

Frame-up of PSPers follows assassination

Puerto Rico socialists hit by government repression

By JULIO GHIGLIOTTY

NEW YORK, April 6—Four members of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), among them the party's Secretary of Labor Affairs, have been jailed in Puerto Rico in the second phase of an all-out U.S. government attack on the militant movement of the Puerto Rican people for national independence and economic justice.

These arrests followed by only a few days the brutal murder of Santiago Mari Pesquera, son and comrade of the leader of the PSP, Juan Mari Bras, in what was clearly a political assassination.

The four PSP militants—Edwin Melendez, Elias Castro, Luis Medina,

and Carmen Adelaida Acevedo—were arrested on March 29 in Luquillo, Puerto Rico, by the colonial police on charges of violating federal and local arms and explosives laws. Originally, bail was set at \$270,000 each, but was reduced the next day, March 30, to \$10,000 each after a writ of habeas corpus was won by the defense.

However, on April 1, the four socialists were rearrested and charged with six more counts of violation of federal and state arms and explosive laws. Their bail was raised to a total of nearly \$2 million! Because of the alleged arms violations, which included a charge of possessing arms belonging to the U.S. Army, they were

charged with conspiracy.

The charges against Edwin Melendez, PSP Secretary of Labor Affairs, and Elias Castro, who worked with Melendez, include possession of automatic weapons and possession of guns belonging to the U.S. Army.

All four received two additional counts of violating Article 5 of the Firearms Law and three additional counts of violating Article 8A of the same law. These two articles concern the possession and/or transportation of rifles and automatic weapons.

Bail on these additional six charges was \$450,000 each—or \$1,800,000!

Melendez, Castro, and Luis Medina, who also worked with Melendez, are

now in the federal wing of "La Princesa," Puerto Rico's state penitentiary in San Juan. Carmen Adelaida Acevedo, who is in the leadership of the San Juan branch of the PSP, is in the Women's Prison in Vega Baja, west of San Juan.

Writing in the Political Commentary of the March 31 issue of Claridad, Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the PSP, described the case against the four militant socialists as "part of a grand operation, synchronized in a macabre manner to a meticulously executed itinerary." He tied the death of his son and party member Santiago Mari Pesquera to this plan of intimidation and repression against the PSP.

Campaign for May 1 Anti-Apartheid Day gathers steam



Foes of apartheid gather at NYC office to help publicize coming May Day actions. See page 3.

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THE STRUGGLE IN BRIEF

100 in Baltimore express solidarity with Zimbabwe

BALTIMORE, March 20—Over 100 people attended a meeting here tonight to support the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe. Sister Sarudzai Churucheminzwa, a woman commander of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army, was the featured speaker. Sarudzai spoke about the victorious struggles of the liberation forces in southern Africa and the imminent defeat of the racist Ian Smith regime. Titus Nyatsanga, chairman of the New York branch of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), spoke about the history of the struggles of the people of Zimbabwe.

The meeting was sponsored by the ZANU Support Committee, the Iranian Students Association, Youth Against War & Fascism, Workers World Party, and the Chile Support Group.

Charges dropped against anti-Shah demonstrators

By MIKE PIONE

BALTIMORE, March 26—Disorderly conduct charges against five people arrested while protesting the conferral of an honorary Doctorate of Laws Degree by Johns Hopkins University to Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran were dropped in a Baltimore court today.

The arrests grew out of a demonstration organized on February 22 by the Iranian Students Association (ISA) to expose Ashraf and her twin brother, the CIA-installed Shah of Iran. Ashraf was being feted at an ornate "centennial celebration" marking the one-hundredth anniversary of Johns Hopkins.

UNIVERSITY HONORS HEROIN SMUGGLER

While University officials declared her a "world leader in the cause of human rights," over 60 people picketed the ceremony, exposing the repressive and brutal regime of the Shah and showing proof that Princess Ashraf had repeatedly been arrested in Western Europe while smuggling heroin. Meanwhile, several Iranians and North American supporters protested the shameful ceremony from within.

When those inside opened banners denouncing the Shah and his CIA masters, they were at-

tacked by a horde of U.S. Secret Service agents, Baltimore City police, SAVAK (Iranian secret police) agents, and Johns Hopkins University police. Five people—Mahmood Farazdaghi of the ISA, Michael Hoffheimer, Charlotte Flounders and Mike Pione of YAWF, and Jack Sinnegin of the Baltimore Marxist Group—were dragged out of the ceremony hall into a basement, and finally taken to a city jail.

HOPKINS BACKS DOWN

The court victory today was the result of a month-long defense effort mounted by the Iranian Students Association, Youth Against War & Fascism, and many Hopkins students. After facing a demonstration of over 300 people on campus and receiving a petition signed by 1,100 people, the university administration backed down and instructed the State's Attorney to drop the charges.

After their court appearance Mahmood Farazdaghi and Michael Hoffheimer issued a joint statement declaring, "The dropping of the charges represents a tremendous victory over the repressive policies of the Shah of Iran and over the U.S. government, which placed and keeps the Shah in power."

Meanwhile, in a related development, the senior class at Hopkins recently voted its overwhelming support to a petition calling on the University to award an honorary degree at this spring's commencement to Fatemah Saidi Shayegan. "Mother" Shayegan, a woman of 50, is one of over 40,000 political prisoners currently undergoing torture in the Shah's prisons.

Protest demands Indonesia troops out of East Timor

By BARBARA TEEL

NEW YORK, April 5—Today 100 people participated in a demonstration to support the liberation struggle in East Timor, and to demand the removal of thousands of U.S.-backed Indonesian troops from East Timor. The picket line, called by the Timor Defense Committee, was held directly across from the United Nations, which for weeks has delayed discussion on the invasion forces in East Timor.

A Security Council resolution in December called for the removal of the Indonesian troops, but no steps have been taken to implement the resolution.

Among the co-sponsors of today's demonstration were the



Demonstration in front of the UN in support of the East Timorese people. WW photo: Fabian

Group of Khmer Residents, Asian Americans for Action, Association of Vietnamese Patriots in the U.S., Eritreans for Liberation in North America, American Committee on Africa, TAPOL—U.S. Campaign for the Release of Indonesian Political Prisoners, Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP), Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF), and Workers World Party.

4 MONTHS OF HEROIC RESISTANCE

East Timor has been waging a struggle for independence since 1974, when Fretilin (the Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor) was formed. At that time, East Timor was a Portuguese colony. Shortly after the Democratic Republic of East Timor was established on Nov. 28, 1975, a massive force of Indonesian troops invaded, armed with U.S. ships, planes, tanks and napalm. The people of the small nation of East Timor (650,000) were mobilized into a militia to carry out a guerrilla war against the invaders. Despite the presence of 30,000 troops from fascist Indonesia, Fretilin has been able to hold 85 percent of the territory.

The invaders have slaughtered thousands of Timorese civilians since the first massive assault on Dec. 7, 1975. Several thousand people have been deported to Atauro, a tiny island 20 miles off Timor, where they have been left to starve without food or medical attention.

MURDER OF WOMEN LEADERS

The Indonesians have singled out leaders of the popular organizations, which under Fretilin's leadership had begun to break down the centuries-old oppression. Two leaders of the

Popular Organization of East Timorese Women (OPMT) have been killed by the Indonesians. On Dec. 10, Isabel Barreto, member of the OPMT and wife of the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, and Rosa Bonaparte, president of the OPMT, were executed by firing squads. Before her execution, Rosa Bonaparte was taken to an Indonesian warship and raped by Indonesian naval officers.

Fretilin has responded to these attacks with an increasing guerrilla war in the two cities where the Indonesian forces are concentrated. In Baucau, 29 Indonesian troops and their commander were killed in a recent Fretilin attack, and Fretilin fighters captured a warehouse containing food, weapons, and 50 tons of ammunition. On March 31 and April 2-3, Fretilin forces launched several attacks against Indonesian military positions in Dili, the capital city. Between March 15 and 30, over 2,000 prisoners were liberated from Indonesian concentration camps in Dili and Aileu.

Today's picket line demanded an end to U.S. aid to Indonesia, which is the main support propping up the fascist regime. It called for the removal of Indonesian troops from East Timor and victory to Fretilin. The demonstrators also called for the release of the 100,000 political prisoners still incarcerated in Indonesia, ten years after their imprisonment by the U.S.-supported military regime.

The rally closed with a speaker from the Timor Defense Committee who called for further actions in the U.S. to support Fretilin, and expressed confidence that the heroic liberation struggle of the East Timorese people will triumph over the U.S.-sponsored Indonesian invasion.

DECLINE AND FALL

KISSINGER CAVORTS IN DEMOCRACY'S GRAVEYARD

The New York Times, March 28:

"A manual for the destruction of democracy could be written from the experience of the eight South American countries now under military rule.

"In some cases, particularly in the overthrow of President Goulart in Brazil and of President Allende in Chile, the military were clearly encouraged by the United States Government, through the Central Intelligence Agency and military advisers, as well as North American business interests.

"... But as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Brazil indicated some weeks ago, the question over democracy

and human rights doesn't seriously impair relations, and Mr. Kissinger said he plans to go to Chile in June for a meeting of American foreign ministers."

RACIST GENERAL STAMPS ON GI UNITY

GI Project Alliance News Bulletin, Jan. 1976:

"Iwakuni—At one base (in South Korea) there were a bunch of black and white GIs who formed a group called BUDS, short for Buddy. What the group was about was to bring black and white people on base together to try and fight racism. They all wore hats with BUDS written on them and all hung out at a certain bar in town. The

group was fairly large and many people were starting to relate to it. The general on base got wind of what was coming down and started a rumor on-base that BUDS meant Brothers Under Drugs. Soon after the people in BUDS became targets of harassment by MP's and officers on and off base, their club in town was forced to close down for a while and the group folded after that."

Some day the general and his buddies are going to fold—right over into the dustbin of history!

EXPAND AND DIE

Detroit Free Press, March 13:

"Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Military officials admitted Friday that the government bought two parcels of land to expand Kinchloe Air Force Base on Thursday, the same day the Air Force announced plans to close it.

"The agency responsible for buying the two parcels of land adjacent to the Upper

Peninsula air base was never advised of plans to close the base.

"An Air Force spokesman insisted Friday that the mix-up really wasn't a mix-up after all."

"('Unimportant, your Majesty means,' said the White Rabbit. 'Of course I didn't mean it was important,' said the King. 'I meant it was unimportant all the time.'")

NO MORE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SCABS

Houston Post, March 8:

"In a year when job opportunities seem bound to be nil, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is conducting a nationwide search for the right people to fill the right spots in their agency.

"We are so short-staffed in Washington that I could almost guarantee an applicant a position."

Would it be writing anonymous poems or bugging civil rights leaders?

Demonstrate against racist regimes

Build for a strong Anti-Apartheid May Day!

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, April 7—Panicked by the recent victories of the liberation struggles in Mozambique and Angola which have greatly undermined their white minority rule, the regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa have stepped up their repression and tyranny against the Black African majority.

At this critical juncture for the freedom movement in southern Africa, a newly formed Anti-Apartheid Day Committee has called for a strong demonstration in New York City on May 1st. The march and rally on May Day will show support for the countless people who are jailed, flogged, and even executed by the South African and Rhodesian fascists every year for merely refusing to carry a "native" identification pass or for just speaking out against the vicious apartheid racist system.

RALLY SET FOR MAY DAY

The May 1st Anti-Apartheid Committee has scheduled a rally to begin at 1:00 p.m. on Saturday, May 1, in Herald Square (34th St. and 6th Ave.) to be followed at 2:30 by a march to South African Airways at 5th Avenue near 49th Street.

This anti-racist call, issued by the Pan African Students Organization in the Americas (PASOA) and Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF), has been endorsed by over 50 other organizations and individuals prominent in the struggle. They include the African National Council (Zimbabwe), the African Youth Movement, the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in the U.S., Vernon Bellecourt of the American Indian Movement, the Center for United Labor Action, Eritreans for Liberation, Carlos Feliciano, Friends of Haiti, Group of Khmer Residents in the U.S., the Gay Socialist Action Project, the Pan African Congress of Azania (PAC), SWAPO, Dennis Serette, president of the New York State Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), and others.

The Fifth Avenue headquarters of the committee is alive with activity from the time it opens at 10 in the morning until 9:30 at night, as people from all around the city come in to work hard on making the May 1st action a success.

The moving struggle against the hated South African slave masters has captured the imagination of many Black, Latin, and white men and women who have volunteered to help staff the office phones, send out press packets, and prepare mailings for thousands of pieces of literature aimed at building the march.

protest cannot be ignored as we begin to lay the foundations of an anti-apartheid movement as gigantic as the anti-war movement of the 1960s.

"We wish also to draw attention on May 1st—the day set aside for honoring workers' struggles—to the particularly bitter plight of South African workers, whose blood and sweat make possible the high profits of the over 240 American multi-national corporations in the south of Africa, the same companies which pay starvation wages to American workers at home.

"Finally," said Mr. Agbeyegbe, "at this demonstration we shall extend our firm solidarity to the struggling people of South Africa, especially to the thousands of political prisoners in South African jails. We call for the immediate release of all political prisoners, be they the SASO 9, the NUSAS 2, or the Namibia 6."

MORE ACTIONS AROUND U.S.

Other May Day activities against apartheid are planned in various parts of the country. An anti-apartheid regional action is set for Chicago, while another demonstration has been announced

for the Azalea Festival at NATO's Atlantic Headquarters in Norfolk where President Ford intends to crown his daughter queen.

People are planning to come to the New York City demonstration from Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., and Wilmington, Del., and anyone wishing to inquire about transportation from one of those cities should call the local phone number of Youth Against War & Fascism listed in this paper on page 10.

Information, leaflets, and posters can be obtained in New York City by calling 989-1252, AL 5-0352, 280-3932, or 989-3932, or by visiting the Anti-Apartheid Day Committee office at 166 Fifth Avenue (second floor).

Also, anyone contributing funds to help make this campaign a success can be sure that each dollar will be stretched as far as possible by the many hard-working volunteers giving their time to the committee. Donations to the Anti-Apartheid Day Committee at the above address are a needed part of the common effort that will make this May Day's march and rally a highly significant contribution to the struggle for freedom in southern Africa.



WW graphic: Meira

Boston anti-racist case ends in victory

BOSTON, March 31—Charges of disorderly conduct were dropped against Mrs. Anna Mae Lewis, a Black East Boston resident, late today in Boston Misdemeanors Appeals Court. Similar charges against seven others who had been arrested with her last Aug. 26 were continued without a finding.

The eight had been arrested by the police while sitting peacefully in the home of Mrs. Lewis, a resident of the Summer Street housing projects in East Boston. Mrs. Lewis had called them for assistance because of racist attacks on the Black families in the projects.

A VICTORY FOR RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENSE

The defense team, headed by noted civil liberties attorney William Homans, Jr., termed the outcome a victory. A spokesperson for the East Boston Anti-Racist Defense, Frank Neisser, characterized the dismissal and

continuances as an important setback for the racist forces in Boston, noting that "it was based on the pressure of hundreds of anti-racist and justice-seeking individuals throughout Boston and around the country." Neisser termed the outcome "a victory for people's rights to defend themselves and their homes from racist attacks when police and other law enforcement agencies refuse to act."

The Attorney General's office had received hundreds of letters in support of the East Boston defendants urging that the charges be dropped. Among the prominent individuals who had publicly rallied to support the defense efforts were Joann Little, State Senator William Owens, State Representative Mel King, Ellen Jackson of Freedom House, Ed Redd, Executive Director of the Boston NAACP, and William Kunstler, attorney.

The arrests had been made at the

end of an evening of racist attacks on the homes of Black families in the Maverick and Sumner Street housing projects in East Boston. First several white youths had beat up two Black teen-agers who were sitting quietly in a project playground. The projects contain a small minority of Black families.

ARREST DEFENDERS, NOT RACIST ATTACKERS

The white youths then began throwing rocks, bricks, and bottles at the homes of at least six Black families and roamed through the project area all night in gangs of 20 wielding clubs and baseball bats. When this began happening, the Black families called on friends from East Boston and other parts of the city to help them protect their homes, since the police had refused to do so.

One of these friends from East Boston, Mr. John Roberts, was arrested when the police finally did arrive. None of the white youths

who were carrying out the vicious assaults was deterred by the cops.

Another friend, a woman named Pat Hammond, was hit in the head by a brick thrown by the racists and sent to Peter Bent Brigham hospital.

Shortly after Mr. Roberts' arrest the racist youth began attacking Mrs. Lewis' home with rocks. One racist approached with a rifle. At least 30 police, without a warrant and without permission, then broke into the home of Mrs. Lewis where she and her friends were sitting peacefully and arrested seven including Mrs. Lewis, injuring her arm and leaving her home and children unprotected during the severest attacks of the night.

Leaders of the East Boston Information Center, which is associated with the racist anti-busing group ROAR, have been involved in agitating the youths in the projects against the Black families.

A Startling 'Footnote' to history

Why you should read the fine print!

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, April 5—In its April 5 issue devoted largely to Nixon's final days in office, Newsweek magazine buried one of the most revealing developments of that period in a short footnote.

"Kissinger's mistrust of Haldeman and Ehrlichman," the note states, "ran so deep that he suspected that they might steal his most sensitive papers. Kissinger accordingly shifted some of them to the Pocantico Hills estate of his patron Nelson Rockefeller—and called them back only on the ad-

vice of counsel that it was against the law to store classified material outside government facilities."

Truly an amazing "footnote"!

Thus we are told off-handedly that the Rockefeller dynasty was, during the Watergate period, in full control of the State Department through the authority exercised by its agent Kissinger. Why else would Kissinger feel that the Rockefellers' 3,500-acre private estate in New York was a proper repository for top secret State Department documents, if it wasn't for his absolute conviction that the Rockefeller brothers are

the true masters of U.S. foreign policy.

But imagine how rival, powerful capitalist families and groups (Duponts, Fords, Mellons, and so forth) felt! Besides their other reasons for wanting to get rid of Nixon, the fact that in the chaos of his final months the Rockefeller estate was usurping the functions of the White House must have made them frantic. After all, if by using strategically placed clients like Kissinger, the Rockefellers could maneuver to swallow the whole government, what would be left over for the other cliques?

One can be certain that the more powerful financial gangs found this prospect somewhat less than appealing and from their fear and anger flowed the anti-Rockefeller bias of a large section of the rich ruling class.

This battle for supremacy between wealthy exploiters must never, however, be confused with the class struggle of poor and working people who hate Rockefeller, not as a billionaire rival, but as an inhuman criminal with the blood of oppressed people on his hands, from Attica to Latin America to South Africa.

"BREAK THE BLANKET OF SILENCE"

Yemi Agbeyegbe, a PASOA coordinator for the May 1st action, told Workers World newspaper, "The general aim of this is first to break the blanket of silence that exists in the American press about racist South Africa. The thousands of voices that will be raised in

NYC transit workers get 'next to nothing'

By a Transit Worker and Shop Steward, TWU, Local 100
NEW YORK, April 1—At 3:30 a.m. this morning, Matthew Guinan, International President of the Transport Workers Union (TWU), and Ellis Van Riper, President of TWU Local 100, presented a proposed contract settlement covering 34,000 New York City transit workers to the negotiating committee and Executive Board. The delegates, who had waited through the night at the Americana Hotel, at first clapped enthusiastically.

But many were soon stunned into silence by the pittance offered.

COST OF LIVING CLAUSE IS A GRADUAL PAY CUT

The major point of the proposed new contract would provide an additional three-and-a-third cents per hour for each percentage point the Consumer Price Index goes up. Beginning in July 1976 and every six months thereafter for the life of this two-year contract, the cost of living adjustment would be computed and added to hourly rates. Although the cost of living increases are not tied directly to increased productivity (the bosses' word for speed-up), a joint union-management committee has been strengthened to find ways to speed workers up and distribute more work to the attrition-decreased workforce.

In the roll-call vote by the Local 100 Executive Board, one out of seven voted no and others said in conversation they were disappointed. "We could have done better. This won't even keep our real wages up to the cost of living; it's a gradual pay cut."

UNION OFFICIALS WON'T USE WORKERS' STRENGTH

Less than a week ago, thousands of transit workers crowded into Manhattan Center, overflowing into the streets around the midtown auditorium. It was a family concern, with wives or husbands and children who also must live with the long hours, fear of hazardous working conditions, and the decrease in spending power joining in the rally. Facing a huge banner reading "No contract—No work," the Black, Latin, and white workers voted for a strike with their fists in the air and for several minutes made the hall ring with

the chant, "STRIKE! STRIKE! STRIKE!"

Going into the final phase of negotiations with this unanimously militant strike vote gave the union negotiators a powerful lever. But negotiating in the midst of an anti-labor offensive by the most powerful banking and commercial powers in the world, that have imposed layoffs on city workers and cutbacks in vital services, presents problems that labor leaders haven't faced in years.

Accustomed to cashing in on electoral favors and relying on their personal relationships at the bargaining table instead of the workers' strength, trade union leaders are at a loss in this period when the very existence of unions and also their jobs as union officials are at stake.

The Emergency Financial Control Board (EFCB), the representative of banking and big business interests, has violated the basic right of unions to collective bargaining. The ink was not dry on the proposed contract before the war of nerves against the transit workers began.

On the one hand, the city tries to use the very meager transit settlement as an excuse to raise bus and subway fares. On the other hand, after the Mayor and the Metropolitan Transit Authority have made an agreement with the TWU, the EFCB threatens to veto it, hoping the transit workers will rally to protect the agreement instead of voting it down to fight for more.

Although the TWU's mail ballot procedure for contract ratification is calculated to evoke the workers' most conservative sentiments, the contract has yet to be approved by the membership. The response of many workers who heard the terms of the agreement this morning reflected the militant mood they had shown in the strike vote.

Trackmen working the midnight to 8 shift got the word during their lunch period. One man, throwing down his crowbar, said, "This isn't a settlement, it's a giveaway—they get; we give!"

Clerks, porters, and conductors gathered to discuss the settlement on platforms. As one worker said, "I didn't expect very much, but this is next to nothing."



Last summer thousands of New York transit workers took to the streets to protest city cutbacks and a threatened rise in the subway fare. Today transit workers face a concerted attack on their wages by Mayor Beame, the MTA, and the entire big business establishment. WW photo: Pam

CETA workers:

'We can't live on promises'

By E.B. HARRISON

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 31—Nearly 700 workers under Erie County's Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) were terminated today, adding to the area's already massive unemployment that has brought the county's Home Relief welfare division to the brink of financial disaster.

Many other CETA workers in municipalities and training programs have also been shut out. The thousands on the federal employment program who are still working face an indefinite future as Congress debates the merits of providing funds for jobs.

For these area workers who saw CETA as a chance for some kind of job security for themselves and their families, the failure of Congress to override President Ford's vicious veto of the jobs bill in February came as a slap in the face. For thousands of others—the long-time unemployed, primarily Black, Spanish-speaking, and women workers, many of whom applied for CETA jobs but were never accepted—the program has

been just one more empty promise in their struggle to survive.

LAST HIRED, FIRST FIRED

Hiring under the area CETA program was initially marred by political patronage. As a result of pressure from Black, Puerto Rican, and other community organizations, however, many of the CETA jobs were finally given to those who needed them most. Yet, even then, there were never enough jobs to answer the plight of these workers, hardest hit by unemployment, and always the last to be hired and first fired.

With the very high unemployment in the area, officially over 14 percent, these non-white and women workers, for whom unemployment is twice the official rate, know they will never get jobs if the government refuses funds.

Needless to say, the jobs that they were performing will not cut into the profits of businessmen when they are gone. With the CETA workers primarily in service-related jobs, it will be the elderly, children in schools and daycare, patients in health services and hospitals, and social service recipients who will once again be the victims of government budget cuts.

WITHOUT UNION PROTECTION

Efforts of CETA workers to save their jobs were even more frustrated by lack of union protection, and additionally by the lack of union support. Local governments have eagerly used the federally funded CETA workers to take the jobs of laid-off public employees as an open threat to the unions. The union leadership, rather than encouraging a militant fight against layoffs of civil service workers with the demand of jobs for all, have played into management's hands by putting all the blame on CETA. But efforts of CETA workers for union protection and demands that they not be used to replace other workers clearly show that they refuse to be the scapegoats any longer.

The CETA workers who were

terminated today found out that unemployment benefits for them will not be based on their wages under CETA, but rather on whatever job they held previously, even if they earned less.

There have been other "surprises" for the CETA workers still on the job and hoping for news of fund extensions from Congress.

An Emergency Supplemental Fund Appropriations bill, which would fund the existing CETA jobs until a new appropriations bill is passed for future programs, is now in the House. While this legislation will probably pass the House sometime in early April, by the time it gets to the Senate, the senators will be on their Easter vacations and the bill will no doubt die there.

The CETA workers have seen this kind of political game-playing with their jobs before by local CETA administrators. Buffalo CETA city workers were initially told they would be terminated March 1 or have their hours cut to 30 a week due to a projected deficit of \$1.9 million in the city's funds. However, an audit of the city's CETA funds found that the deficit was only \$700,000 and that there were sufficient funds to cover the program until the end of May. While the city CETA administration has never explained what it intended to do with the extra funds, it has already made provisions to keep many administrative jobs open under the program.

The emergency employment program was not originally set up just to give on-the-job training to a few unemployed people, but rather was supposed to keep them employed as long as soaring unemployment in the area denied them jobs.

Programs like CETA have failed, however, because it is beneficial for big business to have a large, reserve, unemployed work force to keep the wages of all workers down.

In order for full employment to become a reality, workers on the job must join with the masses of the unemployed in fighting for the basic right of every worker to have a decent job with a living wage.

In Utica, N.Y.

Mayor declares war on workers

BUFFALO, March 29—The millionaire mayor of a small industrial city in upstate New York has practically declared war on the city's workers.

In February, Edward Hanna, mayor of Utica, fired all 70 Public Works Department employees who had joined the International Brotherhood of Teamsters union. This action was a direct challenge to the Taylor Law, which supposedly guarantees public workers the right to unionize.

The mayor was later forced to rescind his order when the Utica City Council refused to support it. Both the City Council and the Teamsters have petitioned New York Governor Hugh Carey to remove Hanna from office for this blatantly anti-union move.

Continuing his fight against

public workers, Mayor Hanna brought a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court on March 22 to test the constitutionality of the Taylor Law—not because the law prohibits public strikes, but because of its provisions for arbitration, even though this procedure is usually stacked against the workers!

Not coincidentally, the Hanna administration is currently negotiating a new contract with the Utica firefighters, as well as three other municipal unions. Hanna hopes his federal suit will make possible a court injunction to prevent the talks from going to arbitration with the Public Employees Relations Board if negotiations stall.

Mayor Hanna has made it clear he would prefer the unions get out

altogether and has publicly labeled organized labor the major enemy of his administration.

That Hanna's anti-worker policies are aimed at all working and poor people of Utica can be seen in his tax program. Although Hanna lowered property taxes on two separate occasions, his budget this year calls for a tax hike which would totally negate these tax savings and at the same time cut back on city services.

Mayor Hanna, a wealthy photography equipment businessman and rope manufacturer, couldn't care less about the hardships workers are facing during the current crisis of the U.S. economy. However, the workers and trade unionists in Utica know Hanna is their enemy and only a friend to the private corporations he represents.

Working class still to be reckoned with

Military coup no real solution for Argentine rulers

By P. MEISNER

NEW YORK, April 6—The latest pronouncements of the new ruling military junta in Argentina have spelled out a political program which, simply translated, demands the total submission of labor to capital.

However, the regime of Lieutenant General Videla has yet to attempt a complete fascist counter-revolution (Chile-style), as it obviously believes it is still incapable of carrying one out successfully against the most highly organized working class in South America.

ROCKEFELLER'S FRIEND "JOE"

Notwithstanding, the junta has already taken drastic measures to restore native and foreign capitalists to their previous positions of unchallenged supremacy, positions even Juan and Isabel Peron were never able to bestow upon the capitalists they tried so hard to serve. The new Minister of Economy, Jose Martinez de Hoz, also chairman of the board of Argentina's largest private steel company, announced that foreign oil corporations would be "welcomed" back into Argentina. According to the April 1 issue of the New York Times, Martinez is also "well enough known abroad to be called 'Joe' by his banker friends, including David Rockefeller."

Martinez' overwhelming popularity with the big Argentine and foreign capitalists was made rather obvious by the Buenos Aires stock market's performance yesterday when it reopened for the first time since the coup. The prices of some stocks soared a record 300 percent, as almost 25 million shares were traded, also a record level. The New York Times correspondent in Buenos Aires remarked yesterday:

"Some observers said the intense activity represented a vote of confidence from the business and financial communities for the military Government of President Jorge Videla, which has promised sweeping reforms."

"REFORMS": SPEED-UP AND REPRESSION

The "reforms" the junta is trying to implement include an iron-hand speed-up discipline onto the backs of the Argentine workers. This is being done by replacing all trade union leaders with military officials, suspending the right to strike, and subjecting workers "hindering" production to military courts-martial.

The military junta has also replaced judges, heads of universities, and dismissed Congress. All provincial governors have been removed and been replaced by high-ranking officers, and more than 600 municipalities, which had been governed by mayors elected by municipal councils, are now run by military officials.

Despite Videla's avowed opposition to "all" terrorism, his troops have joined the fascist Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA) in carrying out assassinations of numerous progressives throughout Argentina. Some 20 such persons have been reported murdered in the last 48 hours, including a leader of the Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT, which has ties with the ERP guerrilla organization) in Cordoba named Eduardo Guillermo Castellano Soto. Also, hundreds of

labor leaders face military courts-martial on trumped-up charges.

BOSSES WRECKED THE ECONOMY

Videla's demagoguery also includes a lot of rhetoric against corruption and bureaucratic waste in the previous government, deliberately letting the biggest criminals, namely the capitalists themselves, off the hook. It was Argentine businessmen who benefited the

most from the Perons' bankrupt government policies, by either feeding off the corruption or by being permitted to undercut state-owned enterprises through illegal pricing of their products or through outright black marketeering. This deliberate economic sabotage also made the government's collection of tax revenues near impossible. But rather than curb the greedy bosses, Videla has decided to make the workers the scapegoats for this

bourgeois corruption and economic anarchy by announcing the eventual dismissal of more than 300,000 government workers.

Thus while the Peron governments (1973-1976) allowed real wages to plummet via the "back door"—that is, through galloping inflation, the Videla junta is trying to keep a permanent lid on wages through the "front door"—that is, by government decree and the abolition of collective bargaining

(and also the complete lifting of price controls). And although the former policy left some room, legally, for the Argentine workers to fight back, in the end, neither policy can work, as capitalism in Argentina can no longer survive its deep contradictions. The Argentine proletariat will soon confirm this gloomy capitalist predicament by overthrowing the rotten system and by replacing it with genuine socialism.

Background to one-year-old civil war

Close-up of Lebanon's history

By JOYCE BETRIES

NEW YORK, April 5—April 13 marks one year since the civil war began in Lebanon. The following information on the development of the political and economic forces that led to the eruption of the war is taken from a talk given by Samil Farsoun to a regional meeting of the Organization of Arab Students held in New York on April 3. Farsoun teaches at American University in Washington, D.C.

HOW LEBANON BECAME COMMERCIAL CENTER

Lebanon was not always the banking and commercial center of the Middle East. As late as 1948, the Lebanese economy was poor and stagnant. However, in that year the destruction of Palestine caused all the important economic functions that previously had been Palestinian to be transferred to Beirut.

When the banking and oil businesses moved to Lebanon, Beirut became a trading medium between European and American imperialists and the Arab world. Lebanon also attracted all the Western investment and Western companies kicked out of Syria and Egypt in the 1950s by the anti-imperialist regimes there.

As a result of these factors, there was a tremendous economic boom in Lebanon in the 1950s lasting into the 1960s. The increasing need the Western world for Middle

Eastern oil made the Lebanese economy swell even more.

However, the Lebanese economy developed almost exclusively as comprador capitalism, serving the needs of the Western imperialists, and the economic development was centered almost entirely in Beirut. During the boom, two-thirds of Lebanon's gross national product (GNP) came from businesses directly serving the needs of the imperialists. (In recent years this figure jumped to three-fourths.) Only one-fourth of the GNP came from the productive sectors of agriculture and industry.

Two-thirds of the Lebanese labor force was in the productive centers, but it earned only one-fourth of the wages. In the late 1960s, the per capita income in rural Lebanon was \$166 a year, but in Beirut it was \$3,260 a year. A tremendous polarization had taken place.

PEASANTS DISPOSSESSED

By 1966 the economic growth in Lebanon had stopped, and stagnation set in. Seeking new sources of profits, Lebanese capitalists turned many peasants off the land, turning it into large orchards that exported olives and citrus fruit to other Arab countries. Many peasants were forced to leave the countryside and became unemployed or seasonally employed in Beirut. In 1966, 49 percent

of the labor force was in agriculture, but by the 1970s, this figure had shrunk to 14 percent.

In addition, 200,000-300,000 peasants left southern Lebanon to escape the often daily Israeli bombings there and moved to Beirut. In ten years Beirut gained three-quarters of a million peasants from the countryside who now lived in shanties in the "belt of misery" surrounding the city. The Lebanese government had no solution to the problems of the poor.

The proletarianization of the peasantry took place in the short span of six to seven years. In the 1960s workers began to strike for higher wages, an end to arbitrary firing, and better working conditions in the industrialized urban areas around Beirut. Militant and often violent strikes spread to rural areas as well. The Lebanese government, which was molded to serve the needs of Western imperialists rather than those of the Lebanese people, started a campaign to crush the workers' struggles. The Lebanese Army attacked strike after strike, and the workers fought back, often with arms. The Lebanese government began to lose its legitimacy in the eyes of the peasants and workers.

CAPITALIST ECONOMIC CRISIS OF 1970s

By the 1970s the entire capitalist

world was in the middle of an economic crisis. However, inflation in Lebanon was 3 to 4 times higher than it was in the U.S. The workers and peasants were devastated by the rise in prices, but inflation was tremendously profitable for those in the Lebanese ruling class who were able to consolidate and drive their competitors out of business. Artificial food scarcities were created to raise prices, then the market was flooded with goods. This practice increased the enmity of the popular masses.

It was under the conditions of a collapsing economy, the ruination of the middle class, and the beginnings of a progressive movement of workers and peasants that the extreme right Phalangist Party, which had been in existence since 1936, began to swell its ranks. Those who joined were ruined peasants and petit bourgeois, many from small towns.

Class contradictions were abysmal, and growing deeper. However, what actually triggered the offensive by the rightists in April 1975 was the presence of the Palestinians in Lebanon. The struggle of the Palestinian people for their homeland is the main obstacle in the way of a Middle East settlement to the advantage of U.S. imperialism.

The Lebanese government allied itself with the fascist Phalangists to serve U.S. imperialist needs as well as their own. They hoped that by starting an armed confrontation they would be able to limit and contain the activities of the strong and heavily armed Palestinians, and defeat the progressive Lebanese forces, both at the same time.

However, their calculations were wrong. The course of the civil war has shown that the Lebanese left and the Palestinians have grown in strength and unity.

2 million join one day walkout

General strike rocks Japan

By LESLIE FEINBERG

NEW YORK, March 30—A 24-hour nationwide general strike swept Japan today involving transportation, communications, medical, mining, and harbor workers, as organized labor opened the second phase of current contract negotiations.

The Japanese Minister of Labor reported that 2.2 million workers from 50 unions carried out the well-organized walkouts which affected an estimated 33 million people in Japan.

ECONOMIC CRISIS GROWING

All Japanese labor contracts are expiring at a time when rising unemployment, massive layoffs, wage freezes, and sky-high prices are grinding down the laboring class. The reemergence of capitalist economic crisis after decades of post-war boom has shattered the myth of Japanese "exceptionalism" and rekindled the class struggle.

To offset the burden, Japan's Labor Federation is demanding an average wage increase of 16.5 percent. The offer of management was less than half that amount and the angry response of workers was swift.

The walkouts were initiated by 280,000 employees of the government-controlled Japan National Railways, which is responsible for carrying half the country's commuters and 75 percent of rail freight. Most of the 230 members of the Federation of Private Railway Workers joined the Japan National railroad strikers by refusing to run trains until noon.

Despite a law forbidding strikes by public employees, all the country's postmen, telecommunications workers, and other government employees joined the walkouts.

Expressways were jammed as truck drivers crept along in their vehicles at the minimum speed limit of 30 miles per hour. Meanwhile bus drivers in large cities,

including Tokyo, refused to start work until 8 a.m.

As a result, all of Japan's industry slowed to a halt as companies were either forced to close down or crippled by absenteeism.

On March 19, 50,000 railway, postal, metal, chemical, and public utility workers demonstrated in Tokyo to warn the government that they could not tolerate the economic policies which forced them to carry the full brunt of Japan's economic crisis. The angry protesters also demanded the right to strike for the country's public utility workers.

Today's strike enabled the unions to voice broader demands that include higher pensions for the elderly, income tax cuts for working people, and establishment of a national minimum wage. At the same time they have made clear that organized labor will fight for decent wages and working conditions for all of Japan's work force.

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In Norfolk, Virginia

Anti-racist rally draws 200

By JESSE LEE
NORFOLK, Va., March 28 "We stand against racism, war, poverty, and police brutality," proclaimed the Committee to Defend the Memory of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. In a continuing response to an attack upon Black people from Norfolk City Councilman Claude Staylor, more than 200 Black and white people met here today for a rally and film showing sponsored by the committee, which represents a coalition of labor, church, and community activists.

Last fall, Councilman Staylor used the occasion of a request by Norfolk's Black community to have a monument erected in the memory of the slain civil rights leader to attack the limited social and economic gains made by Black people in the last decade.

MANY SPONSORS

The more than 70 sponsors for the film showing included such people as Art Freeman, business agent for Metro 52, Laborers International Union (Metro 52 recently won the right to represent city workers in Norfolk), S. R. Harvey, a retired railroad worker,

Alease Johnson of the Client Involvement Committee, Curtis Lee, Director, Huntersville Community Center, Oscar Seymore, president of Local 1458 of the longshoremen's union (ILA), Rev. Daniel Jones of the Zion Baptist Church, and organizations such as the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), Upper South Department, and the Center for United Labor Action (CULA).

The film showed highlights of the civil rights struggles and the life of Dr. King. Before the film was shown, speakers stressed that the rally was not for the purpose of sentiment, but was a call to action.

"RACISM AN ATTACK ON ALL LABOR"

After welcoming remarks by Herman Hunt, business agent of Local 2514, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Ms. Veronica Golos of the Center for United Labor Action referred to the racist mobs in Boston and Louisville, where many labor leaders have done nothing or even supported the racists. "These attacks on Black people," she pointed out, "are an attack on all working people." Only a united

labor movement can stop the racists and win a decent life for all, she concluded.

John Downing of the ILGWU spoke on the history of Black labor, and Jack Taylor, president of Local 233 of the Retail Store Employees Union, told how racism and violence are being used to obstruct their drive to unionize Giant Open Air Markets in Norfolk.

Mrs. Isabelle Zabriskie of the Clarence Morgan Committee evoked a deep solidarity from the audience when she told of the cold-blooded murder of her nephew, Clarence Morgan, by a white cop. When she vowed that "we will fight, even if we must die," the entire audience responded in agreement.

Since Staylor's original attack, the struggle against racism in Norfolk has continued to grow. Within a week of the councilman's racist remarks, 5,000 people demonstrated in protest. Staylor's attempt to stir up racism also failed to derail one of Norfolk's biggest union struggles in recent times. Norfolk's city workers, many of whom are Black, went on to win union recognition.

Denver Chicano community unites against cop terror

By STAN WOODS

DENVER, March 24 As part of their continuing campaign to silence the Chicano community, Denver police raided Our Lady of Guadeloupe Church on March 23, beating and handcuffing its priest, Father Jose Lara. Father Lara, a Basque immigrant, is a well-known activist in the Chicano and labor movements in the city, and the church has provided a forum for many progressive activities, from farmworkers' support to talks on Angola and the MPLA.

Claiming they were acting on a "tip" from a member of the congregation, the cops invaded the church with a specially trained dog to search for explosives, but found none. In order to justify the raid to news reporters, the cops claimed that even though they found nothing, their dog had found a scent in a closet which indicated that explosives had been there recently.

IMMEDIATE COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Outraged at the raid, an overflow crowd of some 800 people, both church members and non-religious Chicano activists, filled the church at a rally held on March 24. Speakers condemned both the police department and Archbishop Casey, who gave the cops a search waiver.

Father Lara demanded that the archbishop resign, saying, "The church in Denver is tragically insensitive to the poor. Our archbishop is a man who caters only to the rich. He lives in luxury in a penthouse in a downtown apartment building."

The attack on Our Lady of Guadeloupe Church is seen by Chicano community activists as part of an ongoing campaign of repression. Juan Haro of the Crusade for Justice was recently convicted on frame-up charges of possessing a hand grenade. Haro

and another activist, Antonio Quintana, are facing another trial on bombing charges.

CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE RALLY FOR FALLEN BROTHER

On March 20, the Crusade for Justice held a rally to commemorate the murder of Luis "Junior" Martinez, an activist of the Crusade who was gunned down by the Denver police on March 17, 1973. At the rally, held at the Denver Indian Center, several hundred participants heard Corky Gonzales, chairperson of the Crusade, Black activist Stokely Carmichael (now a citizen of Guinea in West Africa and a representative of the All African People's Revolutionary Party), John Trudell of the American Indian Movement, Mrs. Iberia Hampton, mother of the murdered

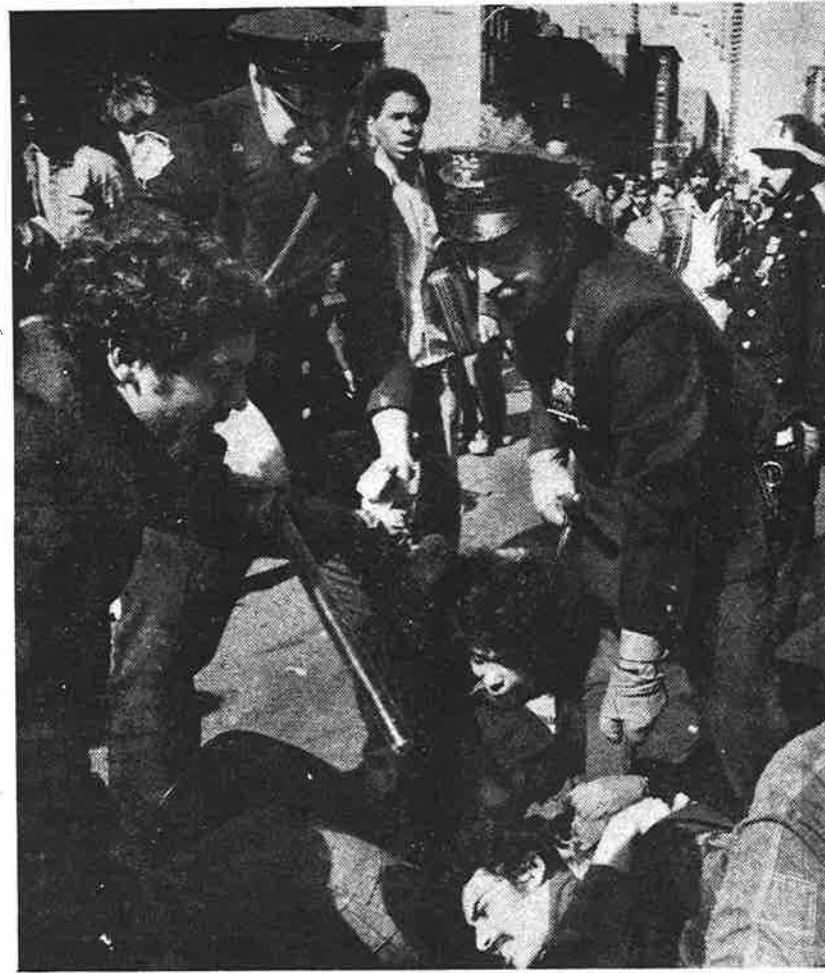
Black Panther leader Fred Hampton, and Kenneth Padilla, lawyer for Haro and Quintana.

Corky Gonzales stated that the Crusade had come to the conclusion that capitalism and Chicano liberation are incompatible. They now feel that a Chicano revolutionary socialist movement is the only hope for the true liberation of the Chicano people.

He concluded by saying that with the same energy with which the Crusade popularized the concept of Chicano nationalism and built a revolutionary nationalist movement, they would now popularize and build a revolutionary socialist movement, tying the struggle for Chicano liberation together with the international class struggle.



At the Denver Indian Center: Stokely Carmichael, All-African People's Revolutionary Party; Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, Crusade for Justice; Sifo Ron Rosen, American Indian Movement. Photo: Phil Reser



NEW YORK, April 6—Police attack City University students here during a protest yesterday against proposed, blatantly racist cuts in the CUNY system being considered by the Board of Higher Education [BHE]. Only hours after the demonstrators marched on BHE offices, took over an annex, and blocked traffic, the board passed the proposal. Called the "Kibbee plan" after

Lehman students follow Hostos example

Campus takeovers sp

By KEITH KERN

NEW YORK, April 5—Student protesters last week occupied the largest classroom building on the Lehman College campus, a sprawling complex of the City University of New York (CUNY) located in the northwest Bronx and with a student population of 16,000. The takeover, initiated by CUNY United for Action (CUFA) and the Advisory Committee for Bilingual Students, took over Carman Hall, a building constructed for open admission students, at 7 a.m. Wednesday, March 31, to protest against budget cuts.

The students are demanding the restoration of open admissions, no tuition, the rejection of the Kibbee Plan or any other plan to eliminate or consolidate existing programs, departments, or campuses, no cuts in the evening school program, no loss of course credits due to faculty

furlough or a shortened school year, and no reprisals.

The students have also linked their demands to the demand that there be no cuts in municipal services such as daycare, health facilities, mass transit, etc. Finally, the students are protesting against the elimination of Hostos and John Jay colleges and the reduction of York and Medgar Evers from four- to two-year colleges.

BANKS FORCED THE CUTBACKS

The attack on these working-class colleges began while the students were away from the campus during intersession. At that time, the bank-controlled and non-elected Emergency Financial Control Board (EFCB) ordered the board of Higher Education (BHE) to "restructure" the City University. On Dec. 15 of last year,

Leonard Crow Dog appeals supporters rally for his d

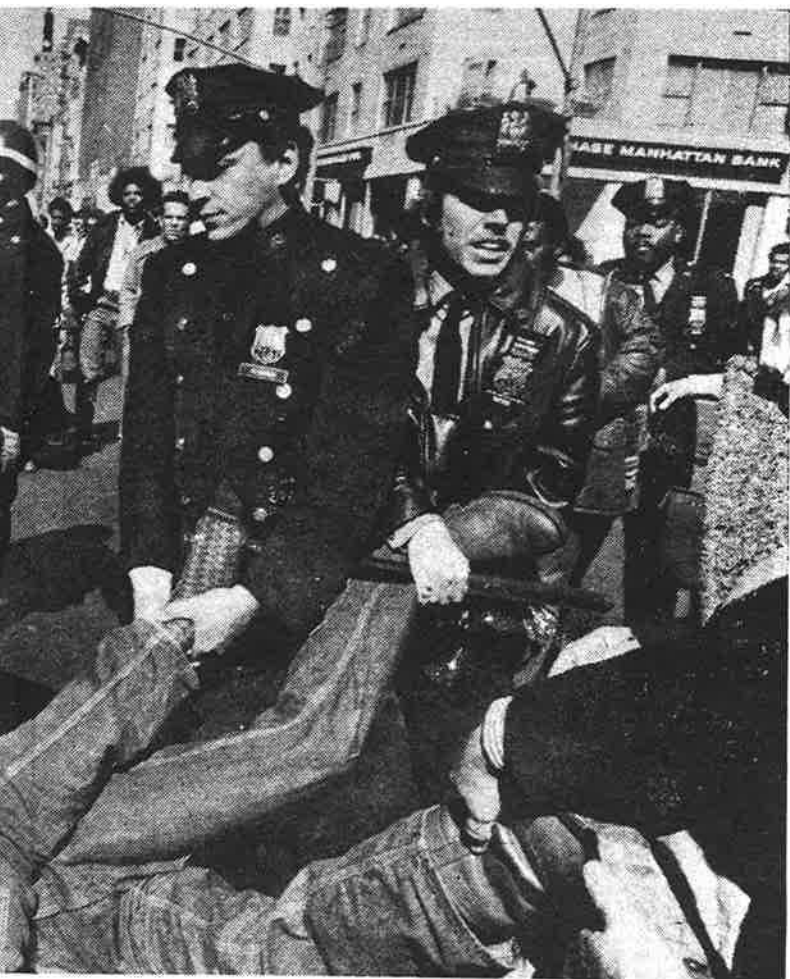
RICHMOND, Va., April 3—An estimated 60 people gathered here last night to attend a public program entitled "Whose Bicentennial? A Native American Point of View." The public meeting was sponsored by the Native American Defense Committee (NADC), a locally based, non-Indian support group which grew out of a rally and march surrounding the March 1 sentencing here of Leonard Crow Dog, traditional spiritual leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM).

NADC, assisted by members of the Richmond branch of Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF), called this first in a series of open meetings to acquaint area residents with the true nature of the repressive and genocidal

policies used by the U.S. government against Native Americans.

The featured speaker was Billy Tayac, AIM coordinator and a leader of the Piscataway Nation in nearby Southern Maryland. Tayac, a long-time activist in the Native American struggle for justice and sovereignty, spoke at length on the history of governmental oppression of Indians in this country and on the fascist program of extermination being waged against AIM by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the FBI.

Following Tayac's address, those present viewed "A Song for Dead Warriors," a film focusing on the U.S. Senate Indian Affairs Subcommittee hearings held at the Pine Ridge Reservation, S.D., in the aftermath of the 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee by the



CUNY Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee, among the plan's provisions are closing Hostos, the only bilingual college on the East Coast, and turning Medgar Evers, a school with more than 90 percent Black and Latin students, into a 2-year institution. Three students were arrested and many injured, one requiring hospitalization, after yesterday's brutal police attack.

March through CUNY

the BHE voted to end open admissions and to eliminate at least 12,000 students by introducing new skills tests and progress criteria. This plan, according to BHE's own calculations, will force out 72 percent of the Black and 65 percent of the Puerto Rican and Latin students, as well as a great number of white working-class students.

The right to higher education for all residents of New York City with a high school diploma or its equivalency was won by the working people of the city in 1969, after a long struggle led by Black and Puerto Rican workers, students, and community groups. Tuition-free open admissions opened the doors of CUNY for the first time to workers and their children including veterans, working women, and older people—all those whose labor had supported CUNY while the doors were closed.

To counter the move by EFCB to force the city to withdraw its \$135 million in annual support of CUNY, the protesting students at Lehman have formed an organization called For Unity and Action (FUA), to present a militant program to the student body and the neighboring community.

To consolidate their forces on campus, the protesters have conducted a number of orientation seminars which daily have attracted hundreds of students. And to reach out to the community, the protesters have marched through the community and paid visits to local high schools.

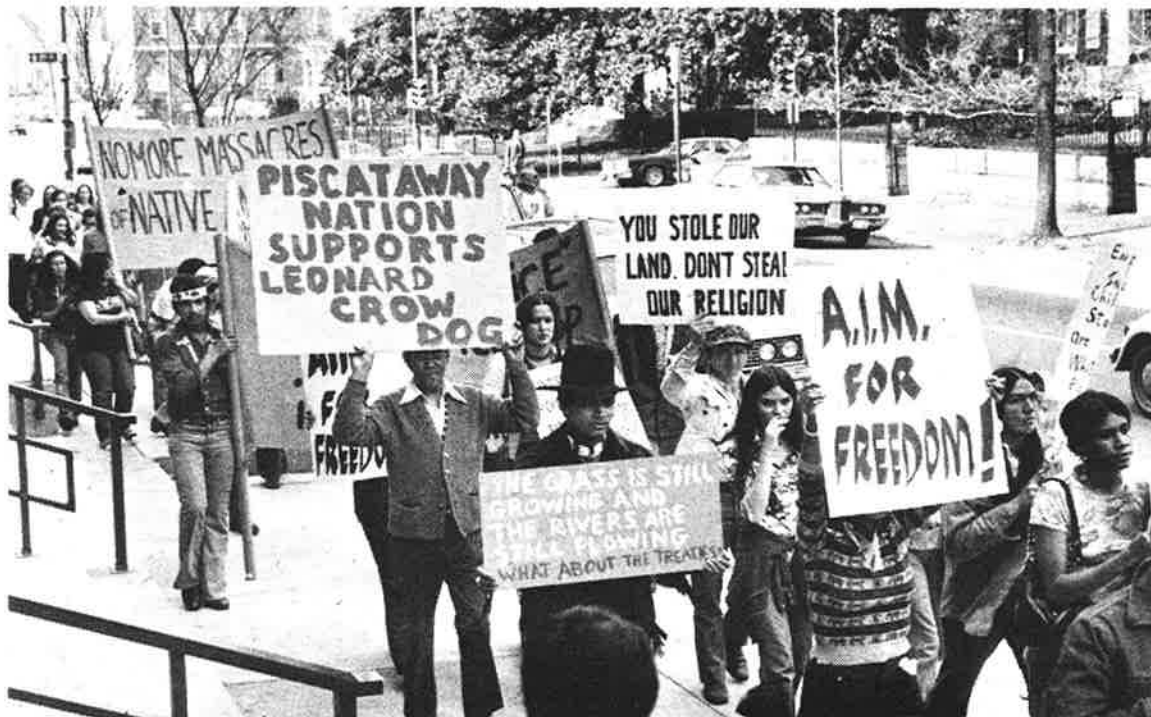
The protesters plan to continue to bar the administration from the occupied building, but to open it to students and the community. In celebration of their victory, the protesters have proclaimed that henceforth Carman Hall will be Open Admissions Hall.

Legal denied; defense

Oglala Sioux and members of AIM.

At the close of the program it was announced that Leonard Crow Dog, who is currently free on \$25,000 bond, had been denied appeal by the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals of his conviction on trumped-up charges arising from the 1973 Wounded Knee occupation. He is expected to be returned to prison shortly. This announcement served to underscore the seriousness of the current harassment being used by federal authorities in a vain attempt to destroy the leadership and solidarity of AIM.

Generous donations received at the event were forwarded to the Leonard Crow Dog Defense Fund, c/o Richard Erdoes, Apt 8-D, 251 W. 89th St., New York, N.Y. 10024.



Support march for Leonard Crow Dog on March 1 in Richmond, Va.

Native Americans cross U.S.

'Trail for self-determination'

By JIM MCMAHAN

SEATTLE, April 1—Four years ago American Indians traveled across the country in the "Trail of Broken Treaties" to put before the federal government their demands that 371 treaties made and broken by the U.S. government be kept. The government's unresponsiveness led the Indians to take over the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) offices in Washington, D.C., dramatizing the oppression of Native Americans to the whole country.

Now, four years later, a second caravan of Indians and their supporters is en route to the capital to put forth their demands again—that this government's treaties with the Indian people be kept, and that the genocidal policies against Indians cease.

Called the "Trail for Self-Determination," the caravan left Seattle on March 20 and plans to arrive in Washington, D.C., on the Fourth of July to meet with the joint session of Congress. Linking up with Indians around the country, the caravan plans to follow behind the much-publicized Bicentennial wagon train when it departs from Fort Laramie, Wyo.

Sid Mills, of the Survival of American Indians Association in Seattle, spoke of the recent killings of Indian people at the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. He pointed out there is still martial law at Pine Ridge. Mills said, "Our first objective is to go from village to town to city to inform the American people what all Indian people know, that with every passing day the government takes away a little more of our freedom and replaces it with fear, deprivation, and death."

The caravan plans a five-day meeting May 13 to 17 in Lawrence, Ks., to make final decisions to be presented in Washington. Also the Sovereign Native American Women will hold a conference in Lawrence to discuss the issues affecting Indian women.

The Trail for Self-Determination has now reached Fort Laramie where governor Ed Herschler, without pretext, has called out the National Guard, the FBI, State Police, and local "law enforcement" agencies to surround the Trail encampment! Protesting this on March 25, the Survival of



Graphic: North American Indian

American Indians Association in Seattle told the press that members of the Bicentennial wagon train have stated that they do not feel threatened by the Trail for Self-Determination following behind them.

The government's intransigence—it has not kept a single one of its long-broken treaties—along with the current wave of murderous repression against Indian people, including the harassment of the Trail caravan, makes the Trail for Self-Determination especially important. Since the occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973, 240 Indians, 40 of them American Indian Movement (AIM) members, have been murdered on the Pine Ridge

Reservation. This violence has been perpetrated by federal forces along with BIA-backed Dick Wilson and his goons. The most recent was the murder of AIM activist Anna Mae Aquash at Pine Ridge, which the FBI and BIA are attempting to cover up. Government frame-ups of Indian activists and AIM members continue throughout the U.S. and Canada.

All progressive people should raise their voices to oppose these murderous attacks against American Indians, and support these essential demands of the Trail for Self-Determination!

MILWAUKEE, March 29—Charges of loitering against three Native American students at Milwaukee Area Technical College (MATC) were thrown out of court here today, after the city attorney's office refused to prosecute.

The students were arrested March 6 for "loitering" after they had been occupying an unused office in the MATC building for more than four months. The occupation took place after MATC officials refused to meet demands to implement a Native American studies program.

Before their court appearance, the Native American Student Organization collected hundreds of signatures on petitions demanding that the charges be dropped. During that time, the MATC administration was using its muscle to intimidate student organizations from supporting the Native American struggle.

But the police and MATC officials soon realized that support for the three was strong and growing, and were forced to back down.

WW photo: J. Long

EDITORIAL

Ominous war threats against USSR and Cuba

The continuing verbal threats by U.S. government representatives against the Soviet Union and Cuba have been ominously underlined this past week by events in a number of countries that all bear the earmark of tightening U.S. military pressure.

First came the announcement by Egypt's President Anwar el Sadat that Egyptian ports would henceforth be closed to all Soviet vessels. This followed closely the cancellation of the USSR-Egyptian Friendship Pact, and was clearly a move exacted from Sadat by Washington. At a time when U.S. warships are cruising the Mediterranean freely and threatening to intervene in the Lebanon civil war, Sadat's announcement takes on added seriousness.

U.S. TO BUILD BASE ON SOVIET BORDER

Then came the news that the U.S. has concluded an agreement with Turkey whereby it will build a \$1 billion base containing the most sophisticated electronic equipment right on the borders of the Soviet Union. This super listening post is nothing more than an act of provocation and a notice to the USSR that the arms race is on stronger than ever. The significance of this agreement is being camouflaged somewhat by announcing it within the context of balancing U.S. relations with Greece and Turkey. But the magnitude of this military project goes far beyond this.

Simultaneously with these moves came word that a joint nuclear project of the Soviet Union and West Germany, in which West German technology was to be used to construct a \$600 million nuclear plant in the Soviet city of Kaliningrad, had been cancelled. This project had been looked to by the Soviet leaders as proof that economic cooperation with the capitalist countries would lessen the dangers of war. The Baltic nuclear complex was seen as both a product and guarantor of the position of peaceful coexistence, as mutual dependence on the nuclear energy provided by the complex would preclude the outbreak of hostilities.

But after many negotiations in which the West German government imposed conditions too onerous for the Soviet Union to accept, the project was finally terminated.

ROCKEFELLER ADDS HIS VOICE

To these events must be added the heightened belligerence in statements by key White House and Congressional figures. Nelson Rockefeller, who has been conspicuously silent since the shake-up in the Cabinet last November, returned from a six-nation tour of the Far East this week only to join in the chorus of voices lamenting the "loss" of Angola and Indochina. U.S. allies are "losing confidence" in Washington's political and military power, he said. By now this kind of language is understood to be encouragement for some kind of retaliation against the Soviet Union and-or Cuba for their assistance to the Angolan people in their liberation struggle.

CONGRESSIONAL DOVES CAVE IN

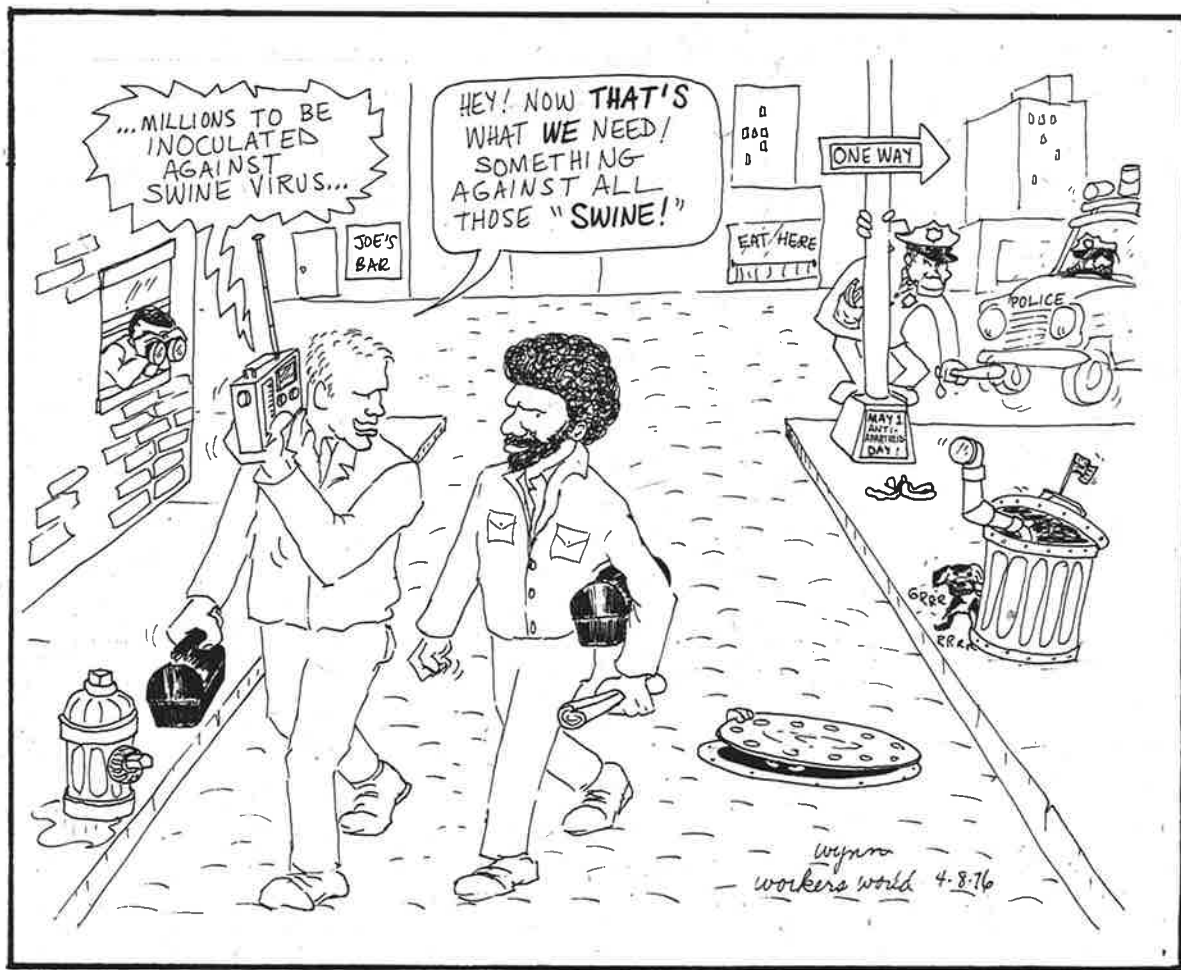
Finally it should be noted that, in the face of this well-orchestrated and deliberate build-up of an aggressive stance against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the peace bloc in Congress that coalesced against the Vietnam War has disintegrated.

"We are providing money faster than even the Pentagon can spend it," admitted Congressman Brock Adams, noting that the House Armed Services Committee has authorized for the purchase of new weapons \$700 million more than even the military Brass requested.

So far both houses of Congress have upheld Ford's record-breaking \$113.3 billion war budget for fiscal year 1977—a budget that far exceeds the layout for war even at the height of the Vietnam aggression. And while past and present secretaries of aggression Schlesinger and Rumsfeld join retired admiral Elmo Zumwalt and Ronald Reagan in bemoaning "American weakness," House Majority leader Tip O'Neill is telling the press, "Our military equipment is worn out and we better get it ready."

As Newsweek magazine (April 12) bluntly puts it, "The nation's defense industry is about to be fattened again," with Congress handing over \$21.5 billion to Rockwell International for construction of the B-1 bomber, \$18.5 billion to General Dynamics and Lockheed for the Trident missile submarine, \$6 billion to General Dynamics for the F-16 fighter plane, and \$4.5 billion to Chrysler and General Motors for the XM-1 tank.

The progressive movement must be prepared to expose any new military adventure carried out by Washington and not be deluded by whatever propaganda smokescreen may be thrown up to hide the aggressive character of U.S. imperialism.



In south Korea

Business booming, more starving

By FRAN MEYERS

NEW YORK, April 5—Two stories appeared recently in the New York Times:

"A textile worker, Lee Mi Wha, is 19 and works 12 hours a day, seven days a week, tending five machines in a deafening mill. For that she gets \$65 a month. . . . If she wants a day off, she has to earn it by working a 24-hour shift. Along with other young women Miss Lee lives in a company dormitory. Only rarely are the young women allowed to go out."

"Kim Ho Sang drives a dump truck for a big construction company. During a break at the job site, Mr. Kim told a visitor, 'My life hasn't gotten much better—my salary has not risen as fast as the price of rice.' He is married now, with two babies, living in one room and scraping by on \$165 a month. Mr. Kim said he had been lucky in not having any major accidents at the construction sites. The accident rate among construction workers is high here (in south Korea) because companies avoid safety measures to cut costs."

CONDITIONS IN AN IMPERIALIST NEO-COLONY

The stories of these two south Koreans reflect the plight of over 14 million south Korean working people who are suffering under worsening economic conditions in this neo-colony of the United States and Japan. These workers, who were interviewed by a New York Times reporter, would not disclose their real names for fear of reprisals from a government which does not tolerate even the mildest criticism.

While on a world scale national

liberation struggles have limited the expansion of multi-national corporations, south Korea, under the brutal dictatorship of Pak Chung Hee, remains a haven for super-exploitation and super-profits. Foreign companies, largely American and Japanese, are enjoying record profits from this country as they have expanded their control over the south Korean economy. In the past year, they have taken over three times as many enterprises as they had the year before.

THEY CALL IT AN ECONOMIC BOOM!

According to big business, south Korea is in the midst of an economic "boom." But the surge in productivity and profits has not meant any improvement in the living conditions of the south Korean people, for it has been paid for with their sweat and blood.

Besides being hit with skyrocketing inflation, even higher than what workers are faced with in the U.S., south Korean workers are among the lowest paid in the world. Their average wage is \$93 a month, and for women workers the wage scale is even lower. For these starvation wages, south Koreans must often work up to 16 hours a day.

PEASANTS STARVING

South Korean peasants are also finding it more and more difficult just to survive. According to reports from Seoul, last year over 300,000 peasants left their villages to search for a livelihood. Even a south Korean radio broadcast:

"Pitiful cries of many hunger-stricken fellow countrymen piercing the sky do not subside all the year round in poor villages, villages on the coast, miners' settlements, mountainside tillers' villages and on solitary islands."

Yet big business boasts that south Korea is a land of economic opportunity.

As the stranglehold of multi-national corporations over the economy of south Korea has intensified, so has the repression of the brutal dictator, Pak Chung Hee, whose power is propped up by an occupation army of over 40,000 U.S. troops and the financial backing of the huge corporations that want to keep south Korea free from unions, free from strikes, free from any threat to their profits. Recently the U.S. sent 4,000 more troops to shore up their forces.

BUT IN THE NORTH . . .

But the story of south Korea would not be complete without even briefly mentioning what conditions are like in north Korea, a country that is truly experiencing an economic boom under socialist planning of production that has brought vast improvements in the living conditions of the people. There hunger and unemployment are unknown. The economic development has made it possible for the government to drastically cut taxes and the price of food.

When the foreign corporations are driven out of the south too, all of Korean can be free from poverty and exploitation and reunited as one country.

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April 9, 1976

The struggle within China's leadership

By SAM MARCY

APRIL 7—Monday's massive demonstration in Peking's Tien An Men Square is an ominous development which may have far-reaching consequences, not only for People's China, but in large measure for the rest of the world.

This is the first time that the right-wing in China has more or less come out into the open. Of course, there have been many demonstrations, particularly during the period of the Cultural Revolution, that were led by the rightists. But they were always of an ambiguous character, and the rightists almost always covered themselves so thoroughly with signs and posters of Mao that their demonstrations could scarcely be identified as right-wing in character.

The demonstration this week, ostensibly held to honor the memory of Chou En-lai, could virtually be called a support demonstration for the rightists and a bourgeois threat to the regime.

OUSTER OF TENG

The ouster of Foreign Minister Teng Hsiao-Ping from all his Party posts, announced today, does not change the fundamental character of this struggle. Actually, he was done for weeks ago after the press campaign which demonstrated that the Mao forces are in control of the media. And, it should be noted, his ouster came only in the shadow of units of the People's Liberation Army entering the capital.

It is foolish to assert, as did the People's Daily of Peking (Jenmin Jih Pao) the day after the demonstration, that the thousands in Tien An Men Square represented "a small handful of class enemies," and then in virtually the same breath to affirm the existence of an "acute and complex class struggle."

If an "acute and complex class struggle" exists in the country, then surely the demonstration in Peking was a reflection of it and could not merely have been the manipulation of a handful of class enemies. But even if the latter were so, it would demonstrate that the handful were representative of what in fact may be large numbers—not necessarily overwhelming—but nevertheless significant reactionary support of a magnitude which seems to be surprising, not merely to supporters abroad, but perhaps to the Mao leadership itself.

The wreath-laying at the grave of Chou En-lai, which was seen as a challenge to the Mao leadership, smacks somewhat of the wreath-laying ceremonies at the statue of Kossuth in Budapest in 1956—even though Chou, of course was not simply a nationalist like Kossuth.

MASSES INVOLVED— BUT BY WHOM?

We stated in an earlier issue of Workers World that the struggle against the rightists has been in the nature of a succession struggle, and that it differed from the Cultural Revolution in that it did not involve the masses. Alas, the masses are now involved. Unfortunately, it is the rightists who have invoked the support, and whether consciously or unconsciously, the outpouring of the masses was a show of unexpected support for reaction.

The demonstration in Peking should be seen in the light of the fact that the government found it



Hundreds of thousands demonstrate in Tien An Men Square in 1970. Banners call for "firm support for the revolutionary peoples of North America, Europe, and Oceania." Since then, however, there has been "a truly fundamental reorientation of China's foreign policy in a reactionary direction."

necessary, not so long ago, to send out People's Liberation Army (PLA) units into some factories which had become infected with "bourgeois factionalism."

Too little attention was paid to this event, but whichever way one looks at it, the very need for the presence of the armed forces in any plant is a danger signal for the revolution. (Of course, the PLA also played a decisive role in the Cultural Revolution, particularly in Shanghai right after the formation of the short-lived Shanghai Commune.)

NOT SIZE ALONE THAT COUNTS

There are those who would say that a demonstration of 30,000 or even 100,000 in a country with a population as huge as China's is really a drop in the bucket.

That certainly would make a good argument, were it not for the fact that this was a hostile demonstration, unambiguous in its political connotations, and unlike anything that has taken place in China before, even during the Cultural Revolution.

Now that the rightists have succeeded in bringing their mass support into the street, it logically should follow that the Maoist supporters will call out one of those truly giant demonstrations to show support for Mao's policies and condemnation for the rightists.

But this will not balance out the right-wing show of strength. Even a repeat of the tactic of calling on the Red Guards, which played a revolutionary role in the Cultural Revolution and released genuine, spontaneous enthusiasm, is admittedly artificial under present circumstances. It is even likely to be counter-productive, precisely because no mass mood exists for it, as is recognized in the People's Daily editorial we referred to earlier in this article.

STRUGGLE CONFINED TO PARTY APPARATUS

It is erroneous, of course, to state that an "acute and complex class

struggle" is raging in China today. On the contrary, the classes are not yet in motion or there would be reports of it.

There is an acute struggle raging, all right, but it is within the confines of the Party leadership and Party apparatus.

What really characterizes the struggle is the confusion generated by the lack of a clear-cut, well-defined line of political demarcation between open tendencies.

Mao's supporters will quickly rebut this by saying that the rightists do not want to come out in the open; they have always been hiding behind the banner of Mao.

This is all too true. However, the responsibility for this rests, at least in part, with the Mao leadership for the way it has been conducting the struggle beginning with the 1957 "let a hundred flowers bloom" campaign.

At that time, the Party leaders, under Mao's chairmanship, opened the floodgates wide to any and all political criticism, almost indiscriminately. The ugly spectre of

the bourgeois rightists became so prominent in the criticism that the campaign had to be ended abruptly.

It subsequently became clear that the campaign did not really suppress or defeat the bourgeois restorationists. It merely drove them underground. In doing so, however, it closed the door to genuine working class criticism.

From then on, it became standard for any and all opposition to speak in camouflaged language, and the Mao leadership did nothing to discourage this.

The practice of Leninist democracy, that is, of permitting genuine political opposition of a working class character with the right to speak freely—has been non-existent. This is one of the fundamental defects which was not corrected by the Cultural Revolution.

REVERSAL OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION

The Cultural Revolution did set the bourgeois restorationists back

on their heels, and opened a new chapter which invigorated the proletarian dictatorship. But unfortunately, the Mao leadership itself partially reversed the course of the Cultural Revolution.

It did this in two ways. First, there was the so-called Lin Piao death plot, which was used to explain his own death. This signaled a truly fundamental reorientation of China's foreign policy in a reactionary direction. This began with the Nixon visit in the midst of the Vietnam war and has reached a crescendo with the support of the imperialist puppets in the Angola situation.

Secondly, the Party leadership brought back into prominent positions of power and authority figures like Teng Hsiao-ping, who was made Senior Deputy Prime Minister, Deputy Chairman of the Party, and Acting Chief of Staff of the Army. A figure who had been cast down during the Cultural Revolution, his rehabilitation was carried out without any public explanation or discussion!

And to compound the confusion, the violent press campaign against Teng as a "capitalist roadster" was opened up without first bringing out to the masses the discussion in the Central Committee.

By this time, the whole world knows who Teng Hsiao-ping is. What the mass of the working class of China and the rest of the world do not know is why Teng, who was completely discredited during the Cultural Revolution, was reinstated to such a preeminent position—and with the indisputable blessing of Chairman Mao.

We are not fully apprised of who actually comprise the right-wing, but in our view, the right-wing goes far beyond Teng and the official supporters he brought back into power. It is highly likely that stronger rightist elements are biding their time awaiting the final episode in the succession struggle.

RECOGNIZING WHAT IS

Monday's demonstration could only have come about after a considerable erosion of revolutionary support from the masses at home and abroad, following Lin Piao's death and Teng's reinstatement and elevation.

This is something that pro-Mao supporters abroad, particularly in this country, should be able to face up to. It should come as a sobering development to those who have never been able to face up to the real situation behind the struggle in China, but who have been, more often than not, mere sycophants repeating whatever the current line has been.

This article has covered some of the important elements behind the current crisis in the leadership of People's China. We will have to await further events to give a fuller assessment of the developing crisis.

Editor's note: This commentary on the events of the past week has been preceded in the pages of Workers World by many articles by Comrade Sam Marcy and others analyzing developments in China. Readers interested in a fuller exposition of the viewpoint of Workers World Party on this question will want to read China: The Struggle Within which covers that period 1959-1972. It is available from World View Publishers, 46 W. 21st St., NYC 10010 for \$1.

He'd prefer a new edition of the Spanish Inquisition

NEW YORK, April 4—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, once acclaimed by the U.S. capitalist press as a "lover of freedom," has once again shown that he is reactionary to the core.

Commenting on Spain's state-operated television during a recent 10-day visit, Solzhenitsyn not only chastised Spanish workers for demanding the right to strike, but even went so far as to praise the hated regime of the late Francisco Franco, whose fascist policies have been kept alive by his successor, Juan Carlos.

Solzhenitsyn's remarks were such an affront to Spaniards that even the Catholic magazine "Cuadernos para el dialogo" responded with fury.

"He said not one word about Vitoria, Granada and El Ferrol, where the blood of workers was shed," the article said. "He wanted to convince us that there is no dictatorship in Spain, though the Spanish people have not had a chance to express their will in an election for the last 40 years."

Solzhenitsyn also didn't say anything about the thousands of political prisoners locked up and tortured in Spanish jails; the severe police repression against the oppressed Basque, Catalan, and Galician peoples; the widespread press censorship; or the miserably low wages that have forced Spanish workers into one of the lowest living standards in Europe.

Rigged elections, 1876-1976

1908—William Howard Taft

By V. COPELAND

With the powers of incumbency plus his own considerable popularity, Theodore Roosevelt sewed up the convention delegates for William Howard Taft to succeed him in 1908.

"By June of 1908," says Henry Pringle, Roosevelt's biographer, "one hundred and twenty-five federal office-holders had been chosen as delegates to the (Republican) convention and 97 were for Taft. In the Southern states where Presidential patronage is particularly strong, the Taft forces controlled nearly all the delegates. This was established custom. . . . More than half the (convention) delegates were under solemn pledge to Taft."

IMPECCABLY IMPERIALIST

Taft had been Secretary of War under Roosevelt and colonial Governor of the Philippines. These impeccably imperialist credentials had been given him, not through any election of the people, but by appointment of the President with the advice of Wall Street. However, the voting population now knew Taft as an important figure in government and would consider him seriously if nominated by a major party.

Completely acceptable to the Morgans and immediately endorsed by the Rockefellers (although the latter had tried at first to get Roosevelt to name Charles Evans Hughes, John D.'s Sunday school chum), Taft inspired the capitalist class with the greatest confidence although not with any special enthusiasm.

The national Republican slush fund for 1908 was only \$1,700,000, as opposed to \$3,500,000 for the "trust-buster" of 1904.

The Democratic campaign fund was \$750,000. And with the semi-populist William Jennings Bryan running again as the Democratic candidate, it was difficult to get big business to contribute. However, after the election, Mr. Rockefeller tossed \$5,000 to the Democrats to pay campaign debts.

Both Andrew Carnegie and J. P. Morgan personally gave \$20,000 to the Taft campaign, while Henry Clay Frick, the infamous strike-breaking president of U.S. Steel, and a staunch Morgan man, gave \$50,000 to the Republicans. A whole constellation of Wall Street luminaries gave similar amounts.

BRYAN'S THUNDER STOLEN

Bryan was personally more popular than Taft, and a more or less serious opponent of imperialism, as he understood it. But much of his domestic anti-Wall Street ammunition was gone.

The income tax, inheritance tax (neither was yet enacted), and corporation control (never really enacted) had now become Roosevelt doctrine and, by political osmosis, presumably Taft doctrine.

In fact, George Perkins, a Morgan spokesman, now supported the income tax and corporation stooges like Rockefeller son-in-law Senator Nelson Aldrich and super-lawyer Elihu Root supported a corporation tax (but as a substitute for the income tax).

"The Birds" have flu.
Back soon.



THE BRANDING SEASON

When Roosevelt decided not to run for a second term, he picked Taft for the nomination. Here, in a contemporary cartoon, Roosevelt "brands" Taft with the initials TR.

demagogue, and there were now few of the radical forces behind him that there had been in 1896. Roosevelt was at least an equal demagogue. And he had Wall Street behind him.

THE "DEFENDER OF THE PEOPLE"

Roosevelt, virtually Taft's campaign manager and chief orator, now had a "portrait as a defender of the people, the foe of Wall Street, the chastiser of wealthy malefactors," as Pringle says. And it was this portrait, painted largely by the big capitalist media, that made it possible for him to put his own man in office to succeed him.

In fact, Roosevelt was so powerful that he "had" to come out openly and clearly for Taft at the convention in order to prevent a "draft" of himself. He got a 49-minute ovation there, which was by no means entirely stage-managed. It showed how effective an "anti-monopoly reformer" could be when backed by the preponderant section of the monopoly class itself!

In the election, most of big business pulled the old tricks with Bryan—threatening plant closings, paycuts, etc., if Bryan were elected.

Bryan, on his side, began to woo Black voters away from the Republicans (who in the ancient past had led the North in the Civil War) and still keep the Solid (white supremacist) South behind him. An "extreme" liberal and a genuine anti-monopolist (from a pro-capitalist point of view), he was practically a Southern white supremacist in his political outlook. Nevertheless, he laid the basis for the election strategy of Franklin D. Roosevelt a quarter of a century later.

The capitalist class as a whole was far less fearful of Bryan's backers than in 1896. Eugene Debs, for one, had broken from Bryan and was now running for President as a Socialist. (We shall discuss his campaigns in a later chapter.) But Wall Street was far more confident

of its future with solid citizen Taft at the helm of the ship of state.

THEY COULDN'T HELP A LITTLE CROOKEDNESS

How did they put Taft in with a majority of more than a million and a half votes against the anti-Wall Street Bryan? The campaigning of Theodore Roosevelt was invaluable, and the support of the capitalist press was still more invaluable. But they could not resist some extra-curricular activities just to make the thing sure.

In the key state of New York where corruption was probably the greatest—and as now, exposures of it the commonest—the Democratic Tammany Hall machine double-crossed the Democratic Bryan as it had Cleveland in 1888.

Raymond Robbins, a social worker and a friend of Bryan, told the press how Tammany operators circulated thousands of sample ballots throughout the state the day before election—marked for the Republican Taft and the state Democratic ticket.

The New York papers also reported a deal between Tammany leader Charles Murphy and the New York County Republican leader Herbert Parsons. Each of them agreed to knife the reformer on his own party's ticket. (Rockefeller's Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican reformer, was, however, elected Governor.)

While the press played this up as a mere power struggle between small-time professional politicians, it was discreetly silent about the role of the paymasters of these politicians.

AMENDMENT

..Last week's column implied that relevant to the Campaign Reform Law of 1975, a candidate for office is now limited to spending "only" \$50,000 of his or her personal fortune in the primary and general election campaign. But the January 30, 1976, U.S. Supreme Court decision struck down this provision because it penalizes the rich and interferes with "freedom of speech."

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, 930 F Street, North West, Room 720, Washington, D.C., 20004 (202) 783-7079 (evening)

Luxury flights for politicians, brass

They fly now—we pay later

By BEVERLY SLAPIN

Government bigshots and military muck-a-mucks who want to travel don't have to bother reading airline timetables. They have at their disposal the most exclusive airline in the world: a \$66 million fleet of 23 plush aircraft to take them anywhere they want to go, from a sightseeing tour of Europe to a football game at West Point.

This little-known executive airline is called the 89th Military Airlift Wing (Special Missions), is run by the Air Force, and is based at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington, D.C. We pay for it, to the tune of \$6 million a year.

WALL-TO-WALL LUXURY

As can be expected, the planes are far from ordinary. They are specially outfitted to pamper government bigwigs with wall-to-wall carpeting for tenderfooted executives, desks for busy executives, bars for drinking executives, and sofas and beds for sleepy executives. The Air Force even provides military aides to serve food and drink and cater to the wants of the distinguished passengers. These stewards are carried on the military rosters as Air Passenger Specialists who are on duty supposedly to ensure "passenger safety."

The fancy planes are on call 24 hours a day for top brass and officials. All they need do is call up and order a flight.

The fleet cost us \$66 million to purchase. Operation and maintenance costs run from \$2,206 an hour for the VC-137 to \$155 an hour for the smaller VC-6.

Among those who regularly fly the friendly skies of the 89th Military Airlift Wing is Secretary of the Treasury William Simon, who took 58 flights in 1975 at a cost of \$328,794.10. (This averages out to

\$5,669 a flight.) Energy Czar Frank Zarb spent \$25,000 and used up 19,000 gallons of fuel jetting around the country urging everyone to economize on energy and fuel.

SOUTH SEAS, ANYONE?

Other users include House Speaker Carl Albert, who took some friends to Europe and the USSR at a cost of \$69,930.20; Senators Humphrey and Schweiker, who also saw Europe for \$62,000; Rep. Fernand St. Germain, who, as Chairman of the House Banking Subcommittee, led a delegation on a tour of European banking capitals, which cost us \$24,426; and Rep. Wayne Hays who took some friends on three overseas trips costing a total of \$76,171.30. And last month, four senators, their spouses, military escorts, and 13 staffers went on a "goodwill" mission to the South Seas at a cost of more than \$125,000.

Those of us non-VIPs who have to pay for these trips will be glad to know that the world's most luxurious airline is not above making short hops.

For instance, Rep. Fred Rooney used a military plane to fly to a West Point football game; Rep. Trent Lott flew to Gulfport to dedicate a Navy dining facility; House Appropriations Committee Chairman George Mahon took a military jet to attend the launching of the USS Texas; Sen. Hollings flew to North Carolina to dedicate the Mendel Rivers submarine; and Sen. Muskie flew to Maine to attend a keel-laying ceremony.

Is it any wonder that when the Pentagon and the President submit a military budget that bleeds the workers dry, these great "representatives" of the people dutifully cast their votes for it?

POLITICAL PRISONERS



Supporters vow to continue fight to free Dacajeweah

By BRAD KANE

BUFFALO, March 29—Two special grand juries investigating the 1971 Attica prison rebellion concluded today in Warsaw, N.Y. Alfred J. Scotti, chief Attica prosecutor, also readied reports recommending possible disciplinary action against State Troopers and prison guards while stating that he will submit a report to New York State Governor Hugh Carey containing his recommendations on whether clemency should be granted to eight former Attica inmates.

Among those former inmates is Brother Dacajeweah (aka John Hill), who is presently serving 20 years to life after being convicted last April on utterly false and fabricated charges in connection with the murder of guard William Quinn. Also included is Charley Joe Pernasalice, a co-defendant, who was convicted of second degree assault after having a murder charge dropped. The other six under consideration for clemency are former inmates who previously pleaded guilty to reduced charges.

That leaves only one pending indictment stemming from the Attica uprising, a trumped-up murder charge against Brother Dalou Asahi (aka Mariano Gonzales), who has been forced by the state to take asylum in another country and is currently a fugitive.

RACIST GRAND JURIES END

The first Attica grand jury was empaneled in November 1971, while the second (or supplemental) grand jury began in April 1974, after the first one came under much public criticism for indicting only inmates. Since then, the two grand juries have handed down a total of 43 indictments against 62 inmates, most of them Black or Latin.

The majority of these charges were felonies and in fact many brothers faced multiple felonies and tens of thousands of years. Yet only one state official was ever indicted—on a "reckless endangerment" charge. Even this was eventually dismissed.

CRIMINALS LET GO—VICTIMS TRIED

Despite the fact that State officials gunned down 32 inmates (and in their racist frenzy killed ten of their own), not one State official has spent a single day in jail for their murderous actions.

Former inmates, on the other hand, were systematically dragged out of their homes in a late-night roundup back in

December of 1973 and taken to Warsaw, N.Y., where the long list of indictments was handed down. The inmates and their families then had to go through the painful process of raising bail and preparing for trial. Although many cases were eventually dismissed before trial due to lack of evidence, others were forced to go through the strain of a trial where their very lives were at stake.

MURDERS CONTINUE TO THIS DAY

The murder of inmates has continued. Five former inmates have been murdered by racist cops or guards since the 1971 massacre. The latest victim was Brother Baba Tunji (aka Richard Fisher) who was shot three times in the back on Feb. 23, 1976, in White Plains, N.Y. At the time of this murder, Baba had his arms and legs helplessly chained and

shackled.

The rallying cry must now be raised to "Free Dacajeweah" and it is this demand that all progressives should focus their attention to.

While Chief Prosecutor Scotti is preparing a recommendation for Governor Carey on possible clemency for Dacajeweah, his supporters are stepping up their efforts to secure his freedom. Over the past week hundreds of letters and petitions have been signed demanding that Carey grant immediate clemency for Dacajeweah. A Buffalo fund-raising benefit is scheduled for mid-April, and on May 8, "A Day of Solidarity with Dacajeweah," a large demonstration demanding this heroic Brother's freedom will be held in Buffalo. For more information, contact Friends of Dacajeweah, 31½ Shields St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14213.

N.C. prisoners rebel against forced transfers, brutality

Special to WW from JIM GRANT of the Charlotte 3

STANLEY COUNTY Camp, Albermarle, N.C., March 9—A rebellion occurred today at the Stanley County Prison Unit, one of the overcrowded North Carolina Prison System's 78 units, during the forced transfer of a prisoner from this unit to one of the State prison farms.

The prisoner, Robert Fink, was the last remaining plaintiff in a lawsuit that was filed here late last year against the North Carolina prison system to compel the state to take steps to reduce overcrowding here at the Stanley County Unit. All other plaintiffs had been transferred to other units, in an effort to make prosecution of the legal suit as difficult as possible.

Fink refused to board the bus that would take him to the state prison farm, which is over 200 miles from his home and where prisoners must labor in the fields eight hours per day or remain locked up in a cell 24 hours per day. So the prison authorities made plans to force his transfer.

First of all, they locked up all the prisoners in the dormitory area, all except Fink. Then several guards and prison officials armed with ball bats and Mace cans began to move in on the prisoner.

Fink was sprayed repeatedly in the face with Mace by as many as five prison guards—several guards were so anxious to spray the Mace on the prisoner that, in their enthusiasm, they sprayed the chemical on their fellow guards. The other prisoners,

angered by this display of brutality, began showering the guard and officials with batteries, cakes of soap, and locks in an effort to force them to cease brutalizing Fink.

But the prison officials, who had the upper hand from the beginning, began spraying Mace into the crowded locked dormitory area, injuring several men and causing several others to require first aid. In retaliation the men began to kick out the windows on one side of the dormitory area.

By this time Fink had been overpowered by a half dozen guards and hustled aboard the waiting bus, handcuffed and still soaking wet with Mace.

Veronica Vigil free!

BULLETIN, DENVER, April 6—Veronica Vigil, a young Chicana activist who had been held in jail for six months for refusing to answer grand jury questions about the Chicano movement here, was released yesterday, Judge Arraj, who ordered her release, acknowledged that there was no substantial probability that she would comply with the court's order despite the tremendous pressure she had been subjected to.

This courageous sister had held out against the Inquisition-like grand jury since her imprisonment on Sept. 19, letting it be known that no amount of intimidation would force her to inform on the movement.

Desmond Trotter: victim of campaign against Black struggle in Caribbean

Desmond Trotter, a 22-year-old Black activist from Dominica in the West Indies, faces a lifetime in prison on a frame-up murder conviction. Trotter's original sentence of death by hanging was commuted to life recently because of an active campaign that has been mounted in his behalf by people in Dominica and around the world who are convinced he is the innocent victim of a political campaign against the rising Black movement in the Caribbean.

Trotter was convicted of murdering a white man visiting Dominica in February of 1974, in a trial that even the Acting Chief Justice of the Caribbean Court of Appeals characterized as having gross irregularities.

Defense evidence was presented

when members of the jury and even the judge were absent from the room. The gun involved was never fingerprinted and never linked to Trotter. The major witness picked Trotter out of a line-up in which only he had the distinctive hair style of his movement, her principal means of identifying the murderer she claimed to have seen. The prosecution based its case on the testimony of a 16-year-old who was in police custody at the time and later admitted to being bribed.

Much other evidence points to a frame-up from beginning to end. Most suspiciously, Trotter's lawyer was murdered shortly before the trial and his accused killer was murdered in jail under equally suspicious circumstances.

Trotter is a long-time leader of the island's Black youth. He led the Manicou movement which focused on governmental corruption and inefficiency in solving the more than 60 percent unemployment problem amongst the youth, and on the inequality between the classes in an economy with an average per-capita income of \$90 U.S. The movement also had an anti-colonial character and emphasized brotherly love and black culture, in their publication Black Cry.

These themes were to reoccur in other movements he was to lead.

The government's response to these movements was invariably that of repression of the leaders and activists. Trotter was first fired from his government job and finally framed up on this murder charge.

Already many have spoken out against this frame-up and intended execution. The island's only newspaper, the Chronicle, carried a front-page banner headline: "Save Trotter's Life." According to the London Sunday Times, 50 members of Parliament signed a petition on behalf of Trotter while many other prominent individuals and organizations have made similar pleas.

But your help is needed. You can send a telegram to Premier Patrick John, Ministerial Building, Roseau, Dominica, West Indies; send a contribution for the defense effort in care of the committee; or volunteer to help the committee at: Desmond Trotter Defense Committee, 853 Broadway, Room 414, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Nixon court nixes right of GIs to legal counsel

By PETE PERKINS

NEW YORK, March 30—The ghost of Richard Nixon reemerged to haunt GIs again last week. Nixon ordered thousands of GIs and millions of Vietnamese to their deaths in Indochina during his Watergate-shortened presidency. Today the Nixon-packed Supreme Court took away some more of their already very limited rights.

NO LAWYERS

During the last election year, 1972, at the height of the GI movement and civilian resistance to the war, the Supreme Court made two historic decisions

favorable to GIs that were struck down in one fell swoop today. With Nixon appointee William Rehnquist writing the majority decision the court ruled 5 to 3 that persons in the armed services have no right to be defended by a lawyer at a summary court-martial even though they may be sentenced to as much as 45 days in prison as a result.

The ruling contrasts sharply to the court's 1972 ruling that any defendant in a criminal case who is facing a possible sentence of even one day in jail is entitled to a lawyer. Rehnquist reversed this by

saying simply that summary courts-martial are not criminal prosecutions.

All the guys in the stockades should be interested in knowing that.

NO LITERATURE

In an even more decisive decision (6-2), the Nixon Court also ruled that military posts may constitutionally ban speeches and demonstrations of a "partisan" (meaning progressive) political nature and may prohibit distribution of literature without prior approval by post headquarters. The case in point

involved an attempt by Benjamin Spock and others to campaign at Ft. Dix, N.J.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Thurgood Marshall pointed out that the ruling conflicted with another 1972 ruling in which the court reversed the conviction of an anti-war civilian for entering Ft. Hood, Texas, to pass out leaflets after having been ordered not to do so.

NO JUSTICE

The decisions reached today set the GI struggle back more than just four years. The right to a lawyer and the right to receive

literature were two of the brief gains acquired by GIs in their struggle with the Brass that raged throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s. These decisions give the Brass the desired legal clearance to railroad more GIs into the stockade without a lawyer and to keep progressive literature out of their hands.

But it doesn't mean that they won't have greatly renewed GI struggle the next time they plunge headlong into another mad military adventure. Nixon's ghost on the battlefield won't help the Pentagon as much as it does in the Supreme Court.

April 9, 1976

Behind GDR's victories at Olympics

Socialist sports program proves superior

By BRIAN BECKER

NEW YORK, April 5—At the conclusion of the 1976 Winter Olympics held at Innsbruck, Austria, the German Democratic Republic (GDR) had once again amazed the world with its outstanding performance, finishing a strong second behind the Soviet Union. The performance registered by the women and men of the GDR (East Germany) at the Olympics is all the more impressive when one considers that theirs is a relatively small country of 17.5 million people.

The accomplishments of the GDR, both at Innsbruck and in the 1972 Olympic games where its athletes won 20 gold medals and finished third in the international competition, have prompted a growing number of sports figures in the capitalist world to take a closer look at the athletic program initiated by Socialist Germany. What they found is that the success of the East German athletes is anything but accidental.

Donna de Verona, a double gold medalist in swimming from the U.S., had an opportunity to visit the GDR as an observer in 1974. In a recent interview with the Detroit Free Press, Ms. de Verona reported on the phenomenal sports, health, and recreation programs that she witnessed firsthand during her visit.

"A GRASS ROOTS PROGRAM"

"The East Germans have a grass roots program," she said. "Instead of emphasizing an elitist system and glorifying sports heroes, they promote mass sports participation. They want everyone to be healthy."

In order to genuinely implement the goal of having a healthy and active people, the GDR established the Gymnastics and Sports Federation in 1950. This federation has organized 8,000 sports clubs with a membership of 2.5 million in every city and town throughout East Germany. Membership in a neighborhood sports club, which costs \$5 per year for adults and \$1 for children, entitles each member to full access to the numerous facilities and training by a certified coach in any sport of interest.

The success of the Sports Federation was best witnessed by the participation of over 35 percent of the population in organized sports in 1975. Over half of all teenagers took part in the Spartakiad, a twice-yearly nationwide competition embracing every Olympic sport. According to Ms. de Verona, "Children are thrown into swimming, gymnastics and ice skating at the age of six. . . . They are all given the finest technical training."

ALL-AROUND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

A high priority is given to the development of trained coaches.



East Germany's phenomenal successes in this year's winter Olympics are due to the high priority the socialist government gives to providing full sports and athletic opportunities to all its people.

Over 8,000 people have studied at the world-renowned College of Physical Culture in Leipzig and they in turn help train the nearly 200,000 certified coaches who work in the local sports clubs. The college works in close consultation

with the education ministry in designing the school physical education curriculum. The school program concentrates on gymnastics for body control, and swimming and track for cardiovascular development. Com-

petitive sports are reserved for the locally organized athletic clubs.

Workers in the GDR not only have a sports program aimed at meeting their needs. They have a constitutional guarantee to at least three weeks paid vacation a year.

Red Sox pitcher tells of athletics in Peoples' China

'Friendship first, competition second'

Boston Red Sox pitcher Bill Lee visited the People's Republic of China in January. The following are some of his comments on sports in China from an interview that appeared in the Feb. 18 Guardian.

... What kinds of athletic programs and activities did you see in China?

Well, the first thing to say about it is that basically everything over there is for the masses. Their sports program is not like ours. Here you have classes (based on ability) like AA, AAA, things like that. But in China everything was more or less based on age brackets, middle school groups, etc. We visited the Shanghai Sports Institute where everyone could go and you'd have gymnastics, ping-pong classes—kind of like what we'd call the Y—but it was free. Everyone went down to it, it seemed, and everyone participated. . . . They couldn't comprehend the amount of time we waste over here watching sports on TV as spectators. Everything there involves people performing.

What kind of programs do they have for kids?

Great programs! We saw little seven- or eight-year-old girls

vaulting over a side-horse. They spot themselves. It was kind of neat to see. At the ping-pong classes, you'd go in and see 20 tables, and everyone would be proficient—everyone. Over here, you pick out the good athletes and you send them on higher for better training and forget the rest. There, they try to bring the lower ones up, so they're always constantly working to get everyone proficient and they move up as a group. Here, there's more individualism and competition. There, they're more collectively conscious, which is based on their political ideology.

Sports in this country is such a hypercompetitive environment. . . . That's what's wrong with ours—everything's measured in terms of winning. We put competition first. . . . In China, the slogan they used was "Friendship first, competition second."

In China, their competitiveness is not to win, it's to tax the body, which is the right way. Over here, I get so upset when I see the grudges, the excesses and the retaliation. Boston Bruin hockey player Wayne Cashman slashes this guy on the Russian hockey team and New York Ranger Phil Esposito says its

all right because back in 1972, those guys "cheap-shotted us."

Could you see a big difference in Chinese sports in terms of sex roles? Do women participate fully in athletics?

The women compete with the women and the men compete with the men. They're not into the "battle of the sexes" that we get into over here. Doctors have said that women are capable of performing as well as men, it's just that our culture suppresses women. We played against a girls' basketball team in China and the women there were fantastic! Our culture only encourages girls to play a little bit. In China, women want to play, they are encouraged to play and they learn the same skills and techniques as men. And they are very good! I saw them vaulting, they were vaulting better than men. You look at gymnastics, they're fantastic!

It was the little things I saw that showed me it was such a great culture. There was no violence, no police, there were no locks on most doors and everyone was basically content. There's no heart disease and no record of hypertension like you find in the U.S. I didn't see any evidence of mental disease or anything like that, the way you see in this country.

Besides the numerous local sports clubs, workers can also enjoy weekends at area resorts for very little money.

In the United States there is no such thing as easy access to organized sports and facilities for most workers and poor people. Just to join the YMCA costs \$165 a year. Women are often barred and face open ridicule for participating in sports. The whole sports establishment in the U.S. is oriented towards the rotten "dog eat dog" attitude of big business. Sports in the U.S. are for profit and not for people.

The exact opposite is true in the German Democratic Republic as Donna de Verona's eyewitness account bears out.

"In a nutshell, they have an excellent organization, every sport under one federation. Everybody exercises. Facilities are not allowed to sit idle. Women don't have to fight for equal rights in sports. Women are equal. There are no discards. No one is allowed to feel inadequate."

(The author of this article was sports editor for his high school radio station in Rochester, N.Y. He was thrown out of school after broadcasting an editorial supporting Muhammad Ali against the U.S. draft.)

If we could shift gears for a minute, I was wondering what you thought of the recent trades of several Black players on the Red Sox?

We're the whitest team in the American League, in fact, in baseball! You look at the hierarchy of the ball club. . . . I mean it could be coincidence, the trades just came out that way, but I doubt it.

I mean, we could have a winning team made up of the Black ballplayers that got traded in the last few years. George Scott at first—a tremendous athlete—Lynn McGlothlin pitching. People in Southie (South Boston, a predominantly Irish "antibusing" stronghold) used to think it's great having a pitcher named Lynn McGlothlin pitching. People in Black and from Louisiana. And Reggie Smith got traded. . . .

In China, there's very little crime because people are equal. There are no classes. There is some distinction, different strata, some people have newer bikes maybe, but I don't think they have different classes.

Here, you've got the haves and the have-nots. The prisons are filled with poor people and Blacks. This is not right. We've got to apply their (China's) kind of a thing to bring the people down who have so much.