

Pure Racist Fascism in Cairo, Illinois

Mayor and Police Chief Quit in Face of Right Wing:

Permit Armed Attack on Black Community

SEPT. 16—Automatic weapons, including machine guns, were used in an early morning assault against the black community of Cairo, Ill., today. The attack was carefully planned and executed, with firing coming from at least two directions, by a white, racist, vigilante, fascist gang, the United Citizens for Community Action. This racist, reactionary violence was sanctioned by the total capitulation of the capitalist government and its police.

The attack was directed at the

all-black Pyramid Court housing project in Cairo. Miss Joyce Gilkey, 22-year-old youth director for Cairo Cultural Arts, affiliated with the Cairo Black United Front, was shot in the head and hand during the heavy gunfire.

In Cairo, a city of 8,500 people, of whom about 40 per cent are black, fascist violence has been employed over the past few years to counter the rising struggle of the Afro-American community for basic civil rights. Before

the latest outbreak of white terror, the Black United Front had organized picketing of Cairo stores to enforce their boycott to win their demands.

Instead of defending their own authority against pressure from the right-wing, racist elements, the Mayor and Police Chief of Cairo simply up and resigned yesterday. Former Police Chief Petersen, turning his back on the fascists by his resignation, declared not long before the midnight raid:

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Black and White, Unite and Fight for a

WORKERS WORLD

Vol. 11 No.17

September 18, 1969

TEN CENTS

Pittsburgh police viciously beat black demonstrators.



Thousands march in Pittsburgh to demand construction jobs for black people.

Oppressed

Communities

Struggle



NYC welfare mothers protest clothing allowance cuts.



Cops draw guns on demonstrating children in Lower East Side.

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Sino-Soviet Relations: The Chou-Kosygin Meeting

The crisis of U.S. imperialism in Asia is of truly desperate proportions. They have been defeated in Vietnam; they have been humiliated by North Korea; they are unsuccessfully trying to hold back the tide of liberation in the Mideast. The immediate crisis in Vietnam is so severe that there is hardly a respectable bourgeois politician who thinks the U.S. can realistically expect to come away with even a negotiated compromise.

With their backs to the wall in Asia the U.S. imperialists have almost no vision of an out other than to try to exploit the differences between China and the USSR in the hope that these two great socialist countries will turn on each other, leaving Washington free to pick up the pieces afterwards.

In this regard the recent Peking Airport meeting between Premier Chou En-Lai and Premier Kosygin could prove to be of great significance. It is the second such meeting in the last month. The first coming together was on August 24 when the two countries signed a protocol governing mutual navigation rights along a section of the border.

Whatever actually took place at the Kosygin-Chou meeting with regard to future relations between the two countries, the fact is that the bourgeoisie viewed the meeting with the deepest anxiety. All the hypocritical talk coming out of Washington expressing hope for peace between the USSR and China is so much rubbish to be believed only by uninitiated or hopelessly naive souls. Divide and conquer is a tactic which

Washington universally applies to all races, nationalities, all countries, large or small, regardless of social system. Turning the USSR and China against one another is an objective which Wall Street has patiently and persistently pursued ever since the day the People's Republic of China came into existence.

The U.S. looks on in horror at the prospect of even a limited detente between China and the USSR because it would tend to increase the chances of collaboration of the two against imperialism. It is difficult to foresee a development which would benefit the imperialist camp more than a war between China and the Soviet Union. Conversely, such a war could never bring any benefit to the socialist camp, the world proletariat and the oppressed peoples everywhere. It could only bring them great harm, by leaving imperialism with a free hand. And it is in the profound interest of the world struggle that China and the USSR settle their differences peacefully and unite against the oppressors of mankind.

This is not to imply for one moment that the political and ideological struggle against the poisonous revisionist adulteration of Marxism be abandoned or vitiated in any way. It is only to say that in order to avert a disaster for the global war against imperialism, a way must be found to carry on the fight against revisionism while maintaining peaceful coexistence between socialist countries and unity in the struggle against the capitalist class.

Support Builds for SDS Chicago National Action

The national action in Chicago October 8-11 called by SDS at its last convention is gathering momentum. Rallies, large wall posters, leaflets and street meetings organized in major cities across the country reflect the optimism of the national SDS leadership that Chicago will represent a major political struggle.

The theme of the four-day action, which is timed to coincide with the trial of eight persons charged with organizing disruption of last year's Democratic Convention, is "Bring the War Home." The SDS call to Chicago emphasizes the anti-imperialist character of the demonstrations and sees them as a step toward opening "another front against imperialism" in solidarity with the struggles of the oppressed people everywhere.

SDS has come under attack from some critics who profess disagreement on tactics for the demonstration, but in reality are frightened by its highly revolutionary character. Answering some of these attacks, Bill Ayers, Education Secretary of SDS, told a Midwest National Action Conference on Labor Day of the enthusiastic response coming in from around the country:

"In every city in the Midwest where

we've got a summer program, people are predicting thousands and thousands of people coming out in October for the action, and that's thousands and thousands of people that we've never reached before.... We can, and will, and beginning in October are going to bring the war home in Chicago, build off that to bring the war home in Detroit, in San Francisco, in Columbus, in New York and everywhere all over the country."

CHICAGO—Chicago Youth Against War & Fascism is helping build the October 11 national action called by SDS through massive leaflet distributions around the city.

The leaflet runs down the reasons why, one year after the Democratic National Convention, it is clearer than ever that the demonstrations were justified. "The 'New Nixon' has failed to solve any of the problems facing the American people. GIs and Vietnamese continue to die. The condition of American workers grows worse as taxes and prices rise. All talk of 'civil rights' for Black People is abandoned.... Fight Back Against Nixon's War on the American People!"

Workers World Party On Ho's Death

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—Workers World Party today sent the following message to the people of Vietnam on the occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's death, through Le Duan, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, Hanoi, DRV:

"We extend our deepest sympathy to the Workers Party and the Vietnamese people at the death of President Ho Chi Minh, who now more than ever is a revolutionary inspiration to the oppressed masses of the world. We are confident that his long life of struggle, inextricably bound up with Vietnam's truly epic battles against imperi-

alism, will help light the way to world liberation and point the road to socialism. We pledge our continued support for Vietnam's victory, its unity and independence from imperialism and our unceasing opposition to the U.S. war drive in Asia and throughout the world.

"Long Live Ho Chi Minh. Long Live the DRV, the NLF and the PRG. Long Live united Vietnam, the world revolution and the socialist reconstruction of mankind."

Workers World Party

Nixon's "Withdrawal" Hoax :U.S. More Dangerous Than Ever

By FRED GOLDSTEIN

The best response to Nixon's much heralded troop withdrawal announcement was made by the Vietnamese comrades when they said that Washington must not "withdraw 25,000 troops or 250,000 troops but every last aggressor must leave our soil." By this of course they meant immediately and without any conditions and that must be underlined.

This latest measure smacks of tokenism and has all the earmarks of another public relations swindle by the Nixon administration. It was admitted several weeks ago by James Reston, in the New York Times, and by others that this latest announcement was to be made coincident with the opening of the college campuses and was calculated to deflate the anticipated offensive of the anti-war movement. In other words, Nixon is afraid of the students and demonstrations and this is just another measure to stall for time.

The military significance of this withdrawal, if it really ever takes place, is not at all clear. It is important to keep in mind such items as the fact that the U.S. has always had an excess of non-combatant support troops in Vietnam and the fact that man-to-man combat is where the imperialists are weakest in Vietnam and that therefore the military effect

of these token withdrawals may be minimal.

In contrast with the deception involved in the troop withdrawal episode, the imperialists expressed their true desires in the decision to resume B-52 bombing raids after the thirty-six hour halt following the death of Ho Chi Minh. (The sudden shift from bombing halt to bombing has all the earmarks of an order given and then countermanded, indicating a sharp struggle in top ruling class circles, a struggle won by the militarists with the blessing of Nixon who ordered the resumption of bombing.)

The bombing resumption is far more important to the prosecution of the U.S. war effort than the troop withdrawal is to curtailing Washington's aggression. The offensive capability of the U.S. troops in Vietnam is virtually nonexistent. They have been reduced to defensive operations ever since the Tet Offensive. The attacking power of the imperialists lies solely in their bombers and particularly in the B-52's which are the most damaging weapons of destruction in the U.S. arsenal in Vietnam. The ruling class is intransigent and won't give up its mad effort to ravage the country and destroy the population.

Dangerous in Defeat

This fact is very significant and brings up another, more important

point, which must be carefully pondered by the anti-war movement in this country.

In military warfare an aggressor is victorious when it is able to force its victim to submit to its will; the aggressor is defeated when, after having used all available means which it is willing to use, it is still unable to force its will upon its victim. Conversely, the victim of aggression is defeated when it submits and is victorious if it resists all measures brought to bear by the aggressor without submitting.

It is necessary to state the obvious in order to fully understand the dangerous situation arising from the refusal of the U.S. imperialists to withdraw. From the above definition it is clear that the Vietnamese liberation army has won the war and the U.S. has lost. But the most important thing to notice is that this military state of affairs has existed since, at the absolute latest, early 1968 and possibly much longer. Since the Tet Offensive the U.S. has been in the same position in Vietnam that the French imperialists were in Algeria in 1962. The French bourgeoisie was no less passionately devoted to the enslavement of Algeria than the U.S. is to victory in Vietnam. Only the French ruling class had exhausted all possible means of attaining victory so they left rather than suffer

worse defeats.

The U.S. has been a defeated power for at least a year and a half and the question arises: Why should the imperialists remain in a deteriorating situation, losing thousands of casualties, aggravating their political and financial crises at home and abroad for such a long time and refuse to leave and cut their losses?

The answer can only be that they are stalling for time, waiting for some change in the situation which will enable them to take drastic measures of an adventurist type which they dream will enable them to reverse the tide militarily—they are waiting and plotting to use far more massive military means than they have so far employed. The bourgeoisie knows it has been defeated at the present level of warfare, but they have not by any means accepted defeat nor the confinement of the war to its present level.

Simply stated, defeat has made the ruling class far more dangerous than it ever was, more prone to military adventures, more prone to secrecy and clique warfare and more threatening to the masses everywhere.

Consequently, the task of the anti-war movement, i.e., the task of mobilizing mass militancy to force the imperialists to get out of Vietnam completely and unconditionally, is more urgent and more important than it ever was.

BUFFALO, New York — Mrs. Geraldine Robinson, co-defendant of Black liberation fighter, Martin Sostre, was sentenced today by County Court Judge Ernest Colucci marking the culmination of a vicious frame-up and racist trial. Mrs. Robinson was given a 7 to 15-year suspended sentence at the West-field State Farm Prison Division on a phony narcotics charge, and a one-year sentence at the Western Reformatory for Women at Albion, New York for the equally phony charge of "interfering with an arrest."

Mrs. Robinson was arrested along with Martin Sostre in July of 1967, on trumped-up narcotics charges, following a rebellion in Buffalo's Black community for which she and Sostre were singled out as scapegoats.

This sentence, like that of Sostre's incredible 41-year, 30-day term, is clearly a travesty and miscarriage of justice. Mrs. Robinson, a 25-year-old Black mother of five children was tried by an all-white, middle-aged, middle-class, suburban jury, a white judge and a white racist prosecutor. This flagrant violation of Mrs. Robinson's rights and the brutal attempts to intimidate her by interring this heroic woman in one of Rockefeller's nazi-like, concentration camps can only be seen as a further attempt by the ruling class to crush the Black Liberation Movement and must be fought.

This one-year sentence must also be seen as an attempt by the ruling class to discourage appeal. It is a move to try and make the people forget about the astounding and vindictive "life sentence" imposed on the 46-year-old Sostre! Mrs. Robinson was represented at sentencing by Attorney Bill Myers who immediately filed notice of appeal after making a motion to have Mrs. Robinson named as an indigent per-

Black Mother Imprisoned in Sostre Frame-up Case!

son for appeal purposes. The attorney is also seeking a writ of habeas corpus so that Mrs. Robinson can be released from jail.

Court Orphans Black Children

Judge Colucci denied a motion by Myers to continue Mrs. Robinson in \$10,000 bail pending an Application for Certificate of Reasonable Doubt. She



Geraldine Robinson
with her five children

was rushed from the courtroom surrounded by five guards — four men and a woman. As she was led through the door, she turned briefly to her family, friends and supporters from the Martin Sostre Defense Committee who filled the courtroom. With her head held high, she gave a determined clenched fist to everyone — including two of her five children, Jamie, 5 and Christa, 3. The children, only moments before frolicking, very much understood that the white racist court had torn them from their mother. Mrs. Robinson has three other children: James, 9; Terrance, 8; and Exzertios, 7. The children are being cared for by relatives. Before she was whisked away to the Albion, New York

prison (about 50 miles from Buffalo), she urged: "Don't waste any tears, and please take care of my children. Continue the struggle!" The Martin Sostre Defense Committee rededicates itself to FREE MARTIN SOSTRE! FREE GERALDINE ROBINSON!

Funds Needed for Struggle

Funds are urgently needed to continue the struggle to FREE MARTIN SOSTRE AND GERALDINE ROBINSON! All donations should be sent to: Martin Sostre Defense Committee, P.O. Box 382, Ellicott Station, Buffalo, New York 14205.

NY Campaign To Free Ahmed Evans Begins

By LARRY NICODEMUS

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 — A demonstration of some 200 to 300 people called by the Committee to Save Ahmed Evans took place today outside Pennsylvania Station in support of Ahmed Evans. The demonstration was supported by N.Y.U. SDS, Youth Against War & Fascism and other SDS members. Evans, a black nationalist in Cleveland, was framed-up on charges of murder and conspiracy to murder, stemming from the death of three cops killed in a police attack on the Black community in Cleveland in July of 1968. Ahmed Evans had been sentenced to die in the electric chair September 23rd, but has received an indefinite stay of execution pending a ruling on his appeal.

The Committee to Save Ahmed Evans was formed in New York to cooperate with the July 23rd Defense Committee and to help them to publicize the Evans case. The Defense Committee based in Cleveland is headed by Wilbur Grattan and Mae Mallory. Last June Mrs. Mallory and eighteen others were given stiff sentences by the same judge that sentenced Evans for petitioning at the courthouse for a new trial for Ahmed. Mrs. Mallory, who led the delegation, was given the maximum sentence of one year imprisonment and fined \$1,000 for allegedly defying a court injunction. Sentences on the other defendants ranged between 30 days and six months. Ted Dostal, a militant steelworker, was sentenced to six months and \$1,000 fine.

The first activity of the New York Committee to Save Ahmed Evans was to sponsor a meeting where both Mae Mallory and Ted Dostal spoke. They spoke to a predominantly white audience explaining the case and what the July 23rd Defense Committee is doing in Ahmed Evans' behalf.

Saturday's demonstration at Penn Station consisted of a picket line, a rally and a march. Picketing for about an hour, demonstrators marched and chanted "Free Ahmed Evans, Stop the Racist Frame-up." While the picketing continued to attract attention, the rally began. The first speaker was a spokesman for SNCC. He talked about Ahmed Evans as a man and a revolutionary. He was followed by Dave Axel of Youth Against War & Fascism. Mr. Axel gave a rundown of the case and the trial. He

went on to describe how fascism came to power in Germany and pointed out how it is beginning in the U.S.; Ahmed Evans, Martin Sostre, the Panthers, and many others are prime victims of fascism in America. Mr. Axel then read Ahmed Evans' statement before sentencing. That statement read in part: "I don't think there is any doubt that the people of my race have every

right in the world and have every reason in the world to resist....The electric chair or fear of anything won't stop the black man of today."

After the rally the demonstration marched from Penn Station to Herald Square, leafleting people on the street and chanting the demand "Free Ahmed Evans."

Mae Mallory's Statement To Racist Cleveland Court

On June 9, a racist Cleveland judge imposed a vicious sentence of one year in prison, \$1,000 fine on Mae Mallory, an uncompromising fighter for black liberation. Below is her statement to the court upon sentencing.

I find it ironic that John T. Corrigan cannot meet with the delegation that came here with a typewritten Bill-of-Particulars in the same building in which you meet with us now. He had no room for the delegation to meet to hear a redress of grievances, but he does have room to sit here and see Black people persecuted in your courts.

What you do here, as Victor Hugo said, "No army can withstand an idea whose time has arrived." So, Mr. Judge, you have the power of the State and the backing of the Federal Government to pass judgment against me, but there are thirty million Black people out there that are not going to hold still. Every action that you take here opens the eyes of another Black person.

How dare you bring us from the shores of Africa, press us into slavery for 400 years and then tell us to come to your courts to seek redress of grievances, and when we do, you throw us into jail. Live with your conscience, if you have one. Put me in your jails, as you may. You can lock my body up, but you cannot lock up my mind. There will be a day of reckoning against the United States Government as there was against the Nazi Government of Germany.

You say we flew the Black Nationalist flag. Mr. Judge, in this very same Army you have Black men fighting in Vietnam under a Confederate flag and there is not one person being sent to jail for it. In fact, there is evidence that Black men have been killed in the United States Army because they rebelled against

fighting under the Confederate flag. If that is not illegal, then what legal game are you playing?

You can put me in jail forever, Mr. Judge. You have a little deputy here carrying a gun bigger than she is and I have nothing. That is not going to stop the liberation movement. There is a country that is a half country that is thousands of miles away, Vietnam. You have so much military might there that not only can you kill, you can overkill, but you cannot stop those people and you are not going to stop the Black liberation movement.

So pass your sentence, Mr. Judge. I have to do it because I have not the power to take it away, but the movement will continue, Mr. Judge, and while I am sitting in your jail, Mr. Judge, there will be bigger, bigger demonstrations than what you claim we have, because we did not come to demonstrate. We came peacefully to seek redress of grievances.

If there is such a thing as white people other than Ted Dostal who believe in justice, they, too, will rise up against you the same way as they rose up against DiSalle who lost the governorship of this State. They will rise up again if they believe in the things that they say they believe in, just as they are rising up against the war in Vietnam, they will rise up against the war you are carrying on against the Black people.

So pass your sentence. You do not pass sentence against me. You pass sentence against your court and the United States. Pass your sentence.

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JULY 23RD DEFENSE COMMITTEE
P.O. BOX 2404, E. CLEVELAND,
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Federal Court Judge Upholds Panther 21 \$100,000 Ransom

"Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." So reads Article VIII of the U.S. Constitution. The highest law of the land.

And in Federal Court this week, three judges upheld bails of \$100,000 imposed on each of thirteen Black Panthers. That's a total of \$1.3 million in ransom for an organization that represents poor and oppressed people. The liberal provisions of the Bill of Rights, which the radicals of the American Revolution fought to include in the conservative Constitution, are indeed dead. In fact, they never existed for black Americans.

These thirteen men and women (part of the group known as the Panther 21) have been held in jail since April 2, or over five months. The charges against them consist of the most outrageous and even ridiculous allegations, ranging from conspiring to blow up the subways to a plot to bomb the Botanical Gardens.

As in so many other "plots"—plots, that is, by the ruling class and its police to destroy militant black organizations—the conspiracy charge requires no other proof than a story

by some paid police informer. The victims of this plot, even if they should eventually be exonerated, can spend months and maybe years in jail awaiting trial.

It should be noted that one of the judges on the Court of Appeals making this ruling is the same Irving Kaufman who sentenced the Rosenbergs to death.

The Panthers have seen enough of Jim Crow "justice" to urge black people to use "all means necessary" in their own defense. They and other black revolutionary groups see through the institutions of U.S. imperialism and know they must rely on themselves for justice. This is their real "crime," for which they are being subjected to the most savage attack by the racist ruling class.

The cops are quick to break their own laws, including the supreme "law of the land," in their frenzied drive to crush the Black Panther Party. But this latest move by the Federal Court of Appeals only confirms the rottenness of their system and the need for mass struggle to bring it down.

FREE THE PANTHER 21!
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!

By KENNETH LAPIDES

NEW YORK, September 13—The public schools opened here this week, and the city's rulers were probably more nervous that most of the first-graders. In recent years the city schools have been a crucible of rebellion by the students from the oppressed black and Puerto Rican communities. Last spring the city had to send in armed detachments of police to restore "law and order" in the public schools. This year, on the second day of classes, police were drawing their guns on 6-year-old children who were on a school boycott demonstration on the Lower East Side.

"No money—no school!" was the chant of the demonstrators who were boycotting classes in an attempt to force the city to restore the welfare clothing allowances which had been cut back drastically. On Tuesday, September 9, several hundred youths, with parents and older supporters, marched to various schools on the predominantly Puerto Rican Lower East Side and called on their brothers and sisters to leave their classes and join their boycott.

Viva Puerto Rico Libre!

Over 500 demonstrators massed outside P.S. 15 on East 4 Street and Avenue C, which had been shut down

Puerto Rican Liberation Group Calls For Celebration of El Grito de Lares

On September the 23rd, 1868, Ramon Emeterio Betances — Father of Our Country — and his brother in the struggle, Segundo Ruiz-Belvis, started the armed uprising, known as El Grito de Lares (the Cry of Lares) which proclaimed the Republic of Puerto Rico and decreed the abolition of slavery.

The Republic was crushed by the Spanish Army, but five years later Spain granted the Negro slaves their freedom. In 1897, as a result of the continued struggle of the Puerto Rican Patriots, Spain was forced to approve the establishment of an Autonomous government, which meant in reality, the recognition of the Island's Independence.

On the 25th of July, 1898, the U.S. Armed Forces invaded the country right after the cruel bombardment of the Capital of Puerto Rico, San Juan.

They smashed the young independent Republic and established a military regime which, slightly modified, prevails in Puerto Rico today. This is proved by the fact that Puerto Rico has been converted into a network of air, land and naval bases. Twelve gigantic military installations, including atomic bases, occupy 13% of our national territory, suitable for cultivation. (Of the 33,682 acres of land considered suitable for cultivation, the U.S. bases occupy about 22,000.)

The celebration of the 23rd of September will start with a picket line in front of the United Nations, 45th St., and 1st Ave., at 11 a.m. We will then march to Tompkins Square Park where the celebration will be continued. The Celebration has been called by Movimiento Pro-Independencia of Puerto Rico.

NY Panthers Hold Rally

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 — "When you talk about all power to the people, you're talking about socialism," Bob Lee told an audience of 400 people at the ballroom of the Hotel Diplomat tonight. The Field Secretary of the Chicago Black Panther Party was one of a number of out-of-town speakers at the rally to raise support for political prisoners, particularly the Panther 21, whose appeal for bail reduction had just been turned down by a Federal court.

Many of the young people in the audience wore Panther sweatshirts — a picture of Huey Newton and an upraised arm with a rifle — to underline the Party's emphasis on armed self-defense. This theme was repeated in the entertainment for the evening, which included the Newsreel film, "Off the Pigs," featuring interviews with Huey Newton and Eldridge Cleaver, and a reading of the poetry of Bunchy Carter, a young Panther at UCLA who was murdered.

Other speakers included Juan Gonzalez representing the Young Lords, Preacherman and Craig for the Young Patriots and the New York Minister of Information for the Black Panther Party, Zayd. The hall was decorated with a huge blue banner proclaiming: "Socialism — Serve the People."

— Cairo Fascism

(Continued from page 1)

"...before many hours pass, there will be bloodshed in this community in spite of the efforts being made to prevent it."

These so-called "efforts" amounted to nothing more than simply vacating the two chief offices of Cairo, leaving the town wide open for the unvarnished fascist takeover. Knowing in advance of the pre-dawn attack, the bourgeois government simply packed up and left, leaving the black people of Cairo to be victimized by the fascist gang, without even the pretense of protection.

The State and Federal authorities played a cooperative role in the mounting assaults against the black community; the governor refusing to provide protection for the black people of Cairo, because the level of violence did not constitute "a major outbreak." In other words, as long as there is no threat of revolutionary violence, but only racist, fascist violence, the authorities do not budge. "Law and order" is clearly a one-way street.

Rev. Charles Koen, chairman of the Black United Front, when telling of the attack by the "white racists," declared, "We returned the fire." He added, "Nearly every house in the project has got at least one gun and we used them this morning. Armed self-defense is the only way blacks can survive in this town."

A Cornered Fink



Police Inspector Fink (with mouth open) under attack from Puerto Rican community.

by the strike. Contingents joined the demonstration from Robert Simon Junior High School, P.S. 64, P.S. 61 and Ottilia Beha Junior High School.

"Power to the People! Off the Pigs!" shouted the striking students. It was also evident that militant anti-colonialism and Puerto Rican nationalism were strongly felt by the demonstrators. They called for the independence of Puerto Rico from the U.S. (Some of the demonstrators wore buttons commemorating El Grito de Lares, one of the original anti-colonialist uprisings of the Puerto Rican nation. Sponsored by the Movimiento Pro-Independencia of Puerto Rico (MPI), the 101st anniversary of this uprising will be celebrated in Tompkins Square Park on September 23 at 3 p.m.)

Police Inspector Fink, who has been touted by the establishment as "the Lower East Side's favorite cop," was on hand in his "peacemaker's role." Knowing very well the iron-fisted "peace" that he represented, Fink was surrounded by angry demonstrators — who were joined by local residents — and received a good pummeling.

Bottles, rocks, garbage cans and lids, the traditional weapons of the city's poor, were thrown by the demonstrators to repulse the invading cops. The police kept trying to disperse the demonstrators, who just regrouped using familiar street tactics. Several people were set by the cops, and

at one point cops drew their pistols at 5- and 6-year-old children.

Equality for Rich and Poor?

The demonstrations spread to other parts of the city and continued throughout the week. The Bronx, Brooklyn and Harlem had demonstrations and boycotts. Boys' High, a predominantly black school, went out on strike, and the Ocean Hill-Brownsville governing board in Brooklyn declared its district schools closed on Friday in solidarity. P.S. 15 remained empty.

Mayor Lindsay, the imperialist politician and banker, showed his understanding of the welfare protests and boycott by observing that they were a "predictable outcome" of the clothing allowance cutbacks. "But," added the Mayor, after showing the "correct" amount of "sympathy," "such protests cannot be permitted to disrupt any school." The police, Lindsay said, "will enforce the law fairly and firmly everywhere in our city." Lindsay's "equal treatment before the law" means that both rich and poor will be prevented from protesting the welfare cuts and having to live on 65¢ a day!

The demonstrators know that the laws made by an oppressor class against the oppressed can never be enforced "fairly." As one woman demonstrator vowed, "any cop who touches my kids will have to do so over my dead body."

The Case of Robert F. Williams

The historic struggle of Robert F. Williams in Monroe, N.C. eight years ago began over seemingly simple issues—the right of black people to use a town swimming pool, the right to get work, the right to go to decent schools. But black militant Rob Williams had to organize armed resistance to racist assaults in order to even begin the struggle for these black demands.

And in Monroe, N.C., a stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan eight years ago, the very idea of an Afro-American using a gun to defend himself was revolutionary!

Today the concept of armed self-defense in the black community is all but assumed correct. However, in 1961, Williams was the first Afro-American leader to advocate that black people arm themselves to "meet violence with violence" and he was a pioneer in organizing the first armed self-defense guards in Monroe and in the country.



Rob Williams in People's China (China Photo).

Williams was joined in Monroe by Mae Mallory, a Harlem militant who had led the fight against New York City's racist school system. She was one of the early supporters of self-defense and went to North Carolina in response to Williams' stand.

The two of them were to become the principal defendants in the infamous Monroe "kidnapping" frame-up. Two young black men from Monroe and a white Freedom Rider were also indicted in this racist plot to disarm the black community. The case was to become known the world over through the efforts of the Monroe Defense Committee which worked in both Monroe and Cleveland, Ohio where for over a year Mrs. Mallory waged a fight against extradition.

Mae was finally delivered over to the North Carolina racists, where she was convicted and sentenced to 16 years. However, the trial was nullified on appeal because of a technicality. Today, Mrs. Mallory has hanging over her head the possibility of a reindictment and another extradition fight.

Self-Defense Born in Monroe

Robert Williams' story began in the mid 1950's when he returned to his home town of Monroe from a hitch in the Marine Corps and joined the NAACP chapter there. Monroe is a southern town, a town characterized by racist oppression. But it is a southern town with a vengeance — it is in the heart of Klan country; it's a town infamous for sentencing two black children, aged 7 and 9 years to 14 years on charges of rape because a 7-year-old white girl kissed one of them. In the same town, a white man who actually raped and beat a black woman was quickly acquitted by an all-white jury.

It was in this setting that Robert Williams began to organize a struggle for black liberation based on the idea of armed self-defense. And it is well worth remembering that in those years, about 1957 to 1961, the civil rights movement was overwhelmingly dominated by pacifist illusions of turning the other cheek to racism.

After the acquittal of the white rapist in 1959, Williams declared that the Afro-American can expect no justice in the courts. "He must convict his attackers on the spot. He must meet violence with violence, lynching with lynching."

The national leadership of the NAACP was quick to jump on the statement and denounce Williams' militant stand. He was suspended as head of the Monroe chapter but continued as its leader. Events were to prove the correctness of his call for self-defense.

The armed defense of the black community in Monroe had a very dramatic beginning in 1957 whose precedent-setting importance was carefully suppressed in the bourgeois news media. In the summer of that year Williams' group fired on an armed motorcade of the Ku Klux Klan (including two police cars) which had come to attack the home of the vice-president of the Monroe NAACP chapter. The racist police and government officials,

in collusion with the Klan, recoiled in horror at the idea of black people being armed, but they respected the power of the gun and retreated from the confrontation.

In the years to come, armed self-defense was to save Williams' life several times over and protect his group from large lynch mobs of whites.

The Monroe struggle culminated in the summer of 1961 when Williams' militant NAACP chapter began an intense campaign to win the right for black people to use the town swimming pool. This demand, it must be understood, grew out of the terrible fact that each summer black children were drowning in treacherous swimming holes because they could not use the town pool.

The black organization also issued a broad ten-point program demanding, among other things, jobs for Afro-Americans, equal welfare benefits, an end to "whites only" facilities and transportation for black school children. This was a bold program in a town where the 3,000 black people (about one third of the population) suffered 1,000 unemployed — that is over 33 per cent without jobs! And those black people with jobs often earned \$15 a week doing menial chores!

The "Kidnapping" That Led to Exile

In August of 1961, Williams fled the U.S. for his life. He was a man hounded not only by a racist lynch mob in Monroe, but also wanted by the FBI. Williams eluded a continent-wide FBI dragnet in his escape to Cuba. The federal government, acting in concert with the Klan and racist officials in Monroe plastered wanted posters all over the country describing Williams as "extremely dangerous." The orders went out to shoot to kill the fleeing leader of Monroe's black community.

It was alleged that Williams had "kidnapped" a white couple who were driving through the black community of Monroe on August 27, 1961. In truth, August 27 saw the outbreak of open warfare between a mob of armed white racists and the black community.

Williams explained in his book, "Negroes With Guns" (written in exile), "All of the American people, not just the Afro-American, must realize that if we had not been armed in this city of Monroe, Union County, North Carolina, last August 27, there would have been mass bloodshed. There is only one reason why the racist mob lost its nerve in their projected attack on the Negro community. Knowing as they did that we were well armed they found it impossible to stomach the thought of violence."

A group of pacifist Freedom Riders who had come to the armed camp of Monroe tried to intervene in the struggle armed only with pacifist illusions.

On August 27 they were manning picket lines at the courthouse in support of the ten-point program. In response to their repeated proclamations of non-violence, Williams had warned that "they were just inviting a full-scale violent attack." And that's just what happened.

After several days of picketing, cops and hecklers began attacking the line. One white demonstrator was shot in the stomach right in front of the police. Meanwhile, the chief of police was riding around the county urging whites to come out to attack the black people's demonstration.

By August 27 a crowd of several thousand armed whites, including vigilantes from the Klan and fascist Minuteman organization, had gathered in Monroe. The picket line at the courthouse was surrounded. Williams' defense guards had to break through the crowd to rescue the pickets.

As the day wore on, the white mob, with open police aid, fanned out into the black community, beating black people at random on the streets. The black community was seething with anger over the widespread armed attack and the battle lines were being drawn as evening approached.

Robert Williams had spent the day organizing lines of defense in the black community against an expected nighttime assault.

In this atmosphere of open warfare, a white couple (known to be Klan members) was apprehended driving through the black community. They were brought to Williams' home. He took them in because he feared that the outraged community was on the verge of killing them right then and there. While the Stegalls were in his home, Williams got a call from the Monroe chief of police who told him, "Robert, you've caused a lot of race trouble in this town, but state troopers are coming. In thirty minutes you'll be hanging in the courthouse square."

Refuge in Cuba and China

With troops converging on his house, Williams, his wife and two sons fled for their lives. Also forced to flee were Mae Mallory, a long-time black militant from New York City and Julian Mayfield, guests in Williams' home.

The black leader travelled first to New York City with the hope of mobilizing support for Monroe's black people. It was in New York that he first learned of the phony charges that he had kidnapped the Stegall's.

From New York Williams went to Canada. But the U.S. stooge government there soon began a man-hunt for the "dangerous criminal." Williams was finally smuggled underground through the U.S. to Mexico and then to Cuba. He has spent eight years in exile in Cuba, People's China and more recently in Tanzania.

It was shortly after Cuba gave political asylum to Williams that the FBI arrested Mae Mallory in Cleveland on the same trumped-up charges of kidnapping. Mrs. Mallory spent over a year in



Williams under arrest after his recent return to U.S.

Cleveland's jail until the so-called liberal governor of Ohio decided to extradite her to the waiting lynch mob in Monroe.

Since the frame-up of Rob Williams in 1961 the government has concocted scores of similar frame-ups in a desperate attempt to crush the black liberation movement. But since that time, too, the ideas which Williams formulated on armed self-defense and the example he set, have inspired many in the black nation to follow his lead.

Williams wrote in the last chapter of his book, "The stranglehold of oppression cannot be loosened by a plea to the oppressor's conscience. Social change in something as fundamental as racist oppression involves violence." Just as this has been proven true, so too will his last lines in "Negroes With Guns" — "The future belongs to today's oppressed and I shall be witness to that future in the liberation of the Afro-American."

Listen, Brother!

An Appeal to Black GIs

By

Robert F. Williams

Send 35 cents to:

World View Publishers

46 W. 21 St., N.Y., N.Y.

The Testament of Ho Chi Minh

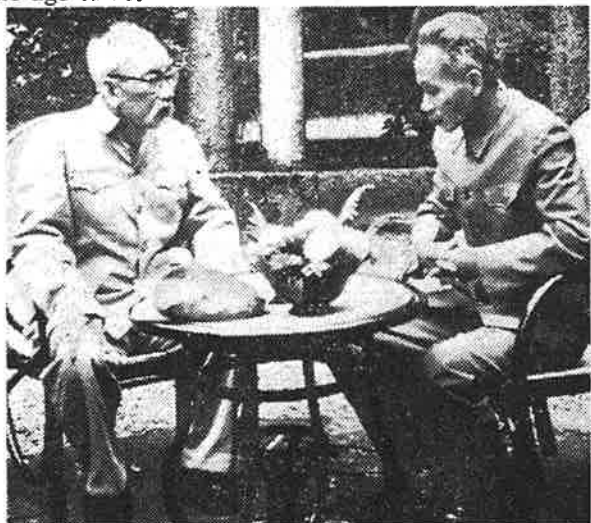
Following is the text of the will of President Ho Chi Minh, read by Le Duan, first secretary of the Vietnam Workers party, at a memorial service in Hanoi today, as distributed in an official translation from the Vietnamese by the Vietnam News Agency of North Vietnam:

In the patriotic struggle against United States aggression we shall have indeed to undergo more difficulties and sacrifices, but we are sure to win total victory. This is an absolute certainty.

It is my intention, when that day comes, to make a tour of both North and South to congratulate our heroic compatriots, cadres and combatants, to pay visits to our old people, our beloved youths and children.

Then, on behalf of our people, I will go to the fraternal countries of the Socialist camp and friendly countries in the whole world and thank them for their wholehearted support and assistance to our people's patriotic struggle against United States aggression.

Tu-Fu, the well-known Chinese poet of the Tang epoch, wrote: "In all times, few are those who reach the age of 70."



This year, with my 79 years, I count among those "few" people still, my mind is lucid, though my health has somewhat weakened in comparison with previous years. When one is on the wrong side of 70, health deteriorates with age. This is no wonder.

But who can forecast for how long I can continue to serve the revolution, the fatherland and the people?

That is the reason why I leave these few lines in anticipation of the day when I go and join venerable Karl Marx, Lenin and other revolutionary elders. In this way, our compatriots, the whole country, the comrades in the party, and our friends in the world will have no surprise.

First I speak about the party: Thanks to its close unity and total dedication to the working class, the people and the fatherland, our party has been able, since its founding, to unite, organize and lead our people in an ardent struggle, and conduct them from victory to victory.

Unity is an extremely precious tradition of our party and people. All comrades, from the central committee down to the cell, must preserve the union and unity of mind in the party as the apple of their eyes.

Within the party, to achieve broad democracy and to practice self-criticism and criticism regularly and seriously is the best way to consolidate and develop the union and unity of mind in the party. Genuine affection should prevail among all comrades.

Ours is a party in power. Each party member, each cadre must be deeply imbued with revolutionary morality, and show industry, thrift, integrity, up-

rightness, total dedication to the public cause, exemplary selflessness. Our party should preserve its entire purity, it should remain worthy of its role as the leader and a very loyal servant of the people.

The Working Youth Union members and our young people as a whole are of excellent nature, ardent to volunteer for vanguard tasks, undeterred by difficulties, striving for progress. The party must give much attention to their education in revolutionary morality and train them into continuators of the building of Socialism, both "red" and "expert."

Training and educating the revolutionary generation to come is a highly important and necessary task.

Our laboring people, both in the plains and in the mountain areas, have for ages suffered hardships, feudal and colonial oppression and exploitation. Furthermore, they have experienced many years of war.

Yet, our people have shown great heroism, great courage and ardent enthusiasm and are very hard-working. They have always followed the party since it came into being, and they have always been loyal to it.

The party must work out a good plan for economic and cultural development with a view to ceaselessly raising the living standard of the people.

The resistance war against U.S. aggression may drag out. Our compatriots may have to undergo new sacrifices in terms of property and human lives. In any case, we must be resolved to fight against the U.S. aggressors till total victory.

Our rivers, our mountains, our men will always remain. The Yanks defeated, we will build our country 10 times more beautiful.

No matter what difficulties and hardships may lie ahead, our people are sure to win total victory. The U.S. imperialists will have to pull out. Our fatherland will be reunified. Our compatriots in the North and in the South will be reunited under the same roof.

Our country will have the signal honor of being a small nation which, through a heroic struggle, has defeated two big imperialisms—the French and the American—and made a worthy contribution to the national liberation movement.

About the world Communist movement: Having dedicated my whole life to the cause of the revolution, the more I am proud to see the growth of the international Communist and workers' movement, the more deeply I am grieved at the dissensions that are dividing the fraternal parties.

I wish that our party will do its best to contribute effectively to the restoration of unity among the fraternal parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in a way consonant to the requirements of heart and reason.

I am sure that the fraternal parties and countries will unite again.

About personal matters: In all my life I have wholeheartedly and with all my forces served the fatherland, the revolution and the people. Now if I should depart from this world, there is nothing that I am sorry to have done, I regret only not to be able to serve longer and more.

After my passing away, great funerals should be avoided in order not to waste the time and money of the people.

Finally, to the whole people, the whole party, the whole army, to my nephews and nieces, youths and children, I leave behind my boundless affection.

I also convey my fraternal greetings to the comrades, friends, youths and children in the world.

My ultimate wish is that our whole party and people, closely united in the struggle, build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous Vietnam and make a worthy contribution to the world revolution.



YAWF Message

Message to the Vietnamese people
c/o Le Duan, Chairman, Arrangements Committee
Hanoi, DRV

We mourn with you the loss of Ho Chi Minh. We mourn him not only as a leader and organizer of the Vietnamese people, Vietnamese independence, and the Vietnamese revolution, but also as the inspirer of revolutionary confidence and struggles of the oppressed for liberation. Ho Chi Minh has shown us that not only must we struggle but we must overcome all hardships and seriously struggle for victory as the only hope for the survival of the world's peoples.

Our movement owes its birth to the Vietnamese people's struggles under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh—to their heroic example and to the new objective conditions created by their deeds.

clared war" being waged by the U.S. with bombs and bullets, napalm and noxious chemicals, against people who only want to live in peace. Peace organizations should mobilize a mass struggle to end this shameful war.

Would you care to address a message to the people of the U.S.?

We have no quarrel with the American People. We want to live in peace and friendship with them. Our people are educated in a spirit of true internationalism. We were careful to make a distinction between the French colonialist and the people of France. So now we make a distinction between the great American people with their liberal traditions and the U.S. interventionists and militarists in Washington. We appreciate such actions as the recent open letter of 62 American intellectuals to President Kennedy urging him to cease the war of intervention. And that of American Youth Against War & Fascism who recently demonstrated against the "undeclared war." Such activities are known here and greatly hearten our people.

The demonstrations to which Ho referred were the first ones in the United States beginning on August 5, 1962, shortly after YAWF was formed.

The demonstrations were militant but were quite

Ho First to Recognize Importance of U.S. Demonstrations; Praised YAWF for Initiating Them

By KEY MARTIN, YAWF Nat'l Chmn.

Ho Chi Minh was above-all a revolutionary. And the one thing which a revolutionary can appreciate and identify with, be it in the next county or across the ocean, is struggle. There are times in history when it is possible to lead millions into battle against the oppressors of mankind and there are times when it is only possible to issue a leaflet of protest. A revolutionary does whatever is possible under the circumstances—but he does it.

In 1919 when the imperialists sat at Versailles to re-divide the globe, Ho Chi Minh alone took it upon himself to represent the people of Indo-China and to make demands upon the conference of robbers. All that could be done at that time was to issue a leaflet demanding equality for Vietnamese in their own homeland. This significant and bold act of struggle, which seems so modest on the scale of revolution, is now recognized the world over as the first step on

the glorious path to Dien Bien Phu and the Tet Offensive.

It was in this spirit of his profound faith in internationalism and in victory through struggle that Ho addressed a letter to the people of the United States in May 1963. The letter, delivered through Wilfred Burchett in question and answer form, called on the American people to resist the growing counter-revolutionary war against Vietnam. It concluded as follows:

What do you think the people of the U.S. could and should do to help to end the "undeclared war" in south Vietnam?

They should demand an end to the U.S. interventionist activities and demand that the U.S. honor its pledges not to violate the Geneva Agreements "by force or threat of force." They should investigate the dreadful consequences of this "unde-



Ho Chi Minh:

The Path Which Led Me to Leninism

Written in 1960 by Ho for Moscow publication.

After World War I, I made my living in Paris, now as a retoucher at a photographer's, now as painter of "Chinese antiquities" (made in France!). I would distribute leaflets denouncing the crimes committed by the French colonialists in Viet-Nam.

At that time, I supported the October Revolution only instinctively, not yet grasping all its historic importance. I loved and admired Lenin because he was a great patriot who liberated his compatriots; until then, I had read none of his books.

The reason for my joining the French Socialist Party was that these "ladies and gentlemen"—as I called my comrades at that moment—had shown their sympathy toward me, toward the struggle of the oppressed peoples. But I understood neither what was a party, a trade union, nor what was Socialism or Communism.

Heated discussions were then taking place in the branches of the Socialist Party, about the question of whether the Socialist Party should remain in the Second International, should a Second-and-a-half International be founded, or should the Socialist Party join Lenin's Third International? I attended the meetings regularly, twice or thrice a week, and attentively listened to the discussions. First, I could not understand thoroughly. Why were the discussions so heated? Either with the Second, Second-and-a-half, or Third International, the revolution could be waged. What was the use of arguing then? As for the First International, what had become of it?

What I wanted most to know—and this precisely was not debated in the meetings—was: Which International sides with the peoples of colonial countries?

I raised this question—the most important in my opinion—in a meeting. Some comrades answered: It is the Third, not the Second, International. And a comrade gave me Lenin's "Thesis on the National and Colonial Questions," published by l'Humanite, to read.

There were political terms difficult to understand in this thesis. But by dint of reading it again and again, finally I could grasp the main part of

it. What emotion, enthusiasm, clear-sightedness, and confidence it instilled into me! I was overjoyed to tears. Though sitting alone in my room, I shouted aloud as if addressing large crowds: "Dear martyrs, compatriots! This is what we need, this is the path to our liberation!"

After then, I had entire confidence in Lenin, in the Third International.

Formerly, during the meetings of the Party branch, I only listened to the discussion; I had a vague belief that all were logical, and could not differentiate as to who were right and who were wrong. But from then on, I also plunged into the debates and discussed with fervor. Though I was still lacking French words to express all my thoughts, I smashed the allegations attacking Lenin and the Third International with no less vigor. My only argument was: "If you do not condemn colonialism, if you do not side with the colonial people, what kind of revolution are you waging?"

Not only did I take part in the meetings of my own Party branch, but I also went to other Party branches to lay down "my position." Now I must tell again that Comrades Marcel Cachin, Vaillant Couturier, Monmousseau, and many others helped me to broaden my knowledge. Finally, at the Tours Congress, I voted with them for our joining the Third International.

At first, patriotism, not yet Communism, led me to have confidence in Lenin, in the Third International. Step by step, along the struggle, by studying Marxism-Leninism parallel with participation in practical activities, I gradually came upon the fact that only Socialism and Communism can liberate the oppressed nations and the working people throughout the world from slavery.

There is a legend, in our country as well as in China, on the miraculous "Book of the Wise." When facing great difficulties, one opens it and finds a way out. Leninism is not only a miraculous "book of the wise," a compass for us Vietnamese revolutionaries and people: it is also the radiant sun illuminating our path to final victory, to Socialism and Communism.

of Condolence

We also remember that Ho Chi Minh was right here among us in New York City and performed an important task for our movement by bringing to the attention of the world in a pamphlet in 1924 the situation of our super-exploited Afro-American brothers and sisters and their colonial status here in the mother country of U.S. imperialism.

We will not let our American brothers continue to be led off to a war against our Vietnamese brothers and sisters. We pledge ourselves to resistance and to renewed efforts in honor of Ho Chi Minh. We hope to be able to measure up to Ho Chi Minh's example in our dedication and determination to create concrete deeds in the revolutionary struggle.

Yours in the struggle,
Youth Against War & Fascism

modest in relation to the needs of the situation—just like Ho Chi Minh's leaflet at Versailles. But it took the head of a nation, the commander of revolutionary armies and a Marxist-Leninist fighter to realize that these demonstrations could mark the historic beginning of international solidarity between the American people and the Vietnamese in the struggle against imperialism. And it was Ho who first recognized them, and singled out for praise before the world the group that organized them in order to encourage others to follow the example.

History, of course, proved Ho correct in this instance also as these demonstrations led in time to the greatest anti-war movement in U.S. history. And there are still more glorious battles which have yet to be fought.

There is another aspect of the early struggle against the Vietnam war which must be brought up because of its importance for the present movement. YAWF is presently being attacked and maligned by the official anti-war leadership, that is, the bourgeois liberal-CP-SWP-pacifist coalition approved by the imperialist establishment.

It must be frankly stated and understood by all that Ho Chi Minh's early appeal to peace organizations "to mobilize a mass struggle to end this shameful war" fell on deaf ears as far as these false

leaders are concerned.

YAWF not only had to organize the first demonstration in this country against the Vietnam war, but the second, the third, the fourth and so on. SANE, Women's Strike for Peace, the CP, SWP, Dave Dellinger and all those attacking YAWF now attacked us then also by boycotting our demonstrations and refusing to organize their own.

In 1962, when Wall Street already had sent 11,000 troops to fight in the field, to construct concentration camps and supervise the torture and massacre of Vietnamese liberation fighters, these present-day "leaders" refused to take up the issue of Vietnam. From 1962 through 1964, SANE, the CP-SWP-WSP and Co. were organizing annual Easter pacifist pilgrimages for peace, in general, while a ferocious imperialist war was building up in Southeast Asia. YAWF had to have physical fights and be threatened with arrest just in order to bring slogans such as "Stop the Dirty War in Vietnam" and "Bring the Troops Home" onto these Easter "peace" marches.

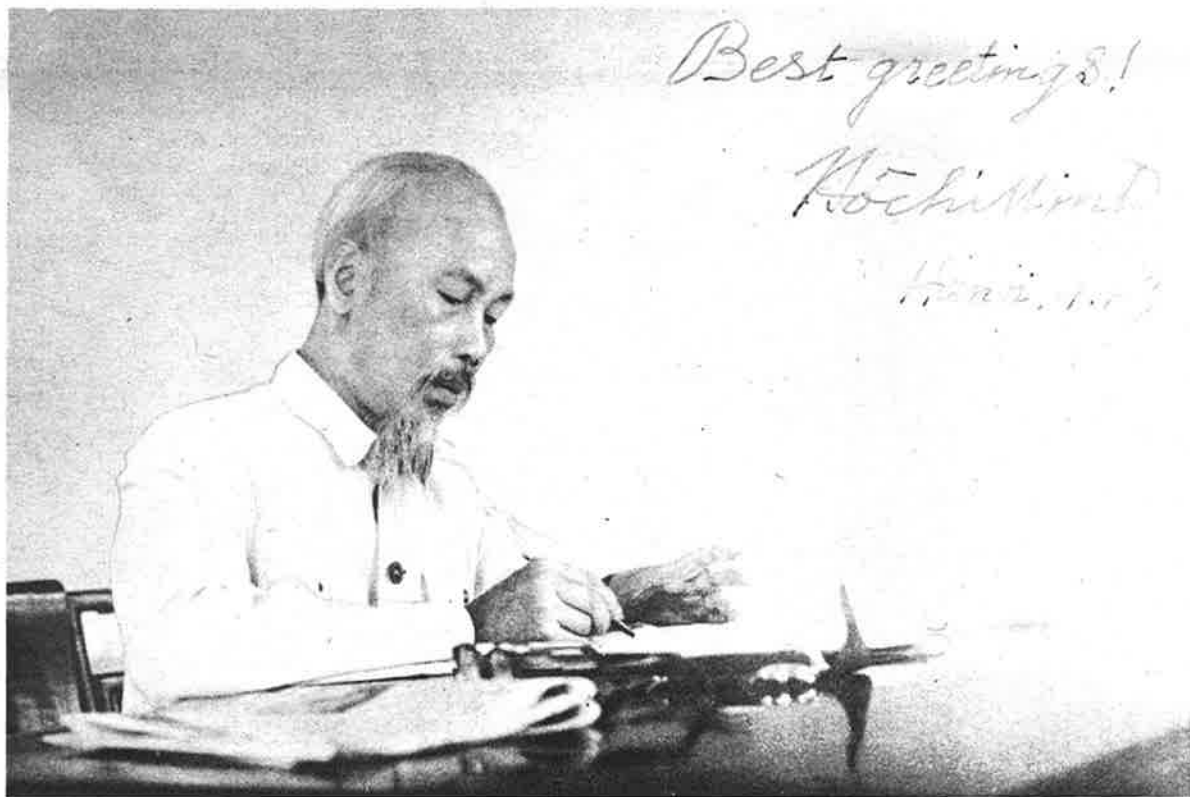
It was not until the Senator Morses, the Gruenings, the Fulbrights (that is, one wing of the imperialist bourgeoisie) began to fear defeat in Vietnam and the mounting anti-war demonstrations at home that the Dellingers, the Norma Beckers, the CP and SWP professed an interest in the fate of Vietnam and step-

ped into the stage of the anti-war movement (in order to turn it away from an anti-imperialist course).

From its inception, YAWF responded to the appeal of Ho Chi Minh, to the needs of the Vietnamese and of the masses in America. From its beginning the present-day leadership of the officially approved anti-war movement responded to the needs of the loyal opposition in the ruling class establishment; it took up their vague slogans of "end the war," "negotiate," etc., and their tactics of non-struggle. So it was then and so it is now.

Although the Vietnamese have won, the U.S. refuses to leave and is still highly dangerous. Therefore Ho Chi Minh's original request to "mobilize a mass struggle to end this shameful war" still remains unfulfilled. The key to this phrase is the words "mass struggle," which was well chosen by a life-long revolutionary.

YAWF is still as inspired with the same internationalist devotion to the cause of Vietnamese liberation as it was on the day it organized that first anti-war demonstration. It shall always cherish the personal note of gratitude and encouragement extended to it by President Ho, and it shall never forget the sacred request, always ignored by the official anti-war leaders, nor shall it spare any effort to carry out that request.



Brazil: Five Years Of Fascist Rule Challenged

By P. MEISNER

After five years of the most brutal oppression of the Brazilian people, the neo-fascist generals in Brazil expected the consolidation of their U.S.-inspired counterrevolution to be complete. But their hopes and dreams have been shattered. Several active guerilla movements now constitute a real threat to the "gorilla" regime, so much so that the junta has called the current struggle with the guerillas a "revolutionary war" (which will also be used to justify an intensification of the witchhunt).

Recently, the most dramatic and heroic act of the Brazilian guerrillas was the kidnapping of the U.S. ambassador to Brazil, C. Burke Elbrick. In exchange for the return of the Yankee diplomat, the guerrillas demanded and got the release of 15 political prisoners from the junta's jails. Perhaps even more important than the exchange of political prisoners itself, was the failure of the Brazilian generals to show the world that they had restored "law and order" to Brazil—that is, that all opposition to the regime had been crushed.

Urban Guerrilla Warfare

It appeared that in the early months of 1969, the military dictatorship had successfully survived the December 1968 crisis (see Workers World, Dec. 27, 1968) by having defeated all of its opponents. It was then that Costa e Silva was faced with a student upheaval, opposition from even the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, Brazil's largest newspapers, and from the stooge Chamber of Deputies (similar to Congress).

However, by the end of January,



U.S. war criminal Capt. Charles Chandler executed by Brazilian liberation fighters last October in Sao Paulo. Chandler was in Vietnam killing Vietnamese for one year and was then sent to train new butchers against Brazilian people.

MANIFESTO OF BRAZILIAN GUERRILLAS

Below is an excerpt from the manifesto which guerrillas forced the Brazilian junta to publish and broadcast.

To the Brazilian people:

Revolutionary groups detained Mr. Elbrick today, taking him to some point in the country, where they hold him. This is not an isolated act. It is another one of the innumerable revolutionary acts already carried out: bank holdups, where funds for the revolution are collected, returning what the bankers take from the people and their employees; raids on barracks and police stations, where arms and ammunitions are obtained for the struggle to topple the dictatorship; invasions of jails when revolutionaries are freed to return them to the people's struggle; the explosion of buildings that signify oppression, the execution of hang-

men and torturers.

In truth, the kidnap of the Ambassador is only one more act of the revolutionary war which advances every day and which this year began its rural guerrilla stage.

With the kidnap of the Ambassador we want to demonstrate that it is possible to defeat the dictatorship and the exploitation if we arm and organize ourselves. We show up where the enemy least expects us and we disappear immediately, tearing out the dictatorship, bringing terror and fear to the exploiters, the hope and certainty of victory to the midst of the exploited.

Mr. Elbrick represents in our country the interests of imperialism, which, allied to the great bosses, the big ranchers and the big national bankers, maintain the regime of oppression and exploitation.

urban guerrilla warfare was once more on the rise. On January 27, seven bomb blasts did serious damage to several U.S. business establishments in Sao Paulo, including the subsidiary of the Burroughs Corporation. Two policemen were killed on January 30 in Belo Horizonte, approximately 250 miles from Rio de Janeiro, by the Comando Libertador Nacional, one of the guerrilla organizations.

On March 31, the fifth anniversary of the 1964 coup d'etat, the generals held a parade in Rio de Janeiro but received almost no popular support. Brazilian students boycotted classes and took to the streets on May 9, after 70 professors had been expelled from two major universities as a result of one of the junta's searches for "subversives." Shortly before Rockefeller's visit to Brazil, windows of the Sears, Roebuck department store were smashed.

By the middle of August, Brazilian guerrilla organizations were taking bold initiatives in their struggle to bring down the "gorilla" regime. On August 16, the National Liberation Alliance, a guerrilla movement led by Carlos Marighella, seized the National Radio

station in Sao Paulo and broadcast a call for "people's armed struggle" against the government.

Washington Stands to Lose

It is Washington and Wall Street who stand to lose the most from the incipient guerrilla movement in Brazil. For Brazil not only represents huge investments for the giant U.S. monopolies, but it is also the bulwark of pro-imperialist reaction in Latin America.

The kidnapping of Elbrick was viewed by Washington as a dangerous symptom of widespread guerrilla advances in Brazil in particular, but also throughout Latin America. New York Times correspondent Malcolm Browne wrote on September 7 from Lima:

"The kidnapping of United States Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick by a group of Brazilian terrorists, who offered to exchange his life for the freedom of 15 political prisoners held by the Brazilian Government, stirred uneasy feelings throughout Latin America that a plague of guerrilla wars might soon be loosed upon the continent—or, at the very least, a wave of guerrilla terror."

Freed Brazilian Political Prisoners Speak from Mexico

MEXICO CITY—The following is the complete text of the statement issued by 15 Brazilian prisoners who were freed and transported to Mexico City by the Brazilian government to satisfy the demands of revolutionaries who had kidnapped the U.S. Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro. The Ambassador has since been freed. The English translation is by Liberation News Service from the Spanish text transmitted by Prensa Latina, the Cuban News agency:

The Mexican people and other people of the world already know the circumstances which led to our arrival in this country. Taken out of prison, some of us beaten up before departure, we were brought to an airplane, handcuffed and tied up, without the right to go to the toilet, to speak or to move, we arrived in Mexico, where we have received the fraternal hospitality of her people and her government.

The first moments out of jail were moments marked by solidarity and affection.

We come from different regions of Brazil, with different professions and activities. What unites us is the struggle for the conquest of freedom in Brazil, the effective defeat of imperialism and the end to the exploitation of our country—aside from being united by the circumstance of the kidnapping of Ambassador Burke Elbrick, an

event which is within the political framework created by Brazil's police state—of which all 90 million Brazilians are victims.

Maintaining itself in power through armed might and through the occupation of factories, farms and schools, preventing the people from building their own destiny, the military dictatorship has brought a climate of tension, worry, insecurity and violence which extend through all levels of society.

Torture is now an everyday thing in our country. Many die in the jails, where thousands feel anguish for their own suffering as prisoners and for the suffering of all Brazilians who are deprived of their right to organize society to establish the basis of economic development.

Violence is most cruelly directed against the workers, even inside the unions. Following the example of Nazi and fascist laws, Brazil has prohibited strikes. In Belo Horizonte and Osasco, important industrial centers, the army crushed massive strikes by workers, occupying towns, beating and jailing leaders, some of whom are still behind bars.

In the countryside, the situation is identical. Malnutrition, the lack of social protection, unemployment, the unjust distribution of land, the

system of endless plantations—all form part of the picture of violence which turns the rural worker into a slave without any rights, not even the right to a subsistence wage.

Students have been placed outside of the institutional process. The repression of the student movement has become one of the principal focal points of police violence, and the elitist structure of the university has been maintained.

Repressive violence, nurtured and legalized by military power, naturally has created an active resistance—in the form of organically structured movements—expressed in the most diverse forms of protest.

The kidnapping of Ambassador Elbrick was a way of manifesting this active resistance to the jailings, the torture and the violence of the dictatorship. This violence now threatens to strike out against our own families, which is our major concern.

Although we are far from our country, our commitment to the Brazilian people remains firm—a commitment to the struggle against the dictatorship, imperialism and all forms of economic exploitation and political pressure. Once this struggle succeeds—when all Brazilians are free—we shall consider ourselves definitely free.

No sooner did the first shipment of U.S. Phantom jets reach Israel, than Washington's puppets unleashed a new series of bombing raids on Egyptian installations in the Gulf of Suez, thus escalating the counterrevolutionary war against the Arab liberation struggle.

Whether or not the Israeli military used their new fighter bombers, which have done yeoman's duty for Wall Street in Vietnam, in these particular raids is a top secret matter which neither they nor Washington will discuss. But it hardly matters because the point of their delivery, together with other massive forms of U.S. aid to Tel Aviv, is unambiguous. Washington is trying to bolster up its base in the Mideast against the steadily rising tide of a guerrilla war of national liberation.

Commandos Lay Siege

Arab fighting organizations have laid siege to the Israeli regime from Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the UAR. The militant commando groups which have sprung up from the ranks of the oppressed either rival or surpass all of the officially constituted governments in the Mideast as far as holding the allegiance of the people is concerned. The ranks of the resistance organizations extend to the more than

U.S.'s 'Other War' Gets Bigger

one million Arabs trapped in occupied zones, who are steadily working to undermine the occupation forces.

Faced with the prospect of a full-scale people's war, U.S.-Israeli imperialism is desperately trying to shift the battle to conventional warfare and to intimidate and crush the will of the Arab governments.

But fortunately the strength of the Arab masses does not lie in the will of the officially constituted Arab governments, but in the inexhaustible revolutionary drive of the workers and peasants to oust imperialism from its lair; to free their brothers and sisters from the fascist occupation forces who dynamite Arab homes, torture and imprison all those suspected liberation fighters; to regain the land stolen from the Palestinian people by force and terror. And, also fortunately, the Arab masses have created the concrete military-political appara-

tus with which to carry out their revolutionary will.

In the background of the vanguard commando groups stand one hundred million Arabs who have been trampled under foot, looted and exploited for over a century by Western imperialism; who are smoldering with a hatred for their oppressors; and who are making ready to overthrow any power which tries to block the path to their long overdue liberation.

The strength of the Israelis, on the other hand, lies in the vast military-technological base of their imperialist paymasters, which affords them a virtually inexhaustible supply line running directly from the Pentagon to Tel Aviv (and which occasionally comes through Bonn for the sake of camouflage).

In the backdrop to Israeli aggression is the U.S. Sixth Fleet, NATO bases in Italy and Greece, the U.S. space satellite spy network and, of course,

assurance of direct intervention by Wall Street should the guardian of its Mideast billions be threatened too severely. (Already the world's largest per capita recipient of U.S. "aid," save the unliberated sections of Saigon, Israel is sending its Premier to "negotiate" for more Skyhawk fighter bombers.)

No More Blitzkriegs

So the stage is set for a new revolutionary war of liberation and new military adventures and crises for the U.S. capitalist class.

Small wonder that Washington and its stooges in Tel Aviv long for the days of the June war, which was won in five days by a blitzkrieg, preventive war sneak attack. It is easy to see why imperialism is lashing out in frustration with air strikes, with a new escalation of bombing and strafing, just as it did in Vietnam, in the hope of provoking a conventional war or of breaking the will of the UAR and other Arab governments.

But it is also plain to see that this new escalation by the U.S.-Israeli aggressors will only strengthen the resolve of the Arab liberation forces to deal the same fate to the oil billionaires and their puppets as was dealt to the Pacific Power advocates and their Saigon stooges by the Vietnamese.

U.S. Generals Plan Laos Offensive

There has been much talk lately, a lot of talk by U.S. government officials, that the U.S. has no intention of getting involved in another "Vietnam-type war." They are also talking a great deal of U.S. "withdrawal" from Vietnam and even hinting that the U.S. will cease to play much of a direct role in Southeast Asia.

Nobody should be fooled by all this talk into thinking that U.S. imperialism has mended its ways, because right at this moment the U.S. is (and has been for some time) fighting a losing war to gain control of Laos. The Souvanna Phouma regime is a pawn of the U.S. generals who have "no intention" of giving up their plans to conquer Vietnam and win all of Southeast Asia.

In fact, it was recently revealed that U.S. generals in Laos held a week of meetings last month to plan for their latest escalation of the war.

According to a dispatch from Vientiane to the New York Times on August 24, Laos is a "nominally neutral" country which is in fact "totally dependent on American military and economic assistance." Actually, this dispatch was referring to that part of Laos still controlled by the Souvanna Phouma regime; most of northern Laos has been liberated by and is under the administration of the Pathet Lao.

While the U.S. has tried to minimize the fact that the Pathet Lao issue their own currency in the liberated areas, they



Pathet Lao liberation army captures U.S.-supplied puppet troops in Laos.

have to admit, when speaking of the Vientiane regime, that "The Dollar Props up Laos." That was the headline to an article in the Times financial section on January 17, which disclosed that "American spending continues to account for virtually all of the national income of Laos, including a 50 per cent direct subsidy of the national budget and most of the foreign currency that supports the Laotian kip."

The U.S. quietly admits to conducting the war in Laos on all levels except the provision of ground soldiers. The U.S. perpetrates more than 200 bombing sorties a day against the liberated territories, as well as providing troop transport and all supplies and logistics for the puppet army. According to the Times (September 4), "The heavy and continuous American bombing of Communist strongholds in the neighboring kingdom (of Laos) by planes based in Thailand is never officially acknowledged."

Last June, the highly important city and military outpost of Muong Soui (70

miles north of Vientiane) was liberated by the Pathet Lao forces. This summer has brought more victories for the liberation army, coming after what the Times' reporter in Vientiane called "a steady erosion of the (puppet) Government's position over these last 5 years." (Last December the Pathet Lao announced that they had downed more than 900 U.S. aircraft over Laos since 1964.)

To forestall total victory by the Pathet Lao, the U.S. has apparently decided to escalate the war and has launched an attempted counter-offensive. Puppet troops have landed on the strategic Plaine des Jarres for the first time in 5 years. The Times reported that U.S. "Military sources say that it is not militarily feasible for the Laotian forces to hold the Plaine des Jarres permanently." The implication is clear: the U.S. military feels that it cannot hold onto its puppet state with just so-called "Laotian forces." Will American GIs be sent to prop up another part of the collapsing U.S. empire in Southeast Asia?

Thailand:

Puppets 'Invite' Master to Stay

By ROBERT STEPHAN

The militarist Bangkok puppet government of Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn has agreed "by all means" to offer continued "hospitality" to nearly 50,000 U.S. troops now based in Thailand, in the words of foreign minister Thanat Khoman, reported in the New York Times this week. Behind-the-scenes negotiations are in full swing towards an updated version of the U.S.-Thai "contingency plan" first concluded in 1965 but only made public (after repeated denials) in July of this year.

This farce, in which the puppet "invites" the master to pull its strings, is standard operating procedure for Washington.

In June, Khoman assured the Times there was "no doubt" that U.S. forces would leave Thailand immediately following an end to the Vietnam war, but in July Thai spokesmen refused to say whether U.S.-SEATO forces in Thailand were slated for "counter-insurgency" use against the growing popular resistance movement there.

Meanwhile, U.S. Army engineers alone poured \$122 million into construction in Thailand from 1968 to 1969; specific projects included a \$35

million port facility, a \$30 million highway system and a \$20 million depot complex. Billed at home as necessary parts of the effort to "contain aggression" in Vietnam, these projects constitute vital links in the imperialist infrastructure of Yankee-dominated Southeast Asia.

Highway systems in particular are aimed as daggers of war at the frontiers of Laos and Cambodia, against which the Thai marshals still press ancient claims! These roads are aimed even more at the guerrilla forces of the Patriotic Front of Thailand which has waged armed struggles against the imperialist puppet regime dating from August 1967.

To date, armed struggle in Thailand has spread across 130 key districts in 33 of 71 provinces, with more than 2,000 separate clashes between imperialist and popular forces and nearly 4,500 casualties among police and troops of the governing clique, according to the Thai Patriots Bulletin, August 23, 1969. The same massive U.S. build-up, the same flood of "victorious" propaganda and the same hopeless "encirclement and suppression" tactics which preceded the current imperialist debacle in Vietnam

are now aimed at the burgeoning revolutionary movement of Southeast Asia's oldest "independent" state now ruled in its dependency by lackeys of the West -- and with no greater effect than before.

Thailand's millionaire-militarist rulers (Premier Thanom's predecessor left an estate of \$140 million) have been only too willing to offer "hospitality" to their Wall Street paymasters, to turn their countryside into a military base for the invasion of all Asia, their Army into a band of mercenaries and their cities into brothels for imperialist troops "vacationing" from the cares of Vietnam. But the Thai people have begun in deadly earnest to prepare and serve up a new and different kind of "hospitality" for local and imported exploiters alike.

While thousands of Thai government officials are "trained" in Western ways by U.S. agencies both in Bangkok and in this country, ten thousand Thai troops have been dispatched to rally 'round imperialism's banner in Vietnam, and the ruling Thai clique ap-

pointed the commander of its "Communist Suppression Co-operation Command" to make preparations for "welcoming" President Nixon on his recent world tour, according to a recent issue of Thai Patriots Bulletin, organ of the Patriotic Front of Thailand.

The answer of the Thai people to these continued maneuvers was made crystal-clear in broadcasts over the "Voice of the Thai People" as reported in the August 23 issue of the Bulletin, which said in part: "Today, the people's armed struggle with the Thai People's Liberation Army as the main force has been unfolded in the vast areas in all regions of the country and the awakening people are increasingly and widely taking part in and supporting it.... The Thanom-Praphas clique is in a vain attempt to rely on the U.S. imperialist aid to maintain its tottering rule and is struggling desperately. All these will only accelerate the collapse of the fascist dictatorial and traitorous rule of the Thanom-Praphas clique. Both the master and lackey are bound to be buried together."

By NAOMI GOLDSTEIN

When Richard Nixon delivered his acceptance speech at the Miami Republican Convention last year he immediately issued this warning to the Afro-American nation and to the rebellious, anti-war youth movement:

"If we are to restore order and respect for law in this country, there's one place we're going to begin. We're going to have a new Attorney General of the United States."

The black people, and anyone else with thoughts of rebellion and liberation, were put on notice that there was going to be a new "Chief of Police," a new administrator and overseer of the repressive capitalist state apparatus.

For this job of crushing the rebellion in the very heartland of U.S. imperialism, Nixon chose someone who was close to the inner circles of U.S. imperialism. John Mitchell, said the bourgeois press at the time of his appointment as Attorney General, had no previous experience in partisan politics. But he didn't need any. Mitchell went straight from Wall Street to Washington.

He went to the seat of the capitalist government with enormous connections as a Wall Street lawyer with both politicians and high financial circles alike. This man, previously unknown to the mass of the American people, carried with him a mandate from the ruling class—a demand for "law and order."

Mitchell's Infamous Record

The story now goes that Mitchell is the strong man in the Nixon Cabinet, that the President consults him on a wide range of national and international subjects (Mitchell works with the National Security Council and is briefed by the CIA daily) and regards his opinions as very valuable. But it is not simply that Mitchell has Nixon's ear. Wall Street owns both of them and dictates the policies they jointly follow.

It is true, however, that as chief hangman for the capitalist class in the Justice Department, Mitchell plays a key role in the primary task of repression on the home front. The list of his

infamous deeds is already long:

Mitchell was the architect of the fascist preventive detention bill for the District of Columbia; his department drew up a reactionary voting rights bill which would hinder black voting in the South; under his direction the Nixon Administration gave racist school districts a reprieve on desegregation; he is responsible for an expansion of wiretaps on domestic groups labeled "subversive" and is planning a beefing up of the secret police—the FBI.

It was Mitchell who approved the prosecution of the Chicago 8 after the demonstration against the National Democratic Convention; he had advocated extremely repressive measures against student and anti-war activists; and to top off the campaign of terror, Mitchell personally ordered the FBI to keep a close "surveillance" over the Black Panther Party. This order in fact was the initiation of a murderous attack on the black organization, the frame-up of almost the entire leadership and the continued harassment of Panther members.

To add to these nefarious deeds, Mitchell is also said to be responsible for the selection of Spiro Agnew as Nixon's Vice President and for the carrying out of the so-called "Southern strategy"—the campaign tactic used by Nixon to win the rabid racist and reactionary vote from Wallace. When confronted by the accusation that he devised the Southern strategy, Mitchell cynically replied (in the words of Barry Goldwater) that all the Nixon forces did was to "go hunting where the ducks are."

From Wall Street Lawyer to Bosses' Hangman

John Mitchell's law career began in the 1930's when he went to work for the Wall Street law firm of Caldwell & Raymond. He became an expert at municipal bonding which put him in contact with politicians and all the major figures in bonding, financial underwriting and investment banking in the country. He traveled widely as the intermediary between states that wanted to float bonds and the bankers

Mitchell: Portrait of A Racist Hangman



Atty. John Mitchell

rights Mitchell and his circle of bigots have, it was undoubtedly taught them by the black people of Watts, Detroit, Newark and Chicago when they rose up in rebellion against the oppressive system which Mitchell now personifies.

Another sterling example of the "law enforcers" around Mitchell is Richard Kleindienst, now Deputy Attorney General and former staunch supporter of Barry Goldwater. Kleindienst caused a stir when he candidly told an Atlantic Monthly reporter last spring that "if people demonstrated in a manner to interfere with others, they should be rounded up and put in a detention camp."

Will Wilson, a Texan appointed to the post of Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division is another fascist-minded tool of the bosses. It was he who signed a memorandum circulated by the Justice Department which urged federal prosecutors to challenge the Supreme Court's Miranda decision forbidding the use of confessions obtained illegally. The new policy, in effect, gives a free hand to cops and DAs to beat confessions out of defendants and produce them as "voluntary" evidence.

Wilson's approach to criminal law is summed up in the statement, "I think if you could get all of them (student protesters) in the penitentiary, you'd stop it."

Ruling Class Relies on Court Terror

The most dramatic evidence of the ruling class right turn has been in the appointments to the Supreme Court—long adored and sanctified by liberals and bourgeois radicals alike as a bastion of progressive thinking. With the appointment of Warren Burger as Chief Justice, the court is once more the arch reactionary center it has historically been—the place where the ruling class carries out its aims through judicial decree. Mitchell urged Burger's appointment, knowing full well that the man was opposed to almost every basic tenet of U.S. constitutional law—the presumption of innocence, trial by jury, the advocate system and rights guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment.

The latest move in the steady march toward open police state tactics is, of course, the appointment of a hard-core segregationist from South Carolina to the Supreme Court. Clement F. Haynesworth, the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in Richmond was nominated by Nixon after consultation with Mitchell. Haynesworth's record of anti-black and anti-labor decisions qualify him, as far as the administration is concerned, for the post in the coming period of reliance on court repression.

It is clear from the prominent position of Mitchell & Co. in governmental strategy that the ruling class hopes to rely heavily on the police and courts to solve their growing problems. As Mitchell put it, the Justice Department "is an institution for law enforcement, not social improvement." But no police terror ever solved the problems of racism, war and poverty in capitalist society, and no court flunkies ever stopped a revolution!

who would put up the money.

This experience put Mitchell in contact with the inner circles of the ruling class and their governmental servants. So it was not really surprising that Nixon chose him to organize the election campaign. Mitchell was the supreme capitalist politician (though the press touted him as an inexperienced layman). He knew just who to talk to and how to bribe the right people. In this way he organized over a dozen states for Nixon and was instrumental in getting the nomination.

(Nixon had met Mitchell around 1966 through their law practices. The two law firms merged on January 1, 1967 into Nixon, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander and Mitchell.)

A joke is circulating in the bourgeois press (emanating undoubtedly from the imperialist liberals who are smarting under Mitchell's rule) that the unsmiling Attorney General will lower the temperature of any room he walks into. But, as Mitchell himself points out, "I don't much care what the press or anyone else says about me." After all, he is not responsible to anyone but the capitalist bosses who put him forward to represent them. And the job of restoring "law and order" in the crumbling imperialist monster is dead serious.

Civil Rights Head a Racist

To aid in the sharp rightward turn Mitchell has surrounded himself with a group of equally dangerous hangmen whose outstanding qualities are extreme racism and reactionary politics. Here's what Jerris Leonard, the man who is supposed to be the head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights division, sounds like:

"Both John Mitchell and I are pragmatic, 1969 conservatives. We face up to the facts of life as they are. We know civil rights are something the times require." (New York Times Magazine, August 10, 1969) He sounds like a slavemaster conceding defeat after the Civil War. (Under pressure, Leonard regrettably resigned from the all-white Milwaukee Eagles Club after his appointment to the Civil Rights Division.)

The Times article cited above goes on to say that "if John Mitchell still uses the word 'colored' in his conversation, he nonetheless recognized the need to press desegregation suits in the courts."

Mitchell's zeal for desegregation is highly questionable after the administration announced in July an easing of the enforcement of school integration. But whatever "pragmatism" about civil



Arrest of Curtis Powell, one of New York Panther 21, is part of Mitchell's plot to destroy the Black Panther Party all over the U.S.

By ELLEN PIERCE

Within one week, the puny opposition of Senate liberals to three new military superweapons has been crushed by the war-driven militarists—and the liberals “fought” back like a pack of lambs. The most recent, and perhaps most ignominious defeat of the “doves,” looked like a farce as the routed liberals actually voted against their own doomed proposal under the whiplash of the right wing.

The supposed Pentagon foes want only to make the military more efficient and rational and less costly—a former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. To this end, Fulbright, Mondale, and Co. have pleaded for studies of the cost and usefulness of the weapons demanded by the insatiable war machine. That is the extent of the Senatorial opposition to the ABM, the MBT-70 (Main) supertank, the C5-A transport plane and nuclear aircraft carriers.

On September 9, the Senate Armed Services Committee voted unanimously to keep in the military authorization bill \$55.4 million for research, development and production of the MBT-70 supertank.

The purpose of this tank, says its backers, is to counter Soviet armored strength in Europe. Advertised as the deadliest armored vehicle ever invented, the MBT-70 can fire artillery shells and missiles. It is being developed jointly by the U.S. and West Germany.

Packard and C-5A Transport

The restoration of funds for the MBT-70 followed a month's delay during which the government's General Accounting Office studied the weapon and its production. When the MBT-70 got the go-ahead from the G.A.O., Senators Eagleton and Hatfield, who had requested the study, said they “had been assured that the project would now be pursued on ‘an austere basis’ and reviewed in its entirety in December by Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard.” That kind of “assurance” could only be accepted by someone who has given up even verbal opposition.

On the same day, \$533 million was voted for purchasing a second shipment

‘Doves’ Vote Against Own Bill

of C-5A transport planes from Lockheed. The C-5A is a gigantic aircraft designed to carry tanks, bridge launchers, personnel carriers and helicopters. It can transport 350 soldiers and will be valuable to the military as a fort that can be moved across oceans and continents. The military has praised the C-5A as enabling the U.S. “to meet challenges around the world by airlift,” thus enabling the armed forces to reduce their manpower overseas. (No bill or resolution to bring troops home from hundreds of bases on foreign shores accompanied the vote to increase the fleet of C-5A's from 58 to 81.)

The C-5A had been opposed by the liberals on the basis of cost and on the scandal-tinged relationship between the military and Lockheed, but the “doves”

said nothing about the imperialist and counterrevolutionary uses to which the planes would be put.

Lockheed originally estimated it could build 120 of the mammoth planes for \$2.9 billion. Present estimates show these planes will cost \$5.2 billion—and the final cost will certainly be still higher.

Liberals Capitulate

Although Air Force officials knew as early as February 1966 that the planes' price would go way over the original \$2.9 billion, they tried to hide this information for fear of hurting Lockheed on the stock market. (It would be hurting themselves too, since if Lockheed stock went down it might jeopardize the Brass' opportunity to retire to high-paying jobs for the aircraft corporation.)

The military also juggled its figures to conceal the huge profit it gave Lockheed on the second shipment of C-5A's to help the company cover the extra millions cost in building the first transports.

In preparing the \$20 billion military authorization bill, on September 12 the Senate voted unanimously for a study of the need for aircraft carriers. The study is to be prepared by the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, both run by die-hard militarists and racists, Mendel Rivers of South Carolina and John Stennis of Mississippi. Their study will undoubtedly back the Pentagon's request for two more nuclear aircraft carriers, needed, claim backers of the amendment to “maintain U.S. presence in the Middle East.” In other words, to bar the exploited Arab people from taking over the oil and other resources of their own lands.

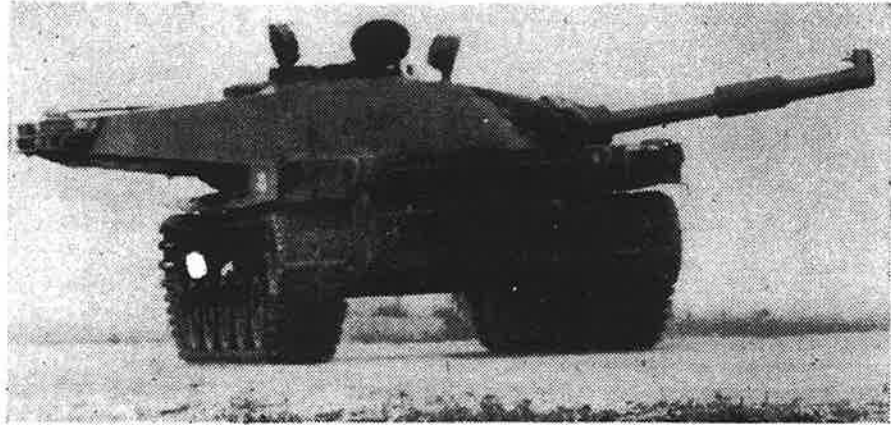
The capitulation of liberal Senators Mondale and Case looked like a circus



Gen. Maxwell with one model of the supersonic transport plane.

as they first attempted to substitute the proposal they had made to cut off all funds for a nuclear carrier with another for a study of the carriers, and then attempted to table their original proposal when Senator Stennis refused to allow the substitution. When the motion to table their own amendment was ruled out of order, these two alleged “foes of the military” announced they would vote against their proposal to cut out the carrier funding! And they did.

The result of all this is that while the Armed Services Committees make their study, \$377 million will be apportioned to construction of a third nuclear aircraft carrier.



The MBT-70 “supertank” equipped to fire artillery shells and missiles.

Childbirth, Pain and Profits

By ELIZABETH ROSS

When ten years ago an American woman, Marjorie Karmel, wrote a book which she called “Thank You, Dr. Lamaze,” she couldn't find a New York doctor who had even heard of the “Lamaze method.” And even now only a handful of American obstetricians know and recommend this scientific technique for reducing the pain of childbirth without drugs and cutting the hours of labor in half.

The women of the Soviet Union and China, however, have known and used this method with the French-sounding name for at least three decades, except that they know it as the “Pavlov method,” which is understandable since it originated in the land of Pavlov's birth.

“The Pavlov method is a technique of natural childbirth based on the conditioned-reflex theories of the famous Russian physiologist. Developed in Russian hospitals, it has become the preferred and nearly universal method of childbirth practiced in the Soviet Union and China. It was introduced to France in 1951 by Dr. Fernand Lamaze and immediately became a source of heated controversy for reasons having more to do with its country of origin than with its medical merits or demerits,” Mrs. Karmel writes in her first chapter.

Dr. Lamaze himself explains that the Pavlov method is not “natural childbirth” but based on carefully developed observation and years of experimentation. “Natural childbirth,” he says, attempts to eliminate tensions caused by fear and then lets nature take its course. The Pavlov method, while agreeing that fear must be conquered, does not let nature take its course at all, but develops conscious mental and physical control of the birth process. Exercises and education create conditioned reflexes which stand up under

the stress of labor.

The relatively few American women who have learned and used this method are enthusiastic—sometimes ecstatic—in its praise.

What surprises so many of these women is why they haven't heard of it sooner; why the American medical profession has been so slow to accept such an obvious boon to American womanhood. And most of them conclude that its “made in Russia” label is the cause of their long deprivation.

While this is undoubtedly true, in part, and explains why the Pavlov method bears the name of a French doctor in this country, it doesn't wholly explain the decades of indifference to its introduction here and the scant advertising it has received.

But there is a very good reason for the silence and the delay. Nobody makes any profit out of the “Lamaze method.”

No high-priced pills or wonder drugs or sophisticated apparatus are needed. The drug manufacturers aren't in on the act. Neither are the hospital supply manufacturers. Surgeons aren't needed, and a doctor doesn't play the star role—the mother does.

But doctors in the socialist countries don't at any time play a star role. They are skilled workers and are treated and paid as such. Few doctors make higher wages than good cooks or construction workers (in China many make less, and are proud of it). All medical treatment in the socialist world is free—nobody makes money out of pills or drugs.

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September 8, 1969

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A people's warrant was issued on September 8th 1969 charging Copeland et. al. with violation of THEIR OWN 7 rules on disruptions.

Article One

"Intentional obstruction or forcible prevention of others from exercising their rights."

The administration is guilty of systematically obstructing the Black and Puerto Rican people of their right to a free and relevant education. Since the founding of the university, the Black and Puerto Rican people have been prevented, both by the college and the system as a whole, from entrance to this said college. Their culture insulted and ignored pretended."

In the spirit of the Red Guards at Peking University, revolutionary wall newspapers have been going up at the City College of New York. Prepared by the CCNY chapter of Youth Against War & Fascism, the wall newspaper has the format of a Wanted Poster.

Article Three

"Unauthorized occupancy or obstruction of university facilities."

The administration is guilty, through the use of police during the spring term 1969, of unlawfully stationing armed guards in front of various buildings and refusing admittance of students there in. And furthermore, the college itself occupies a position as a white island within the community of Harlem without any authorization of the residents of said community.

Article Four

The YAWF Wall Newspaper exposes concretely the racist role of the present administration at City College, as well as giving a brief outline of the struggle waged against this racism by the Black and Puerto Rican students.

Article Six

"Theft or damage to university property or the property of any person on university premises."

The administration is guilty of inflicting damage by fire on the office of YAWF, SDS, and the Dubois Club, and all the material therein including the willful destruction of the CCNY Martin Sostre Afro-Asian Bookstore in Exile. This occurred while the building was occupied solely by the police who were under direct orders from the administration

Chicago**People's Park and Street Fair Arouse Rulers' Wrath**

By JIM COATSWORTH

CHICAGO—The Battle of Chicago did not begin with nor did it end with the close of the Democratic National Convention last August. In the black, brown and poor white neighborhoods of this city, a never-ending war has been going on between the people and the police. There have been many small skirmishes in the past year, but two of the most significant came just recently.

The first was over a proposed tennis court the city had wanted to build next to Waller High School on the corner of Halsted and Armitage. The people in the community felt that the unused area should be made into a low-income housing unit for the people. There had been a precedent to this struggle. That was a tennis court that the city had built over the objections and pushed down the throats of the people on Fullerton and Sheffield (which was in the same community, Lincoln Park, as the proposed tennis court). Similar measures that the city has undertaken made it clear that the issue was not just a mere tennis court, but rather the intention of the city to force the people out and make Lincoln Park an upper-income neighborhood.

A Chicago People's Park

The people, sensing the danger, followed the example of their brothers and sisters in Berkeley by proclaiming the lot a "People's Park." The climax in

the struggle came at a meeting of the Chicago Conservation Community Council (supposedly a community agency), July 28. Instead of a quiet, orderly meeting where they could conduct their dirty work in peace (i.e., voting to erect the tennis court), they found the wrath of an aroused people on them. Although at first they tried to ignore the people, the people refused to be ignored and finally, after several scuffles on the stage, the appearance of riot police, and a couple of phony attempts to allow the people to participate, the chairman adjourned the meeting.

After the incident (which got front-page coverage and editorial denunciation from all the bourgeois press, particularly the liberal wing), people came in increasing numbers to help out at the park. Last week, the city gave up its intentions, at least for the time being, to build the tennis courts. The future of the park is still uncertain but it is apparent to everyone (including the ruling class), that the people will not be moved.

The second incident occurred just down the street from the first controversy, at the Methodist church on the corner of Armitage and Dayton, on August 23. Some of the Puerto Rican community groups in the area, notably the Young Lords and Young Comancheros, called a street fair to celebrate and exhibit Puerto Rican culture. Although they had gone through "regular" channels

(including presenting a petition with almost two hundred signatures to 43rd Ward Alderman McCutcheon), they had not been given a permit for the street. This, along with the massive show of ruling class force, is a part of Mayor Daley's campaign to harass and intimidate groups which are identified as "gangs," but which are in reality serving the people.

Police Provocation Fails

The massive show of force (which included a police helicopter circling noisily and irritatingly overhead), was an open attempt to provoke an incident. The people remained cool, however, and as the day wore on, it seemed that nothing would happen. People were eating, drinking, talking, playing drums, dancing, and having as good a time as they could with the pigs watching over them. Small incidents had occurred in which people had tried to dance or simply walk in their own street but the cops had always shoved them back.

Then, just around dusk, the pigs grabbed someone. No one knows why; perhaps it was for stepping into the street once too often, perhaps for some snide remark, or perhaps (as is often the case), for nothing at all. The people, who had been consciously trying to avoid an incident all afternoon, would take no more. A group who had gotten on the roof

of the church started heaving bottles and in the melee that followed, seven pigs were injured and five people in the street were arrested.

Reinforcements were sent in and cops with riot helmets appeared. The people outside the church had dispersed and then, sensing the danger, had reassembled in front of the church to protect their brothers inside.

An uneasy stalemate existed as the cops waited across the street prepared to charge the people. One cop was seen pulling a shotgun from a squad car and taking aim at someone inside the church.

It became apparent after a few minutes that the people were not going to budge, that they were not going to allow the cops to slaughter their brothers inside. Reluctantly, the order was given to release those arrested and to not press charges against those who had participated in the bottle-throwing. The determination of the people had succeeded; a victory had been won. The street fair then continued for the rest of the evening with the roasting and eating of several pigs.

An account of the attempt to restore capitalism under cover of "liberal reform."

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