

March 8 is International Women's Day

Tear down all the prisons of women's oppression!

With the approach of International Women's Day this year, women across the country, especially Black and Latin women, are standing up against their special oppression as never before.

Women faced with political trials and those fighting against brutal conditions inside prison walls have attracted nationwide support in their struggles against the racist, sexist injustice of the U.S. court and prison system, which serves only the rich.

The cases of Joann Little, Lolita Lebron, Jill Raymond, and Olga Talamante are just a few that have sparked widespread anger this past year against the repression that poor and oppressed women have suffered for cen-

turies. (See pgs. 6,7 for articles on these cases.)

Dessie X Woods and Cheryl S. Todd are two Black women who were recently railroaded through the arch-racist Georgia courts and into prison on murder charges for defending themselves against a white insurance agent who had tried to rape them. The trial was conducted in a rural town of 4,000 in an atmosphere of intimidation and terror waged against the defendants and their supporters.

In Raleigh, N.C., last summer, 150 Black and white prisoners at the Correctional Center for Women were horribly beaten, gassed, and placed in segregation following a protest over intolerable working conditions in

the prison laundry. Despite this fierce repression, the women organized resistance and on January 16 staged a hunger strike to mark the beginning of a class-action suit against the Department of Corrections and in solidarity with the MPLA struggle in Angola.

The Raleigh women prisoners, Joann Little, Dessie X Woods and Cheryl S. Todd, and all the other victims of racist and sexist repression in this country are not alone. More and more women, increasingly hard hit by the rapid deterioration of so many of the important gains won over the past decade, are waking up, fighting back and demanding freedom for their brave sisters inside the jails.



Baltimore rally supports MPLA

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21—More than 80 people demonstrated here today in solidarity with the MPLA-led People's Republic of Angola and in protest of the recent U.S.-backed South African invasion of Angola.

Organized by Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF) and supported by several other progressive organizations, the demonstration included a picket line at the Federal Building, followed by a march through the main shopping area to the site of an indoor rally. Chants of "Jobs at home, not war abroad, U.S. out of Angola" and "CIA, out of the way, victory to the MPLA" were well received by hundreds of passersby along the march route.

At the rally, a resolution sponsored by Workers World Party in support of the MPLA, and adopted by the recent National Hard Times Conference in Chicago, was read and enthusiastically applauded by the crowd.

A resolution read by a member of the Iranian Students Association brought the crowd to its feet in continuous applause.

Keynote speaker was Nick de Freitas, editorial (staff member of Workers World newspaper, who traced the history of the MPLA, showing how its roots were firmly established among the Angolan people. De Freitas pointed out that the mass support for the MPLA was what was behind the recent smashing victories against the U.S. puppet troops of FNLA-UNITA and the racist South African invaders.

Murder of activists ruled 'justified'

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24—Despite recently released autopsy reports proving that two members of the Menominee Warrior Society were shot in the back, government investigators have legitimized their murder by clearing Sheriff Kenneth "Paddo" Fish of any wrongdoing. Fish is currently hiding in Canada.

Sheriff Fish entered the home of John Waubanasum on the excuse of serving him a 2-month-old warrant, then shot him through the heart. Waubanasum died immediately, and Arlin Pamenet died on the way to the hospital. Neither Fish nor any of his deputies was hurt.

Fish has just returned from the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, where Bureau of Indian Affairs stooge Dick Wilson has

carried out a similar reign of terror.

The murders are part of a campaign of repression the State of Wisconsin is conducting against the Menominees following a struggle over the Alexian Abbey one year ago. The abandoned abbey, which stands on Menominee land, was occupied by the Warrior Society for many months. The Warriors demanded that the abbey be turned over to them so it could be used by the Menominees as a hospital.

The occupation ended after agreement was reached with the Alexian Brothers in which they promised to sell the abbey to the Warriors for \$1 and not to prosecute anyone for the takeover.

The agreement was broken this past January when the abbey was taken back, and five Warriors, including Waubanasum, were arrested on numerous charges which carry a possible 90 years in jail.

The four remaining Warriors go on trial April 1. The State has made it clear that it intends to silence the Warriors, if not by legal charges, then by murdering them outright. But the murders have sparked repeated demonstrations and sit-ins in the State capital and these will continue. The Warriors need the support of all progressive people. Funds can be sent to: Menominee Legal Defense-Offense Committee, P.O. Box 431, Keshena, Wis. 54135.

Funds raised for victims of racism

By BRAD KANE

BUFFALO, Feb. 21—Tonight over 200 people attended a fund-raising benefit for Robert Redrick, a Black Chevrolet foundry worker and member of UAW Local 744. Mr. Redrick along with his wife and six children are the victims of a calculated racist campaign here.

The benefit, sponsored by the Center for United Labor Action (CULA) and endorsed by Women United for Action, was held in order to raise the necessary legal funds and to build political support to free Mr. Redrick from trumped-up charges he faces for defending his home and children from attacks by racist white gangs.

The event was addressed by Patricia Redrick, one of Mr. Redrick's daughters, and Tom Comar of the CULA. Susie Cooks of Women United for Action was chairwoman.

Patricia Redrick described the daily terror her family has fought over the past year and recounted many examples of harassment, both physical and verbal, she and her family have endured since the

family moved into a predominantly white neighborhood almost a year ago.

"BLACKS NOT WELCOME"

At that time, the Redricks were told by racist neighbors that Blacks weren't welcome in the neighborhood. The corner store refused to serve them and a nearby Mobil service station tried to charge one of the children 35 cents to put air in his bicycle tire.

Patricia called attention to vile racist lies and rumors which were spread by white neighbors, claiming that the Redricks were running the biggest bike-theft operation in the city, and that their home was a stop-over for a white female prostitution ring, among other slanders.

PHYSICAL ASSAULTS

The harassment did not stop there. Twice, bricks were thrown through their front window, and on another occasion, a fire bomb was bounced off the side of their house. Robert Redrick, Jr., was attacked by a gang of white youths near his home, and his leg was shattered with a lead pipe.

Other members of the family barely escaped similar assaults, and it was during one such attack that Mr. Redrick was arrested and the "reckless endangerment" charge was leveled.

Just a few weeks ago, three counts of "disorderly conduct" were added to Mr. Redrick's charges, all allegedly stemming from the incident which occurred almost a year ago.

PART OF NATIONAL RACIST CAMPAIGN

Tom Comar of CULA pointed out that the attack on the Redricks is

part and parcel of a general racist campaign initiated by the rulers in this country.

"Bosses try to use racism in order to pit white workers against Black, and therefore leave us unable to wage a successful and unified fight against the economic crisis, which the bosses are responsible for," Comar stated.

Comar ended by stating that tonight's benefit "should stand as a warning to those racist groups or individuals who are the paid or unpaid agents of big business, that we will not tolerate their criminal acts any longer."

Tonight's benefit was an important step in building a broad anti-racist movement here, and was especially significant due to the large amount of labor support for the Redricks, shown by the many unions which were represented here.

The evening of solidarity with the Redrick family was a confirmation of the strength that arises when workers, Black and white, young and old, women and men, gay and straight, are united.

Demand freedom for jailed teachers

BUFFALO, Feb. 25—In a strong show of solidarity, over 250 teachers and supporters rallied here today to demand that New York State Governor Hugh Carey grant executive clemency to eight Orchard Park teachers. The eight, all leaders in the Orchard Park Teachers' Association (OPTA), began serving 30-day contempt of court sentences at 4 p.m. today.

The Orchard Park 8, as they are known, were found in contempt of court by Justice Norman Stiller for refusing to obey court "back to work" orders during the Oct. 14 to Nov. 12 teachers' strike. The strike itself was a challenge to New York State's anti-labor Taylor Law which prohibits public employee strikes, a basic right, vigorously fought for and won by the rest of labor over the years.

As of today, Gov. Carey has yet to grant the eight teachers clemency.

David Carnevale, the OPTA executive secretary and one of the teachers jailed, summed up the feelings of the rest of the defendants when he said, "We stood up for what we believe is right, and now we are going to jail. . . . I hope that this will be instrumental in changing the law."

Only militant struggles, such as that waged by the Orchard Park teachers, will lead to wiping this tremendously anti-labor legislation off the books.



Robert and Betty Redrick

DECLINE AND FALL

UNWANTED PEOPLE

Buffalo Courier-Express, Jan. 4:

"In an interview, Andrew T. Hatcher, one-time press secretary to President John F. Kennedy, said, 'I really think that somewhere in the next few years in our country there are going to be severe restrictions on movement of population. . . . I don't think every city should be the dumping ground for undesirables.'

"Whether or not controlling welfare is a way, I'm not sure, but I think one of the few hopes the cities have is in curtailing immigration into their streets. . . . You take the New York City situation, one of the absolutely indefensible things that New York does is send people all the way through graduate college in its city universities with

free tuition. . . . I do think that there's going to have to be some kind of law where we can move people to areas that are open. Rather than the crowding of our cities by unwanted people!"

Let's start with Mr. Hatcher.

MORALS, DECENCY & BILLY JAMES HARGIS

Time, Feb. 15:

"Dear Friend:

"After years of shock and sorrow over the decline of morals and decency in our country, I thought I had become shock-proof. . . . Can you believe it: complete color films of sexual acts between women and men, including homosexual acts, using your children. Unless you and I act today

our children and our children's children will be exposed to perversion so sinister that good will become evil and evil will become good."

"That fund-raising appeal bears the unmistakable stamp of its author, the Rev. Billy James Hargis. An ultra-right Fundamentalist, Hargis, 50, has long denounced sexual sin and spoken out as a defender of traditional virtues in an increasingly lax society.

"Today, however, Hargis stands accused by former colleagues of committing some of the very sins he has railed against. . . . Five students have come forward and said that Hargis has had sexual relations with them. Asked about the charges, Hargis declined to give any specific reply. Through a lawyer, he stated: 'I have made more than my share of mistakes. I'm not proud of them. Even the Apostle Paul said, 'Christ died to save sinners, of whom I am the chief.' Long ago I made my peace with God, and my ministry continues.'"

UNCOMFORTABLE SENATORS!

U.S. News & World Report, Jan. 26:

"The subject of Gulf Oil's questionable cash contributions to Congressmen isn't likely to be taken up by the Senate ethics committee. One suggested reason: Too many U.S. Senators would be made to feel uncomfortable."

A FUN-LOVING D.A.

The New York Times, Feb. 21:

"While William Cahn, former District Attorney of Nassau County, was combining business with pleasure by gambling in Reno and Las Vegas during official trips, he was lecturing publicly against legalized gambling, it was brought out yesterday in Federal Court in Brooklyn.

"While on business trips to San Francisco, Mr. Cahn kept his \$85-a-day hotel suite while he and his staff made side trips to Reno, where he received free rooms."

Victims denied compensation despite ruling

Racism in the steel plants

By JOAN MARQUARDT
BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 23—Another episode in the 9-year struggle to end race and sex discrimination at local steel mills unfolded here today in federal court.

Judge John Curtin conducted proceedings on workers' eligibility for monetary compensation from the local Bethlehem Steel mills and the United Steelworkers of America union. No decision has been reached and some 1,400 Black workers affected still do not know if they can receive the financial compensation the company and union have offered.

YEARS OF RACE AND SEX DISCRIMINATION

The struggle started in 1967 when, due to pressure from the Black, Latin, and women workers, the U.S. Justice Department filed a civil rights action against the local Bethlehem Steel plant.

As a result, the steel company was forced to admit numerous violations of the civil rights of Black, Latin, and women workers.

JOBS—"FOR WHITE MEN ONLY"

The company admitted, for example, discrimination from the moment the job application was made. Many jobs were made available to white men only. Hiring tests of white males were frequently tampered with (to "improve" their scores), some white males were hired without even being tested, and summer jobs went mostly to white men.

Discrimination in job assignments was even worse. Over 80 percent of all the minority workers at the plant were channeled into the 11 hottest, dirtiest departments. Then, within the department, for example, the coke ovens department, Blacks were given the lowest paying, least desirable jobs.

Few women were ever hired for any plant job.

"CONSENT DECREE" TO END DISCRIMINATION

The Justice Department lawsuit resulted in a 1971 "Consent Decree" in which the company agreed to end these racist and sexist practices.

An additional lawsuit filed that same year by the Justice Department again charged Bethlehem Steel Corporation, along with eight other major steel companies around the country, and the union, the United Steelworkers of America, with discrimination against minority and women workers. This action, filed in Birmingham, Ala., has brought about the current offers of monetary compensation to the affected workers.

\$30.9 MILLION IN DAMAGES

The "consent decree," which eventually went into effect in 1974, when unit and departmental seniority were replaced with plantwide seniority, was intended to put an end to discrimination at the steel mills. But the thousands of workers affected over the years are demanding compensation.

Clearly in an effort to relieve themselves of responsibility before many workers carry out individual suits against the company, nine major steel companies and the steelworkers' union, named in the

Justice Department case, on Feb. 4 announced an offer of \$30.9 million to approximately 46,000 workers.

WORKERS MAY NOT GET DUE

The affected workers may not get all the compensation they are entitled to, however. Thus far, only \$250,000 of the \$1.1 million intended for Buffalo Bethlehem workers has been approved for distribution. This will go to the approximately 500 Black, Latin, and women workers who were hired after Oct. 1, 1967. Some 400 local Republic Steel Corporation employees will also be compensated.

Judge Curtin has not ruled on whether the 1,400 additional Black workers hired prior to Oct. 1, 1967, may receive the \$850,000 offered in the agreement.

This is due to what the court claims is a possible "conflict of interest." The "conflict" is an additional suit still stalled in federal court seeking about 10 times the amount quoted in the Feb. 4 agreement. Surely a more just compensation for the years of racist discrimination they've endured, this suit was filed by a Black Bethlehem Steel employee, George Williamson, Jr. If won, it

might mean many of the workers hired before Oct. 1, 1967, could receive far greater compensation, but at some future date.

With unemployment and layoffs the worst in the state here in Buffalo, these workers need full compensation now, not later. And, if workers accept what is offered them in the current company-union settlement, they may or may not be permitted to pursue the issue, according to the courts. This is what Judge Curtin is deciding.

Clearly the company wants the workers to take what has been offered them and shut up about it.

STRUGGLE CONTINUES

It has been the long hard struggle on the part of these workers, in all the steel plants across the country, which has forced the company to own up to its practices. But the mere fact that Mr. Williamson and the others involved in his class action suit are pursuing their court action shows the struggle against discrimination is not ended.

The federal court should act quickly on these matters, and clear the way for the affected workers to receive what is rightfully theirs.

Rockefeller implicated

Nursing home neglect

By LESLIE FEINBERG
NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Vice President Nelson Rockefeller has been given principal blame for the flagrant policy of political influence, abuse, and neglect rampant in the nursing home industry during the period from 1959 to 1973 when he served as New York State governor. This well-documented accusation was contained in today's release of the New York State Moreland Commission Report on Nursing Homes.

It was disclosed that Rockefeller was fully aware of the poor care and criminal neglect of the elderly in the homes as early as 1965, that he campaigned on a promise of change, which he then ignored after election, and he "was more concerned with building new facilities than monitoring the care offered in them."

LIMITED INVESTIGATION

The 218-page report, which talks at length about the crimes (but not about locking up the criminals), also outlines the roles played by two governors (Rockefeller and his successor Malcolm Wilson), three mayors (including Abraham Beame), State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz, two "close associates of Rockefeller, and more than 20 public and private individuals, as political connivers, conduits, and cover-ups.

Moreland Commission chairperson Morris B. Abram admitted in this week's news conference that the commission study was limited to a few "exemplary areas" and could not handle the "literally thousands of instances of larceny and worse." Further investigation is left to Charles Hynes, special state prosecutor for nursing homes.

The four-term governor had cut the state budget in a way which forced the massive discharge of mental patients and the elderly from state institutions. This resulted in families suddenly burdened financially and

emotionally with full-time care. In a large number of cases, families were forced to pay exorbitantly to place their loved ones in a private nursing home run by Rockefeller's friends, without state aid to care for them.

He ignored appeals by the State Health Department for more auditors to trace a system rife with fraud. While overlooking exposures of the outrageous and often brutal neglect in upstate New York homes, he lied to the taxpayers of New York by saying that the subsidies program for charitable nursing homes would cost nothing more in taxes.

According to the commission report, Rockefeller's political influence was "important mostly in helping individuals to obtain the extremely valuable franchise to establish a nursing home."

Dr. Andrew C. Fleck, Jr., political liaison officer of the Health Department, expressed the total cynicism of the administration in his statement that "Favors are the coin of the realm."

ELDERLY STILL SUFFER

The graft, corruption, and downright robbery that were exposed in part this week continue under the present administration of Governor Hugh Carey.

As long as care for the elderly is run for profit, the primary victims will be the elderly living in poverty and misery, the underpaid nursing home workers, and the families.



Rockefeller's crime: the misery, neglect and abuse of the elderly poor.



From Blast Furnace Brothers by Vincent Copeland.

Graphic: Tom Spence

Tax loopholes help the rich, load more on working poor

By BEVERLY SLAPIN

NEW YORK, March 1—No one doubts the ability of the federal government to make our lives difficult. This talent is most visible just before April 15 when, using a confusion of statutes, forms, and administrative regulations, the government takes away a huge portion of our earnings.

It's time for the annual ordeal of wrestling with Form 1040.

To call it an ordeal may be an understatement—millions of us struggle through days and nights of utter anguish trying to figure out how much to pay the government. And even though the forms are incomprehensible—except to accountants and lawyers trained in the mysterious ways of the federal bureaucracy—you are not allowed to make mistakes. For instance, if you use the wrong tax table, or if you use figures from the wrong line or column of the right tax table, you may be in a lot of trouble. (In fact, the instruction forms mailed to us even state that "sorry to say" the 1040 form is more complex and longer than last year's and that we may need professional help to fill it out.) Millions more of us give up deductions that we are entitled to so that we can use the short form and avoid the headache of 1040. And all of us must give an accounting to the IRS of the minutest details of our lives.

LITTLE LIGHT

For those of us who need to take every possible deduction and can't afford to hire someone to tell us how much we owe the government, the IRS has gone out of its way to help us understand the tax form. Here is a sample of the government's helpfulness:

"Add lines 21c, 57, 60, 61, 62, and 65. Subtract this total from line 20 and call the difference total A. Add lines 21c, 21d (unless extension is filed and the tax is paid before January 31, 1976), 65, and 66. Subtract this total from line 22 and call the difference total B.

"If total B is less than 80 percent (66 and two-thirds percent for farmers and fishermen) of total A, you may owe a penalty unless you meet one or more of the exceptions explained on Form 2210 (Form 2210F for farmers and fishermen)."

Even the tax collectors are

confused—they don't understand the paperwork either. Jack Anderson reports the example of an Atlanta taxpayer who, to prove a point, called at five different IRS offices around the country, presented the same sheet of facts and asked for a computation of his tax. He got five different answers, some varying from others by hundreds of dollars!

But all this confusion is not because the IRS workers are inept; it's because the tax code is completely unintelligible. After all, what mere mortal could understand, no less assemble, 6,000 pages of conflicting tax laws and regulations?

Why are we being made so miserable at tax time? Is it because federal bureaucrats don't know how to simplify things? Or because law makers want the tax law to be complicated?

DELIBERATE CONFUSION

That's not the whole story. The tax law is a mess because it is a vehicle for doing hidden favors, for providing loopholes such as real estate ventures, tax-exempt bonds, oil-depletion allowances and 101 other tax shelters. Because of the structure of the tax code, the working poor get a few deceptive deductions which we pay for in higher basic tax rates, while the rich get away with token taxes or none at all.

The tax returns of the country's wealthiest families—the Mellons, Rockefellers, Hunts—show one thing in common: many of the millionaire members of these families pay no tax at all, and almost all of them pay only a fraction of what their income would require were it not for the loopholes.

According to investigations by Jack Anderson, Nelson Rockefeller paid no federal income tax in 1970. His brother, John D. Rockefeller III, pays a 10 percent federal tax. Billionaire Paul Mellon pays practically nothing, as do other members of his fabulously rich family. And Texas oil billionaire Bunker Hunt has managed to live in luxury for years without paying any taxes at all.

A simple way to end all the aggravation of Form 1040 would be to change the law so that unearned income is taxed. (Excepting, of course, small investments that some retired workers depend on.) If the bankers, landlords, speculators, and other millionaires and bosses were deprived of their tax shelters and writeoffs, the result could be the taxation of some \$125 billion of income, and basic tax rates could be drastically cut or even eliminated for all the rest of us.

But talking about a major tax-law overhaul is almost like talking about a revolution. Which isn't at all a bad idea.

U.S. progressives meet with MPLA in Cuba

By LARRY HOLMES

HAVANA, March 1—Workers World Party participated in a delegation of 21 U.S. organizations who have been involved in some form of African Liberation support work at a conference here in Cuba last week.

Representatives of the Black press joined with the delegation in a 2-day seminar and an additional 3 days of informal discussion—February 26 to March 1—with representatives of the MPLA and the People's Republic of Angola.

Representing the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA were Commandante Dibala, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA and political commissar of the Eastern front, Olga Lima, director of Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Relations, and Pedro Zinga Baptista, Foreign Relations, MPLA.

During the course of the seminar, MPLA representatives carefully and precisely outlined their views on the primary task of the new government—national reconstruction, the collectivization of land, and the promotion of the health and education of the people.

Other crucial subjects discussed by the MPLA were: relations with the U.S., South Africa, and Zaire; Gulf Oil, and Boeing Corporation; FNLA and UNITA; and ways through which progressives and revolutionary forces in North America can support the Angolan people. (These points will be discussed in more detail in a later article.)

Workers World Party presented the Angolan delegation with a collection of articles from Workers World newspaper, showing the progress of the Angolan revolution led by the MPLA, as well as pictures of demonstrations and various other MPLA support activities that WWP and YAWF have initiated and participated in throughout the country.

Prominent among those were the January 17 march and rally in support of the MPLA which was sponsored by 25 organizations, and which mobilized over 1,000 people in New York City.

The 5 days of discussion concluded with a pledge by the participating North American organizations to coordinate future support work for the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA, to include a conference on Angola

in the U.S., attended by MPLA representatives. The conference was tentatively scheduled for May.

Groups represented at the seminar besides WWP were the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), MPLA Solidarity Committee, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,

American Friends Service Committee, Black Economic Research Center, Venceremos Brigade, American Committee on Africa, New York Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, Washington Office on Africa, National Council of Churches, National Anti-Imperialist Movement in

Solidarity with African Liberation, National Conference of Black Lawyers, U.S. Out of Angola Committee, Chicago Committee for the Liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Guine, Prairie Fire Organizing Committee, Coalition for a New Foreign Policy, CASA, Third World Coalition,

Southwest Workers Federation, and the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

Black press represented were the Bilalian News, Afro-American Newspapers, Black Scholar Magazine, Freedom Ways Magazine, and the San Francisco Sun Reporter.



In Havana Cuba, representatives of the MPLA discuss goals of the new Angolan government. From left to right: Pedro Baptista Zingui, Foreign Relations, MPLA; Olga Lima, Director of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry; Commandante Dibala, Political Commissar of the Eastern Front, and member of the Central Committee, MPLA.

WW photo: Larry

Black leaders hit CORE on Angola recruiting

By NICK DE FREITAS

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Attempts by Roy Innis, director of CORE, to recruit Black veterans to fight the corporate war against the newly founded People's Republic of Angola (PRA) have been widely condemned by various sectors of the Afro-American communities.

When CORE officials held a news conference in Harlem on February 10 announcing their recruitment of 300 Black veterans to "assist anti-communist forces" in Angola, a number of community residents voiced their opposition and halted the press conference. The demonstrators, according to the February 11 New York Times, "stood and condemned the CORE position as aligning itself with South Africa and with Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, 'who killed Lumumba.'"

Zaire, formerly known as the Belgian Congo, was the place the United States invaded under United Nations cover in 1961. It was there the CIA assassinated Patrice Lumumba and crushed the rising national independence movement which he led.

One of the ringleaders in this infamous plot was then-General Joseph Mobutu who was later made president of Zaire—with the collaboration of the Pentagon.

A DEMONSTRATOR SPEAKS

A Black veteran of the Air Force, Calvin Bonner, told Workers World why he participated in the disruption of the CORE press conference:

"CORE, UNITA, and FNLA have one thing in common. All three have been taken over by the

CIA. We cannot let the Pentagon and Roy Innis recruit our Black brothers to fight against our own people in Africa. . . . We will not die so that Gulf Oil and Chase Manhattan can stay in Angola.

"Black people know that it is the same government that is exploiting and oppressing the African people that oppresses us here at home.

A COMMUNITY PROTESTS

Reached by the telephone, Joe Walker, the New York City editor of the widely circulated newsweekly Bilalian News (formerly Muhammad Speaks), explained to Workers World, "CORE years ago ceased to be a civil rights organization in the best interest of Afro-American people. Roy Innis is talking suicide talk when he speaks of recruiting Black and other mercenaries to fight on the side of South Africa and other racists. Such talk, I believe, is having no effect at all in Black communities hereabouts, except to ridicule and dishonor Roy Innis and CORE."

CORE officials told New York Times correspondent T. Johnson on February 11, that "1,000 more men were being screened by their organization in the New York, Washington and Baltimore areas and that travel expenses and salaries would be handled by the National Union for the Total Independance of Angola (UNITA)."

UNITA forces which today have been almost totally routed by the liberation forces of the PRA have for several months functioned under the command of the racist South African regime, which itself

at one time had an estimated 6,000 active troops in Angola.

BLACK LEADERS TELL IT LIKE IT IS

In Baltimore, Ms. Kay Boyd, a leader of the popular rent strike waged by the Uplands Tenants Association condemned the CORE recruiting efforts as an "insult to the Black community."

"The CIA has already spent over 40 or 60 million dollars on this illegal war. It is an open secret," she declared, "that CIA funds are behind this recruitment drive. We strongly oppose the involvement of our sons to fight for U.S. corporations. We condemn the exploitation of Black American men by the U.S. government to sacrifice their lives at the expense of a questionable U.S. foreign policy."

In Buffalo, Brother Akil, Minister of Information and Propaganda for Attica Now, the organization spearheading the defense of the Attica Brothers, expressed his support for the MPLA whose present struggle against imperialism he said, "inspires all of us in the Western hemisphere."

"Any group or organization that would support the forces of American imperialism directly or indirectly such as by supporting the FNLA and UNITA," Brother Akil told Workers World, "definitely opposes the just struggle for Angolan liberation and self-determination."

"We therefore," continued Brother Akil, "oppose and criticize the actions and the positions assumed by CORE on Angola, or

any other group that support such a position."

FROM A HOUSTON JAILHOUSE

Lee Otis Johnson, a veteran of the Southern civil rights struggle also spoke out, "I am glad to see so much resistance to Roy Innis' shameful deeds," he told a visitor to the jail cell where he is locked up on a phony trumped-up charge by the Houston police.

(Mr. Johnson is again facing false charges after serving a number of years on a politically motivated frame-up stemming from his civil rights activities. He then received a 30-year sentence for allegedly possessing a marijuana cigarette.)

"The U.S. government," Mr. Johnson continued, "after its monumental defeat in Vietnam is afraid to send one more soldier to fight against the Angolan people. With economic conditions in the U.S. steadily deteriorating, the bosses are afraid this would cause many outrages and rebellions in the Black communities.

"They are afraid such a blatant act of aggression will develop into mass protest demonstrations forging even greater links between Black and white and the poor and exploited in the United States. That is why they are resorting to such tactics using CORE to do their dirty work for them.

"But we won't be fooled. The Black community will see through Roy Innis, just like the Angolan people have seen through the UNITA and the FNLA, and they will surely reject Innes as they rejected FNLA and UNITA as puppets of the government that oppresses them."

Expensive garbage

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 1 (PNS)—While one out of ten people in the world lives on the brink of starvation, more than 300 million pounds of ready-to-eat food lies rotting in U.S. fallout shelters.

That is enough to feed 10 million people for 60 days.

Valued at \$150 million, the wheat biscuits and candy balls have been stored for the last 13 to 15 years in the basement of schools, offices, hospitals, and churches for use in case of an A-bomb attack.

About half of the food is still good, according to the scientists who conduct annual tests on samples.

International Women's Day

March 8: A heritage of struggle

By FRAN MEYERS

NEW YORK, March 1—While International Women's Day is at present mainly celebrated in the socialist and anti-imperialist countries, this day, commemorating the struggles of women the world over for a decent life, had its origins in the United States—on the Lower East Side of New York City.

It was in this area on March 8, 1857, that hundreds of women who worked in the garment sweatshops marched to a wealthy district nearby protesting against poor working conditions and a 60-hour week. The police were quickly called in to disperse the demonstrators and, in the interests of "protecting property," many women were trampled and arrested.

Half a century later, working conditions in the garment factories were still intolerable for women and their children. Thousands of women and children were forced to work for pennies an hour, for as many as 14 hours a day. Their health rapidly deteriorated working in crowded, poorly ventilated tenements or basements, most of which were also firetraps.

It was to protest these conditions that tens of thousands of women garment workers, mostly Jewish immigrants from Czarist Russia, again poured out onto the streets to demand decent working and living conditions, a shorter work week, and protective laws against child labor. They marched together with thousands of women active in the fight for women's suffrage under

the banner of "Votes for Women." This action drew worldwide attention and inspired socialists in Europe at the International Socialist Conference held in 1910 to proclaim March 8 "International Women's Day." Revolutionary leader Vladimir Lenin and American labor leader Big Bill Haywood were among those who voted for it.

RUSSIAN WOMEN SPARKED REVOLUTION

Seven years later, the most spectacular celebration of International Women's Day in world history took place in Petrograd, Russia, when women textile workers, angered by endless breadlines and a war that took the lives of many of their men,

initiated a strike of 90,000 workers, women and men. This strike was one of the main events that sparked the overthrow of the Czarist autocracy in Russia, an event that led to further titanic revolutionary struggles and finally the establishment of the first workers' state in the world. Among the great changes the Russian Revolution brought to advance the status of women were the legal establishment of equal rights for women, setting up free child care centers, mechanized laundries, maternity leaves with a guarantee of a job when mothers want to return to work, legal abortion, and many other benefits.

The great gains for women that the Russian Revolution won have been carried forward by revolutions in China, Cuba, North

Korea, Vietnam, and other countries, freeing one-third of the world's population from capitalist exploitation.

While living conditions have vastly improved for women in socialist countries, the economic crisis created by a system that puts profits before human lives is inflicting greater hardships on women here. Day care centers and schools are being shut, unemployment and prices are climbing, legalized abortion is being threatened.

All these attacks on our standard of living bring home the need to revive the spirit of struggle of International Women's Day in this country, so that we can celebrate together with our sisters in a socialist world!

Cuban law guarantees equality

What the new constitution means to women

By ELLEN PIERCE

NEW YORK, March 1—On Feb. 15, 1976, a national referendum was held in Cuba to adopt a new Constitution. The passage of this Constitution, which went into effect on Feb. 24, was preceded by a year of discussion of its first draft. These discussions took place in the mass organizations to which millions of Cubans belong—the trade unions, the Federation of Cuban Women, the Committees to Defend the Revolution.

Many articles in the new Constitution deal with questions which profoundly affect women—equality, marriage, motherhood, the rights of children and the aged. While the U.S. Constitution (which is praised frequently but rarely quoted at any length) still fails to declare that women are equal human beings with equal rights, the new Cuban law asserts the equality of women and goes on to list specific measures already in effect to enable women to exercise their rights.

The class which ruled Cuba before 1959 exploited women as workers, servants, and prostitutes. Women were low paid (or unpaid) workers in the home, the fields, the factories. Among the wealthy classes, women were forced to adhere to rigid sexual "morality" to ensure that their husbands had "legitimate" heirs to inherit their property. And the morality of the wealthy classes also dominated the lives of working class and peasant women. The existence of tens of thousands of prostitutes was also part of that morality.

This propertied ruling class no longer rules Cuba. U.S. sugar companies and other multinationals no longer make their profits off the labor of the Cuban people. Thus the material basis for the oppression of Cuban women has been lifted. The task now is to root out the habits and attitudes which the old oppressing class spread throughout society. Science, education, politics, art—all must be mobilized to enable women to participate fully in all areas of life.

On the eve of International Women's Day 1976, progressive and revolutionary women of the world salute the tremendous achievements of Cuban women as marked by the passage of the new Constitution and the continuing endeavor of our Cuban sisters to

develop to their fullest potential.

ARTICLES DEAL WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS.

The following are some of the articles of the Constitution which

deal specifically with the needs of women.

Article 8. The socialist state:
b) as the power of the people and for the people, guarantees
—that no man or woman, able to

work, be without employment with which to contribute to the good of society and to the satisfaction of individual needs;
—that no disabled person be left without adequate means of sub-

sistence;

—that no sick person be left without medical care;
—that no child be left without schooling, food and clothing;
—that no young person be left without the opportunity to study;
—that no one be left without access to studies, culture and sports; ...

Article 36. All children have the same rights, regardless of whether or not they were born out of wedlock. Any qualification on the nature of the relationship is abolished.

Article 41. Discrimination because of race, color, sex or national origin is forbidden and will be punished by law.

The institutions of the state educate everyone, from the earliest possible age, in the principle of equality among human beings.

Article 47. The state protects by means of social aid aged persons who do not have financial resources or anyone to take them in or care for them and anyone who is unable to work and has no relatives who can help him.

Article 49. Everybody has the right to have his or her health protected and cared for. The state guarantees this right:

—by providing free medical and hospital care by means of the installations of the rural medical service network, polyclinics, hospitals, prophylactic and specialized treatment centers;

—by providing free dental care;

—by promoting health publicity campaigns, regular medical examinations, general vaccinations and other measures to prevent the outbreak of disease. All the population cooperates in these activities and plans by means of the social and mass organizations.

Article 50. Everyone has the right to an education. This right is assured by the free and far-reaching system of schools, boarding schools and scholarships of all kinds and at all levels of education, and because of the fact that all educational material is provided free of charge, which provides all children and young people, regardless of their family's economic position, with the opportunity to study in keeping with one's ability, social demands and the needs of socioeconomic development.



The new Cuban constitution guarantees quality daycare to all children, while in the U.S. new federal regulations and budget cuts are forcing thousands of children out of daycare. Photo: Cuba Internacional

Daycare: priority under socialism, a casualty under capitalism

By a daycare worker

NEW YORK, March 1—Does forcing working mothers out of the labor force solve the problem of rapidly mounting unemployment?

Does the sacrifice of small children's needs to those of profit-hungry businessmen and bankers stop inflation?

Of course not!

But when the wealthy businessmen and bankers dictate to the politicians to cut back the meager funds allotted to daycare, these are the arguments that are given.

In fact, from the federal government on down, the attack against daycare has been consistent. In the past only during brief periods of prosperity and growth when women were needed to fill out the ranks of labor has the

daycare system grown. Even then, it never came near to fulfilling the needs of poor and working women. These women have waged a furious struggle to try to attain the childcare rightfully theirs.

Now in a period of crisis, many of these hard-won gains are being swept away.

TITLE XX

A federal law called Title XX has set eligibility limits which will force thousands of families out of daycare. Meanwhile, in cities across the country, daycare centers are suffering cuts in federal funding.

With the largest daycare system in the U.S., New York City provides services for 39,000 children. In recent months a series of budget cuts and layoffs have

crippled most centers in the city. Others have been defunded and closed.

Now while daycare centers are grappling with the danger of running out of funds before the budget year ends, they are faced with a new wave of assaults. An estimated 8,000 children will be forced out by Title XX. Among the 417 centers left in the city, more than 150 are being threatened with closure.

The city government has initiated a campaign of intimidation and harassment to see how far it can force the cuts. For example, during the last pay period workers in 120 centers received their checks more than a week late. Parents have had investigators come to their homes

(Continued on page 6)

Our sisters behind bars

Edna White

By DONNA LAZARUS

The plight of women prisoners in Georgia was brought sharply into focus again last month when Edna White, a 20-year-old Black woman from Jackson, Ga., was sentenced to life imprisonment.

She had been convicted of the murder of her baby—a baby she gave birth to alone, without medication, without the knowledge of prison officials, and in the dank squalor of the decaying Georgia Women's Correctional Institute (GWC) in Milledgeville.

Like Joann Little, Edna White had been the victim of sexual relations forced on her while held in the custody of a state institution. But she was unable to defend herself against the trusty at the Butts County Jail who unlocked and entered her cell whenever he wanted. She was raped and became pregnant.

How many hundreds of women are held in bondage by the state and subjected to countless and untold indignities, afraid to speak out as Edna White was, and powerless to defend themselves?

From the Butts County Jail, Edna White was transferred to the "horror show" as it's called by state officials, of GWC where, according to Pat Weerts, the director of female services for the State Department of Corrections, there is only one nurse for 400 people. There is no doctor. Edna White, only 20 years old, testified in her one-day trial that she didn't know she was pregnant. When she went to the prison nurse complaining of headaches, stomach aches, and a swelling stomach, she was told she'd been eating too many starchy foods.

EIGHT BIRTHS A YEAR

According to a recent report from the Civil Rights Commission, there are eight births a year at Julia Tutwiler Prison for Women in Alabama. This means that there are at least eight Joann Littles and Edna Whites a year at Tutwiler for while perhaps one or two of these women are already pregnant when they enter, surely there are many more rapes that do not result in pregnancy.

Rape committed against women prisoners at the mercy of male jailers is the most outrageous form of violation of a woman's body and her right to control over her body, but it is not the only abuse suffered.

Medical care in every prison in the country is grossly inadequate. Once a woman becomes pregnant, the conditions under which she is forced to deliver are despicable. Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson has written that "the delivery table has no restraints, paint is peeling from the ceiling above it, and large segments of linoleum floor around the table are missing. There are no facilities to resuscitate the newborn, or otherwise provide adequate care should any complications arise during delivery."

This description of Tutwiler could apply to any prison delivery facility in the South and throughout the U.S.

Added to these horrendous conditions is the fact that once a pregnancy is known, a woman prisoner is no longer considered for parole. Then there is no chance she could deliver her baby under better conditions outside.

Sexist oppression is reinforced in every aspect of prison life, as women are forced into virtual servitude. The only jobs offered in prison to women are waxing floors, sweeping, washing clothes, cooking, and sewing. The Georgia Women's Prison at Milledgeville



Cheryl S. Todd and Dessie X Woods, who were attacked, are now on trial for their lives.

has several times been the scene of work stoppages when inmates refused to be further exploited until demands for better conditions were won. Their sisters at the North Carolina Women's Prison in Raleigh have also organized and fought courageously against the hazardous conditions they were forced to work under in the laundry room there.

A new \$4-million women's prison in Georgia is scheduled to open in late February, which will house even more victims of capitalist society, the jobless and unskilled women, Black and white, who have had no other recourse but to do whatever they could to survive.

We demand freedom for our sisters, and an end to this system which benefits the few and leaves the poor no choice but to starve or steal! Tear down all the prisons and fight for a society in which women will have dignity!

Jill Raymond

By CONNIE HARRIS

On March 8, 1976, Jill Raymond, a lesbian, will have been imprisoned for exactly one year. Her "crime" is that she refuses to testify before a grand jury convened in Lexington, Ky., for the purpose of gathering information about so-called underground women fugitives.

Jill's imprisonment was part of a repressive government attack on the gay and women's movement, begun a year ago, which resulted in the arrest of Patricia Swinton, wanted in connection with a 1969 series of anti-war bombings (she was acquitted last September) and Susan Saxe, accused of participating in Philadelphia and Boston bank robberies (convicted in Philadelphia, and currently on trial in Boston).

As FBI harassment increased, with known undercover agents attempting to infiltrate feminist and gay communities, it became clear that the intent of these investigations was both to intimidate

people from sheltering underground sisters, and to gather as much information as possible about these communities.

Imprisoned for refusing to testify before a grand jury in New Haven were two lesbians, Ellen Grusse and Terri Turgeon. They were released because of strong public pressure in December, after eight months of imprisonment. Jill Raymond remains incarcerated, and could be in prison until May, when the term of the grand jury expires.

The conditions of her imprisonment are punitive in themselves. After making public statements about oppressive jail conditions, she was transferred from the Franklin County Jail (rated as "good" by the Kentucky Board of Corrections) to the Madison County Jail (rated as "poor") and her visiting privileges were restricted. She has only been outside the prison a few times. She is the only woman prisoner in the jail.

Yet her commitment not to testify has never wavered. In a message to a demonstration of 400 people, called last September in New Haven to demand freedom for Turgeon, Grusse, and herself, she said, "Many people have called me a victim—a victim to me indicates a total lack of control. Though I didn't ask for the battle, I have consciously joined the war. We have made a conscious effort to embrace our sisters and oppose the system."

Jill Raymond has clearly demonstrated, with her courageous refusal to inform on her sisters and brothers, that she is the sister of all working and oppressed people who struggle against their class enemies. Her solidarity demands that we, in turn, make every effort to call for her freedom.



Joann Little

Joann Little

On International Women's Day, special tribute and recognition must be given to Joann Little, the only Black woman in U.S. history to win a legal case involving her rape by a white man. On Aug. 15, 1975, a jury found Joann innocent of first degree murder in the killing of a white prison guard who sexually assaulted her.

Early in the morning on Aug. 27, 1974, Joann was sleeping in a cell at the Beaufort County, N.C., jail. Poor, Black, and only 20 years old, she had been there three months awaiting action on her appeal of a breaking and entering conviction.

Joann was guarded solely by white male jailers. Clarence Alligood, a 62-year-old guard, was in charge that night. With an icepick in his hand, Alligood approached and entered Joann's cell, where he began his sexual attack. In the closing arguments of Joann's defense, her attorney Karen Galloway said to the jury, "He comes into your cell, holds an ice pick at your head and tells you to suck his penis. . . . He has all the power, there's no one to scream to. You don't know if he's going to kill you or not."

"You are Joann. . . . What would you do? You see a chance to grab the ice pick, strike and get away. . . . wouldn't you take that chance if you had the courage to do so?" Joann was pursued by men with

dogs ready to shoot her on sight. Because she was a Black woman defending herself against rape by a white man, Joann was charged with first degree murder, which carried a mandatory death sentence in North Carolina.

However, this was not to be another racist railroad. The eyes of the nation and the world were on her trial. Women and men, Black and white, saw her case as culminating centuries of repression and abuse of Black women. There were demonstrations nationwide on the eve of the trial, and hundreds came to North Carolina for the trial itself.

The jury needed only 78 minutes of discussion and only one vote to find Joann not guilty. Mark Nielson, the jury foreman, said, "A woman has the right to defend herself, and color should make no difference."

But Joann is still not free. The racist authorities of North Carolina have denied all her appeals on her original breaking and entering conviction and returned her to jail to serve out the 7- to 10-year prison sentence.

However, she is still appealing and has filed a motion for bail pending that appeal. Letters to this brave sister can be sent to her at: Women's Prison, 1034 Bragg St., Raleigh, N.C. 27610.

in this instance how the children are being robbed of their precious care, their health care, nutrition, and education, so that landlords with friends in City Hall can clean up.

WHAT DAYCARE COULD BE LIKE

To study societies where children are given the highest priority, one can look at the socialist countries. Despite, for most of them, the extreme poverty inherited at the times of their revolutions, they have made tremendous progress in childcare as well as other areas.

Pre-school childcare is legally guaranteed in the constitutions of many of the socialist countries. For instance, a North Korean law reads, "The state gives all

children a compulsory one year pre-school education." All pre-school children are provided with nurseries and kindergartens at public expense.

In China a woman receives 56 days leave from her job before childbirth and 56 days after with full pay. At this point she may put her child in a nursing room at her place of work and receive two special breaks each day to attend to her baby. From there her child goes on to a nursery and then a kindergarten until ready to start school at the age of seven. Many of the facilities are open 24 hours a day.

In the Soviet Union, 8.5 million children are cared for in nurseries and kindergartens. Current plans of the government envisage accommodating 10 million more in nurseries and kindergartens to

meet the needs of rural areas and new regions that are being developed. Two hundred colleges and 31 higher schools have trained 600,000 daycare specialists whose pay equals that of engineering school graduates.

In Cuba many former domestic workers with experience with children before the revolution were asked to work in childcare centers. They have continued their education through university-level child development courses.

They receive the same health care as the children. A doctor and a nurse at each center keep a health record on each child that follows them through school.

Although one reason for the extensive child care in the socialist countries is to free women, another is the conception of children as the future of the socialist society.

—daycare

(Continued from page 5)

for the purpose of conducting an illegal interrogation into their personal lives to establish their "eligibility under Title XX," even though they have already filled out elaborate forms.

During the recent struggle against the cuts, one aspect of the corruption in city government came to light. Just a few big landlords hold long-term leases for many centers at rents in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mayor Beame is attempting to turn this exposure into another attack against the daycare system. But it is too late. Everyone can see

ars are not forgotten

Olga Talamante

By JUDITH STOLL

Olga Talamante may be released soon from imprisonment in Argentina, according to her lawyers and U.S. Embassy officials in Buenos Aires. She has been held in an Azul, Argentina, jail with an estimated 3,000 other political prisoners since November 1973.

Olga Talamante is a Chicana from Gilroy, California, the daughter of former migrant farmworkers. Talamante was an activist and an organizer for the United Farmworkers in California. In 1973 she was invited to visit Azul, Argentina, where she worked with the leftist Peronist youth movement in organizing in the slums of that city.

In November of 1973, Talamante was arrested along with 11 others for violating Argentina's state of siege laws. At her trial, she testified that on her arrest the police had severely beaten her and that she had been tortured by electric shock and further beatings. In September 1974, the 12

were convicted and Talamante received a 3-year sentence, the minimum under state of siege laws. Though she was eligible for parole after eight months, she has already served nearly 18 months of her sentence. Friends and relatives are questioning why the U.S. Embassy in Argentina has not done all it could do to assist in freeing a U.S. citizen.

U.S. officials in the embassy claim that Talamante is still in jail because she mishandled her case. They say it was a "mistake" for her to testify about the beatings and torture she suffered at the hands of the Argentine police. Furthermore, they claim, she made the "mistake" of appealing her conviction to a higher court. The embassy claims that had she accepted the guilty verdict, she might have been paroled sooner.

Talamante's lawyer, Dr. Perez Abraham, as well as many others involved in the case of the 12 leftist youths, have received numerous death threats by right-wing vigilantes and have been the victims of bombings and shootings. Dr. Perez' home was severely damaged by a bomb blast on Dec. 11, 1975. The judge who sentenced Talamante, Dr. Dante Ipolito, has since retired. His family, he says, was threatened because he did not pass heavier sentences on the defendants. According to Dr. Perez, "all this is part of an organized attempt to end leftist organizing through a combination of arrest and terrorism."

Talamante's relatives and her friends and comrades throughout the world look forward to her release and to the day when all political prisoners in Argentina will be free and reaction and poverty defeated throughout Latin America.



Woods, victims of a racist, sexist
r lives.
WW photos

Celebrate

International Women's Day

Sat., March 6, 3 p.m.
St. Marks Church
10th St. & Second Ave.
New York City

Speakers on
daycare, sterilization, work
Film, cultural events

Sponsored by Prairie Fire, Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Marxist Education Collective, Women's School, YAWF Women

Inez Garcia

By SHARON SHELTON

NEW YORK, March 2—This summer, Inez Garcia, a 31-year-old woman of Puerto Rican and Cuban descent, will once again go on trial in the racist California court system.

At a press conference here today, the young Latin woman, her lawyer, and a member of her defense committee explained Ms. Garcia's two-year battle for her freedom.

Inez Garcia's ordeal began in March, 1974, when she was raped, beaten, and threatened outside her living quarters in Soledad, California.

Ms. Garcia told reporters today that it was after her assailants telephoned her and threatened her with another rape and with death that she took her son's .22 rifle, found the men, and shot to death the 300-pound man who had held her down during the attack.

Immediately charged with first degree murder, Ms. Garcia was convicted of second degree murder and sentenced to five years to life imprisonment last October in a trial the attorney who has since taken over defense of her case describes as "a travesty of justice."

The attorney, Susan B. Jordan, pointed out that Ms. Garcia's trial judge had totally abandoned the cloak of impartiality, refusing to allow rape to be considered during the deliberations. Not once was Ms. Garcia examined for evidence of rape.

Also, she was not tried by a jury of her peers, according to Susan Rothaizer, a member of the New York Committee for Inez Garcia. After the trial, Ms. Rothaizer said, one of the jurors said he felt that rape was "just giving a woman a good time," and other jurors made vile racist statements about the young Latin woman.

Although the California Court of Appeals has overturned the original conviction because of a judicial error, Ms. Jordan said the

prosecution has stated it will seek a new trial, expected to take place this summer.

Ms. Garcia related that the first trial was so expensive that her family sold their home and everything they owned to pay court costs. "Here in the U.S., you have to pay for justice," she said.

Donations to help Inez Garcia in her struggle against the racist court system can be sent to the Inez Garcia Defense Fund, account no. 618307480, United California Bank, 2175 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California 94704.

FREE INEZ GARCIA!

200 in Birmingham hear

Woman guerrilla tells of Zimbabwe struggle

From the Birmingham Women's Union

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 23—Sarudzai Churucheminzwa, commander in the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA), climaxed her visit to Birmingham last week with a rousing speech to an audience of over 200 people, who contributed about \$500 to the Zimbabwe people's struggle led by ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union).

Sister Sarudzai told the group about the oppression of her people by the racist Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith, who has vowed "no majority rule in my lifetime." She dwelt especially on the miserable lives led by Black women in Rhodesia and the part that women play in the struggle to liberate Zimbabwe: "My motherland has fallen down, and I'm there to lift it up. Nobody will come from Europe, from Asia, from America to come and lift it up, unless I do it through bloodshed. That's the only way I can lift up my motherland."

She continued, "Some 400 to 500 years ago, the Europeans came and colonized the whole of Africa. They also stole brothers and sisters

from Africa and took them to unknown lands. Today, I am here with you, the brothers and sisters who were stolen away from Africa."

Sister Sarudzai stressed, "I'm not fighting against anybody's color—that's not politics. I'm fighting against exploitation of men by men."

SPONSORING COALITION

Sister Sarudzai's Birmingham tour was sponsored by the ZANU Support Committee in Birmingham, the Birmingham Women's Union, Birmingham Chapter of the National Organization of Women, the Alabama Welfare Rights Organization, and the Committee for Prisoner Support in Birmingham. This coalition worked tirelessly for over six weeks to make sure funds were raised and public attention was called to the struggle in Zimbabwe.

The coalition held weekly meetings to divide tasks and coordinate work in progress. Committees were assigned different tasks which frequently drew on people power from all the participating groups. Members of

the groups also sold tickets.

CULTURE, SOLIDARITY

Sarudzai's appearance at the University of Alabama-Birmingham was also a celebration of African and Black American culture. Black Fire Theatre, Birmingham Creative Dance Group, and Medea and the Expressions performed.

Speeches of solidarity were heard from all the sponsoring organizations, as well as from the American Cast Iron Pipe Company's workers committee, a Black rank-and-file organization. The speakers stressed the unity of the American and Zimbabwean peoples in struggling against the same enemy, imperialism, and emphasized that those attending must not forget the struggles taking place in Birmingham, struggles which need their support.

TOUR, FELLOWSHIP

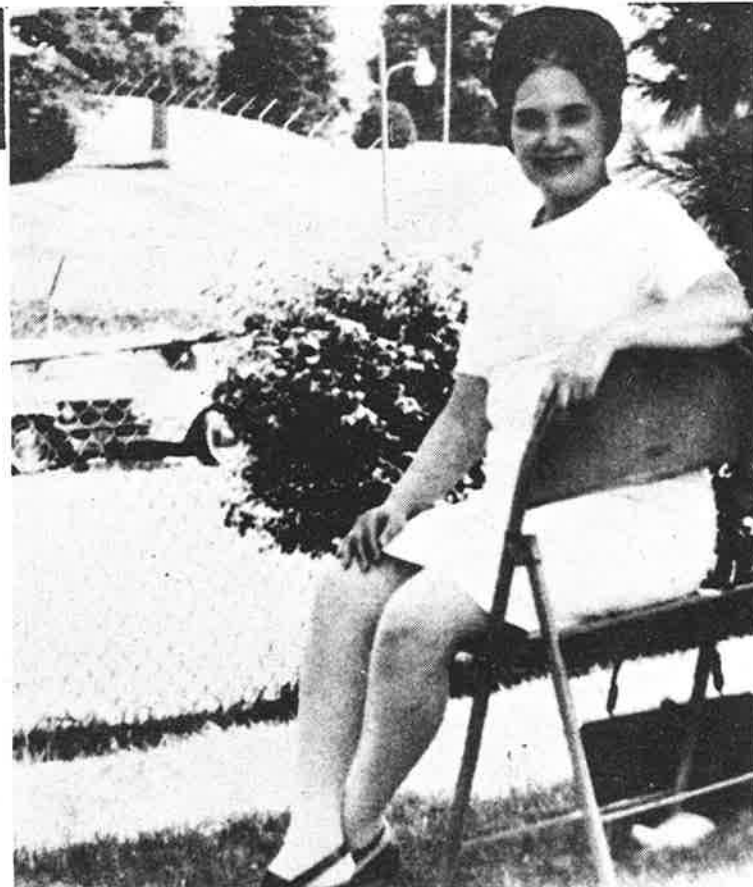
Although the speech at UAB was the climax of the fund-raising tour, Sister Sarudzai had other opportunities to bring her message to citizens of Birmingham. She spoke to supporters at a reception, met with the Birmingham Revolutionary Workers Congress, spoke to students in an assembly at

status was thrust into the center of the international arena. This action thoroughly exposed to the world the hoax which U.S. imperialism was carrying out in Puerto Rico with the so-called founding of the "Free Associated State" or "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," as it is known in the U.S.

For 22 years, these four Puerto Rican patriots—along with Oscar Collazo who, with Griselio Torresola, attacked the temporary presidential residence at Blair House during the 1950 Nationalist insurrection—have been held in U.S. federal prisons without giving in one iota to imperialism. Lolita Lebron and her four comrades are living symbols of Puerto Rico's determination to be free.

Free Lolita Lebron! Free the Nationalist prisoners!

Que viva Puerto Rico libre!



Lolita Lebron on visitors' day at Women's Federal Prison, Alderson, W. Virginia.

Lolita Lebron

EDITORIAL

Pentagon build-up in south Korea

Last week's transfers of new F-111 fighter bombers from Continental United States to the U.S. Tactical Airforce Command in south Korea is a grim reminder that Wall Street has not abandoned its imperial policy of keeping a large occupation army on the Asian mainland, despite its crushing defeat in Indochina.

The introduction into Korea of these aircraft and a large number of additional weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear bombs and guided missiles, is a direct violation of the resolution adopted by the 30th session of the UN General Assembly calling for the dissolution of the "UN Command" and the prompt withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Korean soil.

Rather than comply with this clear UN mandate, the Pentagon war lords have dispatched an additional 4,000 soldiers to bolster up their colonial occupation there!

With the same governmental secrecy and deception that marked the U.S. buildup in Vietnam in the early 1960s, the Ford administration is laying the ground for a new war in Korea. On February 29 Senator James Abourezk asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate, with a view toward "seeking criminal penalties," those government officials who have ordered the hidden but massive arms build-up in Korea in defiance of the law.

The lesson of Vietnam shows, however, that Congress is powerless to stop any new outbreak of hostilities. The people of the U.S. themselves must let the big business rulers know that they will not tolerate another bloody adventure in Korea where so many have already died supporting a rightwing puppet dictatorship and the investments of the U.S. multi-national corporations.

The CIA and the liberals

Since the CIA scandal broke 14 months ago, the agency has been "investigated" by two congressional committees and a special panel headed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Politicians feigned shock at what was uncovered—poison dart guns, murder by LSD overdose, assassination of foreign leaders, the implementation of the bloody coup in Chile, the financing of fascists in Italy, domestic espionage against U.S. citizens, and so on and on.

But just as the efforts at capitalist reform during the Watergate hearings succeeded only in elevating Nixon's hand-picked successor to the White House, the sham probes of the CIA have culminated in agreement of all concerned (except the people) that the CIA should be strengthened.

To circumvent a 1947 law prohibiting agency operations within the U.S., Ford is demanding legislation that would permit the CIA to secretly break in to people's homes and offices, read their mail, bug their phones, keep files on them, audit their income tax returns, and infiltrate their organizations.

At his January 17 news conference Ford also asked for a new law "making it a criminal offense to release such information" as that concerning the covert CIA arming of counter-revolutionary forces in Angola.

"The issue has now become how to keep secrets," admitted Senator Frank Church.

Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield called Ford's monstrous proposals, "a good step in the right direction."

The small peek the poor and working people of the U.S. got into the activities of the CIA over the past year have been valuable to the extent they opened the eyes of the masses still further to the violent, illegal and totalitarian ways the billionaire class uses the secret police to prop up its rule.

But the capitulation of the big shot liberal politicians to Ford's dictate that the CIA's crimes be covered over and the agency be given even greater power has driven home a different and at least equally important lesson. That is that the liberal imperialists are just as wedded to monopoly capitalism as are reactionaries like Ford, that both understand that their rule would be impossible without the existence of powerful political police agencies.

Only the great masses of people, the millions of propertyless producers, have a real interest in liberating themselves from the murderous CIA, as well as from the power of the big money men it upholds.



"I tell you that Castro is an international outlaw!"

Polisario Front proclaims Sahara Arab Democratic Republic

By ROBERT DOBROW

NEW YORK, March 1—Northwest Africa is becoming a new battleground in the anti-imperialist war as the people of the Western Sahara wage a heroic struggle for self-determination and independence. On Feb. 27 the Polisario Front, representing the Saharan people, proclaimed the establishment of the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic.

Already, the issue of recognition for the newly proclaimed republic has been the key question at the current meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) taking place in Addis Ababa. The OAU is divided along the same lines as last month in its crucial meeting to decide whether to recognize the People's Republic of Angola as the true representative of the Angolan people.

Currently, 20 countries out of a necessary 24 have voted for recognition of the Polisario-led republic. Morocco and Mauritania have led the opposition, as they are committed to annexing the territory for their own exploitative needs.

On Feb. 22 the Ford administration decided to sell 24 F-5E jets to the King Hassan II regime of Morocco. These fighter planes are to be used by Morocco, considered the closest U.S. ally in the Arab world, in its genocidal war against the people of the Western Sahara. Recent news from the area indicates that the military battles have intensified with the guerilla movement scoring impressive gains.

THE SAHARAN PEOPLE

Amidst all the news over the past five months about the conflicts in this part of northwest Africa, little, if anything, is said in the capitalist press about the oppressed people of Western Sahara (formerly known as Spanish Sahara). The population of this extremely poor, former Spanish colony, numbers less than 80,000, many living a nomadic existence throughout the desert, trying to eke out an existence. Decades of brutal Spanish rule bled the land of its resources and obstructed the development of an independent economy.

Central to the imperialists' needs in the area, however, are its rich

phosphate resources and its strategic port sites on the Atlantic coastline. Western Sahara's vast deposits of phosphate rock, concentrated in the Bucraa mines, are among the richest in the world and, with those in Morocco, produce a majority of the world's phosphate. Phosphate is the main ingredient in the production of chemical fertilizer and plastics. Spain's investment, backed with U.S. capital, in the Bucraa mines is worth \$650 million.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR WESTERN SAHARA

In 1968 the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario Front) was founded to fight for self-determination and independence from Spain. On May 20, 1973, the armed struggle broke out with a successful two-hour occupation of a Spanish military post at El-Khanga which secured needed provisions and arms for the liberation fighters.

Throughout 1974 the Polisario Front carried out successful operations against Spanish forces reinforced by the Spanish Foreign Legion. During early 1975 Spain was forced to release many Saharan political prisoners in its custody under heavy military blows from the Front. At the end of last year, before Morocco intervened in the conflict, the Polisario Front held the great majority of the country outside of the largest cities.

On the death of the fascist butcher Franco (who ironically started his infamous career by suppressing tribal rebellions in this very area back in the 1920s), Spain was anxious not to follow in the footsteps of Portugal, whose colonial "problems" in Africa were the catalyst which toppled the fascist Caetano regime. Juan Carlos thus sought to disentangle Spain from its colonies as quietly as possible while trying to maintain some form of neocolonial relationship—especially in regard to its investments in the Bucraa phosphate mines.

In October 1975, while Spain still occupied the Western Sahara, the imperialist intrigue began. On Oct. 16, King Hassan II announced that he was leading 350,000 people in a

liberating "march of unity" into Western Sahara. The march, which later became dubbed a "march of conquest," began on Nov. 2. Spain soon announced it would not fire on the marchers and then quickly withdrew from the border. The marchers proceeded a few miles, the King called a halt, then a retreat, and then announced that "our objectives are won."

On Nov. 14, Spain, Morocco, and Mauritania (on the southern border) announced a "Madrid Agreement" whereby Spain was to withdraw, Morocco was to control the northern half of the country and Mauritania the southern half, while Spanish interests were to be protected.

These imperialist-managed theatrics have now left Morocco with the main responsibility for preserving the territory as a neocolonial satellite for imperialism. Over the past month U.S.- and French-armed Moroccan troops have moved in and occupied most of the Western Sahara, hunting down members of the Polisario Front.

Two weeks ago Moroccan soldiers attacked a column of International Red Cross vehicles near Amgala. A Feb. 15 report conceded that liberation troops had retaken Amgala, but fighting still continues over the city. It was simultaneously reported that members of the U.S. Navy's Sixth Fleet were received in the Moroccan port of Casablanca hours before the attack.

Currently the Polisario Front has the overwhelming support of the indigenous population. Some sources report they are also getting assistance from Algeria as well as the reported presence of 200 Cuban volunteer troops and an undisclosed number of volunteers from Vietnam!

The day before the U.S. State Department's decision to escalate its role in the area, a top Moroccan aide met with Henry Kissinger and told him that what was at stake was "another Angola" in the Sahara. If this is so, the U.S.-Spanish-Moroccan axis will undoubtedly receive similar treatment from the liberation fighters and their revolutionary allies.

Long live the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic!

The internal struggle in China

By SAM MARCY

One indubitable characteristic of the proletarian Cultural Revolution of the mid-sixties was its tremendous appeal to the masses of students, workers, intellectuals, as well as the peasants. Even the most intransigent opponents of the Revolution find it hard to deny that it evoked a genuine response, particularly among the young.

Moreover, the Revolution soon developed a spontaneous character and momentum of its own. It can truly be said of it, that "it touched the soul" of the millions.

It is nonetheless true that this revolutionary explosion was ignited at the top, and had its origins in the unceasing struggle at the very summits of the Chinese Communist leadership. But no government and no leader, no

were restored—to the dismay and chagrin of the Radicals.

But the social foundations of the new regime were made secure against a full scale counter-revolution and the road to capitalist restoration was barred.

This does not necessarily mean that a new rightward trend, even a serious one, is excluded for a certain period, given the fact that so many of the old figures connected with the Rightists were restored to powerful positions, with immense authority. Perhaps chief among them is Teng Hsiao-ping, who has for some time symbolized the trend and has been widely publicized abroad.

However, the Rightists are occupying positions in a new historical context which differs markedly from the mid-sixties. The country is in a stronger

exceptions should be made with the greatest reservations.

The new struggle in China takes place, as we said, in a different historical setting, much more favorable for the cause of socialism. But the mass of the people have no part in it, certainly as of now. It is strictly controlled from the top and has the earmarks of a classical succession struggle rather than those of a new social upheaval.

The message coming out from Peking to the world is altogether different from the one during the Cultural Revolution. The latter had a tremendous salutary effect on the international arena. It gave a profound impetus to the millions of oppressed in the under-developed countries of the world. It provided a strong stimulus to the revolutionary youth movement in the West to whom the Cultural Revolution was a symbol of resistance to all of bourgeoisdom.

"Dare to struggle! Dare to win!" was a challenge picked up by the youth and hurled at the capitalist establishment everywhere.

True, the Cultural Revolution did not move the well established Communist Parties with mass influence who, in the main, had already surrendered long ago to revisionist policies encouraged by the Soviet leadership, often to the right of Khrushchev and Brezhnev.

The world bourgeoisie was initially confused by the Cultural Revolution. However, it soon got the message very straight, indeed. It came in the form of a dramatic event well calculated to illustrate the meaning of that Revolution to Western imperialism.

It was the rude and unceremonious eviction of several Western nuns from a monastery in Shanghai without notice and in such a manner as to clearly indicate that the Revolution was aimed at getting rid of the vestiges of imperialist domination, and all residues of reaction—all that is bourgeois and reactionary.

From then on the attitude of the imperialist bourgeoisie to the Cultural Revolution was one of implacable hatred.

How different is the message that Peking has now signaled to Western imperialism in general and Washington in particular! And how differently the messages have, in reality, been received!

Now that Richard Nixon is back at San Clemente and the furor over his personal participation has died down, his mission to Peking, as we indicated in our earlier article, is now in clearer focus. Whereas, the unceremonious ouster of the nuns served to illustrate the hostility to capitalist restoration at home and imperialism abroad, the invitation to Nixon (regarded as an attempt to rehabilitate him) was a bid by Peking for a virtual alliance with imperialism against the USSR. The two contrasting messages from China, the one that ushered in the Cultural Revolution and the current one, are at polar opposites. The former was the hallmark of militant anti-imperialism so far as the world was concerned. The latter is toadying up to what was formerly called in China the "greatest enemy of mankind."

Of course the Cultural Revolution was, if it was anything, also a fierce struggle against Soviet revisionism. But the struggle against it was conducted in the framework of the over-all struggle against the capitalist roaders and

imperialism. Khrushchev, Kosygin and Brezhnev were denounced precisely because they were either in collusion with the imperialists or promoting and encouraging capitalist restoration in China. The main enemy, nevertheless, was still imperialism.

But how different it is today! The main enemy is now conceived to be the USSR. It is now the "main danger."

Whereas China's foreign policy during the Cultural Revolution stirred millions into struggle against the imperialist colossus, China's current foreign policy evokes the wrath of millions of oppressed against the Maoist alliance with imperialism, as for example, in Angola. It has generated cynicism among the young and has discredited the cause of the socialist revolution and the People's Republic of China.

It would be wrong, however, to conclude that the reactionary Chinese foreign policy ipso facto makes the Maoist struggle, and with it the struggle of the Radical faction against the Rightists, one that is lacking in progressive content so far as domestic policy goes. On the contrary, checking the rightward trend may have a wholesome effect in the course of the internal struggle in China.

The tendency represented by Teng, as established in the Cultural Revolution, has nothing to recommend it to the working class of China. His record since his rehabilitation to such a high office, contains nothing to distinguish his position from the anti-Soviet line of

the Soviet Union—a workers state with vast bureaucratic deformations and growing inequality, but nevertheless a progressive social formation as compared with the decadent capitalist social system.

The foreign policy of the Soviet bureaucracy cannot be said to have been in harmony with its class foundations, with what Brezhnev in his report to the 25th Party Congress called the "obvious class difference" in social structure with capitalism. The conciliatory and class collaborationist policy of the Kremlin toward imperialism have long been a keystone of Soviet foreign policy and is in sharp contradiction to its revolutionary social structure.

This has not foreclosed the possibility of the USSR (as it does not foreclose China) of playing a progressive role in foreign affairs under certain circumstances, as witness its aid to the People's Republic of Angola, earlier to Vietnam, to Cuba, and other socialist countries.

All this merely illustrates that the Soviet Union in its present stage of evolution is a contradictory social phenomenon as is also the People's Republic of China. No one has done more to uncover the existence of the class struggle in China than has Mao. The continued sharpening of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a revelation that the workers' state is beset with acute social contradictions, of which the

The new struggle in China takes place . . . in a different historical setting, much more favorable for the cause of socialism. But the mass of the people have no part in it, certainly as of now. It . . . has the earmarks of a classical succession struggle rather than those of a new social upheaval.

matter what illustrious position he or she may hold, can evoke at will a genuine groundswell of revolutionary enthusiasm unless the soil for it has been prepared by historical conditions. The conditions were ripe for it in China.

No, the Cultural Revolution was not a fake, as its detractors would have us believe. It was not a stage-managed affair. During the course of the Revolution large groups of participants were politically manipulated, of course, and driven into blind factional strife here and there, with excessive acts of rebellion. No real revolution is ever really without them.

However, the lasting achievement of the Revolution was that it secured the social foundations of the People's Republic upon which a genuine socialist society can be built. It secured that which is absolutely indispensable for the further socialist evolution of the country. It safeguarded the new property relations which emerged after the overthrow of the Chiang Kai-shek regime and the comprador bourgeoisie.

The lasting achievement of the Cultural Revolution lay precisely in the fact that it not only secured and safeguarded the new forms of property relations, but that it also strengthened them against future depredations and reactionary incursions. Objectively, it set back the neo-restorationist movement.

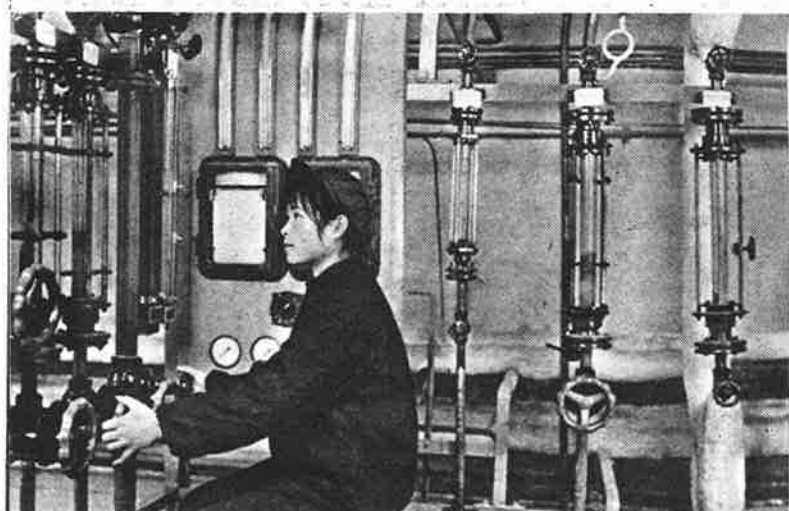
The Cultural Revolution, however, did not achieve what was the avowed objective of the Radicals—a highly idealized Paris Commune-type of proletarian dictatorship. Inevitably, as soon as the Rightists were crushed, the Radicals were swept away, and slowly but surely some of the old prominent figures of the Right

position both in industry and in agriculture. The proletariat is much more numerous and the peasantry is collectivized. It is not necessary to exaggerate the achievements of the Cultural Revolution to make the point that even if the Rightists retained and deepened their hold on the governmental apparatus, the future of the Chinese Revolution is not likely to be endangered in the way it was in the mid-sixties.

Nor should it be said that the Radical elements, who are now threatening Teng Hsiao-ping at the behest of Chairman Mao, are the same people who fired the imagination of the Red Guards and the young students in Shanghai and Canton.

Gone, of course are the old leaders of the Radical faction, former Defense Minister Lin Piao; Chen Po-ta, a former member of the standing committee of the Politburo, and for many years Mao's personal secretary; Huang Yung-sheng, former chief of the general staff of the armed forces; Wu Fa-hsien, commander of the air force; Li Tso-peng, deputy chief of staff of the political commissar of the navy; Chiu Hui-tso, deputy chief of staff of the army and head of the logistics department; Yeh Chun, a member of the party Politburo and director of the administrative office of the party military affairs committee; and Lin Li-kuo, Lin's son who was deputy director of the air force operations department.

The Radicals of today are by the standards of the Cultural Revolution of the mid-sixties, moderates, with exceptions, such as Chiang Ching, and Yao Wen of the Shanghai University. And even these



Despite China's often reactionary foreign policy, the Revolution still thrives domestically, as evidenced, for example, by the continuing advancement of women in all aspects of society.

Photo: China Today

the Radical faction. And it is only the past connections that one in the outside world has to go by in analyzing the current situation.

Only the external features of the struggle in China—that is, foreign policy—are clearly discernible and no inside information, no special briefing is necessary to clearly recognize the fundamental aspects of Chinese foreign policy today. Its essence is a bid for an alliance with imperialism, not merely against the revisionist Soviet bureaucracy, but against the Soviet Union, another socialist state—and alliance with imperialism against the liberation movement, as exemplified by attitudes to the People's Republic of Angola and to Socialist Cuba.

Foreign policy is usually an extension of domestic policy. But the two are not always in conformity and on occasion stand in contradiction to each other. This is particularly so, for example, with

most serious at the present time is the foreign policy misadventures of the People's Republic of China's leadership.

From this it follows that the policy of a working class party in the U.S., as anywhere else, has to be based on revolutionary class independence—not of the Marchais or Berlinguer type, but of the type that Lenin taught and practiced, particularly during his lifetime as the head of the first workers' state.

In the contemporary epoch it means to support both China and the USSR as socialist countries and to support their effort to combat internal bourgeois reaction. But it also means to vigorously oppose any manifestations of such violent breaches of proletarian internationalism as manifested by the Chinese leadership in the case of Angola and by the Soviet leadership in all too many instances over a much longer period.

Rigged elections 1876-1976

1896: Whirlwinds of danger

By V. COPELAND

Danger for big business, danger for monopoly, danger for the bloodsuckers of high finance—all coming from a revolt of the masses, the millions without jobs, without unemployment insurance, without social security, without accident compensation or hospitalization funds—that was the situation in the election year 1896.

In addition to this, millions of tiny farm owners, pushed to the edge of the cliff of bankruptcy, and many pushed right over it by the ruthless banks, big and small, were now adding to, and to a certain extent leading the whirlwind in an attempt to blow down the mighty and restore the allegedly "equal" existence of the past.

There were unemployed marches and attempted marches on the country's capital. Groups of jobless, hungry, desperate men roamed the countryside, sometimes commandeering a whole railroad train and demanding of the often unresisting and secretly sympathetic crew that they "Take us to Washington!"

The Populist vote had gone from 1 million in the Presidential year 1892 to 1.5 million in the "off-year" 1894, when total voting declined. And even the most conservative prophets expected them to get at least 2 million, if not more, in the campaign of 1896 and fill many more Congressional seats in the flood tide of the people's anger.

REVOLT AMONG THE DEMOCRATS

But at the same time, the Democratic Party too was turning to the left—at the grass roots, that is—and condemning its "own" president Grover Cleveland with the most withering scorn at its command.

When the redoubtable William C. Whitney, an associate of the first John D. Rockefeller and engineer

of three national Democratic campaigns, arrived at the 1896 Democratic convention in Chicago, he was stunned by its grim and consciously anti-Wall Street composition.

He had brought three carloads of fellow brokers and bosses and, like Caesar, surrounded himself with "sleek-headed men, such as sleep o' nights." But the great majority of the convention he beheld had that "lean and hungry look" which his practiced eye could see at once boded no good for the respectable kind of Democratic Presidency he had in mind.

SILVER TONGUE AND "CROSS OF GOLD"

How Nebraska's favorite son William Jennings Bryan made his famous anti-Wall Street "Cross of Gold" speech and captured the nomination is an oft-told story. But it does not remotely explain the fear and trembling the Democratic campaign inspired among the Democratic Whitneys and the Republican Morgans.

Bryan's main program was devoted for the most part to the "free silver" issue, and that by itself was easily answered. The point for all the oppressed is not really the kind of money, but the quantity of money they get, assuming it will buy anything at all.

Bryan, the "Boy Orator," was not by himself such a terrible threat to the big monopolies and banks. But the force he represented was.

The real organizer of the Democratic Convention of 1896 and leader of the party as a result of the great revolt within it was John Peter Altgeld, the Governor of Illinois. Altgeld had pardoned the surviving Haymarket martyrs, who themselves had fought for the 8-hour day and been accused of bombing a squad of Chicago policemen.

Big capital was possibly even angrier with him for his stubborn and largely successful fight against monopoly street car franchises in Chicago, and eventually they destroyed him for it.

THEY WERE CALLED "ANARCHISTS"!

Besides Altgeld there was Eugene Debs, a national hero among millions of workers for his leadership of the Pullman strike, his defiance of President Cleveland when the latter sent in U.S. troops, and his martyrdom in prison for his stand. Debs already called himself a socialist. And he had been nominated for President by the People's Party, but he declined in order to support Bryan.

Altgeld and Debs were both labeled anarchists in the big business press and Altgeld in particular was often cartooned with a lighted bomb in his determined hands, eyes agleam with mad fury against the ruling class. Theodore Roosevelt said of both Altgeld and Debs, "They are dangerous men, a menace to the nation."

Thus Bryan, himself not a very serious opponent of the plutocracy (although a tireless campaigner, an effective speaker, and skillful politician), represented social forces which the plutocracy could not possibly overlook.

With Debs and Altgeld and their friends at the gates of political power, the program of monopoly, of international finance, and of the very soon-to-be-inaugurated imperialist foreign conquest might have had to be delayed for four years, if not longer.

Significantly, however, Bryan capitulated at the very outset on the choice of a running mate—"balancing" his ticket with a wealthy Easterner, Arthur Sewell, who, however friendly to Bryan, was himself a captive to Wall Street and what was to the

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

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

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

ATLANTA—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 424, Atlanta, Georgia 30301
BALTIMORE—Workers World Party, 2402 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218
BOSTON—Workers World Party, 419 Boylston Street, Room 204, Boston, Mass. 02116, (617) 353-1400
BUFFALO—Workers World Party, 730 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14202, (716) 855-3055
CHICAGO—Workers World Party, 542 S. Dearborn, Room 310, Chicago, Illinois 60605.
CLEVELAND—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 2576, East Cleveland, Ohio 44112, 451-9538 or 231-8456
DETROIT—Workers World Party, 229 Gratiot, 3rd floor, Detroit, Michigan 48226
HOUSTON—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 52115, Houston, Texas 77052
MILWAUKEE—Workers World Party, 150 E. Juneau, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, 224-0422
NEW YORK CITY—Workers World Party, 46 West 21st Street, New York, N.Y. 10010, (212) 255-0352
NORFOLK—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 7032, Norfolk, Virginia 23509, 627-0870
PHILADELPHIA—Youth Against War & Fascism, P.O. Box 9894, Philadelphia, Pa. 19140
RICHMOND—Youth Against War & Fascism, P.O. Box 12132, Richmond, Virginia 23219 (804) 353-9937
ROCHESTER—Workers World Party, 171 State Street, Rochester, N.Y. 14614 (716) 546-6429
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Workers World Party, care of P.O. Box 1117, Washington, D.C. 20013

Populists even worse, a railroad director.

Half the Democratic Party was opposed to this first-class example of "pragmatic American politics," however. And the Populists themselves, who had agreed to support Bryan for President, were so enraged that they ran their own independent Vice Presidential candidate—a Southerner—in protest.

The principled character of this protest is underlined by the fact that the Southern radicals had to buck the "solid" Democratic South to make it.

The Southern wing of the

Populists proved much more intransigent than the Western wing, which could more easily merge with the Democrats because the Western Democrats were at that time so much more radical than the Southern variety. The Southerners also had a more intimate knowledge of the duplicity of the national Democratic machine and its Wall Street control, and were at that time determined to fight against the Democratic white supremacist rule of the South.

But in the campaign itself, Bryan had the backing not only of the now

(Continued on page 12)

International bribery, price-rigging, extortion: (big) business as usual

By G. SCHMIDT

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Out of the 54 major U.S. corporations currently being investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Internal Revenue Service is investigating others), a total of 17 have confessed to making corporate "contributions" to the Nixon re-election campaign—a violation of federal election laws. Corporations do not simply give away money out of the goodness of their hearts. Every penny spent must show some return, some profit.

The "contributing" corporations expected to gain in some way from the friendship of Nixon. Gulf, Phillips Petroleum, and Ashland Oil, who each gave \$100,000, expected Nixon to defend them against growing agitation to break up the monopolized oil industry. American Airlines (\$55,000) and Braniff Airways (\$40,000) are heavily dependent on federal regulation and subsidies. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing (\$30,000), makers of Scotch tape and other products, is a major supplier to the federal bureaucracy. Said former Chairman William L. McKnight: "I don't know that 3M did anything different than a great many other

corporations."

Apparently, major corporations are not content with paying off just the top level of government. Gulf Oil used a Bahamas subsidiary to "launder" \$12.3 million used for political purposes at lower levels as well. The 3M Company set up a Swiss bank account for the same purposes. Northrop Corp., among others, has maintained mountain and hunting lodges for the entertainment of high-ranking military officers and Pentagon civilians—all individuals who are responsible for the testing and acceptance of weapons systems for the U.S.

Not only the large multi-national corporations engage in political payoffs. Sanitas Service Corp., a Connecticut-based firm with 1975 sales of \$83 million (a piker compared with the multi-nationals), passed \$1.2 million to local politicians through a dummy concern founded by a former officer. On an even smaller scale, local real estate interests make their "contributions" to contending politicians so that legislation or rezoning decisions favorable to landlords and developers will be passed.


The irony is that the corporate contributors-bribers contribute not

just to one or the other of the two major parties—they manage to steal even the relatively unriggered elections by buying both candidates to ensure a "friendly" reception for their products.

INTERNATIONAL BRIBERY

Latest testimony before the Senate subcommittee on multi-national corporations has brought out that these entities, in their imperialist drive for expanded markets, have carried over their home-grown corruption and bribery into the international sphere. Ten of the largest admitted corporate bribers—including Ashland Oil, Burroughs Corp., Exxon Corp., Gulf Oil, Lockheed Aircraft Corp., McDonnell Douglas Corp., Merck & Co., Northrop Corp., G.D. Searle & Co., and United Brands Co.—have paid a total of about \$94.8 million in bribes to government officials of such countries as Iran, South Korea, Bolivia, West Germany, Holland, Japan, Honduras, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, and Taiwan.

Lockheed executives admitted before the subcommittee to giving over a million dollars to Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Inspector-General of his wife's military forces, and over \$7 million to Yoshio Kodama, a right-wing



workers world
weekly newspaper

SUBSCRIBE

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

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

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

March 5, 1976

Japanese militarist with powerful political connections. It is no surprise to note that both countries have purchased an awful lot of Lockheed-produced aircraft.

Northrop Corporation, besides an illegal \$150,000 campaign contribution to Nixon, has spent about \$30 million in bribes overseas to sell aircraft. Exxon Corp. admits that its Italian subsidiary put out \$27 million in contributions to Italian political parties.

Corporation spokesmen have tried to say that these practices are the exception—not the rule. Others, more "realistic," have asked what the excitement is about? After all, the foreign competition does it, so why penalize "our own." So far, there

are no penalties in the U.S. for corporate bribery to foreign governmental officials. President Ford has suggested that he will seek legislation to disqualify from bidding on U.S. government contracts corporations who have been convicted of international bribery. This demagogic ploy in an election year is not to be taken very seriously, since the multi-national corporations run presidents not the other way around.

Domestic and international bribery and corruption on the corporate scale stem from the basic drive for profit. It is quickly coming to the point where the only area left for competition in the "competitive" capitalist system will be in bribery.

POLITICAL PRISONERS



State forced to dismiss indictments against Attica

Brothers — police murders glossed over

By BRAD KANE

BUFFALO, Feb. 27—Chief Attica prosecutor Alfred J. Scotti moved to dismiss all but one of the remaining indictments stemming from the 1971 Attica prison rebellion. An overflowing crowd of Attica Brothers' supporters were on hand to witness the proceedings before Judge Frank R. Bayger.

The state made no mention, however, of a pardon or clemency for Attica Brother Dacajeweah (aka John Hill), who is presently serving a 20-year to life sentence for the alleged murder of Attica guard William Quinn. Nor was there any mention of Charley Joe Pernasalice, convicted of second degree attempted assault in the same trial as Dacajeweah last April. He is currently appealing that conviction.

Attica Brother Big Black, the national director of Attica Now, blasted Scotti for his refusal to take action on either clemency or pardon for Dacajeweah.

Dacajeweah was convicted last April here after the state's witnesses had given completely contradictory and fabricated accounts of the rebellion to the jury. The trial was one of the most blatant railroads in history. Dacajeweah, who was only 18 years old at the time of the Attica rebellion, is the only person serving prison time as a result of Attica-related charges.

Despite the fact that the state is clearly guilty of so many counts of murder, not one state trooper is going to spend a single day in jail as a result of the attack in which 32 prisoners and 10 guards were

killed. The only trooper ever indicted, Greg Wildrige, was charged with the relatively minor charge of reckless endangerment. Scotti also recommended dismissal of this indictment because "evidence strongly suggests that the crime of reckless endangerment was committed by many law enforcement officials during the retaking of Attica." He continued to say that it would be virtually impossible to develop legally valid cases against other state officials, including those who committed acts of murder, because of the "appallingly deficient investigation by the State."

Scotti was referring to an extensive cover-up which has come to light recently. This cover-up involves the destruction of evidence on the part of the State Police, and goes back to the time of the rebellion. One example of this is the fact that when the State Police were issued guns for the retaking of the prison, the serial numbers of the guns were not taken down along with the name of the trooper to whom the gun was issued. This meant that the troopers could shoot away and never be held accountable for how many shots they fired, whom they shot and why.

The Attica Brothers are the victims of one of the most brutal assaults ever waged against the poor and oppressed in this country. Their cry for freedom, so courageously dramatized by the seizure of a prison, is one that must be continued. The deaths of the brothers at Attica is something that can never be

reversed, nor can the many permanent injuries which were inflicted upon the inmates by the racist and crazed guards who so brutally recaptured the prison for the State.

Monetary relief for these brothers who have suffered such injuries can be secured from the state if a struggle is waged. The conditions which prompted the Attica rebellion still exist and must be changed. And Dacajeweah, a courageous American Indian Brother, is still behind bars and it is his freedom that all progressives should work for. Attica Now can be contacted on how this can best be done, as a vigorous campaign to secure his release has begun. Contact Attica Now, 1528 Jefferson, Buffalo, N.Y. 14208.



Chicano activist Ramon Chacon gains support as March subversion trial nears — CIA implicated in frame-up

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Chicano activist Ramon Chacon will go to trial in Mexico in March on frame-up charges of subversion of the Mexican government and illegal transportation of guns. At a forum held in Greeley, Colo., in support of Chacon, members of his defense committee said that there was evidence that the CIA along with the Mexican government orchestrated the frame-up as an attack on both the Chicano and Mexican revolutionary movements and the growing ties between the two.

Chacon has been active in the Chicano movement in South Texas for several years. He helped establish and also taught at the Chicano University there. He has recently been active with the Texas Farmworkers Union.

On October 2, 1975, Chacon was enroute to Mexico City to raise support for the Texan campesinos (farmworkers). Short on funds, he managed to get a ride in a pick-up truck with a man who had been on the fringes of the Chicano movement. They were stopped that same day in Monterey, Mexico, by heavily armed police. They were held at gunpoint while the police searched the truck and "discovered" rifles hidden in the truck. The driver escaped after the arrests.

Chacon was held incommunicado for three days after his arrest, beaten, and tortured

until he signed a confession which he did not understand and has since repudiated in court.

Chacon told members of his family that in spite of the charges ultimately brought against him, his interrogators limited their questions to his activities in the U.S. An unidentified American was present and presiding at Chacon's torture.

Salvador Abundis Guzman, an activist in Monterey, at the time seriously ill, was dragged out of his hospital bed and also charged with being part of the gunrunning conspiracy. Tremendous publicity was given to this so-called plot to run guns to Mexican revolutionaries.

The Committee to Defend Ramon Chacon has initiated a national campaign to free Chacon by touring throughout New Mexico and Colorado. Also touring U.S. cities on Chacon's behalf are Mexican artists Jesus Molina, Xavier Martinez, and members of CLETA, a people's theatre group from Mexico City.

Members of the Defense Committee said that they have been followed and harassed everywhere they've gone. A Mexican diplomatic consul has followed them, and after each of their appearances, has issued a denial to the local press concerning the allegations of frame-up, torture, and CIA complicity in

the case. However, the committee plans to continue to publicize the case, and to raise funds for a North American attorney. Because of the political nature of this case, Mexican lawyers have been discouraged from taking it. It has been reported that interested lawyers have even been threatened with death.

Chacon is now being held prisoner in Monterey, Mexico, in an overcrowded jail where he must pay even for his own food, and he is denied privileges granted other prisoners.

Those who wish to help are urged to write letters demanding Chacon's release to Henry Kissinger (and William D. Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Latin American Affairs) 2201 C Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20520. Also, letters demanding the release of Chacon and Guzman can be sent to President Louis Echeverria Alvarez, Presidential Palace, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

For more information, or if you want to help the defense effort, please write: Ramon Chacon Defense Committee, Ernesto Chacon, President, 805 South 5th Street, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53204. Telephone (414) 645-6740. Or you may contact Ramon Chacon Defense Committee, 688 W. Robertson Street, San Benito, Tex. 78586. Telephone (512) 399-6761.

Police lie at pretrial motions

for East Boston Anti-racist 8

By DAVID OSBORNE

BOSTON, Feb. 27—At a pretrial hearing today on defense motions in the case of the Anti-Racist 8, the police made up their testimony as they went along, admitting at one point that their testimony today was in direct contradiction to their own police report written on the night of the arrests.

The East Boston Anti-Racist 8 were arrested while helping defend the homes of Black people against a racist attack last August 25, and sentenced to jail last October for "loud and abusive language."

One of the 8 was charged with assault on a police officer. The police, instead of arresting the

attackers, broke into the home of a Black resident and arrested her and those with her.

The motion today was for suppression of evidence of what went on inside the house (which is where the assault on the police is alleged to have happened) because the police broke in illegally. Because the police know this is true, they testified today that they made all the arrests outside the house, in direct contradiction to their own police report and previous testimony!

The hearings were continued to March 9. Many people came to court today to support the defendants. This support is essential to free the Anti-Racist 8!

After 143,000 layoffs in NYC

Bankers, bosses, Beame push the ultimate pay cut

By BEVERLY SLAPIN

We all know that the secret dream of every boss is to get us all to work for nothing. Last week, the dream of a special group of bosses—the ones who run New York City—was launched into a public relations scheme with all the credibility of a commercial for "Preparation H."

In the wake of revelations that New York City lost 143,000 jobs last year, the city is launching a massive campaign to replace paid workers with unpaid workers in hospitals, schools, daycare centers, and welfare and other city agencies.

The drive to recruit more than 10,000 volunteers to staff the city agencies is being coordinated and

publicized by the Citizens Committee for New York, Inc. According to Osborne Elliot, the head of the committee (who also happens to be the head of Newsweek magazine), the plan purports to "sustain the city's great and compassionate tradition of service of its people in the face of a crippling financial crisis."

And Elliot's friends on the press, who characterized the layoffs and budget cuts as "major surgery" that "had to be done," are hailing this plan as a "rescue mission," "first aid," and a method to "pump new life" into a stricken city.

But despite this facade of dedication to the city and its people, the committee is not really

all heart.

Last year, while thousands of city workers were losing their jobs, the committee scraped up enough money to pay for a full-page ad in the New York Times, warning us that they would tolerate "no more goofing off on the job whoever you are. You get a fair day's pay, do a fair day's work."

So who is this bunch of hard-working, honest people dedicated to restoring the city to its old glory by recruiting people to work for nothing? Here is a partial list of those notable "citizens" on the Citizens Committee:

Jaqueline Onassis, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller III, Mrs. Vincent Astor, oil millionaire Senator

James Buckley, multi-billionaire banker David Rockefeller, AT&T chairman John deButts, former Secretary of the Air Force Cyrus Vance, former Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric, and bankers' bookkeeper Abraham Beame. That's right—it's those bosses again, dreaming of the ultimate exploitation.

MRS. ASTOR'S BROOM

The Daily News, another of Elliot's pen pals, recently praised the Citizens Committee for "launching the biggest, boldest, most imaginative volunteer attack in American history" that will "reduce the adverse effects of mandated budget cuts on the quality of life in the city."

This editorial also urged everyone to "pitch in to do the jobs we all must do if New York is to remain livable."

No doubt we will soon be seeing Mrs. Astor pushing a broom for the TV cameras, and perhaps David Rockefeller will empty a bedpan to set an example for all of us.

But as far as the public's falling for this cynical maneuver masquerading as humanitarianism, don't count on it. As a recently laid-off worker told this reporter

"Sure, we should all pitch in to do the jobs and the bankers, landlords and the rest of the 'Citizens Committee' should 'volunteer' to pay us!"

March 5, 1976

Starvation only a memory in Cambodia

The following article is based on an interview with Sokhom Hing, a Cambodian who teaches economics at the State University of New York and works with the Group of Khmer Residents in America. As such, Mr. Hing has been in close touch with events in his country.

By NAOMI COHEN
NEW YORK, March 1—April 17 will mark the first anniversary of the complete liberation of Cambodia. In the year since liberation, the U.S. press has kept up a steady stream of slanders about developments in Cambodia, replete with predictions of mass starvation, CIA-planted horror stories of executions, and fabricated tales of brutal forced marches to the countryside.

In close to a year since liberation, however, not one of these tales has been independently substantiated, and most importantly, all the predictions about starvation have proven to be untrue. As its first year draws to a close, the State of Democratic Kampuchea—Cambodia's official new name—has harvested a rice crop so successfully that it had enough food available to donate 3,000 tons of rice to help alleviate food shortages in neighboring Laos.

A new constitution has also been drawn up with provisions for a People's Representative Assembly to be elected March 20. It will consist of 150 peasants, 75 workers, and 75 delegates from the revolutionary army. Land is declared to be held in common by the peasants and the means of production are "the collective property of the people's state."

Under the new constitution, "Every Cambodian is guaranteed a living. Unemployment is absolutely nonexistent in Democratic Kampuchea." Equality for women is also guaranteed.

To find out more about life in Cambodia during and after the war, this reporter interviewed Mr. Sokhom Hing.

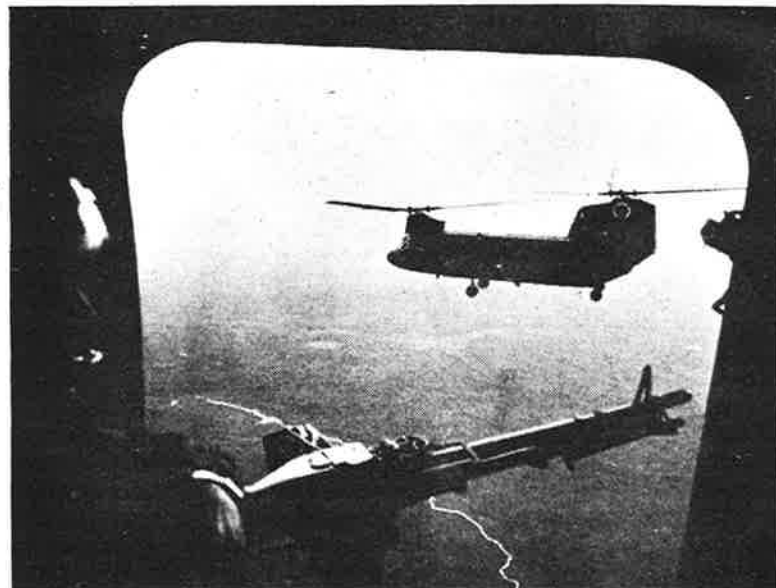
PROBLEM OF WAR-SWOLLEN CAPITAL

Q. There has been a lot of slander against the government of Cambodia over the evacuation of Phnom Penh. What really happened and why?

A. Just before the end of the war, the liberation forces estimated that the total population of Phnom Penh was 2 million (in a city that had a population of only 500,000 before the war—NC). But after liberation they found that the population was really close to 3 million. Living conditions were terrible. Most of these people had been displaced by the U.S. bombing in the countryside and they were living in slums, with almost no medical care and bad food. Several thousand died of starvation and lack of medical care before liberation.

After liberation, the first thing they wanted to do was to go home and grow food. So it was really not an evacuation of Phnom Penh; the people were really just returning to where they came from. Of course, such a move by so many people had to be organized, so the leaders organized food and transportation for the trip.

In addition to the need for people to return to the countryside to grow food, there was the question of security. Our government



U.S. gunner looks out over war-devastated Cambodian countryside in 1970. Today "everywhere Cambodia is green now."

Photo: LNS

discovered that agents paid by the CIA had buried weapons in the hope that the government wouldn't be able to supply food to the people. They hoped to start a rebellion to try to take back the power within six months after liberation, counting on mass starvation to cause unrest.

Can you contrast conditions in Cambodia during and after the war?

The war affected both the city and the countryside. The city became a place for people to escape the bombing. They were there for no other reason. Soldiers were everywhere in the cities; they mistreated the people terribly, especially the women. In the countryside the U.S. tried to destroy everything—highways, bridges, and buildings. About 600,000 people were killed and 600,000 more were wounded and maimed during the war out of a population of only 7 million people. In spite of the bombing, however, the liberation forces organized the people in the countryside against U.S. imperialism and the Lon Nol traitors.

We had two fronts to fight on: one was the war, but the other was to change the social outlook and the productive relations in the countryside. Land was confiscated from the Lon Nol traitors and given to the peasants. Some of the land was collectivized. The peasants pooled their labor and tools to produce a surplus not only to feed the people, but also help in the war. In order to produce we had to have an irrigation system. This meant we had to work together. People had to be mobilized and organized to dig canals and dams and build reservoirs.

Because of this tremendous effort, toward the end of the war, we produced rice twice a year, whereas before we only had one crop per year. Now, after liberation, the countryside is being organized very much like it was then during the war. Everywhere Cambodia is green now; it's like a chess board, full of canals.

There is absolutely no unemployment. That is in the new

constitution because the country now belongs to the working class, peasants, and revolutionary armed forces. We are also building schools, hospitals, and roads. We are repairing the roads and bridges that were bombed during the war. All lines of communication have been repaired and we are clearing the waterways of sunken ships.

ROLE OF WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Can you tell us what some of the organizations of the people are that are carrying out these tasks?

We have a Democratic Women's Association, a Workers' Association, as well as associations for peasants, intellectuals, youth, soldiers, the elderly, and an association to protect religion and Cambodian culture. We integrate the people in these associations wherever they may be and they learn to work with each other as well as get political education.

What does the women's association do?

The women's association is to see that women are no longer mistreated; to insure that they are treated equally with men. Through this organization they learn to struggle and protect their rights. Women were very mistreated by men in the old times. They were always in the background, never had a chance to study beyond high school, and were only meant to serve their husbands and take care of their children. During the war this changed. They participated in all aspects of the struggle. In fact, we have a women's army—I believe we are the only country that has—with its own commanders. They were responsible for the liberation of Oudong during the war. (Oudong was the ancient capital of Cambodia.)

With all the lies in the U.S. press about Cambodia, is there anything in particular you think the American people should know about your country?

First, it is important to point out that our first harvest after liberation was very successful. We have enough food to feed the people. There is no starvation, as was predicted by the U.S. Also it is important to point out that the refugees who say that many people have been killed have to say it because they want to go to the U.S. In the refugee camps the CIA always has someone prepared to talk to reporters and lie about conditions in Cambodia.

Yet in spite of all this, there are at least 400 refugees here who want to go home. There are over 100 of them in Philadelphia and more in Washington. Every week we have a full plane of people going from Paris to Peking to Cambodia, and our government is trying to reduce the plane fare so that all these people can go back. The racism here and the economic crisis prevents them from getting decent jobs. In the U.S. they are treated like slaves and often get less than \$2 an hour.

Only 22 years young

SEATO laid to rest

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Remember SEATO? Launched 22 years ago to "stem the tide of Communism," the South East Asia Treaty Organization was officially buried last week to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." The U.S., which had called SEATO into being in 1954, may have officiated at the funeral, but it was the Vietnamese who pronounced the death sentence.

SEATO's purpose was to provide U.S. imperialism with a cover for its counter-revolutionary incursions in the area. Founded when U.S. imperialism was optimistic about its prospects for world domination, SEATO at first included such "Southeast Asian" nations as Britain, France, and the U.S. Then as the fortunes of the U.S. imperialists took a discouraging turn, France, Pakistan, and Australia withdrew from the organization. Nor was the U.S. really able to enlist the other SEATO participants in its aggression against Vietnam to the

extent that its own role was obscured.

According to observers from the press who attended last week's final session of SEATO in Manila, the proceedings were "muted and simple" as the curtain was rung down on the U.S. instrument of counter-revolution. The closing ceremonies were "in stark contrast," it was said, with the arrogant display of U.S. imperialist ambitions at the founding session 22 years ago.

Of course nobody expected the U.S. to stage a pageant celebrating its own defeat. And the genocidal U.S. war machine is trying to stay out of the spotlight right now anyway, in preparation for its next furious assault against a people in revolution.

But the next time the U.S. does go to war to try to strangle a liberation struggle, the military band won't be playing "Auld Lang Syne" when it's over. "Taps" will be more like it.

—1896

(Continued from page 10)

very formidable People's Party but also of Henry George's Single Taxers, Edward Bellamy's Nationalists, the Christian Socialists, and the left wing of the Prohibitionists.

Bryan closed his eyes to the fact that, by running as a Democrat, he had to enlist the support of the white supremacist Southern Democratic bourgeois.

DEMOCRATS—BUT SILENT ON BLACK DEMOCRACY

Debs and Edward Bellamy (author of the best-selling Looking Backward) and other famous socialists also forgot this inconvenient fact, no doubt telling themselves that once in power they would fight to free the Black people. In their half-defense, it should be added that the Black

population of the North and West was then quite small, and the ideas of these battling white socialists had been shaped away from and apart from the real persecution of the Black people, which was then mainly in the South.

But thus the great battle lines of the plutocracy and anti-plutocratic forces were drawn, not only without the aid of the Black masses, but in the long run in the framework of sacrificing these masses to the mercies of a strengthened Southern Democratic Party (which was to wait another 70 years to run Black candidates!)

Even with this aspect of the matter ignored for the most part, both at the time and in the history books, the struggle, however, was a colossal one under the aegis of what appeared to be an anti-monopoly mass party—the Democrats.

What happened to that struggle, we will explain next week in

McKinley, the Perfect Candidate.