

# workers world

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

In East Boston, progressive parents and residents denounce new racist violence at schools after George Wallace's campaign visit. In Detroit, desegregated schools open without incident. Page 5.

Feb. 6, 1976

Vol. 18, No. 6

25 cents

In another 'reorganization' to insure profits—

## Congress hands over \$6.1 billion to railroads

—page 4

### National Hard Times conference draws 2,000 in Chicago

By KENNY PETERSON

CHICAGO, Feb. 1—The National Hard Times Conference ended here today on a note of militant struggle against U.S. imperialism and solidarity with the world's working class and the oppressed. Drawing about 2,000 participants, the conference had opened on January 30 with a People's Tribunal in which various "testifiers" condemned U.S. imperialism for its crimes.

Later, in a vote that was nearly unanimous, the conference endorsed a proposal put forth by Tom Soto of Youth Against War & Fascism calling for support of demonstrations on Feb. 7 in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago to support the People's Republic of Angola and the struggle led by the MPLA (the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) against the U.S., South Africa, and the neocolonial forces of the FNLA and UNITA. Before the vote was taken, several "friendly amendments" calling for similar demonstrations in other cities, including San Francisco, were added to the proposal.

#### TRIBUNAL INDICTS NATIONAL, CLASS OPPRESSION

The People's Tribunal, held the first evening of the weekend conference, set the tone for the following two days of plenary meetings and workshops. The nearly 20 "testifiers" presented a broad indictment of the crimes of U.S. imperialism and described the struggles against it.

There were, for example, Yvonne Golden of the San



People's Tribunal at Hard Times conference presents indictment of crimes of U.S. imperialism.

WW photo: Paddy

Francisco Black Teachers' Caucus, Mafundi of the Atmore-Holman Brothers and the Inmates for Action, Kathi Dorsey, a Black telephone worker from New York and former leader of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), Vu Ngoc Kon of the Union of Vietnamese in the U.S., and Ted Dostal, a retired steel worker and union leader, and a fighter for the rights of the elderly. Dostal, who received four standing ovations, provided the Tribunal with one of its high-points of the evening.

Some of the other leading speakers at the Tribunal were Tapson Maweri, the representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in the U.S., Rudolfo Lasano from CASA, the General Brotherhood of

(Mexican) Workers, and Pedro Grant, president of the Boiler Makers' Union of Puerto Rico, AFL-CIO, director of Movimiento Obrero Unido (MOU), and a member of the central committee of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) in Puerto Rico.

#### WORKSHOPS MEET

A plenary session was held the following morning. Jennifer Dohrn of the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee, the group that initiated the call for the conference, explained the goals of the conference at the morning session. Pedro Grant, Pete Kelley (of the United National Caucus within the United Auto Workers Union), and Kathi Dorsey then spoke to the entire conference. Ms. Dorsey's militant talk, from the view of a Black woman and

a worker, on the nature of U.S. imperialism and the fight against it, was enthusiastically received and was the highlight of the morning plenary.

The conference then divided into smaller discussion groups or workshops. There were about 20, including such topics

(continued on page 3)

### Co-op City rally Sat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—On Saturday, Feb. 7, tenants from around the city will rally in support of a bitter 8-month-long rent strike being waged at Co-op City, the largest living complex in the U.S.

Organized by the Citywide Tenants United, a coalition of 14 groups, the rally will begin at 2 p.m. at the Truman High School auditorium, located on the cooperative's 300-acre grounds.

The rent withholding action began last June when Co-op City management suddenly announced a jump in carrying charges by 25 percent retroactive to April.

Since then, despite massive cuts in services, injunctions, mounting fines, and threats of foreclosure, over 85 percent of Co-op City's 60,000 tenants have consistently supported the strike.



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## Workers World

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## THE STRUGGLE IN BRIEF



Protesters are masked to protect themselves and their families from reprisals by Shah's police. WW photo: Joanne

## Shah torture protested in Texas

By JOANNE GAVIN  
HOUSTON, Jan. 27—The Confederation of Iranian Students today led about 75 persons in a picket of the Iranian Consulate here. The demonstration and subsequent march through town were to express outrage at the Shah of Iran's continuing practice of executing and torturing prisoners of war, particularly the nine Iranian patriots recently executed by the fascist regime in Iran. A tenth freedom fighter was sentenced to life imprisonment in the barbaric prisons of the CIA-puppet Shah.

The march was without incident, except that the Houston Chronicle

ordered march spokespersons to leave the newspaper's office and threatened to use its security guards to clear demonstrators from the sidewalk in front of its building. After the march broke up at City Hall park, several demonstrators were followed and harassed by unidentified undercover agents and uniformed police. There were, however, no arrests.

U.S. control of Iranian oil is important here in this oil-capital city, and that is why Iranian students and their supporters will continue to demand, "U.S. get out of Iran!"

## 'Pay war reparations to Vietnam!'

By LESLIE FEINBERG  
"Our mountains will always be, our rivers will always be, our people will always be; the American invader defeated, we will rebuild our land ten times more beautiful."

Last Testament of  
Ho Chi Minh—May 10, 1970

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Twenty-five people today picketed in the rain outside the Veteran's Administration building in midtown Manhattan. The demonstration was called by the New York Friendship Committee, a coalition of various progressive groups.

The demonstration marked the third anniversary of the Paris Peace Accords. In Article 21 of the Accords, the U.S. promised to pay war reparations to heal the war wounds inflicted on the Vietnamese by U.S. imperialism. To date, the U.S. government has reneged on its debt.

Demonstrators pointed out that while there is plenty of money to provide jobs for veterans and the unemployed, and to pay war reparations, the government continues to spend it instead on war machinery and more foreign adventures like the war in Angola. They also called for amnesty for all war resisters, of whom there are over 100,000 still in exile.

Protesters talked with veterans and passersby, most of whom were sympathetic to the demonstration.

Later that night, a cultural event was held at the Washington Square Church. About 75 people attended to hear a member of the Union of Vietnamese speak about the significance of January 27th. The date has a special meaning this year, when all articles of the accords, including sovereignty and independence for Vietnam, have been implemented by the military victory of the Vietnamese. All articles except one, that is—the U.S. promise of reparation.

## Wisconsin poor win heat shutoff ban

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13—Today, in a tremendous victory for working people in Wisconsin, the state Public Service Commission issued an order prohibiting all heating shut-offs that "endangered the life or health of the inhabitants." Even though this order is only supposed to be in effect for 120 days, it nevertheless is a great relief for those thousands of families who had been facing a shut-off in severe winter weather.

The Public Service Commission (PSC) issued this order as a result of months of organizing against utility disconnections by many community organizations, especially the Milwaukee Tenants Union, Women United for Action (WUA), and the Center for United Labor Action (CULA).

Before this order went into effect, over 3,800 families in Milwaukee County and 6,000 in the whole state had had their gas or electricity service stopped. In Milwaukee County alone, another 20,000 families were threatened with disconnection. This last figure represents 1 out of 14 families in

the county! This situation became so volatile that Governor Lucey called for some sort of nationalization of the utilities.

The Milwaukee Tenants Union organized a demonstration in the offices of the gas and electric companies in Milwaukee. In addition, the tenants' union, along with Women United for Action, have filed many "dispute bills," a legal device used to stall shut-offs by demanding an investigation into possible overcharging.

The PSC order doesn't solve all the problems regarding the use of gas and electric services. As Sue Breitenbach, an activist in Women United for Action said, "This order by the Public Service Commission only begins to tackle the question of whether the utility companies have the right to play God, turning off services to families when they please. This order does not even mention what will be done for the thousands of families already shut off. We of Women United for Action will not cease our efforts, until we establish the right of every family to be warm in the winter."

## Rightist goons terrorize Pine Ridge

By JOHN IVERSON  
CHICAGO, Feb. 1—Last week Richard Wilson, the chief agent for Washington in the Pine Ridge Reservation, lost the election for tribal chairman. Immediately his goons, who have terrorized Wilson's opponents for years, began a new assault.

Two nights ago, Wilson's goon squad attacked Guy Dull Knife's house in Wanblee, SD, shooting up the traditional elder's home. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police then moved in and arrested all occupants.

Then last night, a large force of goons attacked the entire village of Wanblee, spraying every house and car with bullets. They killed Byron De Sersa, a well-known, long-time activist and legal worker for South Dakota Indian Legal Services and an American Indian Movement (AIM) member. De Sersa was recently considered as a candidate for tribal chairman by the progressive Oglalas.

His body was removed to Scottsbluff, NV, where the BIA performs autopsies on murdered heroic Indians and always returns with a cover-up of police or goon squad murders. This same white-wash autopsy procedure was performed on the body of Pedro Bissonette.

The son of U.S. Senator James Abourezk also had his Wanblee home shot up. Senator Abourezk is hated by Wilson for even his token

concern for the Oglalas.

In Oglala, SD, also on the evening of January 31, a molotov cocktail was thrown into AIM member Richard Little's trailer. Richard's younger brother June was shot just a week earlier, and will lose an eye and a hand as a result. The entire Little family are constantly attacked by Wilson because of their AIM support and activism.

These attacks came right after Richard Wilson lost the tribal chairman election to Al Trimble. Trimble is from Wanblee, which has consistently resisted Wilson's governmental terror. The town of Oglala also resists Wilson. Both Wanblee and Oglala are located on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Wilson, who was "elected" tribal chairman in 1974, is hated by the Oglalas and known as a puppet of the BIA and the U.S. government. He got elected by ballot stuffing, allowing 300 whites to vote, not allowing tribal members who live off the reservation to vote, and by harassing the people who voted for his opponent, AIM leader Russell Means.

He is especially hated because he used tribal funds not only to fire those who didn't support him and put his friends and relatives in office, but also to hire right-wing white ranchers to be on his goon squads to terrorize Indians. Wilson holds office until April, when Trimble becomes tribal chief.

## BETTER WORLD IN BIRTH

## POPULAR POWER CANNOT BE SUBVERTED

New York Times, Jan. 31:

"Luanda, Angola—The place is called Rangel, a sprawl of tin-roofed mud shacks without running water or electricity in which 40,000 people live. It is one of the 15 slums that ring the modern center of this city and that together house some 300,000 people.

"The dirt roads of Rangel are teeming with life while many of the balconied apartments overlooking the sea are shuttered, abandoned by their Portuguese owners. In Rangel yesterday morning

groups of men helped each other brick over the shacks, and children sang revolutionary songs in day-care centers.

"All of this activity has been spurred on by an unusual unit of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola called the Division for the Organization of the Masses (DOM).

"Tinito (an official of the movement) who spent seven years in a Portuguese prison camp for his activities, said that 700,000 people had so far been enrolled in the movement in the greater Luanda region...he said that together with the workers' councils the DOM councils represent 'people's power.'

"...it was apparent that a revolutionary

enthusiasm and neighborhood cohesion had taken hold. Women using brooms made of twigs swept common dirt alleyways. A man and three boys were patching a damaged wing of a house belonging to a crippled neighbor. At a day-care center established by the movement a 16-year-old volunteer teacher led 4-year-olds in a militant song. Slightly older children did elementary arithmetic at a blackboard.

"'We think that this kind of organization,' said the organizer, 'is our own revolutionary adaptation and comes from our special experience. It is an irony that if we were given independence in 1961 like other African countries we would not have had a chance to develop our consciousness and nationalism through struggle. We might have been a neocolonial country, but now we have achieved real unity...the momentum of popular power cannot be subverted.'"

## COLLECTIVE SPIRIT

New York Times, Feb. 2:

"It is from the sea and from the adversity of the Arctic that Murmansk draws a tough lustiness, which in the West would produce an ethic of rugged individualism. In Russia and under the Soviet system, it has enhanced the mores of collectivism.

"Civic leaders in Murmansk do not talk about personal achievement in the face of a hostile environment. They do not proclaim that virtue of private ambition or of individual escape from a conformist society. They do not hail the solitude attainable on the tundra and on the sea.

"They speak instead of the way in which the harsh climate brings people together, fosters comradeship, elevates the common good to a position well above the goal of personal satisfaction."



# —Hard Times

(continued from page 1)

as organizing in the unions, organizing the unorganized and the unemployed, solidarity with Puerto Rico, solidarity with the Native American people, solidarity with the struggle in Angola, the fight against inflation, anti-racist organizing, welfare, education, and the struggles of prisoners.

## SELF-DETERMINATION FOR BLACK PEOPLE

However, there were inadequacies in the positions and platforms put forth by conference organizers in regard to the struggle of Black people. Pointing this out, Black participants proposed that the conference add to its "People's Bill of Rights" the right of Black people to self-determination, a fundamental point that the conference organizers had thus far failed to mention.

In addition, women and gays at the conference, who at first had not been provided with separate workshops to discuss their specific oppression, met in a Women's Caucus and a Gay Caucus. They also presented to the conference resolutions that would correct the lack of proper emphasis for their needs in the Hard Times "Bill of Rights."

The conference organizers set aside their agenda on the final day to give the Black Caucus an opportunity to present its resolution before the entire conference. This resolution pointed out that the conference had failed "to demand the one thing for which we have been fighting for over 400 years: the right of self-determination for Black People, the right to constitute ourselves as a separate people, to control our own lives and destiny. Only when this right is won can there be developed a lasting unity of Black and white, and only upon the uncompromising recognition of this right can a present unity in struggle be constituted."

The resolution from the Black Caucus, as well as those from the Women's Caucus and the Gay Caucus, all received endorsement from the plenary session.

## PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

In addition to the proposal for demonstrations supporting Angola, there were several other "action proposals" approved by the conference. These included support for demonstrations to be held locally on April 15 demanding the government allocate tax money for community services instead of war, support for a national, anti-imperialist demonstration in Philadelphia on July 4, and support for a demonstration on November 1 demanding the release of the Puerto Rican nationalist prisoners and in support of Black Solidarity Day. A proposal endorsing a national demonstration called by the National Organization for Women (NOW) for April 20 in Springfield, Illinois, for the Equal Rights Amendment also was passed.

Most of the participants at the conference were young people, relatively new to the struggle and independent. The literature of Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF) and Workers World Party was received with great interest. For example, more than 250 copies were sold of a new pamphlet on The Gay Question, produced by the Gay Caucus of YAWF. Other literature also sold very well, in-

cluding Feminism and Marxism, Busing and Self-Determination, and What is Marxism All About. Workers World newspapers were distributed free to all conference participants.

## EXPERIENCE OF CONFERENCE

The right of oppressed nationalities to self-determination is of a fundamental character, and must not be overlooked by those who wish to pursue the class struggle. The national question and the class question are intertwined, as the resolution from the Black Caucus stated so well.

Also, recognition of the special oppression of women and gays cannot be divorced from the class struggle, as the experience of the Hard Times conference proves.

WWP and YAWF literature tables at conference attracted hundreds of people with pertinent revolutionary writings and striking banners supporting the People's Republic of Angola. WW photo: Paddy



## Declares aid from Cuba, USSR 'wholly progressive'

# 'Victory to MPLA' says Hard Times conference

CHICAGO, Jan. 31—Close to 100 people participated in the Angola workshop of the Hard Times conference.

The multi-national workshop was led by Prexy Nesbitt, a long-time activist in the Chicago-based Coalition for the Liberation of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau. Nesbitt spent several years teaching at the Frelimo secondary school based in Tanzania during the guerrilla struggle against the Portuguese.

Nick de Freitas, an organizer from Youth Against War & Fascism and contributor to Workers World newspaper, also chaired the meeting and contributed to the panel discussion on the history of Angola and the MPLA.

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED

At the conclusion of the workshop, the following resolution submitted by Fred Goldstein from Workers World Party was overwhelmingly adopted by the body. The resolution, and two friendly amendments also adopted, follow.

"Because the war in Angola is being waged by the U.S.-South African forces for the benefit of the giant multi-national banks and corporations such as Gulf Oil, Chase Manhattan, American Metal Climax, etc., whose sole objective is to rob the country of its resources and exploit the labor of its people for profit;

"And because the White House, the Pentagon, and the CIA have for years thrown millions of dollars away for planes, bombs, heavy and light arms, mercenaries, espionage, sabotage, etc., first to bolster the Portuguese colonialists and now in a direct effort to seize the country for Wall Street;

"And because the masses of Black, Latin, Asian, Native American, and poor white population desperately need jobs to combat the plague of massive unemployment and need medical care, decent food, housing, education, day care, old age benefits, and not imperialist war,

which benefits only the bosses, the exploiters;

"And because the People's Republic of Angola, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, is carrying out the armed struggle against U.S.-South African imperialist aggression and its captive organizations FNLA and UNITA;

"And because the MPLA represents the genuine national aspirations of the oppressed people of Angola, having armed them, taught them to organize to drive out first the Portuguese and now the U.S. and South Africa, and having brought revolutionary politics, medicine, education, agricultural techniques, etc., to the people;

"And because a victory for the People's Republic over imperialism and its puppets would constitute a great victory for the world's working class and oppressed people including here in the United States and would be an enormous step forward for African liberation and toward driving the fascist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa off the continent;

"And because the People's Republic, in order to deal the heavily armed forces of imperialism blow for blow and defeat them, requires the most up-to-date modern weapons necessary for large-scale conventional warfare and are receiving such aid from the socialist countries of the Soviet Union and Cuba, and because any limitation on the aid would limit the ability of the liberation forces to drive the oppressor from Angolan soil;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Hard Times Conference goes on record as giving its full and unconditional support to the People's Republic of Angola, led by the MPLA, for total victory in their struggle for national liberation against U.S.-South African imperialism and its puppets the FNLA and UNITA and that this conference declares that the aid being given the MPLA by the USSR and Cuba is wholly progressive and

that the conference adopt the slogan 'Jobs at home, No war in Angola, U.S.-South Africa out of Angola, Total victory to the MPLA.'

## AMENDMENTS

Amendment offered by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and approved:

"The revolutionary government of Cuba has not only provided moral support but also it has gone beyond that. Cuban soldiers are fighting together with the MPLA against imperialism. There has not been any doubt in our minds of the Cuban people's solidarity with the

liberation movements throughout this planet. It was shown in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, it is being shown in Angola, and it will be shown in Puerto Rico."

Amendment offered by Prexie Nesbitt and approved:

"We condemn in the strongest terms the recruitment of Americans, be they Black, white, Latin, or Vietnamese, to work as mercenaries or hired killers in Angola. We call on this conference here and its participants in their local areas and daily work to expose, oppose, and confront this insidious recruitment of paid killers."

## Nationwide demonstrations to support People's Angola

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Nationwide demonstrations will be held this weekend against U.S.-South African intervention in Angola. The demonstrations will also mark the 15th anniversary of the first attack by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) on Portugal's colonial military forces.

On Feb. 4, 1961, MPLA militants assaulted the central Luanda prison, initiating the long armed struggle against Portuguese imperialism. The MPLA, formed in 1956, waged 19 years of liberation war before proclaiming the People's Republic of Angola on November 11, 1975. Today the MPLA is struggling against the neocolonialist puppet forces of the UNITA and FNLA, both backed by the U.S.-South Africa-Zaire axis.

Here in New York City, a Solidarity Night with the MPLA will be held February 6 at 8 p.m. in the Columbia University Law School at 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue in Manhattan. Speakers, songs, poetry, dances, and music will be featured.

On February 7, a demonstration and march will also be held in Manhattan starting in Herald

Square on 34th Street and Avenue of the Americas at 1 p.m., under the slogan of "U.S., South Africa, Zaire, Out of Angola!" The demonstrators will then march on the offices of South African Airways and Gulf Oil and will conclude with a rally at Times Square.

Both activities have been called by the February 4 Coalition, which includes the MPLA Solidarity Committee, Deacons for Defense, Apoyo, Iranian Students Association, Liberation Support Movement, National Anti-Apartheid Movement, Organization of Arab Students, People's Democratic Association, Prairie Fire, Progressive Greek Students, PSP, Venceremos Brigade, Youth Against War & Fascism, Eritreans for Liberation, and others. Additional endorsers of the activities are Friends of Indochina, LNS, NACLA, Palestine Information Committee, Southern Africa Committee, and the Union of Vietnamese in the U.S.

Demonstrations will also be held this weekend in support of the MPLA in the cities of Denver, San Francisco, Chicago, Buffalo, and Philadelphia.



## Report shows

# NYC rents outstrip wages

By G. SCHMIDT

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Real Estate Weekly of January 26, a news organ of the New York City realty and landlord organizations roundly denounced a New York Times report of January 19 which exposed the growing gap between apartment rents and tenants' wages in the city. Claiming biased reportage they said didn't fairly present the landlord's viewpoint, Real Estate Weekly then tried to show how the city's landlords deserve even higher rents than they're getting now to offset increased operating expenses and to insure their profits!

The New York Times report was excerpted from a recently released statistical analysis by the Federal Census Bureau showing that during the period from 1970 to 1975 New York City rents rose more than 3 times as fast as tenant wages for the 2 million apartment units in the study. In 1970, the median rent (half of all apartment rents are above this figure, half below) was \$109 per month. In 1975, the median rent was almost \$171 per month—an increase of 57 percent. During the same period, the rise in median tenant wages was only 17 percent (1970—\$7,165; 1975—\$8,435).

Many housing experts maintain that 25 percent of a family's income is the maximum amount that the great majority of "non-wealthy" families should pay for rent. The Census Bureau's analysis, however, shows that half of the city's rent-paying households (1 million) are already paying more than this 25 percent maximum for rent. This includes more than 400,000 households which are paying more than 35 percent of income for rent.

The statistics show that, beyond the fact that most of the city's tenants are already paying as much as they can afford for rent, national minority peoples and the elderly are hit even harder than the rest by recent rent increases. For instance, half of the city's Puerto Rican tenants are paying more than 30 percent of income for rent; half of elderly households headed by men are paying more than 30 percent; half of elderly households headed by women are

paying more than 40 percent.

In the light of the Times publication of these statistics, Real Estate Weekly interviewed several prominent real estate owners and quoted one of them as saying, "I don't give a good goddam what tenants make, as long as I can make a fair rate of return."

Ruben Klein, president of the New York Realty Owners Association, wrote in his "guest editorial," "The fact that many tenants must pay more than 25 percent of their incomes for rent should not cloud what the basic issue in housing really is." Implicit in this editorial was the threat to the city government that massive abandonment of rental properties would be the "inevitable result" of not being allowed to raise rents enough to "make a fair return." The Beame administration, already acting as the bankers' hatchetmen during the city's fiscal and credit squeeze, is meant to be intimidated into allowing further rent increases by the prospect of having large amounts of abandoned real estate removed from the tax rolls.

### THE "BASIC ISSUE"

For years, the city's landlords have squeezed outrageous rents for rat- and roach-infested apartments with faulty plumbing and wiring, sporadic or no heating, and unsafe or nonexistent fire exits. During those years, crying poverty all the while, these same landlords have bled these properties of every available dollar, making few maintenance investments beyond paying off the building and fire inspectors. In the meantime, they have taken advantage of every tax dodge, shelter, and depreciation.

"The basic issue in housing" the landlords have tried to cloud for years is that housing under capitalism is entirely in terms of profit and not of human need. In socialist Cuba, for example, rents are geared to a certain small percentage (about 6 percent) of the household income for newer housing units, while older units, having been paid for over and over again by tenants through the years before the Revolution, are now rent-free. Cuba now has no profit-seeking landlords.

# Canadian pulp strike now in seventh month

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The Canadian pulp paper industry strike is now in its seventh month, and the misery of many of the hungry workers and their families can be directly traced to the U.S. newspaper companies, which buy 65 percent of their newsprint from Canada. (The industry is nearly all U.S.-owned, of course, and partly by the newspapers themselves.)

The strike funds of the Canadian Paperworkers' Union are running out and most workers are now getting only about \$12 a week in benefits. Union members who manage to get other jobs are assessed one hour's wages a week for the strike fund.

In the little town of Smooth Rock Falls in Northern Ontario (pop. 2,500), about 95 percent of the workers are jobless.

The union has established a welfare committee to go far and wide in search of donations and food baskets. The few people who

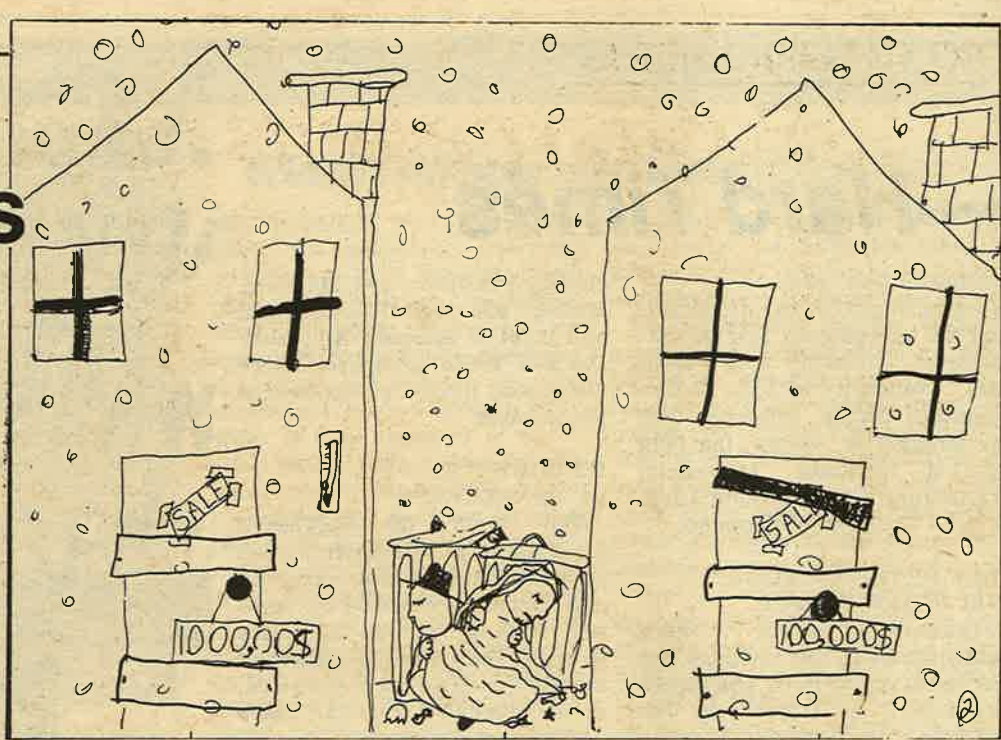
still have jobs or any money left often buy two cans of food instead of one, leaving the other can in a hamper for the union's welfare committee to pick up.

Some U.S. paper companies—such as Scott, IPC, and Weyerhaeuser—each own tracts of over a million wooded acres and in some cases, several million acres, in Canada.



"Evicted Tenants"

Drawing by 8-year-old Laurie Anderson after her family's eviction.



## Less trains, jacked up fares, more arrests

# MTA's 'solution' to transit crisis

By JOYCE BETRIES

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), which last year trimmed New York City subway service 10 percent while raising fares 43 percent, and just last week cut service once more, is studying even more severe cutbacks.

David Yunich, chairperson of the Authority, is looking into the feasibility of cutting out some late-night train service, cutting express trains at nonpeak hours, and maybe even shutting down the entire system on weekends! (Since Mr. Yunich makes \$80,000 a year, he neglected to mention the last time he had to take the subway anywhere.)

Mr. Yunich is even in trouble with other MTA board members because of his studies for further service cuts. Harold Fisher, a close ally of Governor Hugh Carey and a powerful member of the MTA board, said, "It's one thing to increase the waiting time between trains... but a shut-down of the system, or even to contemplate shutting down the system, is asinine." However, Mr. Fisher is not really speaking in the interests of the working people. He is really speaking for the owners of the big downtown stores who are afraid that their profits would slump if subway travel were shut down on weekends.

As far as cutting the waiting time between trains goes, any subway rider knows that it is not just the time waiting that is important. It's the fact that any further cuts in service mean unbearable overcrowding on trains that are already packed tighter than cattle cars.

In an attempt to save the MTA image, Yunich held a press conference on January 26 to call attention to the problem of a little stream of water that has been flowing through the IRT Newkirk Ave. subway station in Brooklyn for 30 years. The MTA plans to spend \$1.8 million over the next two years to pump the station completely dry, and to reinforce its tunnel floor.

Several passengers on the platform complained less about the stream of water than the long waits between trains which they have experienced recently. The officials further delayed the trains yesterday, they charged, by holding their press conference in the middle of the tracks.

An MTA spokesperson held that no trains were delayed or held back by the press conference.

However, a radio reporter who tried to make his way to the affair by subway said he was late because his train was halted for 15 minutes. He was advised by the MTA police to get off the train and take a bus, he said.

When Yunich was asked why he is pouring \$2 million into one subway stop while simultaneously severely cutting back service, his only response was, "It's high time we started making repairs in this station, and I'm delighted that we found the wherewithal to do it." (The "wherewithal" was found because of some politicking by the borough president.)

Transit Authority Police Chief Sanford Garelik has a solution. He says safety on the trains would

improve if the authority allowed off-duty New York Cops in plainclothes to ride free. "I personally would like to have any situation where we have more officers riding the subways," he said.

Since last May cops have arrested 17,000 people in the subways just because they couldn't afford the 50-cent fare. So the answer of this rich city's super-rich rulers is: less subways, higher fares, more arrests.

The answer of militant groups which have organized actions opposing the fare increases is just the opposite: Make the subways free! Let the banks, which have milked the subway system of hundreds of millions of dollars over the years, pay to keep them going!

# Railroad 'reorganization': \$6.1 billion ripoff

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Both houses of Congress last week passed a bill "reorganizing" seven bankrupt railroad lines in the Northeast that is going to cost at least \$6.1 billion. ConRail, the name for the new corporation that the government is setting up, will take one-third of the money, while grants and loans to existing lines will account for the rest.

What's behind this massive expenditure at a time when all necessary services in other areas are being cut to the bone?

The truth is that the banks and huge corporations have been milking the railroads for profits for years. In the congressional discussion preceding the vote, very brief mention of this was made by Reps. Skubitz of Kansas, who spoke of stopping "another Penn Central fiasco so that holding companies cannot drain profits for other enterprises at the expense of railroads and their maintenances," and Mivka of Illinois, who said that the books of the bankrupt railroads reveal "an astounding record of deferred maintenance."

The bill was passed overwhelmingly, however, because all these capitalist politicians saw it as the only way to avoid nationalization, the scare word in Washington.

Many approvingly referred to it as an "income-based reorganization," meaning that this huge infusion of public money will allow the railroads to go on paying divi-

dends to their stockholders and creditors—especially the big banks which own the bankrupt roads anyway.

The architects of this bill admit that in two or three years there may be a demand for additional moneys. Senator Weicker of Connecticut even referred to the \$100 billion spent over the last 20 years on the highway system as "a good idea of what needs to be done...."

And all this in order to keep "free enterprise" in the rail industry alive! In other words, the U.S. capitalist government intends to subsidize the rails to the hilt in order to keep them profit-making, while the rail system as a whole has become archaic and shabby precisely because it has been bled for profits over the years.

There is probably no other industry in the U.S.—except for armaments—which has stolen more from the people than the railroads. They started their fortunes on giveaways of public land, so that at one time the Pennsylvania Railroad was the biggest landlord in the U.S. A combined area of public land equal to all of England was given away free to the railroads.

Now, with the capitalist economy in shambles, the politicians in Washington have shown their loyalty to big business once again by pouring billions more into the bottomless pit of welfare to the railroads, which have already gone through half a dozen fruitless "reorganizations" in the last decade.



## ROAR behind attacks

# Boston parents respond to racist violence

By PAULA HOPKINS and  
DAVID OSBORNE

BOSTON, Jan. 28—After several weeks of renewed violence instigated by racist forces in the East Boston schools, a local group of parents and residents has issued a statement deploring the disruption and welcoming students to be bused to area magnet schools in the fall. Members of East Boston for Quality Education are also circulating the statement in their community and gathering supporting signatures.

Issued today, the statement of the East Boston group reads as follows: "As residents of East Boston, we deplore the disruption of education at East Boston High School and traffic in the Sumner Tunnel. We support the efforts of all people to get equal, quality education in Boston and feel that East Boston should share equally in sincere efforts to achieve this goal. We welcome all students to the new East Boston High School and Barnes magnet schools this fall."

The previous week, white students and adults had massed outside East Boston High School trying to get students to boycott classes. The demonstrators threw chunks of ice, overturned four cars, and attempted to block traffic.

### ROAR LEADERS BEHIND RACIST CAMPAIGN

Many of the demonstrators were from Charlestown and South Boston, the scenes of the initial racist hysteria in 1974 and 1975. A leader of the extreme right-wing group ROAR, Pixie Palladino, was present and said that whites were "rightfully upset about losing their predominantly white high schools."

With the exception of two elementary schools, East Boston was excluded from Phase II desegregation last year when Judge Garrity bowed to threats by the ROAR organization to blow up tunnels that connect East Boston to the rest of the city.

Under Phase III, most East Boston schools will continue to be unaffected, but East Boston High School will become a citywide "magnet" school specializing in aeronautics. Only 25 percent of the students will come from East Boston.

At Hyde Park High School, white students held demonstrations inside and outside the school on January 20 and began fighting with Black students, accusing them of burning a flag in the auditorium the previous morning. Eleven complaints were brought against six Black students.

The next day, at a meeting held in school by the Black students, a delegation was sent to speak with the principal, who was told that Black students were being suspended where whites involved in the same incidents were not. The students also demanded assignment of aides reflecting the same racial percentages as the student body.

Meanwhile, white students demanded more police.

### RACIST COPS, COURTS

On January 23, 20 white students walked out of Charlestown High School and 350 left East Boston High School. Later, about 100 white Charlestown students sat down in a stairwell. A Black teacher trying to get them back to their room was attacked, forced to the ground, and

pushed down the stairs. Police were then called in and Kevin Russel, whose mother is a ROAR leader in Charlestown, was arrested. But the arresting officer failed to appear to sign the complaint and Russel was released.

On January 16, Emmanuel Williams, a Black student who testified before Judge Garrity that South Boston High School should be closed, was on trial in South Boston District Court. The day after South

Boston High was put into receivership, he had thrown a chair at a large mob of white students to stop them from attacking him. Despite testimony by a Black teacher that she caught the chair in mid-air and by an aide who witnessed it, the judge found that the chair had hit a police officer, and continued the case without finding until the end of the year. This means that if Emmanuel is involved in another incident, he

will be punished on these frame-up charges.

The day before this violence began, presidential candidate George Wallace concluded secret meetings in Boston with the ROAR leaders. ROAR leaders were later present at every action, both inside and outside the schools. Pixie Palladino was inside Hyde Park High School before and after the trouble started.

This well-coordinated assault on

Black and Third World people must be met with a counter-assault, such as the united defense of Black families in East Boston last summer, and the recent demonstration here against George Wallace organized by Youth Against War & Fascism. The right of all the oppressed to self-determination must and will be defended, as was shown in the historic March Against Racism held in Boston on Dec. 14, 1974.

## Black woman exposes sexual abuse by cops

By MARSHALL

BOSTON, Jan. 20—On January 15, using the excuse of searching for drugs, two Boston policemen carried out a sexual frisk on a 36-year-old Black woman in the Columbia Point Housing Project. Around 3:30 that afternoon, Betty Williams was assisting a Mr. Parker in his walk-in mobile variety store when the two cops entered and began searching the van. When asked what they were searching for or if they had a warrant, they said nothing.

At that point one of the officers started to frisk Ms. Williams, in what she terms was a "sexual police frisk." She said the officers proceeded to fondle her in the most humiliating and degrading ex-

perience she had ever encountered.

When the police entered the van, they had told two children helping out to get lost. Another resident of the project, who entered the van during the "frisk" was told, "Get lost if you know what's good for you." After their sexual frisk, the cops left, confident that their latest episode would go unreported.

After the incident Ms. Williams went to Station 11 and was told by the desk sergeant that he wasn't sure if the officers she mentioned were even stationed there. After hitting this dead end, she went to downtown police headquarters, where she told her story to a Lt. Henry Earl. He called Station 11 to find out why the desk sergeant

couldn't identify the two officers. He said there was no need for the whole thing to have gone any further than Station 11.

Deputy Police Superintendent John Barry, head of the Boston Police Internal Affairs Department, said a formal complaint had been filed by Ms. Williams against the patrolmen, whose identities he would not reveal pending an investigation.

When contacted on January 20, Ms. Williams told me that she knows her experience is one of many suffered daily by Black women, but hopefully her efforts will be a new beginning in terms of Black women not turning their backs on such ugly provocations.

She said, "It is time for brothers and sisters to make a stand and not accept any form of humiliation."

Directing a remark at Police Commissioner DiGrazia and his officers, she said, "If sexual frisking of Black women is included in your manual at the Police Academy, then it is time for some manual revision."

Ms. Williams is calling for immediate suspension of the officers. Her fight is part of the same fight as Joann Little, Dessie X Woods, and Cheryl Todd against racist, sexual assault. Other Third World women should do as this brave sister did and stand up against the police and say, "We will not stand idly by and allow you to humiliate and degrade us."

## Black-white welcoming committees greet children

# Detroit racists fail to spark anti-busing hysteria

By DEBBIE FIELD

DETROIT, Jan. 29—After four days, this city's court-ordered busing plan is proceeding peacefully and smoothly with the third day absenteeism rate nearly normal at all the schools.

Attempts by the all-white, racist group MAD (Mothers Alert Detroit) to organize a boycott seem to have gained little support in this city, where over 50 percent of the population is Black and Latin. In contrast to Pontiac, Boston, and Louisville, where racist violence was initiated by right-wing forces, here there were many Black-white welcoming committees for the children when they reached their new schools.

This reporter interviewed a number of parents and elementary students at their new schools and at bus stops, asking their opinions on busing and on their new schools.

At Higgins, a school formerly mostly white, a middle-aged white Ford worker and parent was asked his position on busing. "Everybody is entitled to their own opinion. I don't like it, and I don't blame them (points to anti-busing signs in

car driving by—D.F.), but there is nothing I can do about it. Busing isn't the best answer.

"What is really needed is an open housing policy . . . especially in this neighborhood. This neighborhood has been closed to Blacks . . . not legally, but quietly. When a Black friend of my family tried to move in, no one would rent to him. That's the real problem!"

At Bennet (formerly all white), we asked Jessie, a Black 6th grader getting off the bus, "What do you think of your new school?"

"It's OK. I was scared yesterday (first day of busing—D.F.), but it's nicer here than my school was."

At a bus stop, a young white mother said, "I won't ever let my son be bused. He doesn't want to go on a bus far away from home." But when we asked her 8-year-old son, "Why don't you want to be bused?" he replied, "I don't know."

A middle-aged white mother at the same bus stop whose child is being bused said, "I think it's great. My daughter used to have to walk almost a mile to school and I had to drive her on bad days. The bus wouldn't pick her up. Now she

gets picked up at the corner and is only a mile farther than her old school!"

At Jeffries, a formerly all-Black school, a young Black mother of two (one being bused, one not) was uncertain. "I don't really like it a lot, but they've already added a new class in the school here (Jeffries is in her neighborhood—D.F.) since they started to bus white kids in. Maybe it will improve the school. If it's gonna be

good for the kids, it's OK. The kids seem to be happy with it now and that's all I care about."

Despite the obvious reservations that many residents have on busing as a final solution to the problems of racism and segregation, Detroiters have set an example of Black-white unity which kept this city from the same kind of racist violence which was experienced in Pontiac, Boston, and Louisville.

## Pretrial motions underway in Boston 'Anti-racist 8' case

BOSTON, Jan. 27—Pretrial defense motions for eight East Boston anti-racists were continued today until February 17.

The eight people were arrested last August 26, just a few days before the opening of Boston schools under Phase II desegregation, while participating in a Black-white united defense of Black families in an East Boston housing project against 200 racist attackers.

The racists had broken the windows of at least six Black families and sent one woman to the hospital, but not a single one of them was arrested. Instead, the police broke into the home of a Black resident and arrested her and seven people who were with her for her protection and comfort.

Seven of the eight were charged with "loud and abusive language" and sentenced to six months in jail in a trial before a judge and no jury. The eighth, charged with a misdemeanor assault on the police, got a year.

These eight are now appealing, and under Boston law can now go before a jury. Supporters of their

appeal include Joann Little; State Senator Bill Owens; State Representatives Mel King, Doris Bunte, and Royal Bolling, Jr., of the Massachusetts Black Legislative Caucus; Ed Redd, Executive Director of the Boston NAACP; Ellen Jackson of Freedom House; Leo Fletcher of United Community Construction Workers; and many other progressive individuals and anti-racist community groups.

In the face of this concerted and growing support, the state's racist railroad is weakening. The defendants call on all progressive people to flood the office of District Attorney Garrett Byrne between now and February 17 with letters demanding that charges be dropped against the eight people arrested at Maverick and Sumner St. housing project on August 26. Address letters to District Attorney Garrett H. Byrne, New Court House Building, Room 612, Pemberton Square, Boston, MA.

Please send copies and/or contributions to East Boston Anti-Racist Defense Fund, P.O. Box 8875, Boston, MA 02114. Phone (617) 353-1400.



"The kids seem to be happy with it now and that's all I care about."



# Brazilian 'economic miracle' a nightmare for hungry workers

By P. MEISNER  
NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The Brazilian "economic miracle" has proved to be an economic hoax against the Brazilian people. The "miracle" was supposed to have converted Brazil from a state of economic backwardness and underdevelopment into a modern, prosperous industrial state.

But 12 years after the CIA-backed "gorilla" coup, the only ones who have prospered in Brazil are Brazilian businessmen and generals and the imperialist monopolies, especially those from the U.S. The "economic miracle" has turned out to be nothing more than a crude method for manufacturing products with cheaper labor than could be found elsewhere in South America. The manufactured products, rather than helping to lift the Brazilian people's standard of living, were designed for export to neighboring Latin American countries not equipped to produce them or to industrialized nations whose labor costs could not match rock-bottom wages being paid in Brazil.

## BIG DROP IN REAL WAGES

U.S., Japanese, and West German monopolies may have prospered in Brazil since 1964, but the real wages of the Brazilian

worker have actually dropped! According to Brazilian trade unions, which are under partial government control (radical union leaders were purged in 1964, strikes are illegal, and wages are dictated by government decree), real wages fell 30 percent between 1964 and 1974.

Even more telling for most poor workers in Brazil, it now takes 151 hours of labor for the average Brazilian worker to buy food necessities compared to 87 hours in 1965. Nearly half of the 19 million Brazilians in the labor force earn less than \$80 a month, not enough to feed and clothe a family of three at current prices in Brazil. Less than 5 percent of the Brazilian population earns more than one-third of the national income.

## "TURNOVER LAW" CUTS WAGES

One of the ways imperialist and Brazilian bosses keep wages so low in Brazil is through a deliberate, forced turnover rate. In an article in the January 25 edition of the New York Times entitled, "Brazil's Economic 'Miracle' Appears of Little Benefit to Workers," Brazil correspondent Jonathan Kandell reports:

"As a result of a change in labor legislation under the military government, a company can

dismiss a number of workers by declaring itself in economic difficulty and then hire new labor at lower wages.

"A worker who is dismissed under the turnover law finds it relatively easy to get another job, but often at a salary considerably lower than the one he had before. . .

"Virtually all unions reported that job dismissals were highest the month before salary increases went into effect as companies sought to hold down rising payrolls by hiring laborers at lower wages."

As a result of the worldwide capitalist depression, the Brazilian "boom" has virtually collapsed for the Brazilian capitalists and fascist generals. The imperialist powers have now forced a trade deficit on Brazil's economy; its growth rate is plummeting toward zero (although formerly at a 10 percent clip); and most of Brazil's export earnings are going to pay back huge foreign bank loans and credits.

And as the "liberal" imperialist New York Times so grudgingly admits, the Brazilian workers never benefited from the "economic miracle," but they are now being forced to suffer even greater hardship and dire poverty.



Brazil, where poverty is turned into profits for U.S. corporations. Above, Los Alagados in the Brazilian state of Salvador. Photo: Prensa Latina-LNS

## Despite claims in capitalist press

# Liberation struggle in Oman far from crushed

By JUDITH STOLL  
NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Despite reports in the Western press that the Sultan of Oman, backed by Iranian troops, U.S. weapons, and reactionary mercenaries, has completely defeated the liberation movement in that country, the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) reports that its army has launched numerous counter-attacks against the oppressor and that the liberation struggle there is far from crushed.

Following the December invasion of Oman by puppet Iranian troops, invited in by pro-imperialist Sultan Qaboos and backed by U.S. arms, the Washington Post of January 12 reported that the rebel army had "collapsed swiftly," surrendering to Qaboos' armed forces or fleeing into neighboring South Yemen.

Yet in the face of the Sultan's claim that the "threat" of

revolution had been eliminated from this Arabian Gulf country, the People's Liberation Army reports that it has successfully launched 32 military operations including attacks and artillery shelling against enemy positions, afflicting heavy casualties. It claims to have destroyed 113 defensive positions of the puppet and mercenary armies, as well as several helicopters, an ammunition depot, an artillery command post, heavy machine guns, and tanks.

The 10-year struggle of the PFLO to liberate Oman from foreign domination and the reactionary rule of the Sultan has been met with fierce repression from imperialist forces. Oman is strategically located at the mouth of the Arabian Gulf and its province of Dhofar has been found to have vast oil deposits. Fronting for U.S. imperialism, the reac-

tionary regime of Iran has sent troops into Oman and has established military bases on three islands off the Omani coast. Mercenary troops from Britain, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia have also been welcomed into the country by Sultan Qaboos.

## SHAH PROVIDES SHOCK TROOPS FOR IMPERIALISM

Though Oman is a small country, the struggle there is significant. Liberation fighters throughout the Arab world are aware of the Iranian Shah's willingness to provide shock troops for U.S. imperialism in the attempt to crush the Omani people. A successful Iranian invasion of Oman poses a threat to all progressive movements in the area, most particularly the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

On the other hand, the Shah of



San Francisco demonstration on A

## Financing fascists to 'save democracy'

# U.S. behind 1970 Ita

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—In 1970 Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger attempted to overthrow the government of Italy and replace it with a fascist police state.

The facts concerning this outrage first appeared last Thursday in the conservative Italian newspaper La Stampa, whose editors had obtained the information from "leaked" portions of the still secret 338-page report prepared by the House Select Committee on Intelligence on the global activities of the CIA.

The La Stampa article, which has caused a storm of controversy in Italy, revealed that in 1970 the U.S. ambassador to Rome, Graham A. Martin, paid out \$800,000 to General Vito Miceli, the commander of Italy's notorious Defense Intelligence Service. Given with "no strings attached," the money was used for the purpose of organizing a military seizure of the government.

Also deeply implicated in the coup attempt was Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, a former aide to Benito Mussolini. In 1945 Borghese had been sentenced to 10 years in prison for ordering the executions

of anti-Nazi partisans during World War II. His sentence was later reduced to one year, and upon release from jail he became and remained for the next 3 decades the undisputed Führer of Italy's extreme right elements. Also involved in the Nixon-Kissinger plot to make Italy another Chile was Pino Rauti, a parliamentary deputy of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI).

Rauti was arrested in 1972 for his role in a terrorist bombing, but escaped punishment and today is back in Parliament.

## KISSINGER FINANCED FASCISTS

According to CIA and State Department secret cables reprinted by La Stampa, General Miceli, Prince Borghese, and Rauti had used the money given to them by the U.S. ambassador (with the full approval of Kissinger's Committee of 40 and President Nixon) to organize a fascist group called Compass Rose, whose armed thugs were ordered to mass in the mountains near Rieti, about 50 miles from Rome. The plan called for this black-shirt army to swoop down upon the capital during the night hours of December 7, 1970.

General Miceli, Prince Borghese, and their henchmen had already drawn up a list of over 1,500 victims for the firing squad, including the heads of the country's three major trade unions.

"The important thing is to demonstrate to these people our solidarity about what they're doing," Ambassador Martin wrote in a secret cable to Kissinger. The "important thing" was to show U.S. "solidarity" for a monstrous scheme to crush Italy's 55 million people beneath the fascist boot, to reduce them to abject slaves of the country's rich auto barons, textile magnates, oil kings, and bankers.

Could there be any more blatant admission that the U.S. ruling class is the greatest purveyor of reaction and fascism in the world today?

Fortunately the plot was discovered, Prince Borghese fled the country (to Spain), and General Miceli was arrested. Released from prison by the conservative Christian Democratic government he attempted to oust, Miceli still faces trial on charges of subversion.

Kissinger, the mastermind of the coup attempt, has of course not





In Angola hangs Kissinger in effigy

## As MPLA victories continue

# U.S. threatens economic blockade

By SHARON SHELTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The Ford administration is arrogantly continuing its push for increased U.S. involvement in Angola, despite last week's overwhelming 323-99 vote in the House to limit covert aid to pro-imperialist FNLA and UNITA troops.

The House action defied last-minute appeals by President Ford, who expressed "grave concern over the international consequences of the situation in Angola" in a January 27 letter to Congress the morning of the vote. Last December, deep divisions over Ford's Angola policy among U.S. rulers became apparent when the Senate passed the same military appropriations rider, axing \$28 million for covert action against the MPLA-led People's Republic of Angola.

Now, the split has become even greater since sweeping MPLA victories in both the north and south of the country, despite regular airlifts of U.S. arms, mercenary reinforcements for FNLA and UNITA units, and millions of dollars in U.S. aid funneled through Zaire.

### RULERS FEAR U.S. MASSES

That the cutoff also reflects an awareness that the U.S. public is fed up with the possibility of a repetition of Vietnam in Africa can be seen in a remark by an unidentified senator to the New York Times that anyone who would vote for more aid "might as well start drawing retirement pay."

Ford and Kissinger have made no effort to hide their anger at the congressional cutoff. Last December, White House officials told the press that the aid would continue regardless of what Congress decided. Now Kissinger is charging that Congress has deprived Ford of "indispensable flexibility" in settling the score with the Angolan people and that the Ford administration may seek direct financial aid to the FNLA and UNITA.

The passage of the amendment does not end U.S. aid or aggression in Angola by any means, however. There are many dangerous loopholes left open. The amendment covers covert operations only and doesn't affect other funds already allotted for use against the new nation, but not yet spent.

### OTHER LOOPHOLES

In addition, the amendment doesn't challenge the White House's long established (though illegal) practice of funneling money for FNLA and UNITA through Zaire. This year, Ford is asking a record \$19 million in military sales for Zaire—in con-

trast to last year's allotment of only \$3.5 million. Obviously, much of this money will be used against People's Angola.

Already, the State Department, according to the January 29 issue of the Angola Weekly News Summary, published by the MPLA Solidarity Committee in New York, is now considering a \$10 million "emergency loan" to Zaire. Undoubtedly, much of this money will find its way into Angola.

Meanwhile, the U.S. has been continuing its offensive against the People's Republic through recruitment of mercenaries in Europe and the U.S., as well as through economic sabotage.

According to Africa News, recruiters for Angola mercenaries are openly soliciting on base at Fort Bragg, NC, with offers of \$20,000 a year for those with specialized skills. Time magazine has detailed the arrival in Zaire last week of about 1,000 mercenaries from the U.S., Britain, Portugal, and France. In addition, American "advisers" have been spotted in the area of Silva Porto, one of the last cities held by the counter-revolutionary forces.

### RECRUITMENT SHIFTED TO EUROPE

Last month, the Christian Science Monitor reported that the CIA was shifting the bulk of its recruiting efforts to Europe to avoid criticism inside the U.S. Now, it appears that much of the mercenary hiring is taking place in England. On January 28, up to 150 mercenaries flew out of London for Africa, saying they had been recruited by Security Advisory Services in Surrey, southwest of London. According to Internews, a man claiming to be an FNLA official said the operation was financed by the CIA and that Zaire was in charge of \$300 weekly salary payments to each recruit.

One of the operators of Security Advisory Services was recently interviewed on British television and revealed that the mercenaries "are on a six-month contract and a month's paid leave and a return ticket to anywhere in the world."

He added, "They can sign up for another six months, and I know they will. This is the beginning of a long campaign."

### MILITARY SITUATION

The only way that the campaign could be extensive is if U.S. involvement continues to grow. Currently, the People's Republic forces control most of northern Angola. Only two towns, Santo Antonio do Zaire and Sao Salvador, remain in FNLA hands.

According to the January 30 New York Times, Portuguese settlers arriving in Zaire have reported widespread looting by withdrawing FNLA and Zairean troops. The refugees have said that at Maquela do Zombo, near the Zaire border, Zairean troops even staged an attack, pretending to be MPLA troops, in order to drive out the population and to steal whatever was left behind.

In the south, MPLA troops are about 100 miles from Nova Lisboa and are within striking distance of Lobito and Benguela. Although South African invasions columns have pulled back from central Angola, they remain poised on the Namibia-Angola border.

Heavy fighting has broken out in the south between FNLA and UNITA troops—supposed to be allies. This time the fighting was prompted by the refusal of FNLA columns to go to the front. Earlier fighting occurred when an armored squadron led by FNLA

leader Daniel Chipenda moved through UNITA-held territory looting and robbing banks.

On January 28, a "state of emergency" was declared in Zambia posing a potential threat from the southeast. According to Africa News, the emergency was declared due to the "deteriorating" situation in Angola as well as because of student demonstrations inside Zambia protesting that country's failure to recognize the People's Republic under Popular Movement leadership. Since last summer, Zambia has joined Zaire as a U.S. conduit for funding of anti-MPLA invasions forces.

### ECONOMIC SABOTAGE AGAINST PEOPLE'S ANGOLA

In addition to helping FNLA and UNITA through providing funds, arms, "advisers," and mercenaries, the U.S. has been busy trying to wreck war-torn Angola's economy. On December 22, Gulf Oil Company brazenly announced it would not pay \$100 million in oil royalties it owes the young African nation, admitting State Department pressure had contributed to its decision to renege on the debt.

"We are not going to let Gulf asphyxiate us, we are not prepared to let the oil remain in the ground while we need capital for our people," Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento of the People's Republic announced January 30, declaring the U.S. is "waging economic war on Angola."

Also angering the MPLA-led Angolan government was the failure of Boeing Aircraft to come through with two 737's purchased and paid for in advance by the Popular Movement over a year ago. This time, the U.S. Department of Commerce blocked the export of the aircraft by revoking an export license.

### MEMO UNDERSCORES U.S. ARROGANCE

The chairman of the board of Boeing, T.A. Wilson, had called in an MPLA official in Washington to read a blatantly offensive memo from the U.S. State Department threatening economic warfare if People's Angola did not bow to U.S. dictates.

The memo read in part, "The MPLA would do well to heed advice that no government can plan reconstruction in post-war Angola without American and Western help. No government can obtain the technological and financial resources to stimulate economic development without official American consent. As anyone should be aware, access to sophisticated technology is a privilege. The case of Boeing is just one, but a good example of the advantages of having access to American technology."

According to the Angola Weekly News Summary, the memo "is said to represent the views of Ford and the State Department." Yet, the Angolan people and their leaders have stated they will stand up against this latest form of warfare against their new nation, just as they have fought off the invasions from Zaire and South Africa.

"Fifty percent of our trade, mostly petroleum and coffee, has been with the U.S. So it is natural that they think that they have the greatest possibility of affecting us through the economic sector," do Nascimento pointed out. "But despite all this I don't think they will win the war. I think the Cuban example should be a lesson to the U.S."

## Italian coup attempt

been indicted. Instead he received the Nobel Peace Prize and a promotion to secretary of state. ITALY: 1970 AND TODAY

At the time of the coup attempt, Italy was being rocked by general strikes, some of which involved 12 million workers, most of whom earned less than \$50 a week. Throughout 1969 mass walkouts occurred in the cities of Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, Modena, Bologna, Venice, and Florence. In the town of Battipaglia 5,000 demonstrators chanting "Assassins" burned down the police headquarters after the cops murdered two workers.

As the New York Times of Dec. 6, 1968, said, "Italy is prosperous,

Italian workers and students are not."

Today Italy is no longer "prosperous." The nation's favorable balance of trade has collapsed, leaving the country deeply in debt, creating a far greater crisis than the Italian capitalist class faced five years ago and tempting them more than ever to try to solve their problems through another try at a fascist coup.

But world capitalism is more desperate than ever because it is weaker than ever. It is not fascism that holds the key to Italy's future, but proletarian revolution, which alone can reverse the country's ever-quicken slide into total economic stagnation.

## The unholy trinity

# Pope, missionaries—and the CIA

By G. SCHMIDT

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Recent disclosures indicate that CIA activities have extended into an area where many of the world's people are still relatively vulnerable and off-guard—the area of churches and religion.

Excerpts from the soon-to-be-published book "Americans in Italy," by Marco Fimi and Roberto Faneza, report that the Rev. Giovanni Batista Montini, now Pope Paul VI, collaborated with U.S. intelligence agencies from 1942 to 1950. In 1947, the future pope reported to the U.S. Embassy in Rome on alleged "communist subversive actions" in order to create fear of a communist coup.

The authors, basing their research on "historical documents," go on to show how the Vatican itself worked hand in glove, first with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), then with its successor, the CIA. Some of the OSS-CIA and Vatican efforts in 1948, for instance, were bent toward disrupting Italy's labor movement, financing certain factions of the Roman Catholic Church-backed Christian Democratic Party, and opposing the Popular Front that included the Italian Communist Party (CPI).

The prepublication release of some of the book's comments comes during a furor over CIA involvement in current Italian politics, including the exposure of a

\$6 million CIA fund to finance reactionary politicians. Recent electoral gains by the CPI have prompted the CIA to resume undercover funding of the Christian Democratic and Democratic Socialist parties.

### MISSIONARIES

#### "UNDER A CLOUD"

"The whole missionary movement has been put under a cloud. We have to make a total disclaimer, not because in every instance the contacts were wrong but because it's just bad for the missionary enterprise to have anything to do with the CIA."

The above (rather immoral!) statement by the Rev. Dr. David Stowe, head of the United Church of Christ's world ministries, reflects the general reaction of many churches to admissions last fall by the White House and the CIA that overseas missionaries have been regularly used in information gathering as "standard procedure." Among the chief concerns of the churches is that missionaries' effectiveness may be impaired by this disclosure, as the missionaries more than ever may be suspected of CIA connections. Such is the case of three missionaries currently held in newly liberated Mozambique on charges of having CIA ties.

There are currently 35,000 Protestants and 7,200 Roman

Catholics employed abroad in a variety of missionary capacities ranging from preaching to poultry farming. Together they constitute what one Latin American church authority calls "the most important United States presence around the world," privy to grassroots knowledge of a vast assortment of cultures and peoples. In positions where they can aid the trust of the poorest and most oppressed people over a period of years, missionaries who agree to be conduits of information for the CIA can do serious harm to local resistance and liberation movements.

Carrying on the grand tradition of the missionaries and the Vatican who, during the rise of industrial capitalism and European colonialist expansion, combined to hold workers' struggles back and to pave the way for merchants and conquering armies, today's ecclesiastical counterparts are allied with one of U.S. imperialism's most vicious instruments—the CIA—during the period of that system's decline.

People who, on a day-to-day level, are learning to struggle against the hard circumstances of their lives, against their oppression and exploitation, against the bosses and the cops, are also learning that they can struggle better without the added weight of the churches and their minions.



# EDITORIAL

## Moynihan's resignation

The resignation of Patrick Moynihan, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, brings to the surface once again the fractures and splits between the contending ruling class factions, each of which feels it alone can rescue U.S. imperialism from the worldwide struggle for national liberation and socialist revolution.

The fight between Kissinger and Moynihan was, however, more over the question of style than substance. While Moynihan may have been the more brazenly chauvinist and aggressive of the two, no one should forget that it was Kissinger who urged upon Nixon the brutal Christmas 1972 B-52 bombing of Hanoi, it was Kissinger who endorsed Nixon's insane worldwide nuclear threat during the October 1973 Mideast war, it was Kissinger who plotted the overthrow of the democratically elected government of President Salvador Allende in Chile and the subsequent execution of 30,000 anti-fascist Chileans, it was Kissinger who championed the sneak attack on People's Cambodia during the bloody Mayaguez affair, and it is Kissinger today who is cheer-leading, funding, and arming the counter-revolutionary invaders of Angola.

Nonetheless, Moynihan will undoubtedly try to claim that he was sacrificed to the "Ford-Kissinger policy of appeasement," with an eye on winning the right-wing vote away from James Buckley whom he hopes to replace in the Senate next year.

## More banks in trouble

Testifying before the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs this week, Brenton C. Leavitt, director of the Federal Reserve Division of Banking Supervision, admitted that the number of big banks on his "problem list" had leapt from 38 in 1974 to 65 last year. This is a 10-year high for financial institutions "flagged for special surveillance" by the Federal Reserve Board because of their shaky condition.

Last year 13 banks failed completely and went out of business.

Leavitt told the House committee that while in 1973 the banks with "deficiencies" held only \$4 billion in deposits, "in 1974 the amount of money in such banks shot up to \$51.9 billion."

Although Leavitt refused to identify by name any of the banks on his danger list (it is government policy to cover up for the bankers' mismanagement by keeping the facts secret from the public who deposit their paychecks in these institutions), it leaked out last month that both Chase Manhattan and First National City are in the "problem" category.

Director Leavitt did admit, however, that 63 bank holding companies, a setup devised by the bankers to get around the law that says banks cannot directly own corporations, are also in hot water. This is double the number of bank holding companies that the Federal Reserve had under investigation a year ago.

Leavitt refused to divulge the names of these companies also.

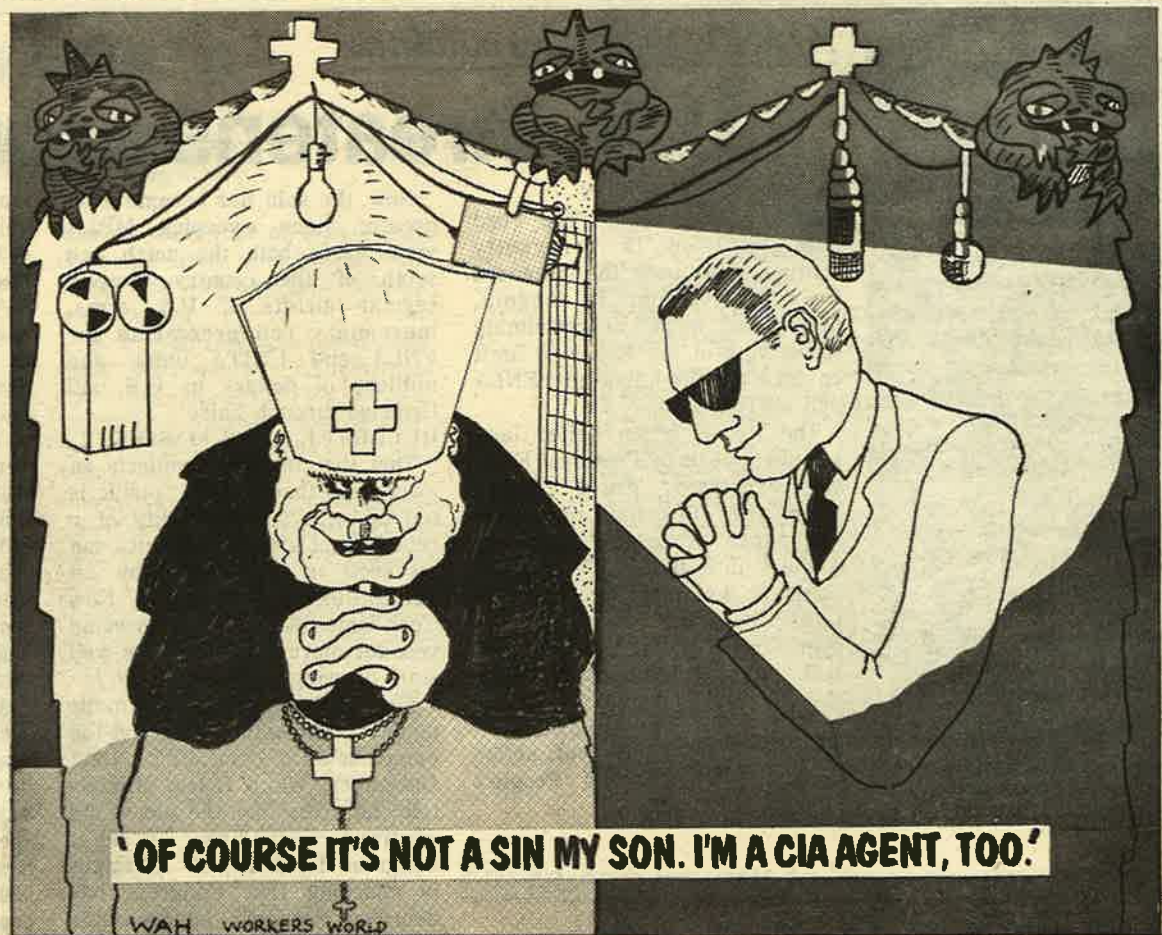
### DELAWARE BANK DEMANDING PUBLIC'S MONEY

The seriousness of the bank crisis was underlined by the news last week that the Farmers Bank of Delaware had lost one-third of its net worth last year. Despite its humble name, Farmers is an important bank, with two DuPont family members as directors. In fact, it is presently illegal for the State of Delaware to deposit its money in any other bank, making Farmers, in effect, the treasury department of the state.

Now the bank says it will need \$10-20 million from the state (that is, from the taxes squeezed out of working people) to keep going. Interestingly, the last time Farmers appeared in the national press was two years ago, when the bank was caught attempting to undermine the finances of the only non-DuPont-owned major newspaper in Delaware. A court suit brought by that paper, the Delaware State News, charges Farmers with attempting to curb its "aggressive reporting," which included criticism of various DuPont-owned industries, newspapers, politicians, and of the Farmers Bank itself.

This is typical of the arrogance of the banks: they continue to demand mastery over society even while the capitalist system, of which they are the very essence, is cracking up under their feet.

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## Catch-22 in arms limitation talks

## U.S. rejects its own proposal

By MOLLY CHARBONEAU  
NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Whenever the United States government is about to embark on another round of strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union, the press becomes filled with the image of Washington as the great peacekeeper and the USSR as the warmonger.

At such times U.S. imperialism, in reality the foremost international warmaker, becomes transformed by bourgeois journalists into the one force which really desires arms limitation.

### U.S. IMPERIALISM: EXPANSIONIST AND MILITARIST

Yet all the articles and columns on Washington's peaceful intentions are only so much paper when balanced against the brutal warfare waged by the U.S. imperialists against Korea, Vietnam, Angola, and others. While these exploits are sufficient proof of the expansionism and militarism of the capitalist ruling class, yet another example was revealed last week by a high administration source.

According to the January 18 New York Times, "The United States last spring turned down one of its own proposals for limiting strategic arms after the Soviet Union had accepted it." The proposal was to ban mobile intercontinental missiles, which are still undergoing development, because U.S. officials allegedly felt they would prove too advantageous to the Soviet Union.

In truth, U.S. imperialism is so hell bent on militarizing that, when it saw the Soviet Union would accept even a proposal aimed at giving the U.S. an advantage, the U.S. delegation rejected its own proposal. Clearly they consider any limitation, even one of their own design, a threat to their need to constantly expand the military industry.

It is the drive to expand and exploit in search of profit, inherent in the capitalist system, which drives U.S. imperialism to increase an already burdensome military machine. The expense of developing mobile missiles will be \$110 million in the next two years.

This expense is born ultimately by the working class here, who have no interest in imperialist war.

### SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARM IN DEFENSE

By contrast, the planned economy of the Soviet Union is based on production for use rather than on the export of capital in order to extract a profit. For the Soviet Union, as for all workers' states, strategic arms are needed as a defense against imperialist aggression. The USSR, China, Korea, Cuba, Vietnam—all have been subject to imperialist military attack since their respective socialist revolutions, and have had to arm in order to survive. The Soviet Union, as the first and most industrialized workers' state, has had to develop

an enormous military capacity.

Because this requires a tremendous outlay of resources and labor that might otherwise go toward goods and services which would increase the well-being of Soviet workers the USSR, unlike U.S. imperialism, has a genuine interest in seeing that arms are limited.

Those who subscribe to the incorrect view that the USSR is an imperialist country have begun to characterize the aggressive military alliances of the capitalist countries, like NATO, as "defensive." But in reality the danger of war and the continuing arms race comes from U.S. imperialism and the other capitalist countries—as this U.S. maneuver in the SALT talks shows once again.

## Black military officers last hired—first fired

By PETE PERKINS

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—During these times of high unemployment many recent high school graduates have turned toward the military for a job. Quite a few of the military's new recruits are Blacks from the urban ghetto, where unemployment is as high as 40 percent among young men.

One theme that all new recruits are constantly bombarded with is the idea of "career opportunities," that is, the chance to become lifers or "career" officers. The U.S. Army recently issued an "Affirmative Action Plan" under which the percentage of Black officers is supposed to double over a ten-year period.

What with the Army lying about most of their enlistment promises anyway, why should the "Affirmative Action" program be any different? Although they claim to be interested in developing more Third World cadres within their officer corps, its very apparent that they don't have many Black officers now. And while they want the dirty work of killing oppressed peoples (and dying) in other lands to be done more and more by those from the oppressed communities

here, the can't camouflage the racism within the U.S. military.

### ARMY RACISM DOCUMENTED

These facts are documented by the recently released Butler study of the promotion records of Black and white officers in the military from 1956 to 1973, compiled by Col. D.K. Butler of Ft. Monroe, VA. The Butler study was released to an army "equal opportunity conference" at Ft. Monroe in 1974, but it took a Freedom of Information Act request to obtain a full public disclosure this past summer.

Among 1,433 promotions from Major to Lieutenant Colonel in 1973, the selection rate for whites was 52.5 percent and for Blacks 31.8 percent. The percentage of Blacks forced into early retirements was 15.2 percent, more than double the 7.1 percent rate among whites. The racial bias is evident in these statistics. Military racism also directs its bias toward ROTC cadets, of whom only 2 percent are Black.

The new "Affirmative Action Plan" is just another trick to spur on Black and Latin enlistment so the oppressed will wind up playing the same old role—cannon fodder.



**Over the last 30 years**

# U.S. pumps \$189 billion into south Korean puppet regime

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The U.S. government has sunk \$189 billion into its south Korean neocolony over the last three decades.

That's right—\$189 billion—almost 100 times as much money as Ford grudgingly loaned New York City to prevent default last fall!

The first-hand information on this mind-boggling sum pumped into south Korea since 1946 was provided in a recent (December 1975) report of the Institute of International Policy (IIP), a newly formed organization in Washington whose board of overseers includes five former U.S. ambassadors and a retired justice of the Supreme Court.

## MORE SUFFERING— HERE AND THERE

Certainly the U.S. government would be hard pressed to explain why it gave away so much of the people's money to one of the most brutal right-wing dictatorships in the world instead of using it to help lessen the widespread human suffering here in this country, with its 15 million unemployed. But this money hasn't helped lessen anyone's suffering, least of all the mass of poor people in south Korea.

This \$189 billion hasn't even put the south Korean economy on a sound footing. According to the IIP report, "The Republic of Korea is headed for default on her debts abroad and economic chaos at home."

"South Korean planners," the report continues, "are products of the finest U.S. business schools and training programs," adding, "they have faithfully followed the

favored models of export-led development. In doing so, they have staked all on the vicissitudes of international trade and finance.

They have staked all and lost, the IIP report might well have said, for last year alone south Korea ran a \$4-billion loss on its foreign trade.

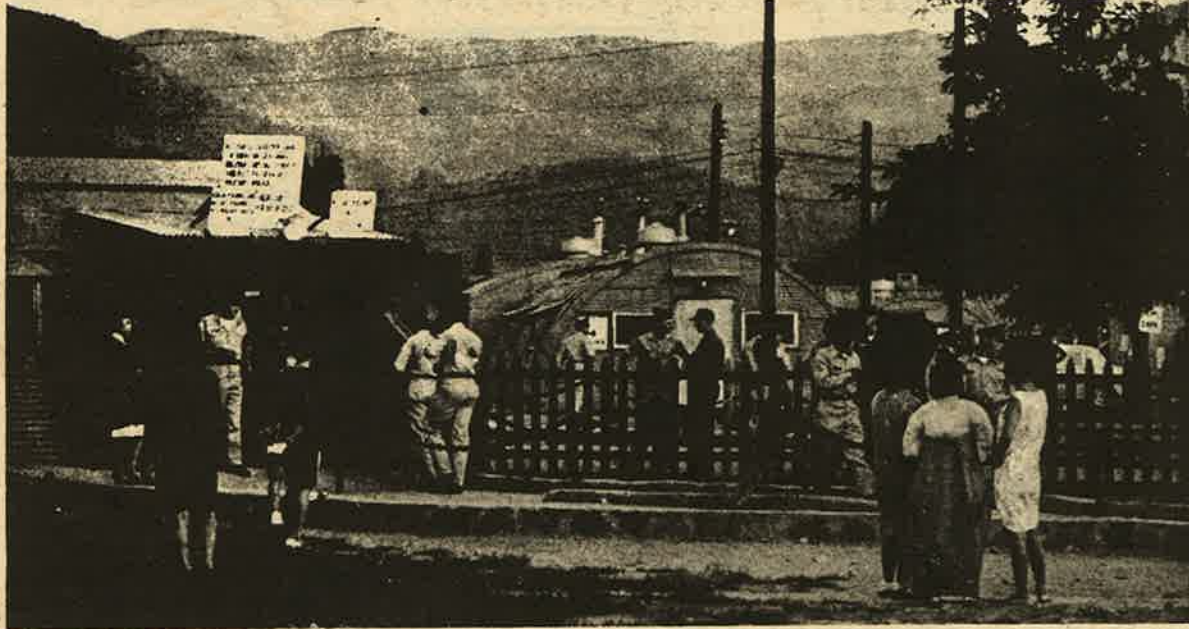
What the Harvard Business School forgot to teach its south Korean pupils is that if you sell out your country by tying it to foreign banks, you will end up holding the short end of the stick during the periodic worldwide capitalist depressions. This is the fate of every imperialist colony, be it Chile, south Korea, Liberia, or even the better-off ones like Iran and Brazil.

## ONLY THE RICH BENEFIT

In the long run the only benefactors from this kind of imperial set-up are the big banks and the multi-national corporations. This coming year, for instance, Korea will have to scrape up \$1 billion just to pay off the interest it owes the big Wall Street banking houses, particularly the First National City, Bankers Trust, and Chase Manhattan.

Of course, other financial institutions, like the First National Bank of Chicago and the Bank of America, also have their fangs sunk deep into the south Korean economy. And the Pentagon has thoughtfully provided 41,000 occupation troops to patrol Korea with an eye on protecting these investments.

The sad example of south Korea confirms once again that there is no such thing as a "developed" colony, that a subjugated nation is always poor. But that is not the



Driven by poverty, prostitutes gather before U.S. Army base in south Korea.

Photo: AMPO

only law of history.

There is another and equally valid truth, and that is that all those hundreds of millions of poor and oppressed people trapped in the imperialist colonies and neocolonies fervently long for the hour when they will break the chains that bind them, the day they will drive out the imperialists.

The growing unrest among workers and students in south Korea over the past year, the upsurge of a mass movement that has not been crushed even by the savage executions ordered by the frightened Park regime and its U.S. backers, shows that for the Korean people the great day of national liberation and reunification with the socialist north cannot be postponed forever, any more than it was in Vietnam.

## North Korea answers Ford's State of the Union speech

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—On January 24, the North Korean newspaper Rodong Sinmun (Workers' Daily) editorially replied to Gerald Ford's State of the Union address, sharply condemning it as an attempt to "conceal the aggressive color of U.S. imperialism with a 'peace cover.'"

The Rodong Sinmun article notes that in the foreign policy part of the message, Ford stated that he would "strengthen the 'alliances' between the United States and the NATO countries and Japan."

"This suggests," continued the Korean commentary, "that U.S. foreign policy will remain directed against the world's progressive people, and hereon the U.S. imperialists will persistently try to achieve their aggressive purposes by counter-revolutionary tactics."

"Needless to say," the editorial added, "this means that it will become more persistent in its subversive activities, sabotage and policy of intervention against other peoples."

## DENOUNCE FORD ON ANGOLA

Rodong Sinmun emphasized that "Ford made this clear when he disclosed in the State of the Union speech his intention to intensify intervention maneuvers in Angola."

Ford, of course, is sending millions of dollars to support reactionary armies that have

invaded Angola. On the other hand, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) recognizes the government of the People's Republic of Angola led by the anti-colonialist MPLA freedom fighters.

The Rodong Sinmun article also blasted Ford and the Pentagon for "openly stepping up war preparations against the Korean people" and "openly declaring that they would keep south Korea under the occupation of U.S. troops." The only foreign military in all of Korea consists of 41,000 U.S. soldiers, who still remain there 23 years after the 1953 armistice.

The Workers' Daily editorial concluded by deriding Ford's contention that the U.S. economy is, in the President's words, "slowly but surely getting better." With 15 million unemployed in the U.S., such false statements are only "a showy advertisement aimed at the American people, to win favor in the Presidential elections ahead this year," the article observed.



## Australian, U.S. progressives back liberation struggle in E. Timor

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—While both the Fretilin liberation forces and the Indonesian invaders in East Timor dig in for a long guerrilla struggle, the reactionary capitalist forces in the area are colluding with one another to keep East Timor isolated from the outside world.

Fretilin, the revolutionary national liberation movement of the eastern half of the island of Timor, declared the independence of East Timor from Portuguese rule on Nov. 29, 1975. Since then it has been invaded by a total of at least 30,000 Indonesian troops equipped and armed by the U.S. Now Australia, a fourth imperialist power in the area, has shown its complicity in this massive attempt to strangle Timorese freedom.

## AUSTRALIA SEIZES FRETELIN RADIO

On January 25, just hours before information was to be radioed to Australia telling a UN observer where he could land on Timor to make contact with Fretilin, the Fretilin radio in Darwin was confiscated by the Australian government. This crass move, directed not only against Fretilin but also against a UN resolution sending an observer to contact both sides in Timor, which Australia itself had supported, has stirred up tremendous anger in the progressive movement in Australia.

Postal workers are refusing to handle mail to or from Indonesia. The meatpacking union has said it won't pack meat for Indonesia. The Australian Seaman's Union is keeping up a ban on Indonesian ships which began last October when five Australian reporters were killed while trying to cover news of an earlier Indonesian invasion of Timor.

The Campaign for an Independent East Timor has enlisted the support of 24 unions in its activities, and is planning nationwide demonstrations on March 18-20, in collaboration with the Australian East Timor Association.

Despite the confiscation of Fretilin's radio in Australia, the only contact the embattled national liberation movement had with the outside world, word was gotten out to Winespear Gucciardi, the UN observer, that he would be received at an airstrip in the Timorese village of Same.

## UN OBSERVER KEPT FROM AREA

But on January 27, Indonesia landed 2,000 troops at the beach town of Bobonaro just a few miles from Same. The next day they moved inland and tried to take the Same airstrip, but were repulsed after fierce fighting. Indonesia also landed troops at Betano, another place proposed for a meeting.

Indonesia has carried out this brutal invasion under the political cover of two Timorese rightist

groups, Apodeti and UDT, which had been defeated by Fretilin last August. A few figureheads from these two groups have now been installed as a "provisional government" in Dili, the only town in Timor under secure Indonesian control.

This Quisling regime has announced it will fire on any foreign vessel entering Timorese waters, including any flying the UN flag.

This obvious fear of allowing the world to know what is happening in Timor reflects the ferocity of the war against the civilian population and the popularity of Fretilin among the extremely poor masses of Timorese people.

In a message of solidarity to a January 17 rally here supporting the Angolan freedom struggle and the MPLA, Fretilin Secretary-General and Interior Minister Alarico Fernandes estimated that 10,000 civilians had been massacred by the invaders. Fretilin's ability to remain intact after these massive attacks is abundant proof to the world that it has the overwhelming support of the people, in whose interests it is conducting the continued struggle against foreign domination.

A Timor Defense Committee has been established in the U.S. and will be planning future actions on this issue. It can be contacted care of Prof. Richard W. Franke, Dept. of Anthropology, Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, NJ 07043.

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Feb. 6, 1976



# Rigged elections, 1876-1976

## 1884—Grover Cleveland, the honest hangman

Grover Cleveland, who received the Democratic Party nomination for president in 1884, was considered an "unknown."

But he wasn't unknown to the capitalist class, as the following national campaign figures (the admitted ones) show (from America's Sixty Families):

	Republican	Democrat
1876	\$950,000	\$900,000
1880	1,100,000	355,000
1884	1,300,000	1,400,000

This dramatic shift of business funds in 1884 was partially due to the capitalists' need to give a "reform" candidate to the voters. After a great amount of bribery and jobbery in government circles, the biggest capitalists wanted to put restrictions on the feeding trough. This could be (and still is) done by calling for a "reform" candidate in response to the people's cry against corruption, and at the same time getting cheaper government.

### ROCKEFELLERS FLEX THEIR MUSCLES

But the shift in 1884 was also partly due to a struggle of the Rockefellers against the Morgan-Vanderbilt crowd in New York. Even though Grover Cleveland was from New York State and the Rockefellers were still based in Ohio at that time, he came under the direct influence of the Rockefellers and in fact was the first real Rockefeller president.

Rockefeller's man William Whitney had groomed Cleveland by getting him the nomination for governor of New York State, bankrolling his election campaign for that office.

Whitney had probably been impressed by Cleveland, a "poor" Buffalo attorney who had saved \$75,000 (workers still received a dollar a day) and had become a "reform" mayor. And he was undoubtedly impressed by the fact that Cleveland was independent enough of the Morgans to refuse the offer of a cushy appointment as Western New York counsel for the New York Central Railroad (owned by Vanderbilt-Morgan).

### HE KEPT THE CARFARE UP

As governor, Cleveland vetoed a 10-hour law for horsecar drivers who had to work 12 to 14 hours a day without overtime pay. This won him the hearts of the reactionaries, and it didn't hurt him with the reformers.

He also vetoed a law that would have reduced the fare of the New York elevated railways from 10 cents to 5—"standing up" against an immense wave of popular feeling to do so.

And even though the owners of the elevated were at that time business associates of the Whitney-



Rockefeller team, no capitalist could fail to appreciate the social soundness of "Four Square Cleveland," as this honest upholder of the status quo was called.

The capitalists were probably still more impressed by the fact that when "Four Square" was sheriff of Erie County, he personally performed the hangman's duties to show his enthusiasm for enforcing the law. Since "law and order" was becoming more important for Robber Barons, who were now going legal, this was a big plus for Cleveland.

Another sample of the attitude of great wealth to the simple man from Buffalo is given in the following quote from Matthew Josephson's *The Robber Barons*:

"What about this man Cleveland?" wires Jim Hill (the western railroad king) to Tilden (the multi-millionaire New York Democrat). "He is all right," is the reply, and Hill spreads the good word among his friends and retainers in the Northwest."

In his first inaugural speech, Cleveland himself added reassurance enough to still the trembling of the most nervous bondholder:

"No harm shall come to any business interest as the result of administrative policy as long as I am President," he said. "A transfer of executive control from one party to another does not mean any serious disturbance of existing conditions"—an almost Marxist description of the situation.

### HONEST HANGMAN VS. DISHONEST POLITICIANS

The Blaine-Cleveland fight was an extremely hot one, though, with personal scandal charges (bachelor love affair) flung at Cleveland and public scandal charges (immense corruption) at his opponent, James G. Blaine. But the fight was all in the North among white people, who only vaguely realized that the "Solid

South" would go automatically to Cleveland because of the counter-revolution against Black Freedom in 1876-77.

Unlike Blaine, who was very rich by this time (his descendants are big stockholders in the Marine Midland Banks of New York State and Chase Manhattan Bank of New York City), Cleveland was relatively "poor." The capitalist class as well as the voting middle class was on the whole well impressed by the fact that he finished his term as governor of New York State hardly any richer than when he began.

But he showed his true-blue character as upholder of capitalist order during his second term as president, when he sent federal troops to break the Pullman strike in Chicago. The Democratic governor of Illinois—the famous John Altgeld—had refused to ask for the troops, making it constitutionally wrong for Cleveland to act. But the honest hangman did the job anyway.

You would expect such a man to be well rewarded by his bosses. And he was.

The Payne-Whitneys let him in on a big stock pool that fleeced the always gullible middle class but fixed Cleveland up fine. And not to be outdone, the terrible J. P. Morgan, who got many favors from this Rockefeller president, made him a trustee of the Equitable Life Insurance Company (incidentally giving it an "honest" cover during a time of painful scandals).

## Buying votes—at a higher price

The Supreme Court's January 30 decision on election campaign funds favors the very rich and is reactionary through and through. It is a signal that all post-Watergate attempts to reform the capitalist elections are now at an end.

Some people, however, may be under the mistaken impression that the decision has struck down a democratic "poor people's" campaign law and reimposed a law for the rich alone.

The 1975 election campaign law did make it easier for the moderately rich and was a mild attempt to restrain the great corporations and billionaire families from running the elections completely and directly their own way. But from the point of view of the working class, that law was only a thin whitewash of the capitalist system of class elections.

The conservative majority of the

court, however, found the 1975 law's meager concession to formal democracy much too restrictive on the power of the wealthy.

It has now struck down the \$1,000 limit that any "individual citizen" could spend on a political campaign. Just think—the 1,600-member DuPont family could spend \$1.6 million while poor bachelor billionaire Howard Hughes could only spend \$1,000! (Legally, that is.)

Candidates for president had been limited to spending only \$50,000 of their own money—hardly a proletarian revolutionary measure, either. (Interesting note: Vice-President Rockefeller once admitted to spending \$3 million of his own money to win the New York State governorship in 1970. Now he can do it legally again in 1976.)

Extremely significant, although, easy to overlook, was the court's

elimination of a \$70,000 maximum for elections to Congress.

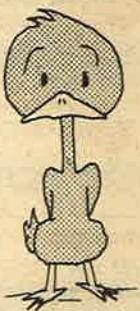
The election reform body Common Cause established in a study made several years ago that incumbent members of Congress, whether Democratic or Republican, nearly always gathered about twice the campaign funds that their challengers did. This, the organization implied, was because the corporations favored by the incumbents also favored them.

The new decision thus insures that the 30-year reactionaries in Congress will stay there 40 or even 50 years, if they live that long.

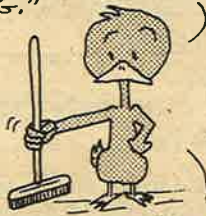
The "reasoning" behind all this, says the court, is that the rich contributors must be protected by the First Amendment, which provides for the right of free speech—verifying the old American proverb that "money talks."

FOR THE BIRDS

FIRST I GOT LAID OFF. DAY AFTER DAY I LOOKED FOR WORK. THEN MY UNEMPLOYMENT RAN OUT. FINALLY, I GOT ON WELFARE.



THEY STUCK A BROOM IN MY HAND—"WORK FARE" THEY CALLED IT. SO I SAID—"WHY DON'T YOU JUST GIVE ME A JOB SWEEPING AND WE CAN FORGET ALL ABOUT THIS WELFARE THING."



HOW CAN YOU LOOK FOR WORK WHEN YOU HAVE TO SWEEP ALL DAY?

THEN THEY DROPPED ME OFF WELFARE—AND HERE I AM AGAIN, LOOKING FOR THE JOBS THEY DON'T HAVE.

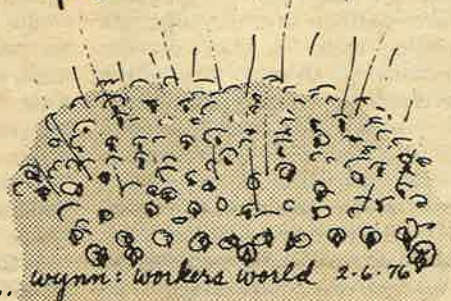


MY FRIENDS AND I HAVE DISCUSSED OUR DILEMMA HERE ON THE LINE, AND WE HAVE ONLY ONE CONCLUSION TO DRAW



FROM OUR EXPERIENCES...

CAPITALISM IS FOR THE BIRDS!



wynn: workers world 2-6-76



# POLITICAL PRISONERS



## FREE JUAN HARO!

By PETE PERKINS

Juan Haro, a leader in the Chicano-based Crusade for Justice, was found guilty on January 22 of four counts of possession of unregistered, illegal firearms. The conviction was on a charge of transferring four hand grenades to Jose Cordova, a Denver police agent-provocateur on Sept. 13, 1975.

During a press conference after his conviction, Haro said that he had been "found guilty by a court of law, but not by a court of justice." He said that the government's case against him was a political frame-up and the verdict would be appealed.

### CHICANO ACTIVIST

Juan Haro is a long-standing Chicano militant in Denver now active with the Crusade for Justice and a former candidate for mayor of Denver with La Raza Unida Party. In addition to the January 22 conviction he faces charges on April 19 with co-defendant Antonio Quintana of conspiracy to bomb a Denver police station on Sept. 17, 1975.

According to the testimony of police agent Jose Cordova, the September 13 transfer of grenades was preparatory to an anticipated September 17 attack on a Denver police station to coincide with a meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Denver that week. (This meeting brought together official terrorists from all over the capitalist world.) Upon cross-examination, Cordova admitted his testimony was influenced by large amounts of money and immunity from prosecution on several charges pending against him in and around Denver.

For Juan Haro the struggle continues. Jose Cordova will testify against him once again on April 19. The January 22 con-

viction could bring up to ten years in jail depending on the sentencing of Judge Sherman Finesilver after the April trial is over.

Free Juan Haro!

## WALLACITE 'JUSTICE'

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 21—The Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals today found its own way to respond to the decision of Federal Judge Frank Johnson in "James vs. Wallace" which declared that Alabama's prisons are "barbaric and inhuman."

The appeals court now has before it several appeals by the Atmore-Holman Brothers, framed up for exposing these same conditions. Today, the state court, acting swiftly to back up the lynch-mob cries of Governor George Wallace, upheld the clearly illegal conviction of one of

## WOODS, TODD CONVICTED

ATLANTA, Feb. 2 (BULLETIN)—Verdicts were returned today after the judge refused to accept a hung jury in a Hawkinsville, GA, trial against Dessie X Woods and Cheryl S. Todd. The two Black women were charged with murder and robbery of a white insurance agent who tried to rape them.

Dessie X Woods was found

guilty of voluntary manslaughter and armed robbery; her charges carry a maximum of 20 years. Cheryl S. Todd was acquitted on the murder charge but convicted of "theft by taking" which carries a maximum 10-year sentence. Trial judge O'Connor will sentence them on February 12 after he rules on motions for a mistrial by defense attorneys.

Dessie X Woods stirred the Pulaski County courtroom, packed with supporters and over 20 state troopers, as she responded to the announcement of the verdict. She walked over to the jury box and forcefully confronted the jurors and the court proclaiming, "You have let them trick you into sending us to prison for something we didn't do... there is no justice for Black people from white folks."

The trial had been conducted in this rural town of 4,000 in an intense atmosphere of intimidation



**Dessie X Woods. Cheryl S. Todd** and terror, including school suspensions and threatened firings of local Black supporters. (There'll be more information on the struggle to free Dessie X Woods and Cheryl S. Todd in future issues of WW.)

the Brothers, Johnny "Imani" Harris. Harris was sentenced last March by an all-white, male jury in Bay Minette, AL, to death in the electric chair. He was charged with the murder of a guard hostage who died after the Atmore prison warden led a shooting assault on prisoners protesting beatings and inhumane conditions in the segregation unit of Atmore in Jan. 18, 1974.

His conviction will be appealed further by lawyers working with the Atmore-Holman Brothers Defense Committee.

## AVENGE FRED HAMPTON!

By PETE PERKINS

The families of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, two former Chicago Black Panthers murdered in a raid on their headquarters on Dec. 4, 1969, and seven survivors of the raid are seeking \$47 million in damages from 31 defendants in a Chicago Federal District Court civil suit. Heading the long list of defendants is Edward V. Hanrahan, former Cook County State's Attorney, and other federal and local police officers and officials.

In predawn darkness, the raiding party, under Hanrahan's direction, had burst into Hampton's apartment and shot up everything in sight. The apartment had served as the Chicago headquarters of the Panthers. Subsequent investigations revealed that the police used over 90 rounds of ammunition in the overkill of these two heroic Panther leaders.

Recent Watergate-related disclosures have shown that the massacre in Chicago was part of a nationally coordinated effort on the part of the FBI to suppress and decapitate the entire Black Panther Party. Their code name for it was Operation COINTELPRO, a subsection of Robert Mardian's Operation Gemstone, of which the Watergate break-in was also a part. The present-day chief of the Chicago Police Board, Marlin Johnson, was at that time the Chicago station chief for the FBI.

A jury of six people, five white and one Black, has been selected to hear the case. A similar jury found Hanrahan and several co-defendants innocent in August 1972. The judge hearing the case expects the trial to run for at least three months.

Compensate the survivors! Avenge Fred Hampton and Mark Clark!

## AIM TRIALS

By JOHN IVERSON

CHICAGO, Feb. 1—The U.S. government's repressive apparatus is continuing to come down in full force against members of the American Indian Movement. On February 2 Edgar Bear Runner and Ted Means go on trial in Sioux Falls, SD, in connection with an April 30, 1974, courthouse incident where police beat everyone in the courtroom who refused to stand for the judge.

Dennis Banks, who was apprehended two weeks ago, has a removal hearing in San Francisco on February 9. Banks has the "choice" of returning to Custer, SD, to continue an earlier trial that was in process when he went underground, or to fight this extradition and go to a Portland, OR prison under \$100,000 bond. Banks was forced underground last summer as he felt he had no choice for justice before the racist all-white jury hearing the trial.

Pretrial hearings begin in Custer for events which occurred three years ago when an all-white

jury acquitted the murderer of Wesley Bad Heart Bull. Russell Means, Darlene Nichol, Paul Clifford, and David Hill face charges of riot for seeking to have Bad Heart Bull's murderer rejailed.

In Rapid City, SD, bail was set at \$250,000 each for Jimmy Eagle and Bob Robideaux who have already been in jail for six months for crimes they did not commit—the killing of two FBI agents last June. It should be remembered that Richard Wilson, the Bureau of Indian Affairs' puppet leader, gave away one-eighth of the Oglala's land to the U.S. government on the same day as last summer's shoot-out.

All this legal harassment and jailing for no cause must stop, and Richard Wilson and his storm troopers be put in jail where they belong.

Please send contributions and requests for more information on these cases to: Wounded Knee Legal Defense-Offense Committee, 712 Allen St., Rapid City, SD 57701.

### Book review:

## 'One need have no beard to become a hero'

Women of Vietnam by Arlene Eisen Bergman, People's Press, San Francisco, \$2.95.

This is a story of heroes without beards, for Vietnam is a nation of such women. Covered in Women of Vietnam are the struggles of women from the Trung sisters who with 35 women generals led a people's army of 80,000 in 40 A.D. to General Nguyen Thi Dinh, present Deputy Commander in Chief of the People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF).

Says Bergman,

"One of the most used postage stamps in the DRV has a picture of a small—but not weak—woman holding a bayonet, leading a downed U.S. pilot, his head bowed in shame. The picture originally comes from a news photo of a militia woman in action in the area of Ha Tinh. The national poet of the DRV, To Huu, wrote this poem about her:

"The small guerrilla holds her gun at the ready, The burly American bends his head low.

After all, a stout heart is better than a big belly One need have no beard to become a hero."

Women of Vietnam makes

available to working women and men here a very personal understanding of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. We see before us the tremendous courage and cooperation with which a small nation brought to its knees the most vicious imperialist power on the face of the earth.

Rising from the pages of this book are the women from the district of Vinh Linh, who stubbornly continued to till the rice fields while defusing the most modern U.S. bombs that fell every day for 8 years; the women construction workers who, during the air war, worked night and day to repair roads so that supplies to the front would not be interrupted; and the 88-year-old peasant woman who, enraged by the atrocities of the American troops invading her village, insisted that the NLF teach her how to trigger land mines.

Yes, Women of Vietnam does show us the horror of Saigon turned into a brothel for the U.S. military, and the murder, rape, torture, and mutilation of the women of Vietnam by the U.S. and puppet soldiers. But, in a quote from Bui Thi Me, vice-president of the Union of Women for the Liberation of South Vietnam, we also see how

women organized when mere possession of a leaflet doomed a sister to arrest and torture.

"We extended our organization like a drop of oil. Little by little. One of us would speak to three others. Each of the three would speak to three more. Before we spoke to anyone we would study her history, beliefs, and feelings to prevent infiltration. In People's War it is the people who must make the propaganda."

The script of a radio play shows how the artists and writers of Vietnam developed themes aimed at teaching the men to adjust to the new growth and development of women.

Pham Hoa, a member of the PLAF, returns home unexpectedly after a three year's absence. In his house, he finds a knapsack on the bed and an American-made belt with two grenades still in it. Nobody is home, and he asks himself, "Has my wife become a guerrilla? Her timidity was well known throughout the village. Nobody was as whitelivered as she. She would shut her eyes at the sight of anyone cutting the throat of a chicken... she feared water rats and snakes. What pained me the most was her fear of the enemy... even when they were a half a

day's walk away, she would fly into her secret underground shelter. What has made my wife change so thoroughly?"

Not only has his wife become a guerrilla but an elite fighter as well, respected throughout the village. Gunfire interrupts their night together and the woman, grabbing her rifle, tells her husband to get some rest as she walks out the door. The husband joins his wife in her trench. He remembers "without the comfort of a room... but standing in a trench of muddy water behind two sub-machine guns we spent the happiest moments together since our wedding day."

If any event shows that women's fight for liberation is an indispensable part of the struggle for socialism, it is the victory of the Vietnamese people. Read Women of Vietnam; you won't forget it.

—Joyce Betries

### Women's role in DRV

Due to the policies of the Vietnamese Workers Party (the Lao Dong Party) and the Vietnam Women's Union, the political strength of women in the DRV is probably greater than in any other country.

The National Assembly is the

highest legislative body in Vietnam. By the Fourth National Assembly, in 1970, there were 125 women among the 420 members. In the People's Provincial Councils, just below the National Assembly in government structure, 42 percent of the members were women. Female membership in the district-level councils was 43 percent in 1969. At the local village level, women were chairpersons in 4,300 out of 5,000 People's Councils. Women composed 30 percent of the Lao Dong Party, and the party is committed to continue to incorporate more women until there is full political equality between men and women.

In other aspects of society, women make up more than half the workers in light industry and one-fourth of the workers in heavy industry. Seventy percent of all agricultural work in North Vietnam is done by women. Three-fourths of the construction teams are women. There are over 5,000 women engineers and doctors and 3,000 women chemists in the DRV. There are more than 2,000 women teaching at the university or college level and women make up 43.5 percent of the university students.



## New studies expose incredible abuses

# U.S. doctors kill 100,000 yearly

By ELIZABETH ROSS

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Any factory worker on an assembly line must be alert and know what they're doing all day or possibly lose an arm or their job; one false step and a miner can easily pay with a life; a grade-school teacher must get the three R's into the pupils' heads or be fired.

But doctors are in a different category. If they make a serious mistake, it's the patient who is injured or even killed. And they are hedged around with safeguards for themselves, the most potent one being known as "medical ethics," which translated means, "I'll keep mum about his incompetence and outrageous bills, and he'll do the same for me."

However, there have been so many needless deaths due to careless operative techniques, wrong diagnoses, lack of complete knowledge of the drugs prescribed, and an overriding desire for fat fees, that a number of public and private investigations have been undertaken over the last few years. The findings are appalling.

The American College of Surgeons finds that 250,000 persons who underwent surgery in the U.S. last year died, and that almost one third of those deaths were preventable. In nearly 12,000 cases the operation itself was unnecessary.

In England and Wales only half as many operations per capita are performed annually as in the U.S. Can the fact that doctors, under socialized medicine, are paid a monthly salary instead of demanding fees for each operation have anything to do with the discrepancy? Studies completed by the Social Security Administration and HEW point strongly to that assumption. In the U.S., too, doctors living on salaries instead of fees perform far fewer operations, but spend much more time with each patient.

There are 1,200 different drugs on the American market. Since it is virtually impossible for any doctor to know all the effects of all of them, many physicians rely on the ads the big drug companies send them through the mail. Those drug companies spend \$1 billion a year on advertising. Many thousands of needless deaths have been caused by overuse of dangerous drugs that should only be given under carefully controlled conditions.

The Boston University Medical Center estimates that about 300,000 people are hospitalized in the U.S. annually because of a drug reaction. And 30,000 die from medically prescribed drugs!

### MY OWN EXPERIENCE AS A TECHNICIAN

As a medical technician with varied experience in hospitals, in clinics, and working for private doctors, I have made some observations that can probably be matched by most other medical technicians in the U.S.

One of my first jobs was as a



WW graphic

combination secretary-technician for a heart specialist on Park Avenue in New York City. That doctor really specialized in the stock market. Most of his mail, and the phone calls he made in between patients, were to and from his

broker. He got rid of his patients as quickly as possible by packing them into four or five little cubicles all at the same time and running around from room to room to examine them. When they were gone he got down to his really

serious business of stock manipulation.

Another year I worked at a small Brooklyn hospital that was owned by six doctors. All six of them went to Europe for a month each summer and to Florida or the

Bahamas for another month in the winter. The hospital's bookkeeper, who used to ride home with me on the subway after work, told me the hospital was a gold mine. But it was run in such a slovenly fashion that the most commonly heard comment from staff members was, "If I get sick and need an operation, for God's sake don't let them put me to bed here!"

A pathologist employed by the county came in for an hour or two every day to examine the tissues saved from all operations. I acted as his secretary while he was there. At the end of each month we went over the ledger which described every operation and he checked off all those which were, in his opinion, unnecessary. The unnecessary operations were always about 20 percent of the total. (That's exactly the same percent that prevails nationally.)

I once asked a doctor if he could perform a tonsillectomy. "Why should I learn to take out tonsils," he asked, "if I can take out a gall bladder in the same amount of time for four times as much money?"

The medical profession was once held in very high regard. Karl Marx wrote, "The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up to with reverent awe. . . . In a word, it creates a world after its own image."

The image of the American doctor under capitalism emerges as that of a bourgeois driven by nothing more than a desire for wealth.

## Beware: Allied Chemical dangerous to your health

By JOAN MARQUARDT

BUFFALO, Jan. 25—An explosion and fire here today at the Allied Chemical Corporation's Buffalo Dye Plant necessitated the testing of firefighters and workers for toxic chemical poisoning.

This episode followed the announcement on January 14 that production of certain dyes will be discontinued at the Buffalo plant, putting 200 workers out of a job. Today's damage will probably put even more on layoff.

In addition, the federal government announced on January 19 that Red Dye No. 2, once produced here, is now banned from production because it causes cancer. Products using the dye are still being sold, however. The government is letting Allied and the retailers get rid of their stock—even though this means peddling what is now a known poison.

Allied Chemical produced Red Dye No. 2 for years at the Buffalo plant. But when government research confirmed a relationship between Red Dye No. 2 and cancer, the company phased out its

production and is now producing Red Dye No. 40 here.

The company did not say on January 14 that there was any safety reason for the production change. The change, it said, was due to a newly installed automated process. Obviously the company is already thinking of the lawsuits that will come if its employees contract cancer from having handled the hazardous chemicals.

### SAFETY—TOO LATE

The safety of the employees, the workers who live nearby and downwind from the plant, and the consumers of the food, medications, cosmetics, etc., colored with Red Dye No. 2 seems to have been Allied's last consideration—and that of the U.S. government which each year licenses the production of tens of thousands of new products which have not really been proven safe.

In a very real sense, the workers and consumers are guinea pigs. Who knows how many people across the country are paying the price with their lives?

Allied Chemical was also behind the Life Science Products Co., in Hopewell, VA, that produced the deadly insecticide Kepone, which is currently incapacitating former employees, their families, and area residents. The company is disclaiming responsibility at current Senate subcommittee hearings on Kepone. But who are more responsible than those who managed its production and made millions in profit from its sale?

The announcement that Allied Chemical's fourth quarter profits rose from \$23.8 million last year to \$33.6 million this year, a 41 percent increase, fits right into the scheme. Capitalist corporations see any intervention into their affairs on behalf of the workers or the consuming public as interference with their "freedom" to maximize their profits. Safety to them is only important insofar as it increases the efficiency of labor.

Only a society run by the working class can eliminate once and for all this stranglehold of capital over production so that the needs of the people will be the driving force of human labor.