-Roni, Sugar Smacks, and Hamburger Helper might lead to a severe case of economic dislocation, a disease for which there is no cure—for agribusiness and the food lobbyists.

FRENCH RULERS WANT LEFT DEFEAT

Despite all the assurances of the reformists that all they want to do is run the bourgeois system for the bourgeoisie, the French ruling class prefers to run it itself.

This week, the French financiers made sure that two economic studies were published. Both showed that a victory of the left would lead to economic chaos—like that which occurred in "Portugal or Chile." This is a clear warning to the French middle class not to vote for the left unless they want disorder. It is also a threat of fascist counter-revolution.

The elections can show the drift of opinion in France, and the level of working class consciousness. They can even give an impulse to struggle, with a victory for the left. But whatever the fate of electoral coalitions or the election itself, they cannot resolve the crisis of French capitalism. Historically, the French have fought their class struggles to the end, and the end hasn't been election day.

By **ELIZABETH ROSS**

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—The news came out of North Carolina, a few weeks ago, that a farm there was holding migrant workers "in involuntary servitude and peonage." Workers were kept against their will, often at gunpoint, and forced to pay debts claimed by their employers, which came to more than their weekly earnings.

This news was not new, though; it was like a story that broke about 10 years ago. In the interior of Florida—a place that could be reached only by dirt roads and was never seen by tourists who travelled the main highways—there was a hellhole, patrolled by armed guards, where farm laborers worked long hours in the black mucklands, never earning enough to pay for their food and miserable lodgings.

They were tempted by strong



Aug. 28 march in East Los Angeles, organized by the National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices, demands unconditional amnesty for all undocumented workers. Photo: Laura Chaparro, Sin Fronteras

Slave labor—North and South

liquors, sold to them at exorbitant prices, to forget for a few hours their hopeless servitude, and then held even longer because they still owed the owners more. When they tried to escape they were captured. A few did escape, however, and told their story.

SLAVE LABOR IN THE NORTH

Many smug, liberal Northerners told themselves that only in the South could such a situation exist. It was a hangover from the days of legalized slavery.

How chagrined they must have been last year to learn that in New England, Korean and Vietnamese exiles—transported to the U.S. to "escape tyranny and find liberty"—lived in the same slave conditions on a farm which processed chickens for the market! They, too, had to work

for starvation wages, suffer threats of physical violence, and be held for months against their will.

Then, only a week ago, came the story of a slave-labor camp in New York State, south of Rochester, which a team of lawyers had investigated at the request of the Western New York Legal Services. One of the lawyers said, "Nobody we talked to had any money, and they were in debt to the crew leader. . . (the owner, presumably, couldn't be found to be questioned.)"

"THEY LIVE IN PHYSICAL FEAR"

"The leader says they can't leave because they owe him money. They don't have any transportation, and if they try to leave, the leader sends people to bring them back. They are threatened and intimidated. They live in physical fear."

These farm laborers are charged \$30 a week for the food they get on weekdays—pigs' ears, pigs' feet, and tails—stretched out with rice and chitlings. On weekends they have to borrow the money to pay for their food from the crew leaders and pay 100% interest for it.

Capitalist agriculture hires slave labor North, South, East, and West. Only where the farm workers have organized into unions have they been able to overthrow these semi-slave conditions.

The millions of small farmers ruined by agribusiness have joined the millions of unemployed factory workers who roam the country from end to end hoping to find jobs that no longer exist. Some wind up in the kind of slave-labor camps described here, where their desperation is a golden opportunity for the swinish owners.

EDITORIAL

Carter's double talk

On Tuesday, the Carter administration announced its current policy on the question of affirmative action programs in college admissions. The affirmative action programs were set up in the 1960s to help overcome the effects of years of discrimination against generations of Black, Brown, Native American, and Asian peoples in hiring and university admissions.

Carter's position, expressed in a Department of Justice brief filed with the Supreme Court, avoided supporting special admission programs that require universities to seek out, employ or admit, upgrade, and give equal pay to minority and women applicants. The Carter brief states instead that the factor of race should merely be "taken into account" when deciding which students will be allowed to enter a college and which should be rejected.

Last year, the California Supreme Court ruled that a special admission program for minority students at the UC Davis medical school was "reverse discrimination" and unconstitutional.

Carter did not fundamentally challenge this ridiculous position. At first, he even backed the racist California court decision, then, under heavy pressure from civil rights organizations, he backed off somewhat, giving a position that could be interpreted either way. But double talk about "taking race into account" means very little, since bigots have always "taken race into account" when discriminating against people who are not white.

In the end, of course, any rights that will be won depend far more on the struggles carried out by the workers and the oppressed peoples than on any legal briefs. After all, the 14th amendment of the Constitution is supposed to guarantee Black people full rights, and that was passed over a century ago!

The affirmative action programs were initiated over the last 10 years as a result of the militant fight put up by the oppressed people themselves, and they will be saved only on the basis of continued struggle.

Nor should it be overlooked that the rights won by Black people have also benefited the white workers, too, by expanding social service, employment, and job training and by improving services such as inexpensive housing, community medical centers, and more schools and by setting precedents that gave women, gay people, and militant trade unionists inspiration and legal and political precedents to demand equal rights. Black and white unity has always strengthened the status of all workers.

Carter may be prepared to dump all the reforms that have been won over decades of hard fought battles for social justice. But if poor and working people are to hold on to what few gains they have obtained, a united movement must be forged to defeat the racist and reactionary elements—like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce—who have mounted this phony campaign against so-called "reverse discrimination."

NYC elections

On Monday Edward Koch came out on top of the pile in the New York City Democratic primary race, which just about guarantees that he will be the next Mayor. An ex-liberal, Koch has consistently disregarded the problems of unemployment, welfare cuts, and the massive dismantling of social services in the country's largest metropolis. This is true of all the other candidates as well.

Koch, in particular, concentrated so heavily on promoting the return of capital punishment that it seemed at times he was running not to be mayor, but for the post of Lord High Executioner.

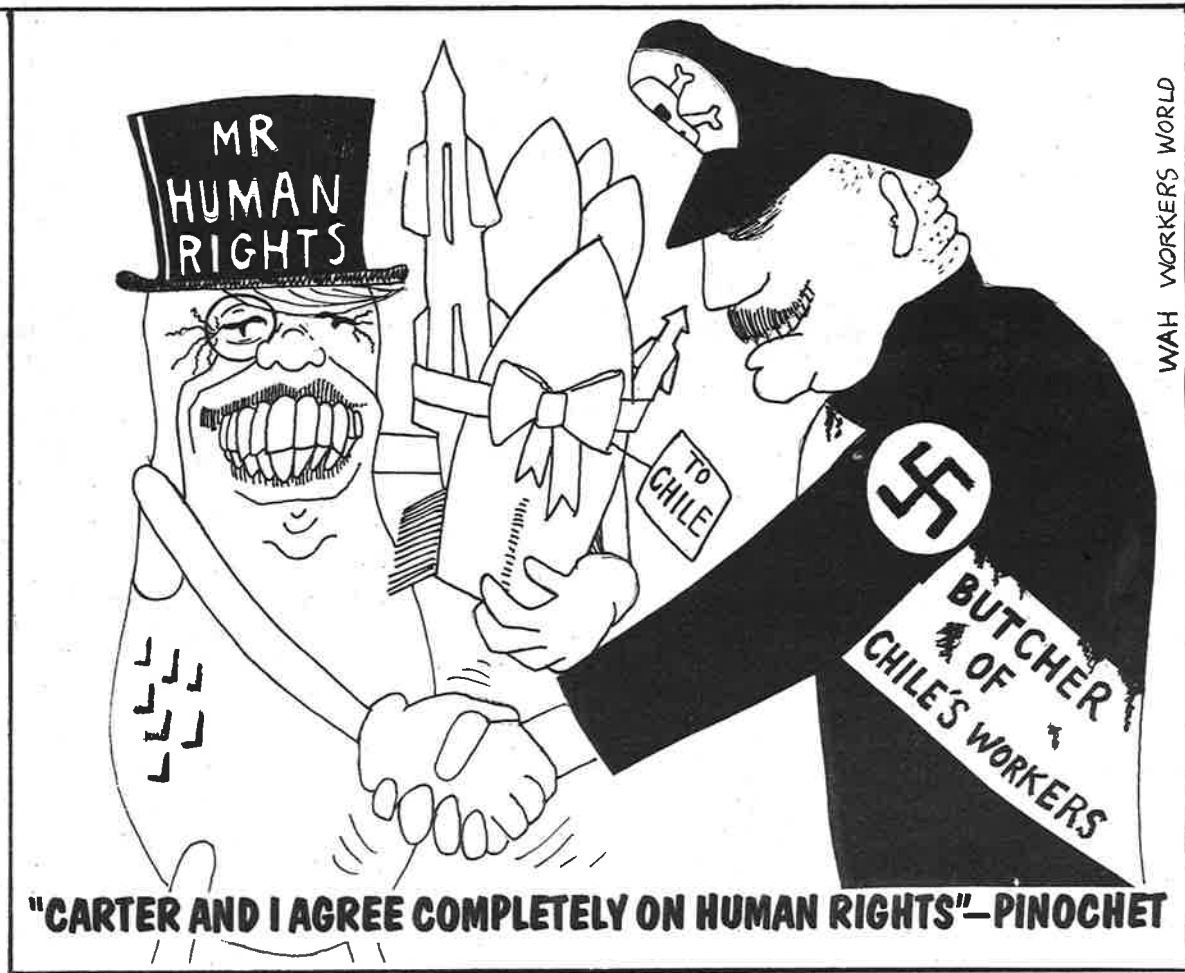
The masses of New Yorkers saw through this charade, and only a small percentage turned out for the actual balloting.

The capitalist news media, which plays a decisive role in these campaigns, virtually boycotted the candidacies of Percy Sutton, who is Black, and Herman Badillo, a Puerto Rican man.

Carol Bellamy, who took the City Council Presidency from Paul O'Dwyer, unlike her defeated rival, indicated that she felt there would likely be more layoffs of city workers.

Backed financially by Wall Street banking firms like Kuhn Loeb, Goldman Sachs; the New York Telephone Company; Colt Industries, Saks Fifth Avenue, and the Amerada Hess Oil Company; Koch represents substantially the same capitalist interests that bankrolled his major rivals in the mayoralty contest.

Koch's victory changes nothing as far as the poor and working people of New York City are concerned. Like outgoing Mayor Beame, he is "the bankers' boy," and like his discredited predecessor, he will quickly earn the hatred of the poor and the workers.



Leader of 1968 Columbia rebellion

Mark Rudd returns to face charges

By KATHY DURKIN

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Last week, Mark Rudd, a political activist who had participated in campus and anti-imperialist struggles in the late 1960s, appeared at the Manhattan District Attorney's office. Rudd, who had been hunted by the FBI since 1970, turned himself in to face misdemeanor charges stemming from student strike activities at Columbia University in 1968.

Paroled on his own recognizance, pending trial on a bail-jumping charge and three misdemeanor charges, Rudd then went to Chicago to turn himself in to Cook County officials on misdemeanor charges resulting from the "Days of Rage" demonstrations in October 1969. The Weatherman grouping in Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) had organized "Days of Rage" in Chicago as a national action to protest the war in Vietnam.

Recently, other Weather Underground members have turned themselves in to face old charges. Last week, in Chicago, Robert Roth and Phoebe Hirsch appeared in court and were put on two years' probation, fined \$1,000, and ordered to pay \$35 each for their participation in the "Days of Rage."

WITCHHUNT CAMPAIGN

Twenty-nine people were indicted for their participation in the "Days of Rage," including Mark Rudd, who at that time was the national president of SDS. High bails were set amidst a vicious nationwide press and government campaign which was whipped up against SDS. A virtual witchhunt began, under the Nixon administration, against segments of the radical movement.

The FBI tried to find members of the Weather Underground, even setting up special squads to locate them in the early 1970s, but was unsuccessful. The FBI bugged, opened the mail of, and burglarized the homes of friends and relatives of suspected Weatherpeople. Since that time, John Kearney, head of the FBI's New York Weather fugitive squad, has been indicted for these acts.

Despite bourgeois propaganda slandering the radical movement, the struggles at Columbia University in 1968 are today remembered as days filled with militance and fierce

opposition to university policies. The massive student strike at Columbia rose to national prominence and sparked student rebellions on campuses across the country.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS SUPPORTED BLACK COMMUNITY

In 1968, Columbia students organized against the University's plans to build a gymnasium in Morningside Park in the heart of the predominantly Black and Latin community. Their actions were in solidarity with many community and civil rights groups who opposed the university's seizure of a section of the park for a new building.

The campus actions were spearheaded by Black students who seized Hamilton Hall and renamed it Malcolm X University. Mark Rudd, then a Columbia junior and campus president of SDS, helped to organize the events that followed, as hundreds of students seized four more campus buildings in support of the Black community's right to determine how their facilities should be used. Students also demanded that the university stop developing weapons to be used against the Vietnamese people and the oppressed here at home.

Red flags and banners of Che

Guevara, Fidel Castro, Karl Marx, and Rap Brown were draped in front of the seized buildings. Students organized food supplies, sanitation, medical treatment, and defense of the buildings.

University administrators and police waited several days before moving against the students. They feared a rebellion would break out in the surrounding oppressed community, especially since it was soon after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

After a week, Grayson Kirk, Columbia president, called in club-swinging police who brutally cleared the campus buildings. About 720 people were arrested, and 150 had reported injuries, with many people permanently scarred and hurt. Through national press coverage, the bloody police attack caught the attention of students across the country, sparking strikes and demonstrations on many campuses.

When the imperialists were waging a brutal war against the Vietnamese people, Mark Rudd in 1968 publicly refused to be inducted into the U.S. Army and at a press conference together with Andy Stapp, then chairman of the American Servicemen's Union, Rudd declared that if inducted, he would organize inside the army against racism and imperialism.

—Ethiopia

(Continued from p. 13)

support for the revolution and their hatred for imperialism and reaction. At a time when the portraits of Marx and Lenin and cartoons attacking U.S. imperialism were being taken down in Somalia, the crowds in Addis Ababa were rallying with huge posters of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

The imperialists know full well that what is going on in Ethiopia today is not merely a superficial reform, but a deep-going upheaval of the most oppressed masses. The peasants, with the support of the Provisional Military Administrative Committee, or Derg, have driven out the old feudal landlords and set up armed peasant associations. The women have organized to come out of the home after countless centuries of submission. The workers and urban dwellers have set up kabeles,

or neighborhood associations, the grassroots level of a new administrative structure.

As head of state Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam said Aug. 20 in an address to the nation, "The revolution erupted from within the vascular system of the enraged masses."

As much as U.S. imperialism wants to crush this revolution, which has the potential for overthrowing class oppression altogether, it is caught on the dilemma of the Horn: to intervene openly is to risk international condemnation and will clarify for all to see the imperialist character of the current attacks against Ethiopia, with incalculable consequences, while not to intervene gives the Ethiopian masses and their leaders time to develop and consolidate the revolution.

Bare U.S. role in invasion of Ethiopia

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD
NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Some of the details of how U.S. imperialism maneuvered Somalia into launching an all-out invasion of the Ogaden region of revolutionary Ethiopia were bared this week.

Somalia has been denying its part in the fierce fighting in the Ogaden, despite more and more incontrovertible proof to the contrary. Over the past month, journalists in Ethiopia have on several occasions been shown downed Somali planes and disabled tanks captured in the fighting.

Now the story has broken of how the U.S. government encouraged Somalia to launch the attack with promises of military and economic aid, both directly from the U.S. and from its client states among reactionary Arab regimes.

"A GO-AHEAD TO CONQUER THE AREA"

"The Somalis claim that they began their all-out invasion of Ethiopia's Ogaden region last July because of the prospect of U.S. arms aid—and because they had received a secret U.S. message which they interpreted as a go-ahead to conquer the area," writes Newsweek editor Arnaud de Borchgrave in the Sept. 26 issue of that magazine.

The article tells how Dr. Kevin Cahill, an American doctor who had treated Somalia's President Siad Barre (and is also New York Governor Carey's personal physician), was contacted by the State Department and flown to Somalia with a message from "the very top" of the U.S. government. Cahill told Siad that Washington was "not averse to further guerrilla pressure in the Ogaden" and was now prepared to "consider sympathetically Somalia's legitimate defense needs."

"Siad Barre immediately cabled his son-in-law, Dr. Abdullahi Ahmad Addou, the Somali ambassador in Washington," writes Newsweek. "Addou conferred with Carter twice and assured Siad Barre that the Cahill message was legitimate."

Thus the go-ahead which led to Somalia's bloody invasion of Ethiopia, which is still going on, came directly from the President of the United States.

"FOR DEFENSIVE PURPOSES ONLY"

The State Department is officially denying that it encouraged Somalia to launch the invasion. Tom Reston, deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs, held a news briefing on Sept. 19 to say that U.S. offers of arms to Somalia had been "for defensive purposes only."

This, however, is evidently being hotly disputed in private by the Somalis themselves, despite their public stance of not being involved in the war. Privately, they are accusing the U.S. of "unreliability" for not providing even more military support for the invasion, according to Newsweek. The de Borchgrave article says that the Somali ambassador to the United Nations recently complained to Richard Moose, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, "You let us down badly by misleading us. You have thrown away a unique opportunity to . . . establish your influence in the Horn of Africa."

U.S. imperialism is not likely to "throw away" the opportunity to establish its influence anywhere on the globe, particularly right now on the strategic Horn of Africa where the unfolding Ethiopian Revolution is viewed with the greatest alarm by Washington and Wall Street. This statement by the Somalis, if

correctly quoted, only reflects the frustration of a regime which finds itself being used in a counter-revolutionary struggle which may wind up in disaster.

BATTLEFRONT NEWS

At the same time that these revelations were breaking in the U.S. press, the news from the battlefield in Ethiopia was that the Somalis had taken at least part of the important town of Jijiga, although with the loss of a tremendous amount of equipment. However, the bourgeois press has been restrained in its enthusiasm for the Somali advance, and with good reason.

In the two months since Somalia began its full-scale invasion of the Ogaden (on July 23, just a month after Dr. Cahill was sent to Mogadishu), it has lost an enormous amount of heavy equipment. The New York Times reported from Dire Dawa, Ethiopia, on Sept. 15 that in the fighting there many tanks, trucks, armored personnel carriers, rocket launchers, howitzers, mortars, field guns, and other material were captured by the Ethiopians. "The captured arms displayed today . . . represents an arsenal more powerful than that maintained by the armies of most African countries," wrote correspondent Michael Kaufman.

The Somalis may have lost even more in the fighting around Jijiga. A Washington Post article on Sept. 20 cited "informed sources in Addis Ababa" as saying that Ethiopian pilots had downed 28 Somali Migs.

Somalia has in the past received military aid from the Soviet Union, and almost all its heavy weaponry and planes are Soviet-made. But since it began turning to the imperialists and began its attack on Ethiopia the USSR has cut off its supply of heavy weapons, while initiating, according to Le Monde, an airlift of weapons to Ethiopia by way of South Yemen.

"The highly mechanized Somali

invasion moved very rapidly in July and August through the southern Ogaden region," reported the New York Times on Sept. 18. The Somalis relied on their heavy equipment and the flat terrain to quickly push their way to the key cities of Jijiga and Dire Dawa.

But without replacements for the equipment they have lost, and facing now a struggle through mountainous terrain with a hostile population, the Somalis may soon find they are in an untenable situation.

U.S. ARMS AID

The U.S. imperialists did pledge open arms aid to Somalia in June. Secretary of State Vance made a public offer of arms aid, and a few days later Carter backed him up with a statement saying that he wanted to "aggressively challenge, in a peaceful way, of course, the Soviet Union and others for influence" there.

But direct U.S. support for the invasion could be a kiss of death for Somalia, Washington realized. As in Angola and countless other struggles, it made a show of concealing its role. In this case, it used the most reactionary Arab regimes, who have an immediate stake in the Red Sea area, as intermediaries.

"At the same time" that Washington was making direct contacts with Mogadishu, says Newsweek, "Siad Barre also made a secret visit to Saudi Arabia where officials advised him they had been in contact with Washington and were ready to ship French and British weaponry to Somalia immediately. Six other nations also weighed in with offers of arms."

This was coupled with an offer of hundreds of millions in aid from Saudi Arabia—to a country with a total population of only three million.

Then three weeks ago, U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter announced that "We have decided that providing arms at this time would add fuel to a fire we are most interested in putting out." His statement evidently reflected a sharp debate that had been going on in the government; while it has not been spelled out in the big business press, it seems clear that Washington is extremely worried about the course of the war and the effect of its strategy generally toward the Horn of Africa.

The cockiness and arrogance of a few months ago, reflected in the columns of such imperialist pundits as C.L. Sulzberger of the New York Times, has faded.

At that time, what seemed to elate Washington was the prospect that the Soviet Union's support for Ethiopia would undermine its relationship with Somalia. And, predicted the imperialists, Ethiopia was so surrounded by enemies that there was a good chance that it, too, would eventually have to turn toward imperialism again.

STRENGTH OF ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION

But it is the depth and strength of the Ethiopian Revolution that has confounded the imperialist seers, and led to a crisis in their expectations.

The response within Ethiopia to the Somali invasion has been to rally the masses behind the revolutionary government, and perhaps to push the revolutionary process even further to the left. Hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians rallied in Addis Ababa on Sept. 12, the third anniversary of the overthrow of Haile Selassie, and thundered their

(Continued on p. 12)



The Somali invasion of revolutionary Ethiopia was urged on by U.S. imperialism with promises of arms aid. Here, Ethiopians display captured Somali weapons.

Left coalition in France shaky as bourgeois 'Radicals' walk out

By JOHN CATALINOTTO

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Last Wednesday, the tiny Movement of Left Radicals shook up the French political scene when they walked out of election strategy discussions with the two mass parties in the "Union of the Left," the Socialist Party (PS) and the French Communist Party (PCF). The PS then refused to continue discussions without the Radicals.

The Radicals, a small bourgeois grouping, had objected to demands for nationalization of industry and a minimum wage level made by the PCF which went beyond the "common program" agreed to in 1972.

Polls taken before the rift showed 54% of French voters favoring the left. Those who looked forward to a left victory in next spring's parliamentary election, including almost all the French workers, are worried that the walkout will hurt election chances even if it is soon papered over.

The French ruling class expressed its joy at the Radicals' walkout at the place closest to its heart—the Bourse, or French stock exchange, showed a record gain the following day.

There has been some speculation that the PCF is willing to risk a split

in order to raise a more radical program that its rank-and-file demands. The Socialists have been arrogantly trying to push the PCF around, to prove to the French ruling class that they (the PS) call the tune in the Union of the Left.

The PCF may well fear being responsible for a government where the PS makes the policy and toadies to the bourgeois parties. In early September, the PCF printed six million copies of a special edition of their paper, L'Humanite, to clarify their differences with the PS to the French workers.

ECONOMIC CRISIS

The world capitalist economic crisis has heightened tensions around the elections and pushed more French voters to the left. The Sept. 17-18 Le Monde noted that French economic growth would be only 3% in 1977, down from a predicted 4.8%. Meanwhile, unemployment grew to 5% or over one million workers, and inflation rose to over 10%.

Although a left electoral victory would not change the basic social relations for the 53 million French—the workers' parties would be in office, but the workers wouldn't be in power—it would raise the confidence of the workers and almost

surely mean a sharpening of the class struggle.

Despite the basically reformist policy of the PS and PCF, U.S. imperialism wants to prevent a left electoral victory, especially under the impact of the economic crisis gripping Western Europe. A high White House aide worriedly told the New York Times (Sept. 19), "we are holding a tea party under the guillotine."

UNION OF THE LEFT

The Union of the Left, in existence since 1972, is an electoral bloc of the PCF, the PS, and the Radicals, that is, an electoral bloc of the workers and the bourgeoisie. In the 1974 election, it backed PS leader Francois Mitterand, who lost by less than 1% of the vote to Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The French Communist Party is the main party of the French workers, numbering hundreds of thousands, powerful in the industrial unions, and able to call the workers into action—although its reformist leadership has more often held the workers back. The PCF receives a steady 20% of the vote.

The Socialist Party has support among the workers, but draws its votes mainly from the middle

(Continued on p. 11)

Detroit sentencing delayed as 300 picket for Filipina nurses

By DANA ELLIS

DETROIT, Sept. 15—As 300 demonstrators outside the courthouse chanted, "We want justice, Free the VA nurses!" a federal judge ordered Leonora Perez and Filipina Narciso to spend up to 90 days in the federal penitentiary at Alderson, W. Va., for "mental tests and evaluations."

Final sentencing of the two Filipina nurses on FBI frameup charges of poisoning their patients at the Ann Arbor, Mich. Veterans' Administration Hospital has thus been delayed until after the 90-day period. The two innocent women could receive anywhere from probation to life sentences on the five poisoning counts.

A hearing before the same judge on the nurses' motion for a new trial has been scheduled for Tuesday, Oct. 11. Organizers of the demonstration today, from the Detroit Area Coalition to Free the VA Nurses, Narciso and Perez, announced that plans are underway for a major Midwest regional demonstration in downtown Detroit on Oct. 11. Demonstrations are also planned throughout the rest of the country on that day, coordinated by

Filipino, women's, and other progressive organizations.

'RACIAL PREJUDICE' BEHIND CONVICTION

Today's demonstration was multinational, including members of Detroit's Filipino community as well as Black and white health workers, nurses, and many others of all ages who were outraged at the guilty verdict handed down by a largely white jury with no Asians on it last June 13. After the conviction, Leonora Perez stated that "it was racial prejudice" that was responsible for the verdict.

The spirited, loudly chanting demonstration lasted more than 2½ hours despite pouring rain until the nurses emerged from the courthouse and greeted their supporters. Demonstrators chanted, "Health workers unite, join our fight," "Free Narciso and Perez, stop the frameup," and "Palayain sila Narciso at Perez" ("Free Narciso and Perez" in Tagalog, a Filipino native language). More than 80 supporters who had waited in line for the hearing were barred from it, under tight security orders handed down by the judge.

Narciso and Perez have now spent more than two years of their lives undergoing this ordeal, which began in August of 1975 when the FBI singled them out to blame for the Pavulon poisoning deaths and breathing arrests of dozens of patients at the Ann Arbor VA Hospital.

During their lengthy trial, it was brought out that the FBI had conducted a vicious campaign of harassment and intimidation against the two nurses and some of their women co-workers, including a white nurse who testified that they told her that the hospital administrator had ordered them to exclude doctors from the investigation.

VICTIM DECLARES NURSES INNOCENT

One of the patients the nurses were convicted of poisoning has firmly stated his belief in their innocence and is devoting much time to defense efforts. More than 200 of the nurses' co-workers published a newspaper ad in a major Detroit daily the day after the conviction also declaring their belief



In Detroit last week, some 300 demonstrators chanted "Palayain sila Narciso at Perez."

in the nurses' innocence.

The Philippine Nurses Association (PNA), in alliance with the Narciso-Perez Legal Defense Committee, has sponsored a series of support demonstrations in the Detroit-Ann Arbor area since the conviction, each drawing up to 800 participants. After the conviction, a PNA representative was quoted declaring their intentions of asking their 18,000 members across the U.S. to walk off the job if the injustice done to Narciso and Perez is not righted.

Evidence brought against the nurses by the prosecution was

entirely circumstantial, never showing more than their normal presence in the ward where they worked, and never ruling out the possibility of an accident due to administrative negligence. Several Pavulon poisonings of patients have been reported in the last two months at the Ann Arbor VA Hospital and the Chillicothe, Ohio, VA hospital, strengthening the latter hypothesis.

Persons interested in working with the Detroit Area Coalition to Free the VA Nurses, Narciso and Perez, can contact the Detroit office of Workers World Party at (313) 962-4979.

NYC rally calls for new trial of VA nurses

By JAQUI O'SHAUGHNESSY

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Nearly 75 supporters of Filipina Narciso and Leonora Perez rallied here today in front of Federal Court to protest the sentencing of the two Filipina nurses and to demand a new trial.

Chanting, "Narciso and Perez are innocent" and "We demand justice for Narciso and Perez," the demonstrators, the majority of whom were Filipino, marched for two hours, passing out literature on the case and gathering signatures on a petition calling for a new trial.

While the government, the courts, and the FBI have carried out this

frameup resulting in the conviction of Narciso and Perez, support activities are gaining momentum. Demonstrations were held today in Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle.

Today's activity in New York was called by the Narciso-Perez Support Committee (New York-New Jersey) which is sponsored by Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong (KDP), the Anti-Martial Law Alliance (AMLA-NY), Philippine Nurses Association of New Jersey, Inc. Friends of the Filipino People (FFP), Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF), and others.



New York City demonstration to free the Wilmington Ten, a human rights case which Carter has chosen to ignore. WW photo: Bob Russo



Chanting, "We demand justice for Narciso and Perez," demonstrators in New York rally at Federal Court to protest sentencing of the two Filipina nurses.

WW photo: G. Dunkel

Wilmington Ten support actions take place in 20 cities

By JAQUI O'SHAUGHNESSY

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—A National Day of Solidarity with the Wilmington Ten was marked here Saturday by a demonstration of 300 at Democratic Party headquarters. This target was chosen by the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression to draw attention to President "Jimmy" Carter's phony "human rights" campaign. Similar activities were held in 20 cities across the country.

Carter has chosen to ignore the case of the Wilmington Ten, nine of whom are languishing in prison on frameup charges despite the fact that the three witnesses for the prosecution have all recanted their testimony.

Even though Carter has the power to pardon the Ten, he claims there is nothing he can do. But Nixon did plenty for the butcher, for the

Vietnamese, Lt. William Calley, and former president Ford pardoned Nixon, because he "had suffered enough!"

SENTENCED TO 282 YEARS

The Wilmington Ten were railroaded to prison in 1972 on charges of burning a white-owned grocery. In reality, however, the Ten were framed for their roles in the defense of the Black community against armed attacks by racists in 1971. The Ten, nine Black people and one white civil rights activist, were sentenced to a total of 282 years in prison.

A post-conviction hearing was conducted this past May to determine whether they were entitled to a new trial based on the recantation of the state's main witnesses against the Ten. Although these witnesses stated in court that they were

prosecution to give false evidence against the Ten, Superior Court Judge Fountain denied the Ten a new trial.

Recently, it has become known that the North Carolina State Attorney General's office did in fact illegally write Fountain's ruling denying the new trial, according to James Ferguson, attorney for the Ten. Based on this, the defense again points out the complicity of the state and the racist courts in the frame up.

STRUGGLE TO FREE WILMINGTON TEN GROWING

Though the efforts of the state and courts continue the lies and the conspiracy against the Wilmington Ten, the fight to free the Ten is escalating and growing stronger. People in 20 cities have shown their support and determination to Free the Wilmington Ten.

POLITICAL PRISONERS



Khali benefit

Greenhaven Brothers recall Attica

Brothers of Green Haven concentration camp, this is an open message of solidarity and protest. That time of year has come once again that marks the "penal history books" which is known as the Attica Rebellion. Yes, we must never forget those brothers who stood up that day, and those whom have fell in the light of struggle. Remember Attica...

As it is well known by knowledgeable inmates there is a repressive campaign now being focused on the entire population here at this camp. The Administration and its puppets, Gene Washington, Dep. Senkowski, and other fascist police as well as inmates informers, are all in cohorts in the implementing of Behavior Modification and other repressive acts against the population here. There are many new rules to break the spirit of the man who says he'll never bend (anal search coming out of the visiting room, women police who are keep locking more inmates than the male police, the dividing of the institution, massive drugs

being given out to the population by the Administration, new KKK sergeants since the turn over of the camp in June, and much more that even so-called inmates are in cohorts with).

Look around you and analyze the atmosphere for yourself, everything that was fought and struggled for over the years is being taken back right here at Green Haven, and there is very little resistance because of psychological tactics used by the Administration in threatening inmates with transfer back upstate if they resist this Behavior Modification and abusive repression which is going on here. Like in Attica in 1971 overcrowding, inmates on drugs, repressive rules, the KKK, slave labor, bad food, and much more is growing here in Green Haven and everybody seems to be running from reality. Hey, unless we join forces and utilize our energies and progressive approaches to these atrocities, a spontaneous riot will take place right here as it did in

Attica in 1971. Prepare yourself and let the world know what is going on in here, stand up and fight this fascist Administration any way you know how, rid this camp of its informers, demand more pay, demand what is yours. Let us build clandestine forces to combat this repression and to educate the masses. Because they have taken the Black Studies Program, and the only Latin Organization (PUL) that existed, among other progressive collective programs that were in the best interests of the population here in this camp.

So from the "Voice of the Struggle" we say unite yourselves, wear Black Arm Bands to show that the struggle has not ended within these decadent ruins, and that as long as prisons exist so will the struggle of its occupants. Read up on Behavior Modification and find out what it does to the minds of men who are exposed to it and resist it on all levels.

Attica is here developing again; Remember 1971, Sept. 13.

The Voice of the Struggle

By ISABELLE CLARKE

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Destruction of Black organizations; disruption of political activities of Black community activists; the murders of Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, and Fred Hampton; and the framing of Black Panther Party leaders.

This was the climate in 1971, when Frank Khali Abney was arrested on Dec. 12, beaten, and charged with attempted murder of a police officer, attempted assault, and possession of a firearm.

Khali was convicted in April 1972, and sentenced to 15-years-to-life. He originally was serving this sentence in Eastern New York Correctional Facility in Napanoch, but was later transferred to Sing Sing. He is now in Green Haven, a maximum-security prison, where he is in solitary confinement.

Khali, the founder of the Eastern Branch of the NAACP in Napanoch, and a leader in the struggle against the Ku Klux Klan, instituted a legal suit against the State and the Klan, exposing the harassment and terror that prisoners who are Black and politically active face in the New York State Penal System. The Klan's response to this suit has been

more intense beatings, terror tactics, lockups, and firebombings.

On Aug. 8, prisoners at Napanoch arose against Klan terror. Armed with clubs and makeshift weapons, they seized 11 to 14 hostages and held out for 12 hours.

The prisoners were demanding an end to all KKK activity in the prison, the removal of two racist officials, action by the legislature on the good-time bill, improved diets, amnesty for those who participated in the uprising, and no other reprisals.

Khali has now been singled out as the "organizer" of this rebellion, a rebellion against deplorable and inhumane conditions. He was sentenced to 180 days in the box and loses one year's good time.

A benefit for Khali held by the Frank Khali Abney Defense Committee and the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee on Sept. 17 in Brooklyn was attended by over 50 people, Black and White, men and women.

An all-out call to free Khali and all political prisoners will continue to ring in the ears and create fear in the ruling class until the walls are torn down and class divisions cease to exist.

PRISON PAGE BRIEFS

SKYHORSE-MOHAWK

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—An incredible level of racism and brutality is continuing to be wielded against Richard Mohawk and Paul Skyhorse. For more than four months the government has tried fruitlessly to pin a murder on them that they didn't commit.

On Aug. 30, guards burst into Mohawk's cell while he was heating a mug of coffee, accused him of trying to set the cell afire, put him up against the wall and began going through his legal papers. When he protested he was beaten and put in solitary confinement.

On Feb. 23 of last year both Skyhorse and Mohawk were so badly beaten by at least six guards that they had to be taken to an emergency room at a local hospital for treatment.

Judge Dodson, who has presided in this case, has continuously shown his racism towards both defendants. Following the Aug. 30 beating, Dodson has refused to intervene against prison officials.

This case will be one of ten examples of U.S. "justice" for Native people to be brought before a conference in Geneva later this month. The conference deals with treatment of Indians of the Americas.

LEAVENWORTH

The following is an excerpt from a letter to Workers World.

Dear Comrade,

A few inmates of Alkebu-lanese origin, African blood, at Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary are in the process of filing a class petition to the United Nations, under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for the following reason: We feel that because our foreparents were brought to the United States of America as slaves, and because we have been historically and systematically deprived of all rights that are guaranteed citizens under the Constitution of the United States, we have an unalienable right to return to the land of our foreparents (if we so choose), as guaranteed by Article 13, of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which says: Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Charter says this right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes, we will clearly show that it is the racially discriminatory policies of the government and institutions in the United States which forces non-white people primarily into a life of crime; therefore, many (if not all) of our acts, which under normal circumstances would fall into the category of criminal offenses, are in reality political in nature.

So that we can thoroughly document this history of racial discrimination, we are asking the recipients of this letter to send us any books, articles, and official government writings that delineate systematic discrimination against non-white people. In particular, we seek material from the Warren Report; the Kerner Commission on Civil Disorders; the Dred Scott Decision; Brown versus the Board of Education; and a copy of the transcript of the trial of Joseph Cinque, the African prince who led the revolt aboard the Amistad after being kidnapped in Africa and brought to America as a slave. We also hope that you will suggest other material that deals with the political, social, and economic discrimination and oppression on non-whites in America, and that you will support us in our efforts to seek redress or grievance at the United Nations.

SIoux FALLS

By SHIRLEY LaFLEUR and
BEA HERMANN, Milwaukee
American Indian Movement

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30—On Aug. 15, 26 men at the Sioux Falls State Penitentiary in South Dakota began a hunger strike. Twenty of these men were Indian, six were non-Indians who supported the protest against the racist administration at the prison. At about the same time Indian women in the women's prison also carried on a hunger strike.

On Monday, Aug. 29, the prison population at the State Penitentiary in Sioux Falls staged a hunger strike in support of the Indian protests. All but 60 of the 500 inmates stayed out of the breakfast lineup on that morning. They say they are fasting to protest the policies of the parole and pardons board.

Although Indian inmates are 25% of the prison population, very few of them are ever granted pardons or paroles, and inmates at the prison say the administration is blatantly racist in its treatment of the Indian prisoners.

For further information please call Television Stations 11 and 13 in Sioux Falls, or call Warden Herman Solem at the prison, 605-339-6760.

BEDFORD HILLS

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Carol Crooks, confined in Bedford Hills prison, is scheduled to go before the New York State Board of Parole this month.

During the 6½ years she has spent incarcerated she has been a struggling sister who initiated legal suits against the injustices that Black and other Third World prisoners (85% of the Bedford Hills population) must face.

Earlier this year, she helped to get a temporary injunction against male guards in the prison who watched the women showering and changing clothes, monitoring every aspect of their privacy.

Solidarity With the Sisters Inside, an outside support committee, is trying to help Crooks gain her release. They urge people to send postcards to state and prison officials demanding her immediate parole. For more information, contact Solidarity With the Sisters Inside, 209 W. 97 St., New York, N.Y. 10025.

NORTH CAROLINA

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—A petition campaign has been launched calling for the immediate release of prisoner Shirley Herlth from the segregation unit of the North Carolina Women's Prison.

Herlth was put into segregation for defending another Black prisoner against a racist attack. Following a disciplinary hearing, Herlth, a long-time prisoner activist, has been charged with assault, aggravated assault, and assault and battery. She has been given 15 days in segregation and 30 days loss of good time and must also appear in court on the charges.

In a glaring example of how the administration creates and fosters these attacks, the racist prisoner who organized the attack has not been charged and is scheduled to be released to a work-release half-way house.

OAKLAND, CALIF.

The following is an excerpt from the Black Panther, the newspaper of the Black Panther Party.

OAKLAND, Sept. 10—Locally, an Oakland Black woman formerly incarcerated at the Alameda County Jail (Santa Rita) in Pleasanton, California, has filed suit against the county sheriff's department charging that she was denied needed post-natal care following a rebellion there earlier this year.

Ms. Claudette Johnson gave birth to a daughter in the jail in December, 1976. There were no immediate complications.

Then, on February 6 of this year, a mini-rebellion broke out in the women's jail section when about 100 inmates came to the aid of a fellow prisoner about to be put in solitary confinement. About 53 women, including Ms. Johnson, were subsequently taken to the men's jail section to cool off.

While there, Ms. Johnson became ill with an "internal disorder" and asked for medical attention. She was repeatedly refused the care she needed. Released from the jail in July, Ms. Johnson is still under a doctor's supervision for the ailment.

Black child's death laid to Chicago racists

By JOHN HUTTON

CHICAGO, Sept. 16—Mellaine Turner died Tuesday night in a Southside hospital here. She was seven years old. The cause of death was listed as sickle-cell anemia, but the blame has to be placed squarely where it belongs—on the racist and fascist anti-busing gangs who have mobilized on Chicago's Southwest side.

Sickle-cell anemia is like many diseases in that attacks can be triggered by tension, stress, and strong emotions such as anxiety and fear. Mellaine Turner had ample reason for all of these. As one of more than 700 Black children

involved in Chicago's busing plan, she was forced to run a gauntlet of racist insults, taunts, and threats from right-wing mobs every day to get to Stevenson Elementary School.

On Sept. 13 she was so frightened that she cried before she left for school; when she got there, the racist picketers triggered the fatal attack by chanting, "Go back, go back, go back to where you belong." The child was taken to the hospital where she died, delirious and repeating the racist taunts.

BIGOTS CHEER DEATH

When word of Mellaine's death reached the racist, anti-busing

protesters, the mob responded with racist epithets. Several of these goons even chanted, "Hooray for sickle cell."

This death alone is enough to expose the lie of "peaceful protests" by the racists who try to portray themselves as simply opposed to busing. In fact, the whole anti-busing campaign in Chicago has been from the outset inseparable from a well-orchestrated series of mob attacks and terrorism directed against the Black community.

An almost endless series of incidents can be listed. On Saturday, Sept. 10, for example, David McWilliams and a friend were attacked by three racists. Although his friend escaped, McWilliams had to be rushed to a hospital after being hit by a brick and stabbed.

The next day, after a rally by 1,000 racists, some of them surrounded a car belonging to a Black man, Michael Smith. The fascist mob hurled rocks and bricks through Smith's car windows, struck him on the neck, shouted racist insults, and said, "Let's kill him!" In fear of his life, Smith drove through the mob. As he fled, three of the racists in the path of the car were injured.

The result of this racist mob attack? The cops arrested Smith—the victim—charging him with reckless driving and leaving the scene of an accident!

Nor was this the end of the racist violence. On Monday, Sept. 12, some 60 rightists surrounded a bus containing Black children and held them inside, chanting racist epithets and threats against the children. The same incident was repeated later in the day as the children left school.

On Tuesday—the day Mellaine Turner died—300 students from Bogan High School were suspended after participating in a rock-and-brick throwing assault on passing Black motorists. Thirty-three students were arrested—not for attacking Black people, but for attacking cops in the area.

CITY GOVT. STANDING WITH RACISTS

The city government claims to be taking a stand against this racist violence. Police Superintendent Rochford talks of "getting tough" and "cracking down on rock throwers and young hooligans." But actions speak louder than words, and the actions of the city are all too clear: a white cop who flatly informed the Board of Education that he would get "blue flu" rather than protect bussed children has gone scot-free because of "freedom of speech." A supervisor in the city Department of Streets and Sanitation who was arrested for participating in mob violence will not even be suspended (much less fired) because, as a Department spokesperson put it, "she's a good employee and we are satisfied with her performance. . . . we cannot make a personal judgment on her."

Two members of the Board of Aldermen (the city council) even participated openly on a picket line at Stevenson Elementary School—the same pickets who were later to taunt Mellaine Turner into her fatal attack.

As for Mayor Bilandic, his stand is also very clear. Refusing to take a public stand on much of anything, responding to a question on busing with the comment, "Does it help anybody other than the bus companies?", and meeting with the

racists while refusing all demands from Black community organizations, Bilandic has shown that he stands with the racists against the majority of the people. If the racists continue their campaign, it is because they know Bilandic is with them, is on their side.

At the Sept. 14 meeting of the Board of Education, members of the Chicago Parents Against Racist Violence were able to make this point, exposing the role of the School Board and the city government. Bill Massey, speaking for the Parents' Committee, stated, "Mayor Bilandic is in agreement with the racists and bigots."

This assessment agrees with that which is increasingly made by Chicago's Black community. At the Board meeting, Black State Sen. Richard Newhouse condemned the racist mobs and warned, "Mayor Bilandic has chosen to play a dangerous political game with the safety of small children at stake." He added that Bilandic's "silence legitimizes the racist interpretation of the city's official position." The city's largest-circulation Black newspaper, the *Daily Defender* also blasted the Mayor's stand with the bigoted mobs.

The Chicago racists are in a frenzy. A boycott of schools they launched has already collapsed; attendance is normal across the city. Now they are reduced to racist mob actions in order to attempt to terrorize the Black community. But the Black people of this city, in common with other oppressed peoples and progressive organizations, have shown that they are determined to smash this racist violence and sweep the perpetrators of it from the streets of Chicago.



Seven-year-old Mellaine Turner, latest victim of Chicago racists.

In Buffalo

Cop murder of Puerto Rican sparks two nights of protest

By BRIAN YAMEL
and BILL COVINGTON

BUFFALO, Sept. 14—It has been nearly a week since Tony Vives, a young Puerto Rican man, was murdered at Precinct No. 7 in the First Ward here.

The First Ward is a community of poor white, Black, and Puerto Rican people. Vives had been brutally beaten and arrested on false charges of "creating a disturbance" and "resisting arrest." The police say they found him hanging in his cell, but Vives' friends and neighbors feel that it was the cops who killed him.

News of the killing sparked two nights of militant protests. Angry residents took to the streets, throwing debris at cops, tossing firebombs at the police station, and spray painting Vives' name, "No. Seven are murderers," and "Pay back" all over the area.

Dozens of area residents were wearing black armbands for several days as a sign of militant resistance to the brutality of the cops.

Precinct 7 has a long and notorious record of harassing this community. Everyone living here

interviewed by *Workers World* recently spoke about cops who "will stop and push you around for no reason."

BRUTALLY ARRESTED

Vives was arrested by officer Terry Adams on Sept. 8 while relaxing with some friends on the front steps of a house at Fulton and Red Jacket Streets. Adams chased Vives into the house, and threatened, "I'll blow your brains out right now." Officer Adams had previously been heard to tell Tony Vives on several occasions, "I'm gonna get you," according to many of his friends.

Vives asked repeatedly why he was being arrested, but was answered only with beatings from Adams' large flashlight. The owner of the house stopped Adams from shooting Vives on the spot and ordered him out of the house. After calling for backup cops, Adams returned to handcuff Vives and haul him away.

The community reacted immediately to the senselessness of the arrest. Several people went down to

the precinct house, where they were told of Vives' death.

IT WAS MURDER, NOT "SUICIDE"

The day after Vives died, a small group of neighborhood women surveyed the cell where he had been held. They found an eight-by-twelve-foot cell with a bench welded to the wall opposite the bars from which he allegedly hanged himself. It would have been impossible for Vives to have hanged himself from these bars.

A photograph taken of the cell immediately after Vives was killed showed a piece of light-colored cloth hanging from the bars, but not the dark tee-shirt Vives was wearing. Where did the cloth come from?

Last year, a young Black man, Anthony Davis, was arrested and murdered in much the same way as Vives at Precinct 7. As in Vives' case, the shirt Davis supposedly used to hang himself was not the one he was wearing when he was arrested. Despite this and other facts which disprove the cops' "suicide" story, the case has been



Tony Vives' name, spray-painted on the walls of police station, is only one sign of community's response to his murder by Buffalo cops.

WW photo: Joe P.

dropped.

Over the weekend, police visited the Fulton-Red Jacket neighborhood with photos of Tony Vives' body. The pictures showed him from one side only. His friends and neighbors feel that the visit was designed only to try to stop the rising anger of

the people in the community.

Tony Vives' friends and neighbors in this South Buffalo community are still furious about the murder of this Puerto Rican man. The cops still cruise around, but they stay in their cars—they've read the writing on the walls.

workers world FEATURES

U.S. imperialism out of Puerto Rico now!



Thousands of Puerto Ricans gathered in the Plaza of the Revolution in Lares in 1976 to celebrate the first revolutionary uprising for independence, "El Grito de Lares," that took place on Sept. 23, 1868.

WW photo: Julip Ghigliotti

By TOM SOTO

The subjugation of Puerto Rico to U.S. finance capital came about not only because of a consciously planned colonial policy worked out in Washington, but also because of the relatively unplanned but nevertheless relentless expansion of U.S. transnational corporations and banks in this century.

The rise of modern imperialism is marked by the economic domination of the monopolies and of finance capital through the big banks and their fusion with the capitalist state.

This consolidation of power by the giant corporations and banks reflects itself worldwide in the division of all territories around the globe among the imperialist powers (that is, among the international trusts and cartels behind them) and through the export of capital, which has become the basic economic feature of modern imperialism. (By the export of capital is meant the export of capital goods: machinery, mining equipment, railroads, earth-moving tools, etc., or the money to purchase them.)

"Typical of the old capitalism, when free competition had undivided sway, was the export of goods. Typical of the latest stage of capitalism, when monopolies rule, is the export of capital," said Lenin in his work, **Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism**.

Because capitalism is based on the private ownership of the means of production for the sole purpose of extracting greater and greater profits (for a minority class of the rich), it is driven in its development to crush

[continued to page ii]

'El Grito de Lares': A symbol of resistance

By RAY RAMOS

September 23 is a national holiday for the 3 million inhabitants of Puerto Rico as they celebrate the 109th anniversary of the historic uprising known as "El Grito de Lares" (the Cry of Lares). This date, which commemorates the first organized revolutionary uprising against Spanish colonial rule, is also being celebrated by at least 2 million more Puerto Ricans living in the U.S. and by progressive peoples the world over.

While today El Grito de Lares embodies Puerto Rico's quest for national independence, in 1868 it marked a turning point in the struggle against slavery in the western hemisphere. In fact, slavery was abolished in Puerto Rico just five years after the uprising in Lares.

LONG HISTORY OF SLAVE REVOLTS

Slave revolts against the white Spanish rulers date as far back as 1527. In 1553, there were just 1,500 slaves in Puerto Rico; but by 1834, there were more than 30,000, both Indian and African. In 1821, 1822, and 1825, a series of slave rebellions erupted, the last taking place in the district of Ponce on the southern coast. In 1826, the Spanish rulers passed strict laws regulating relations between slaves and their owners.

But that didn't stop the slaves from revolting. In 1843, a slave insurrection took place in the town of Toa Baja very near San Juan. The Spanish governor had to send troops to put down the rebellion. Slave rebellions were also spreading in nearby islands, such as Cuba and Santo Domingo.

By 1855, the Abolitionist Society of Puerto Rico was founded by Dr. Emetrio

Betances, who began to organize secretly against the institution of slavery. Betances was soon forced into exile because of his abolitionist work. He went to France and later returned to Puerto Rico to organize against Spanish colonialism and slavery.

Betances also took a deep interest in the struggles taking place in Cuba and Santo Domingo. He said:

"Our cry of independence will be heard and backed by the friends of freedom, and there will be no lack of arms, and many forthcoming to grind the despots in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Santo Domingo to dust!"

Betances and other revolutionary leaders were captured in 1867 but managed to escape and made their way to New York. There they drew up the "Ten Commandments of Free Men" and sent it to the colonial governor in Puerto Rico. It included the right to bear arms, freedom of the press, assembly, and worship, the right to elect public officials, and the abolition of slavery.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF PUERTO RICO FORMED

The demands were turned down, and Betances was convinced that nothing could be won from Spain through appeals for internal reform. Revolution was to be "the only anchor of salvation."

On Jan. 6, 1868, Betances formed the Revolutionary Committee of Puerto Rico. The committee was an organization of patriots dedicated to establishing a democratic republic in Puerto Rico by force of arms. Committees were set up in several parts of the island, and the revolutionaries won many followers and collected large sums of money. With the help of a Cuban

revolutionary, Betances was also able to buy arms in the United States.

The insurrection of Lares was planned for Sept. 29, 1868, the day on which the slaves were to celebrate their festival of Saint Michael. But when the revolutionaries had discovered that their plan had gotten into the hands of the Spanish authorities, they had to act fast. But the Spanish government intervened immediately and had Betances and his expeditionary force stopped by the British on the island of St. Thomas so that the liberation army of 3,000 men never reached San Juan.

The insurrectionary forces in Puerto Rico itself were directed by a progressive Venezuelan supporter of Puerto Rico's liberation named Manuel Rojas (who advocated revolution for the entire Latin American continent) and a North American named Matias Brugman. On Sept. 23, 1868, the revolutionaries marched from Rojas's estate near Lares. There were 400 men and women in all, Black and white, some rich but most poor, all armed with machetes, few with rifles, all united behind the banner of freedom for Puerto Rico.

"LA REPUBLICA DE PUERTO RICO" PROCLAIMED

At midnight, the revolutionaries began to shout, "Muerte o Libertad; Viva Puerto Rico Libre!" They quickly seized control of Lares and placed the top Spanish military officer under house arrest. Then they proclaimed "La Republica de Puerto Rico," as they posted the Ten Commandments of Free Men.

The revolutionaries also tried to take the

nearby town of San Sebastián, among other towns, but they were quickly overwhelmed by the Spanish colonial forces. Many revolutionaries fought and died on the battlefield; others were captured, brutalized, and murdered in prison.

The republic was crushed within a couple of days. But the Cry of Lares would leave behind an indestructible spirit of resistance to Spanish colonialism and all foreign oppression. News of Lares quickly spread throughout the Caribbean.

On Oct. 10, 1868, the Grito de Yara burst forth in Cuba, which was the prelude to a 10-year war for Cuban independence from the Spanish empire. Betances, once again in exile, now devoted more of his energies to the surging liberation war in Cuba but never once abandoned his life-long dream for Puerto Rico's freedom.

The Grito de Lares and the Grito de Yara would have a profound impact on a 15-year-old high school student named Jose Marti, who would eventually die on the battlefield for his country's freedom in 1895.

On July 25, 1898, a new imperialist power, the U.S., invaded Puerto Rico and replaced the Spanish empire as Puerto Rico's ruler. On Sept. 16, 1898, Betances died in exile in Paris; he had lived just long enough to see the new invader from the north.

But a seven-year-old boy named Pedro Albizu Campos would not forget that infamous and criminal invasion of his country by Yankee imperialism. The spirit of El Grito de Lares was already deeply embedded in the hearts of new generations of revolutionaries dedicated to the unconditional liberation of their people and their land.

The Five Nationalist Prisoners Cancel, Collazo, Figueroa, Flores, Lebron Must be set free!

By JULIE CHERRY

The historic event which occurred March 1, 1954, at the House of Representatives in Washington, D.C., signified an important chapter in the struggle for Puerto Rican independence.

The topic under discussion on the floor of the House of Representatives was the "problems of migrant workers." Suddenly from the gallery above, a 34-year-old mother of two pulled out the flag of Puerto Rico and shouted, "My nation has a right to its independence." In her right hand, a German Luger was firing bullets at the floor below.

Her name was Lolita Lebron. Her companions, Irvin Flores, Rafael Cancel Miranda, and Andres Figueroa Cordero, followed her example and began to fire, leaving five Congressmen wounded.

The assault was in response to the imposition of the so-called free associated state status, which defined Puerto Rico as a commonwealth under the jurisdiction of the United States. The American government has used this status to justify to the world that anything that happened in Puerto Rico was an "internal matter" of the U.S.

As Irvin Flores later said, "It was an intolerable situation which forced us to take some action that would expose the political masquerade that the imperialists were trying to impose on us. We had to show the world that Puerto Rico was still a colony."

Four years earlier, in 1950, Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola, in support of the anti-colonial uprising which had taken place in Jayuya, opened up an attack on Blair House, then the home of President Harry S. Truman and a symbol of the U.S. Presidency. The Jayuya uprising against the U.S. occupation of Puerto Rico was led by the Nationalist Party. The U.S. sent FBI, National Guard, and police forces to crush it. Thousands of pro-independence fighters were arrested and brutally suppressed.

Collazo and Torresola had intended to focus world attention on the violent repression of the independence movement, carried out on orders from Washington. Torresola was killed and Collazo sentenced to life imprisonment after worldwide pressure forced the U.S. government to commute his sentence from death in the electric chair.

Today, 23 years later, the Five Nationalist Prisoners are still incarcerated in U.S. federal prisons, making them the longest-held political prisoners in the United States. The Nationalists received cruel sentences of up to 75 years each.

In prison, they are ill and isolated from

their families and their country. The prisoners are forbidden to write to one another. The most brutal example of how the Federal Bureau of Prisons treats its prisoners, particularly those engaged in political activity, is the case of Andres Figueroa Cordero. Because of inadequate medical attention, it took prison doctors two years to discover that he had cancer. The disease has since spread throughout his body.

Despite the long years in prison, the Nationalist Prisoners refuse to accept parole or ask for pardon. They are firmly committed to independence for their country. As Lolita Lebron has declared, "We, the Nationalist Prisoners of war, do not ask pardon of the Yankee incarcerators because it is they who should ask pardon for having robbed us of our nation."

The Five have always maintained and reaffirmed that their actions were the direct result of imperialist aggression on their homeland, which has resulted in a state of war between the imperialists and Puerto Rico.

They also reject the label of "criminals," which the imperialists have imposed on them, and explain that they are part of an organized resistance movement which seeks to liberate their people from the grip of U.S. imperialism. The attacks on Blair House in 1950, and on Congress in 1954, symbols of imperialist domination over Puerto Rico, were meant to tell the world about the brutal conditions and repression in Puerto Rico. Today the Five Nationalist Prisoners are known as heroes in the struggle for Puerto Rican independence and freedom.

A growing struggle has been mounted to free the Five and the demand for their freedom has reached every corner of the world. A national campaign in the U.S. to demand their release has brought thousands of people in many cities into the streets. And in Puerto Rico this past March, thousands of pro-independence supporters greeted Lolita Lebron when she went there for her daughter's funeral, and demanded that she and her four comrades be set free.

Permission for her trip was granted after pressure was brought to bear on the Carter government by those involved in the broader political and legal campaign being carried out to free the Five here.

The Five Nationalist Prisoners are symbols of courage in their commitment to the liberation of Puerto Rico and an inspiration to all progressive people in the struggle against national oppression, racism, and exploitation.

Free the Five Nationalist Prisoners!

FREE PUERTO RICO

FREE THE FIVE

WORK
WORK
PAR

U.S. imperialism out of Puerto

[continued from page i]

and absorb its competitors and expand into their markets.

The first economic expansion of modern U.S. imperialism took place in 1898 after the defeat of Spain, its main colonial competitor in Latin America.

In 1897, before the Spanish-American War, U.S. investments abroad totaled \$700 million. By 1914, the figure had jumped to \$3.5 billion. Within 16 years after the Spanish-American War, the export of capital had increased 500% or five times, signaling a qualitative transformation of U.S. competitive capitalism into monopolist imperialism.

PUERTO RICO: FIRST U.S. COLONY

It was in this imperialist expansion that the island nation of Puerto Rico became the first territory to be colonially occupied and exploited by the U.S. Of course, the war with Spain was also motivated by a desire to exploit Cuba and the rest of Latin America and to gain access to business expansion in the Far East through the acquisition of the Philippines.

Initially (1900-1940) U.S. economic penetration of Puerto Rico was achieved through the takeover of the cultivation and marketing of cash crops, such as sugar cane, tobacco, and coffee which reaped the greatest profits. Also some needle industry and manufacturing were introduced.

Native agriculture for use was gradually ruined as the best lands were taken over for the production of sugar. By 1930, 60% of all sugar production was controlled by four North American corporations.

Prevented from negotiating commercial agreements with other countries, Puerto Rico was transformed into a captive U.S. market and utilized as an outlet for surplus commodities. More important, it was an

abundant source of cheap labor which increased the surplus value (profits) extracted from agricultural workers. For example, salaries in 1926 were "75 cents a day (sugar cane); 50 cents a day (coffee); 8 cents an hour (fruit); 80 cents a day (tobacco)" (Puerto Rico's Economic Future by Perloff).

Military bases were established and shipping lanes developed to further the penetration of U.S. big business into Latin America and the Far East. Merchant shipping was controlled 100% by the U.S.

The invading U.S. Army served as an interim government, and later a colonial administration was set up with a North American colonial governor appointed by the President of the United States. This lasted until about 1940. North American investment in Puerto Rico at that time reached \$120 million.

By 1940 the economy of the island was totally deformed. Self-contained production primarily for home consumption had been crushed, and hundreds of thousands of jibaros (peasants) had been transformed into rural workers. Unemployment caused by the crushing of the natural economy and seasonal work, accompanied by the ruthlessness of the North American investors, accelerated the development of class differences and of the class struggle.

WORLD WAR II AND U.S. IMPERIALIST EXPANSION

After World War II, with the defeat of the fascist imperialist powers, U.S. imperialism became the dominant power in the world. Rival imperialist powers such as Japan, England, France, and Germany had their economies destroyed to varying degrees by the ravages of the war. This placed the U.S. in an economic position to penetrate and expand into their former markets in Africa,



Luxury high-rise buildings next to shanty slums in San Juan symbolize U.S. imperialism's control over Puerto Rico.

Life in the United States

No land of 'milk and honey'

By DAVID PEREZ

The two million Puerto Rican people who live in the United States face a daily life of exploitation, oppression, and racism. Most are forced to migrate here due to the tremendous economic, political, and social plunder of Puerto Rico by U.S. imperialism, which has inflicted unemployment, inflation, and poverty on the people. They come here to the so-called land of milk and honey only to swelter in ghettos and to slave in the sweatshops or migrant dirt farms.

U.S. INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS CREATE POVERTY FOR MASSES

Puerto Rico is a very rich and fertile island. "Almost everything can grow here—the climate, the soil... perfect," was the observation made by navigator Christopher Columbus when he first settled on the little island in 1493, then called Borinquen.

But the centuries of Spanish domination, followed by invasion by the U.S. and the crippling effect on the economy of American corporate investments, have had a devastating effect on the people of Puerto Rico.

Lack of heavy industrial skills and no job training, tremendous poverty and oppression, coupled with readily accessible airplane transportation, have helped cause a massive migration to the U.S. American propaganda promising a "land of opportunity" and other lies and false promises have lured nearly half the population to the U.S. Puerto Ricans have come here hungry and desperate, in search of jobs and a decent living.

LIVING CONDITIONS A NIGHTMARE

What greets Puerto Rican families who come here are terrible housing, nonexistent education, miserable jobs at miserable wages, constant discrimination, and police brutality. It is a daily struggle to survive.



intermediate production step: raw materials are imported and their processing begun in Puerto Rico, but then they are shipped to the U.S. for finishing and final marketing. In this way a conglomeration of industries have been built up that have little relation to each other or to the needs of the Puerto Rican people, but which have produced record profits for the U.S.

In 1975, foreign investment reached \$14 billion, and profits on that figure soared to \$1.4 billion. "Yankee investment is greater in Puerto Rico than in Brazil, Mexico, the Middle East, in all of Africa, Argentina, France, Italy, Asia, Japan, Australia" (*The Economic Importance of Puerto Rico for the United States* by Economic Research Group/Puerto Rican Socialist Party).

For the Puerto Rican working class, U.S. colonial domination has meant 40% unemployment. The cost of foodstuffs has risen 96% in the last eight years. Some 70% of the population qualifies for food stamps, while 20% of the country's richest families appropriate 53% of the total family income. (These include the compradore bourgeoisie, which is totally dependent on U.S. imperialism.)

As an attempt to reduce the working population and alleviate "social tensions," 35% of all women 16 years and older have been sterilized. And about two million Puerto Ricans now reside in the U.S. mainland where they face the same poverty and national oppression.

Puerto Rico is the cornerstone of U.S. imperialism, and its exploitation is not only an important source of wealth, but it symbolizes U.S. domination around the world. For that reason, the final victory of the Puerto Rican working class for independence and socialism which is approaching will surely mark the death of capitalism in the U.S. as well.

In New York, one has only to visit the South Bronx, the Lower East Side, Williamsburg, and El Barrio to see how Puerto Ricans, along with other oppressed people, are forced to live. Thirty percent of Puerto Rican dwellings in ghetto areas are classified as deteriorating; 10.4% as dilapidated. Eighty-seven percent of all

earn less than the minimum wage.

Those most severely hit are Puerto Rican women, with 71% considered "out of the labor force." Though women generally have made gains in better jobs, job conditions for Puerto Rican women have steadily worsened. With recent cutbacks in day care, abortion rights, and Medicaid added to the



New York City's South Bronx is what greets Puerto Rican families when they migrate to the mainland in search of better jobs and living conditions.

Puerto Ricans live in housing that is over 40 years old. In the South Bronx, 5,500 emergency repairs are reported each year.

The elimination of rent control, which was pushed through by greedy landlords, has had a disastrous effect on the Puerto Rican community in New York. Seventy percent had lived in rent-controlled housing.

Similar conditions prevail in ghettos in Newark, Hartford, Philadelphia, Chicago, and many other cities. In Chicago's Humbolt Park, the Puerto Rican community is one of the poorest in that city. Unemployment exists for 35% of the community; 75% of Puerto Rican students drop out of high school before graduation. Schools are deteriorating, and nothing is done to help Spanish-speaking students. Housing is inadequate and often landlords use phony names so they can never be found to do repairs. Health facilities close their doors to the poor, with many hospitals requiring proof of health insurance before treatment.

WORSE OFF THAN IN 1959

One great American myth that has been exposed many times over in the Puerto Rican community is America's "Golden Rule," which says that getting a good education will lead to a good job. While one out of nine Puerto Ricans has a college education (up from 1 out of 13 in 1968), less than 1% of the Puerto Rican population even has paraprofessional jobs as doctors or lawyers. Today there are more people unemployed and living in poverty conditions in the Puerto Rican community than ever before.

According to a study released in 1976 by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the percentage of Puerto Rican families living in poverty in the U.S. rose from 29% in 1970 to 33% in 1974. This compares with 11.3% for all U.S. families. The report said, "Puerto Rican family earnings were 71% of the (U.S.) national average in 1959, but in 1974 Puerto Rican family earnings were only 59% of the national average... Puerto Ricans are worse off than they were in 1959, before the Federal Government declared a 'War on Poverty.'"

The job picture is probably the bleakest of all. In 1975 the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed that 45% of all Puerto Ricans earn less than \$5,000 a year, three-fifths of those of working age are unemployed; and 18.1%

ongoing lack of decent job opportunities, poor wages, and tremendous discrimination, the struggle for survival for Puerto Rican women is intensifying.

As one young Puerto Rican mother put it, "Being born a woman and Puerto Rican is like being born without a leg and an arm. We must fight for human dignity for us and our children."

CULTURAL GENOCIDE SEVERE

Puerto Rican people here are deprived of their culture, as is a common occurrence for all oppressed people in the U.S. It's clearly cultural genocide. While Puerto Rican people stress family closeness, this is ripped apart by poverty, unemployment, racism, and the "individualism" and "dog-eat-dog" ethics of capitalism.

Their language is constantly being challenged by the imposition of English. Only recently have some gains been won through hard-fought struggles by the community, which resulted in the introduction of bilingual programs in schools. But these programs are the first to go when there are budget cutbacks.

Racist discrimination and abuse are daily occurrences. Puerto Rican people are falsely slandered as being "welfare's regular customers" when in fact most welfare money goes to children and the elderly; they are criticized for "having too many babies," while one-third of Puerto Rican women of child-bearing age have been sterilized; and they are blamed when they rebel against their severe oppression. As one Puerto Rican man explained, "The man has tried to take away our identity. It's a mental war."

And it is a class war, as the massive rebellion of thousands of Puerto Rican residents of Humbolt Park in Chicago showed this summer.

The spirit and determination of Humbolt Park lives on. Puerto Ricans, an oppressed nation, on the island and on the mainland, are fighting and will continue to fight with every means possible.

It will be alongside the struggle of all workers and oppressed peoples in the U.S. that Puerto Rican people will ultimately win their dignity and their liberation. And it is in the class interests of all who fight oppression to support Puerto Rican people in their struggle for liberation. Puerto Rico will one day be free.

It will be a glorious day.

TO

RKERS
ORLD
RTY

drawing by Tom/WW

to Rico now!

Asia, and the Middle East and into Europe and Japan themselves. Under these conditions, Puerto Rico became a very profitable arena in which to develop light industry for export.

The development of light industry was further enhanced by granting investors a 20-year exemption on all taxes and assuring them of low wages. The colonial government of Puerto Rico, subsidized through loans and the sale of bonds, constructed commercial buildings, roads, and harbors and provided cheap sources of electricity. Puerto Rico became an important center for the production of clothing, textiles, leather goods, and other products of light industry. More and more factories opened—and alongside developed an industrial working class.

By 1960, the net external debt of the colonial government was \$573 million, and by 1965, \$1.3 billion. Interest payments to foreign banks in 1965 totaled \$45 million. In this way the big U.S. banks further exploited the Puerto Rican workers and people through the utilization of the capitalist colonial state apparatus. In 1965, income (profits) on foreign capital invested was \$238 million.

PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS, AND POLLUTION

Industrial buildup has continued with the introduction of petroleum refineries and petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries, which have created few jobs because of their mechanized and technical nature. These industries consume great amounts of energy and produce much pollution. The result has been the spoilage of rivers and coastal areas and the destruction of livestock.

These industries have further distorted the economy by shaping it into an in-

Literature from World View

Expanding Empire by Vince Copeland
What exactly are the forces in the U.S. which generate coups, assassinations, and blood-baths in the far and near corners of the earth? This pamphlet shows how big business cannot be reformed because it is bound by its own inexorable law—expand or die. 68 pp., 75¢

China: The Struggle Within by Sam Marcy, Deirdre Griswold, and Naomi Cohen

This book covers developments in the Chinese People's Republic from 1959 to 1972, including an analysis of the roots of the Sino-Soviet split, the profound impact of the Cultural Revolution, the ouster of Lin Biao and detente with the U.S. It provides an essential background for the events unfolding in China today. 120 pp., \$1.00

Albizu Campos and the Ponce Massacre by Juan Antonio Corretjer

President Ford's last-minute attempt at forcing statehood on Puerto Rico is effectively rebutted by this vivid portrayal of a crucial period in the heroic struggle for nationhood for this oppressed country. Written by a comrade of Albizu Campos, the great leader of the Nationalist Party. 25 pp., 35¢

Portugal: Revolutionary Developments, April 1974-December 1975 by Sam Marcy

The world-shaking events which took place in Portugal during this period contain many lessons for revolutionaries—particularly on the role of the military. 40 pp (8½ x 11), 50¢

Chile: 1970-1973: From Allende's Election to the Fascist Takeover
reprinted from *Workers World*

Analyzing all the major developments in Chile's tumultuous period from 1970 to 1973, these articles warned of the great danger facing the Chilean workers and peasants as U.S. imperialism mobilized the reactionary forces of the Chilean state against the Popular Unity and the mass organizations. 112 pp., 75¢

Indonesia: The Bloodbath That Was by Deirdre Griswold

One million victims over a period of a few months—the toppling of a left nationalist government—how and why did it happen? Griswold's book bares U.S. imperialism's role and provides an analysis found nowhere else. 102 pp., \$1.00.

Busing and Self-Determination by Sam Marcy

A clear and concise statement of the Marxist position on self-determination for all oppressed peoples; and an important contribution to the struggle against racism and the racist violence against children from Black and other oppressed communities seeking quality education through busing outside their community. 15 pp., 25¢

Working Women: Our Stories and Struggles by Women from the Center for United Labor Action

Women from all across the country—telephone operators, waitresses, truck drivers—tell the stories of their battles against the double weight of sexist discrimination and exploitation on the job. 72 pp., 50¢

Feminism & Marxism by Dorothy Ballan

The Women's liberation movement has had a vast impact on this society, challenging many sex roles. This pamphlet explains the nature of women's oppression and that since it, like all forms of oppression, is rooted in class society, it can be eliminated only through socialism. 68 pp., \$1.00

The Gay Question: A Marxist Appraisal by Bob McCubbin

The birth of the gay liberation movement brought the fight against gay oppression into the streets. This pamphlet explains gay oppression by tracing the history of gay people in a way which is relevant to all working and oppressed people. 84 pp., \$1.00

A Voice from Harper's Ferry by Osborne P. Anderson

A reprint of a primary source describing John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry in 1869, written by the only Black survivor of the famous military operation to free the slaves. Republished for the first time in this century, with an introduction by Vince Copeland. 102 pp., \$1.00

Southern Populism and Black Labor by Vince Copeland

Covers the vast difference between the modern brand of pseudo-populism and the early populists who challenged this country's rulers with every breath. Also views from a class perspective the great weakness of the populists: their indifference to the struggles of Black labor. 62 pp.,

What Is Marxism All About

The ideas of Marxism in the hands of the workers are powerful weapons for the ultimate victory of our class. The pamphlet contains clear, concise, and popular explanation of key Marxist terms with examples that reflect today's economic and political realities. 51 pp., 50¢

Till Every Battle's Won: The Brookside Strike of Harlan County by John Lewis

For all workers who struggle against the bosses, this account of how, in the summer of 1974, the Brookside miners in Harlan County brought the multi-million-dollar utility, Duke Power Company, to its knees, is an inspiration. 35 pp., 50¢

The Battle of the Boycott by Kenny Lapidus

Shows how the right to unionize was won by the Mexican-American Farah workers and how the bosses retaliated by attacking the right to boycott. The struggle put up by these workers and their supporters, who organized a nationwide boycott, helped to protect the right to boycott. 22 pp., 50¢

Welfare: Why Workers Need It; How Billionaires Get It by Elizabeth Ross

Who's really driving the "welfare Cadillac"? Read this book for answers which expose the myths about welfare and explain how the rich get the real handouts. 22 pp. 35¢

Blast Furnace Brothers by Vince Copeland

This story of the victories forged by Black-white unity in the Lackawana Bethlehem Steel Plant demonstrates the necessity for the struggle against racism at the workplace. 33 pp., 50¢

WORLD VIEW PUBLISHERS ORDER FORM

46 West 21st Street, New York, N.Y. 10010 Tel: (212) 255 0352

Pamphlet title: _____ Quantity _____ Amount _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The Class Character of the USSR

By Sam Marcy

This recently published pamphlet provides an answer to the theory of "Soviet social-imperialism," and includes an appraisal of the history of the USSR-China relations by Vince Copeland. The booklet contains a Marxist analysis that shows why the USSR could not have become "imperialist" without a violent counter-revolution. It documents the Chinese Communist Party positions from 1956 on and explains the roots of the false "super-power" theory. Marcy reviews China's initial revolutionary break from Soviet revisionism and discusses the course of the struggle between them. The need to defend all socialist countries against imperialism is stressed. 96 pp., \$1.00

Pamphlet review

Albizu Campos and the Ponce Massacre

By CONNIE HARRIS

Because the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for independence requires the understanding and support of all progressive people, *Albizu Campos and the Ponce Massacre* should be read by everyone who wants to learn about the murderous role of U.S. imperialism in Puerto Rico.

Written by Juan Antonio Corretjer, a comrade of Albizu Campos, the pamphlet describes the devastating effects of U.S. imperialism in Puerto Rico from the 1920s through the 1940s. Eighty percent of the families living in the rural areas were landless, bound in a semi-feudal relationship. By 1940, 60% of the workers had no jobs at all, and tuberculosis was killing one out of every three people.

The people were not only being robbed of their homes, their jobs, and even their lives, but also of their language and culture. English became the required language in the public schools. Puerto Rican and Latin American history in general was ignored, while the very criminals who were oppressing the people were presented as great heroes.

The 1929 crash of U.S. capitalism reverberated like a shock wave in Puerto Rico. As the country's colonial subjugation to U.S. imperialism became widely recognized as the cause of the people's suffering, the Nationalist Party, under the leadership of Pedro Albizu Campos, became a leading force. The sugar workers' strike of 1934, led by the Nationalists, began a period of intense confrontation which reached its

height in the Ponce Massacre.

When the Nationalists announced their plans to hold a march on March 31 in Ponce, the imperialists saw their chance for reprisal. After they failed to prevent the march from taking place by denying a permit, police gathered en masse in Ponce and fired on the peaceful marchers, killing 21 and wounding over 150. "The purpose," says Corretjer, "was to frighten the whole Puerto Rican people with a show of crude brutality, a massacre."

The U.S. government has since become much better known for its massacres; but then it was both able to whitewash its crimes and crush—for the time being—the leadership of the Puerto Rican people's movement.

But as the struggle of the Puerto Rican nation—in both Puerto Rico and the U.S.—takes on new momentum, its history of earlier battles assumes new importance.

Corretjer says: "Of those 21 killed and 150 wounded... in Ponce, not one was a propertied person. It was to their own class they really offered their lives and sufferings."

So it is the working class, Black, Latin, and white, which must one day destroy U.S. imperialism forever, in the spirit of those like Albizu Campos who have gone before.

25 pages. 35 cents.

Workers World Features

A monthly publication of *Workers World* Editorial staff: Naomi Cohen, Sue Davis, Kathy Durkin



September 12, 1891, marked the birth of Pedro Albizu Campos, a revolutionary Puerto Rican patriot, who became the president of the Nationalist Party in 1930. Under his courageous leadership, the Nationalist Party developed into a popular, anti-imperialist force. Because of his uncompromising struggle against U.S. imperialism and his support for armed resistance, Albizu Campos was persecuted by the U.S. government and jailed for much of his life. Today, he is hailed as a revolutionary hero among all who fight for Puerto Rican independence.

From the Pages of Workers World

Articles from 1975-1977 by Sam Marcy

EuroCommunism: transition to anti-Communism • Sino-Soviet relations and U.S. Imperialism • Lessons of the New York Rebellion • Schlessinger and the SALT talks • The internal struggle in China • Socialist planning and military technology • The new breed of military intellectuals • Wilson and Lenin's April Thesis • Will India go the Sadat route • Significance for the proletariat of the Conference of European CPs • New York City: real meaning of the current financial crisis
Available from: World View Publishers 46 W 21 St., N.Y. 10010 (212) 255-0352 \$1.00

FREE PUERTO RICO

FREE THE FIVE

WORKERS
WORLD
PARTY

drawing by Tom/WW

U.S. imperialism out of Puerto Rico now !

[continued from page 1]

and absorb its competitors and expand into their markets.

The first economic expansion of modern U.S. imperialism took place in 1898 after the defeat of Spain, its main colonial competitor in Latin America.

In 1897, before the Spanish-American War, U.S. investments abroad totaled \$700 million. By 1914, the figure had jumped to \$3.5 billion. Within 16 years after the Spanish-American War, the export of capital had increased 500% or five times, signaling a qualitative transformation of U.S. competitive capitalism into monopolist imperialism.

PUERTO RICO: FIRST U.S. COLONY

It was in this imperialist expansion that the island nation of Puerto Rico became the first territory to be colonially occupied and exploited by the U.S. Of course, the war with Spain was also motivated by a desire to exploit Cuba and the rest of Latin America and to gain access to business expansion in the Far East through the acquisition of the Philippines.

Initially (1900-1940) U.S. economic penetration of Puerto Rico was achieved through the takeover of the cultivation and marketing of cash crops, such as sugar cane, tobacco, and coffee which reaped the greatest profits. Also some needle industry and manufacturing were introduced.

Native agriculture for use was gradually ruined as the best lands were taken over for the production of sugar. By 1930, 60% of all sugar production was controlled by four North American corporations.

Prevented from negotiating commercial agreements with other countries, Puerto Rico was transformed into a captive U.S. market and utilized as an outlet for surplus commodities. More important, it was an

abundant source of cheap labor which increased the surplus value (profits) extracted from agricultural workers. For example, salaries in 1926 were "75 cents a day (sugar cane); 50 cents a day (coffee); 8 cents an hour (fruit); 80 cents a day (tobacco)" (Puerto Rico's Economic Future by Perloff).

Military bases were established and shipping lanes developed to further the penetration of U.S. big business into Latin America and the Far East. Merchant shipping was controlled 100% by the U.S.

The invading U.S. Army served as an interim government, and later a colonial administration was set up with a North American colonial governor appointed by the President of the United States. This lasted until about 1940. North American investment in Puerto Rico at that time reached \$120 million.

By 1940 the economy of the island was totally deformed. Self-contained production primarily for home consumption had been crushed, and hundreds of thousands of jibaros (peasants) had been transformed into rural workers. Unemployment caused by the crushing of the natural economy and seasonal work, accompanied by the ruthlessness of the North American investors, accelerated the development of class differences and of the class struggle.

WORLD WAR II AND U.S. IMPERIALIST EXPANSION

After World War II, with the defeat of the fascist imperialist powers, U.S. imperialism became the dominant power in the world. Rival imperialist powers such as Japan, England, France, and Germany had their economies destroyed to varying degrees by the ravages of the war. This placed the U.S. in an economic position to penetrate and expand into their former markets in Africa,

Asia, and the Middle East and into Europe and Japan themselves. Under these conditions, Puerto Rico became a very profitable arena in which to develop light industry for export.

The development of light industry was further enhanced by granting investors a 20-year exemption on all taxes and assuring them of low wages. The colonial government of Puerto Rico, subsidized through loans and the sale of bonds, constructed commercial buildings, roads, and harbors and provided cheap sources of electricity. Puerto Rico became an important center for the production of clothing, textiles, leather goods, and other products of light industry. More and more factories opened—and alongside developed an industrial working class.

By 1960, the net external debt of the colonial government was \$573 million, and by 1965, \$1.3 billion. Interest payments to foreign banks in 1965 totaled \$45 million. In this way the big U.S. banks further exploited the Puerto Rican workers and people through the utilization of the capitalist colonial state apparatus. In 1965, income (profits) on foreign capital invested was \$238 million.

PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS, AND POLLUTION

Industrial buildup has continued with the introduction of petroleum refineries and petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries, which have created few jobs because of their mechanized and technical nature. These industries consume great amounts of energy and produce much pollution. The result has been the spoilage of rivers and coastal areas and the destruction of livestock.

These industries have further distorted the economy by shaping it into an in-