

# workers world

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

The 60,000 rent-striking tenants of the nation's biggest public housing co-op are being threatened with foreclosure. Their answer? See page 3.

May 21, 1976

Vol. 18, No. 21

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## Washington, D.C., residents face health crisis

# 40,000 to be dropped from Medicaid by July 1



WASHINGTON, D.C., May 17—They are elderly people with arthritis. They are young Black people with sickle-cell disease. They are children with birth defects or broken bones. Some have diabetes; some have bad backs; some have just had accidents and long hospital stays.

There are 40,000 of them, and on July 1 they will face their hospital bills, their bills for drugs, doctors' fees, and therapy, without hope. On that date, Washington's mayor has announced they will be cut off Medicaid because, he says, there is no money in the budget.

However, the people have other ideas. A coalition of groups led by the Gray Panthers (a militant senior citizens' group) has been formed to oppose the cutoff, and has called for a rally on May 21 at the District Building.

The mayor's decision affects all D.C. Medicaid card holders who do not receive welfare or social security.

These are the so-called "medically needy"; they receive income from wages, unemployment, or pensions which is too high for them to be eligible for welfare, but have hospital or medical bills which they cannot pay without great hardship. An income of \$7,000, for example, can easily be entirely consumed by a three-week hospital stay! Without Medicaid coverage, these 40,000 would have to choose between food and medicine, between rent and needed surgery.

### D.C. CONTROLLED BY RACIST CONGRESS

This is not some isolated act. For D.C. residents, the nationwide economic crisis is doubly worsened by the role of the U.S. government, which controls the city lock, stock, and barrel. New York City residents have been angered by the big banks' taking control of their government—but Congress has always controlled D.C. like that. It can veto the budget, taxes, bond issues, and laws. Until a few years ago, the President appointed the city council and the mayor! (And the present mayor-elect, Walter Washington, is the same one Johnson and Nixon appointed.)

The highly paid bureaucrats, generals, lobbyists, and congresspeople live outside D.C., in rich Virginia and Maryland

(Continued on page 8)

At Look Up Children's Center in New York City, children share the hot lunch which will be taken away with the budget cuts.

WW photo: Paddy Colligan

## Realtors take huge chunk of daycare funds

# Daycare center charges city-landlord collusion

By PADDY COLLIGAN  
NEW YORK, May 17—Politicians hand huge profits to their landlord cronies while screaming poverty and cutting daycare facilities all over New York City.

This was documented in a report issued today by New York State Senator Major Owens at Look Up Children's Center on New York's Lower East Side. The report spells out the parasitic inter-relations of daycare center landlords with politicians, construction firms, and

convicted nursing home swindlers.

Landlord leases and profits remain untouched—and exorbitant—while daycare budgets for salaries, excursions, and activities are slashed. The funds for food have been eliminated altogether, according to Peter Bauer of the Bank Street Day Care Consultation Service, one of the authors of the report. Meanwhile, landlords of three centers closed in December have continued to receive \$150,000 in rent for the empty buildings.

Whereas city officials do not hesitate to reopen contracts with city workers in the name of the financial crisis, they treat the inflated, 20-year leases with daycare center landlords as if they were untouchable.

While total daycare funds are being reduced, the politicians are careful to ensure that the landlord's portion increases. A majority of the city's daycare facilities are now in high-rent, direct-lease centers—small,

inexpensive facilities have been closed as a matter of policy. At these direct-lease centers the landlords now get about one-fifth of the centers' budgets. By July, when all staff and other cuts will have been felt, the landlords will be receiving one-third of the centers' funds.

The city officials continue to find more ways to protect the landlords and the banks, and to shift the burden of their financial crisis onto the poor and working people and the children of New York.

# INDEX

Vol. 18, No. 21  
May 21, 1976

- 1—40,000 to be dropped from Medicaid; Daycare center charges city-landlord collusion
- 2—Struggle in Brief; Decline & Fall
- 3—Co-op rent strike; Georgia strikers standing firm; School workers say "no cuts"
- 4—Racist Boston hardhats occupy City Hall; Bigoted Boston courts; Apartheid: the Chicago connection
- 5—Navajos fight coal co.'s; May Day in Greeley, Colo.; Denver film showing
- 6-7—Israeli brutality on West Bank; 400 observe Palestine solidarity day; Fierce fighting in Lebanon; Indonesian aggression angers Australians; Cuban expatriates changing attitudes toward homeland
- 8—Editorial: Racist primary money; 8th anniversary of "My Lai" massacre
- 9—An African "Alliance for Progress"; Demo hits Kissinger's Africa trip
- 10—Rigged elections: Debs and the socialists; Eugene Hollander
- 11—Political Prisoners
- 12—Workers of many nations built UFW; Imperialism and the "compact"

## Workers World

Editor: Deirdre Griswold

Technical Editors: Bob Dobrow, L. Stein

Editorial Staff: Nick de Freitas, Julio Ghigliotti, P. Meisner, T. Mitchell, Sharon Shelton, Andy Stapp

Prison page editor: Joyce Betries

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## THE STRUGGLE IN BRIEF

### Police escort scab truck through picket line with their fists, clubs

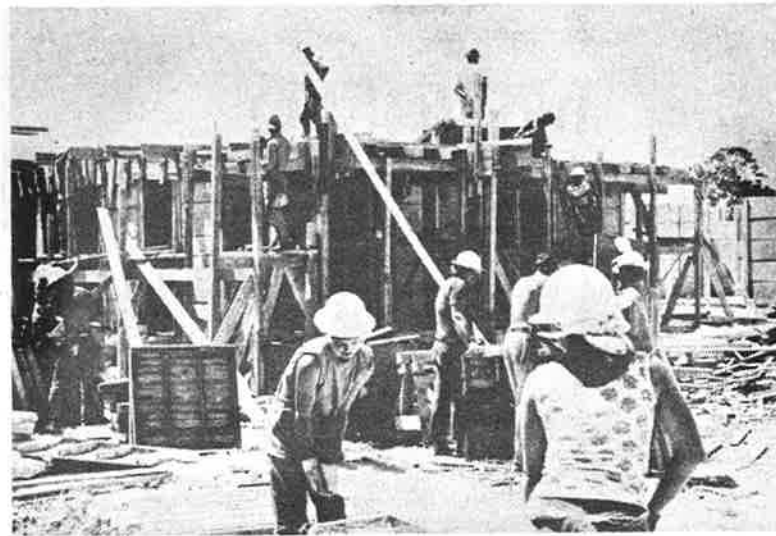
By TOWNSEND WILLIAMS  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 15—Using their fists, boots, and clubs, 30 Cambridge cops on paid detail beat a hole through a line of pickets early last Saturday morning to open a path for a scab truck. The rented truck, driven by a scab driver and escorted by the cops on detail, arrived at the shipping gate of the Cambion Corp. at 3:00 a.m., when only five pickets were on duty. Phone calls over the next four hours summoned almost another 100 pickets while several foremen loaded the truck. When the truck started to move, the strikers tightened their line in front of the gate. Without warning, the cops charged, beat heads, and made six arrests.

One woman was kicked in the abdomen. A sergeant had complained that she was shouting too much in Portuguese and he was sure she was swearing at him. Several of the injured testified later at a City Council meeting that they smelled the strong odor of liquor on the breath of cops doing most of the beating. When the six pickets were arrested, 30 of their comrades drove to the police station to support them. Although the arresting officers were demanding assault and battery charges be brought against some of those arrested, this was reduced to disturbing the peace at the arraignment later Saturday morning.

The main issue in this strike has been for a raise to offset the workers' shrinking paychecks, which have been eroded by inflation. Undaunted by the attack on Saturday's picket line, the strike committee at Cambion renewed its offensive against the company this week. A protest at police headquarters and City Hall produced promises of an investigation into the brutality used by the cops. Leaflets explaining the incident were distributed at "informational" picket lines at two smaller, unorganized runaway Cambion plants in Groton, Mass., and Pittsfield, N.H. Many truck drivers refused to cross these "informational" lines in spite of protests from Cambion management. Friday afternoon after work 25 workers from the Pittsfield plant met with four workers from Cambridge to talk about the strike and about their union.

For the last two years Cambion workers have belonged to the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (UE), currently involved in a number of other contract negotiations in the New England

area which could easily lead to strikes. In their struggle to develop effective tactics against police strike-breaking and the runaway shops in Groton and Pittsfield, strike leaders at Cambion are increasing their efforts to win a victory that will inspire other workers in the industry.



Members of the Venceremos Brigade help construct apartment houses in Cuba.

### Venceremos Brigade returns from solidarity visit to revolutionary Cuba

NEW YORK, May 15—One hundred ninety-seven volunteers, members of the Venceremos Brigade, returned to the U.S. from Cuba today. This was the ninth group since 1969 which has openly defied the U.S. blockade to travel to Cuba.

The group was welcomed at New York's International Airport by about 100 supporters, who carried banners of protest against the blockade and against U.S. complicity in the recent attack on a Cuban fishing boat in the Caribbean. They also chanted slogans of support for revolutionary Cuba's solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola.

The brigade members had spent

### Cop harassment of gays hit in Akron

AKRON, May 8—Over 40 gay and straight women and men picketed the Akron Courthouse today to protest police harassment and arrests of gay citizens at local gay bars. Militant chants like "Down with anti-gay attacks, Get the cops off our backs" showed that gay people will continue to resist attacks upon their community in the tradition of Stonewall.

### S.F. Bay Area gay people protest recent sexist Supreme Court ruling

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10—In response to the recent Supreme Court ruling that stripped gay people and single heterosexuals of the legal right to privacy, Bay Area lesbians and gay men voiced their anger and discontent in a demonstration and rally held May 8 in San Francisco. Approximately 600 to 800 demonstrators marched

from the Castro Street area, one of San Francisco's gay neighborhoods, down Market Street to the Civic Center where the rally was held.

The demands of the demonstration called for the reversal of the Supreme Court's anti-gay decision, the passage of the national gay civil rights bill (the Abzug bill), full rights for lesbians and gay men, and the end of Supreme Court attacks on all oppressed people. The militant demonstration was a response to the increasing repression facing gay people both locally and nationally. These attacks include the recent Supreme Court decision, the continued fight by Cynthia Forcier who is a lesbian welfare mother from California fighting to maintain custody of her children, and the efforts of Christian fundamentalists and right-wing supporters of the Family Lobby who have organized to repeal the recently passed consensual sex bill here in California.

The demonstration was organized by the Coalition Against Supreme Court Oppression, a group of lesbians and gay men. The coalition's attempts to solicit non-gay leftist and progressive support was generally successful although actual participation by non-gay people was minimal despite the extensive outreach. Representatives from Third World gay groups, lesbian groups, and radical gay organizations formed the core of the speakers at the rally. Allan Baird, president of a Teamsters local, and a representative from the July 4th Coalition offered non-gay support as speakers. Gay poets and musicians provided a cultural expression for discontent as well as gay unity.

Organizers of the event expressed confidence that the solidarity and militancy of the march and rally will serve as an inspiration for gay people to continue to resist the increasing attacks directed against them. One of the organizers of the demonstration, Rama Hinton, summed up the perspectives and conclusions expressed at the rally by stating, "The gay liberation movement (must) continue to fight racism and sexism within our own community, maintain the fight against heterosexual oppression, and ally with all other non-gay poor and working people, Third World people and women against the common oppression that we all face daily."

(Thanks to Tom Kennedy of the Coalition Against Supreme Court Oppression, 506 14th St., San Francisco, Ca. 94103, for this article.)

## DECLINE AND FALL

### WORRIED?

The New York Times, May 11:

"Here we go again on the free enterprise system. Dun's Review in September will begin to publish each month a free ad for some American corporation that uses the space to 'communicate the importance and advantages of profits and the free enterprise system.'

"The magazine has a circulation of 223,000, mostly among business managers. Do they have to be convinced about profits and free enterprise?

"To that question Robert A. Potts, publisher of Dun's, is quoted as saying, 'Too many factions in our country are trying to get Congress and the citizenry to believe that profit is a four-letter word and that the

free enterprise system that built this country shouldn't be so free. This is, of course, nonsense, and dangerous nonsense at that.'

"The first ad in the program will be one produced by the Allied Chemical Corporation 'on the contribution that corporate profits make to medical services.' Allied Chemical was indicted Friday by a Federal grand jury in the discharging of ant poison in the James River in Virginia."

### DUTY-FREE BOOZE FOR THE ADMIRALS

Daily News, April 27:

"... Just before the Saratoga pulled out of the Tonkin Gulf in the winter of 1973, some Navy bigwigs loaded crates of whiskey into a nuclear storage room... The con-

traband, safe in its nuclear hiding place, was sneaked into the United States duty free. The commanding officer of the Saratoga at that time was Capt. James R. Sanderson.

"Last year, some Filipino stewards were also caught smuggling a load of booze aboard the Saratoga off the shores of Rota, Spain. An alert master at arms spotted the stewards in the act of lugging the heavy crates and confiscated the bootleg liquor. He described the incident, in accordance with Navy regulations.

"But the report was quietly discarded after Rear Admiral Forrest Peterson angrily told Saratoga officers the booze belonged to him."

### SETTING THE CATS TO GUARD THE CREAM

The New York Times, May 10:

"A recent study by Victor H. Kramer, a professor of law at Georgetown University,

found that more than half of the officials appointed to nine regulatory agencies in the last five years came to it from the industry they were to regulate."

### VOICE OF AMERICA HONORS EX-NAZI

New York Post, May 4:

"The Voice of America recently broadcast a eulogy to a man with a 'Nazi past,' writes Jack Anderson.

"Joseph Pauco, who, according to Anderson, edited the Nazi newspaper Slovak in Czechoslovakia during World War II, fled to the U.S. after the war and became an advisor to the Republican Party on 'ethnic affairs.'

"Yet," writes Anderson, 'despite his ex-Nazi notoriety, the Voice of America broadcast a long commentary praising his dynamism, enthusiasm and high principles.'

Well, he was for "ethnic purity," wasn't he?



**In Co-op rent strike****Tenants vow: 'Foreclosure means: fight harder!'**

By SHARON SHELTON  
NEW YORK, May 15—In a last-ditch effort to break the militancy of striking tenants at Co-op City, the State Supreme Court ruled May 10 that the Housing Finance Agency (HFA) has the legal option to foreclose, evict all 60,000 low and middle income Co-op City residents, and seize their equity.

According to the May 11 New York Times, HFA executive director Paul Belica vowed he would immediately seek the court appointment of a referee to administer a sale of the assets of the cooperative. Such an action by the state would constitute the largest housing foreclosure in the history of the U.S.

**TENANTS' RESPONSE: "FIGHT HARDER"**

Tenants branded Belica's statement and the court ruling as nothing more than empty, malicious threats to scare them into ending the strike, which began last June over a sudden 25 percent rent increase.

"The State Division of Housing for its part has now played its 'trump card' and exercised its ultimate threat against residents," an editorial in the project's tenant newspaper pointed out. "Beyond this final threat and action, little else has changed."

A strike steering committee release entitled "Foreclosure means: Fight harder!" announced that the strike leadership has been negotiating with the state over a possible settlement and expressed doubt that foreclosure would be tenable. The release warned that if the state did try to foreclose, the steering committee would return to tenants all the rents it has collected over the past year, presumably to offset the threatened loss of equities.

"... Our community is strong," the release said. "60,000 people united and fighting cannot be defeated by screaming headlines. We will win the war!"

**CAMPAIGN OF INTIMIDATION**

The threatened foreclosure is part of a concerted campaign by the state, the press, and the bankers and businessmen they serve to bully the tenants into

submission. During the past year, the state's scare tactics have included court injunctions, massive fines, threats of jailing strike leaders and drastic cuts in services.

The New York Times has consistently used its pages to try to intimidate the strikers and to whip up public sentiment against the strike. On May 13, a Times editorial endorsed tenant management as a possible solution

(this is being discussed in the current negotiations), but made the provision that tenants should "cover all costs, whatever they may prove to be"—or foreclosure would remain "as a distasteful but necessary last resort." The editorial also charged Co-op City residents with trying to pass along "increased fuel and maintenance costs" to "taxpayers."

What this mouthpiece for the bankers conveniently ignored is

the fact that 67 percent of Co-op City rent tabs go not to fuel or maintenance costs, but to the banks for mortgage payments. Of course, the usurious mortgage payments are the "costs" the Times warned must be covered if foreclosure is to be averted.

Although from the beginning Co-op City was widely advertised as a nonprofit venture aimed at providing good housing at low costs, it is becoming increasingly

clear that powerful bondholders like First National City and other banks and insurance companies have been bleeding the cooperative dry. This latest episode in the Co-op City conflict is just another illustration of the fact that the press and courts are functioning as intermediaries for the profit-hungry business community which cares only for its interest payments and nothing for the welfare of the tenants.

**Despite heavy harassment by State****Georgia strikers standing firm for union recognition**

By C.T. McSPIRIT  
and J. MARTIN

ATLANTA, Ga., May 15—Nearly 300 striking De Kalb County workers, in Georgia's richest county, continue to hold out for union recognition and dignity. Despite tremendous harassment on the part of the County Commissioner and the police and a barrage of anti-labor attacks by the local media, the workers, mostly Black, remain strong.

New faces continue to join the picket line every day. Several workers who had returned to work quickly returned to the lines. They had found things to be much the same on the job, and the harassment to be even greater.

The county officials in their desperation to find enough scabs have been sending out buses every morning to the counties just south of De Kalb to ship in scab workers.

Garbage continues to pile up. Regular pick-ups are only done in the wealthy neighborhoods. The same is true for repairs.

A solidarity march was held earlier this week, and many supporters turned out on short notice. A second march is planned as we go to press and it appears that this one will be larger than the first.

The union bureaucrats of the Atlanta area AFL-CIO have been conspicuously absent from these marches, and so has their support. Their criticisms, however, have been free-flowing. While the De Kalb workers are on the line fighting for their rights, the



"On strike for justice." 300 De Kalb County workers continue to hold out for union recognition and dignity in Georgia. Despite heavy harassment by the government, police, and the local media, more workers join the picket line every day.

WW photo: J. Martin

bureaucrats are telling the anti-labor Atlanta Constitution that the Laborers International Union (LIU) showed poor timing in planning the strike. But despite this despicable conduct and "poorly timed" criticisms, some rank-and-file workers of the union have shown support and understand the importance of labor solidarity. As one member of the Postal Workers Union said, "We're concerned because that type of thing is contagious—if management can get away with it here, then it might spread to other areas." While the Atlanta Con-

stitution encourages its readers to survey "the rubble of a crumbling strike" and congratulates the County Commissioner for the wholesale firings and arrests of strikers, the De Kalb workers are getting ready for a long, hard fight. They understand the hardships they face but they also see that support is growing.

The police continue to hang over the strikers, seizing every opportunity to harass and arrest people. The cost of running this "intimidation squad" alone could easily cover the wage increases the workers are seeking. But the rich

have never been cheap when it comes to fighting against working and poor people. The same County Board that refuses to grant these workers better wages and has thrown over 200 workers out of their jobs, unanimously passed a resolution recommending a 10 cent increase in the local busfare. The County Commission continues to act in the most blatantly cruel manner to the workers and poor of De Kalb County. There is no doubt as to which side they are on. And there can be no doubt on which side all of labor and all who love justice must stand.

**School workers say: 'No cuts, no way!'**

By G. DUNKEL

NEW YORK, May 14—Over 1,000 members of District Council 37, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees employed in city colleges and universities demonstrated today in front of the Board of Higher Education (BHE) against a forced wage deferral or furlough.

Wage deferral is a plan recently proposed by the BHE under which employees would work two weeks in 1976 but not get paid for the two weeks until 1978, if the money were available at that time.

The executive director of District Council 37, Victor Gotbaum, spoke to the demonstrators before he went inside to talk to the board. He promised to fight for equality of BHE employees with other city employees.

During the two hours he was inside bargaining with the board, many rank-and-file members of DC 37 took the mike and expressed their determination to fight. They told how they shut down their schools or buildings and how dif-

ficult it was to make ends meet even on their present salaries.

One porter who proudly said he was from Puerto Rico pointed out: "My broom sweeps the college clean. And the only way I've gotten any place is fighting with the union on my side."

Another office assistant from Baruch said that the city did have the money. They just raised executive salaries and Beame's son got \$17,000 a year from the city while he was a full-time student in Pace College.

The main slogan the demonstrators raised over and over again was, "No cuts, no way!"

When Gotbaum came out of the meeting and announced that the union leadership had been forced to agree to a one-week deferral in order to "prevent more layoffs," he was met with a loud roar of NO as the crowd shouted its disapproval. He spent the next five minutes trying to get the crowd's attention before he could continue speaking. Then, defensively, he told the



Chanting "No cuts, no way!" DC 37 members demonstrate at BHE headquarters against forced wage deferrals and furloughs.

WW photo: G. Dunkel

rally that he saw no alternative. He promised, however, that the final decision rested with the membership and that a vote would be

taken at a meeting next Friday.

The mood of the union members at the end of Gotbaum's speech was bitter and angry. People were

appalled at working for nothing but promises. There were calls for his resignation and for him to agree to a wage deferral on his salary.

## New right-wing trend in Boston as

# Racist hardhats occupy city hall

By LEE BRADFORD

BOSTON, May 13—In an action reflecting an ominous and significant new trend in the right-wing mobilization gripping Boston, some 2,000 white construction workers occupied Boston City Hall last Friday to protest alleged "harassment by minority groups." The action followed a day of confrontation which saw elements of the neo-fascist South Boston Marshals and ROAR openly agitating within the ranks of the overwhelmingly white construction workers, mostly members of the Building Trades Council affiliated unions.

Minority construction workers, led by the Third World Workers Association (TWWA), have been involved in a campaign to boost the participation of minority workers to 50 percent of all construction sites in the Black, Latin, and Chinese communities. The TWWA has also demanded that the Third World Jobs Clearinghouse be recognized as a legal hiring hall along with the building trades unions. Over the past few weeks, the Third World Workers Association has closed several construction sites with picket lines.

### WHAT REALLY HAPPENED

On Friday morning, May 7, at 7 a.m., a meeting was called by the Barletta Company, the general contractor for Boston's pumping station project in the South End, between representatives from the Boston Redevelopment Authority, the Third World Jobs Clearinghouse, and the Third World Workers Association. The meeting was to discuss the demands of Boston's minority community in regard to Third World labor on that job.

When the meeting began, 20 white workers, not employed at the

site, and five police cars were on hand. Two representatives from the Building Trades Council who interrupted the meeting were asked to leave but were invited to return later.

Near the end of the meeting, the representatives from the Building Trades Council returned. They were followed by ten more representatives from the Building Trades Council who crowded into the Barletta Company trailer and shouted obscenities, initiating a physical attack on Black participants in the meeting. While this was taking place, over 75 white union men and South Boston Marshals blocked the exit to the Barletta Company's trailer.

### BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL ALLIES WITH FASCISTS

Following this incident, a call went out, initiated by the leaders of the Building Trades Council, for all construction workers to walk off their jobs and assemble in City Hall. What followed was a tense and menacing takeover of the building by 2,000 white construction workers. Speakers, including leaders of ROAR and the South Boston Marshals, condemned the people of the Third World "who are trying to destroy our jobs."

Throughout the day, fascist elements mixed with the crowd, led chants, and distributed literature. At one point, Chester Broderick, head of the racist Boston Police Patrolmen's Association, pleaded for restraint, noting that the police who were holding back the demonstrators were on their side, and supported their campaign against the Third World workers.

The demonstration lasted all day and shut down all City Hall operations. The following day,

Saturday, May 8, over 100 people rallied in support of the demands of the TWWA. William Fletcher, a spokesperson, vowed that the struggle, including job actions, would continue.

On Monday morning at 6 a.m., over 100 Third World construction workers and their supporters demonstrated in front of the Madison Park High School construction site. Earlier, William Cleary, the head of the Building and Construction Trades Council, had threatened the Third World protest. He said that the Friday demonstration of 2,000 hardhats would look like a "Sunday picnic" if there was any violence at the project Monday morning. "If they touch one of our men," he said, "there will be blood on the streets."

The demonstration remained strong despite occasional rocks thrown by some of the almost 250 white workers who had gone around the picket line to enter the site.

### RACISM IN CONSTRUCTION

Just this week the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights issued a report which stated that construction firms and contractors, and union officials as well, have failed to end discrimination. The report observed that nationwide minorities make up only about 9 percent of the 4 million construction union members. If only those minority members actually engaged in construction work are counted, the commission said, the figure "could well be less than 5.5 percent."

With this in mind, the importance of supporting the struggle for equality of non-white workers becomes crystal clear. And in Boston, a city in the throes of a racist right-wing mobilization, that duty becomes even more urgent.



In a betrayal of worker solidarity last week, the Building Trades Council allied with ROAR and the South Boston Marshals. Here, Third World workers leave South End construction site after confrontation with the racists.

## Bigoted Boston courts make self defense a crime

By FRANK NEISSER

BOSTON, May 11—Racist injustice in the courts here was carried a step further today when East Boston District Court Judge Guy Rizzoto declined to take jurisdiction in two assault cases involving four white men and two Black men and sent the cases "downtown" to Suffolk County Superior Court.

Melvin Bean and David Brydie, two Black residents of the East Boston public housing projects, had been attacked by a gang of white racist youth on April 27 after they had gone outside to find out who had just dropped a section of concrete from the project roof onto Mr. Bean's car. Both were arrested the next day on complaint of their attackers; then in a countersuit they pressed charges against four of the whites who had assaulted them.

The projects have long been a focus for racist violence against Black families in East Boston, some of whom have been living there for as long as 13 years. The attacks on Black people have reached such a pitch this spring that, at a press conference two weeks ago, the Black families announced that they were all moving out of East Boston.

This case, like many others before it, involves the use of the

courts and police against Black people who have been acting in self-defense to protect their families and property against racist attack.

In today's hearing, Judge Rizzoto found "probable cause" to continue the cases against the victims of the racist attack as well as their attackers.

Many supporters of the Black defendants were in the courtroom, and several Black families spoke out bitterly in court, telling the racists they could have East Boston. One white woman neighbor of Mr. Bean and Mr. Brydie passionately told the court that these same racist thugs had been terrorizing the whole project for years and it was time something was done about it.

Since last summer, when the racist harassment in East Boston began intensifying, over 15 Black people and their supporters have been brought to trial in cases involving their self-defense. Six Black men still face felony charges from these incidents.

All progressive people should write to the Attorney General, State House, Boston to demand that the charges against Melvin Bean, David Brydie, Vernard Hoge, Brian Swann, Gary Franklin, and Robert Phifer be dropped.

## Apartheid: the Chicago connection

By JEFF SOREL

CHICAGO, May 12—During a recent trial of six state legislators on bribery charges, a juror sent a note to the judge asking a simple question: Why was Lester Crown granted immunity from prosecution for his role in the bribery scheme? The judge didn't answer.

He didn't answer because to do so would open up to public view an empire that extends from the ward offices of Mayor Daley's political machine to the miserable diamond mines of southern Africa.

Lester Crown is the son of financier Henry Crown, whose family assets approach half a billion dollars, and who serves as one of the links between Chicago's racist bosses and the apartheid governments of Rhodesia and South Africa.

### MIXED CEMENT AND POLITICS

Henry Crown's fortune was made by mixing sand, gravel, and lime into cement and then cementing an alliance with the local Democratic party into a monopoly over public construction projects, including the downtown subway system, which provided enormous opportunities for graft and swindling. His cement was poured into expressways which

displaced tens of thousands of people from their homes and served as barriers to separate the oppressed communities from Daley's treasured white neighborhoods. His raw materials came from land leased from the Sanitary District without competitive bidding.

Today the yellow and red trucks of Crown's Material Services Corporation can be seen all over the streets, while its barges clog the Chicago River. The heavy loads his trucks carry result in constant need for street repairs, that is, more business for Mr. Crown. In fact, the bribery scheme mentioned above was designed to raise the legal load limits even higher.

Every four years, Henry Crown is one of the first to call on Mayor Daley with congratulations on his most recent crooked election victory. But although he is a financial bulwark of the Democratic machine, we should not be surprised to find him listed as a \$50,000 contributor to Republican Richard Nixon in 1972. Two years earlier he had sent Nixon a telegram in support of the U.S. invasion of Cambodia, and Nixon responded with a "Dear Henry" letter.

Crown can support both the racist repression of Democrat

Daley and the racist militarism of Republican Nixon because the policies of both lead to even more swollen profits for Henry Crown.

### WAR PROFITEER, TOO

For Henry Crown is not just a cement mixer, but a war profiteer as well. He has a controlling 15 percent interest in General Dynamics, the second largest defense contractor, and the producer of some of the most barbaric anti-personnel weapons used in the Indochina war. No wonder his idea of philanthropy is to donate a sailing center to the U.S. Naval Academy.

Crown also has a direct interest in combating the developing struggle for liberation in southern Africa. He owns 100,000 preferred shares of AMAX, formerly American Metals Climax, one of the chief oppressors of the African people. A subsidiary of AMAX, the Tsumeb Corporation, is the major base-mineral producer in Namibia (South West Africa) and another AMAX company owns mines in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). AMAX also owns copper mines in Zambia, and until the recent victory of the MPLA had major investments in Angola.

The labor practices of AMAX and Tsumeb, according to a study by the World Council of Churches,

follow apartheid lines, namely "the use of migratory labor, reservation of skilled jobs for whites, the whole cheap labor system." It is capitalists like Henry Crown who bankroll this system.

### A ONE-MAN CONGLOMERATE

Crown's interests extend to many other big oppressive corporations as well. He owns 4 percent of Esmark, formerly Swift & Co., which is now a major chemical and oil products company. He owns 7 percent of Hilton Hotels Corp., and Lester is a director of TWA. Crown also controls the Rock Island Railroad, which he is now dismantling at a neat profit, throwing thousands of workers on the unemployment rolls. Crown owns 300,000 shares of Chicago's biggest bank, Continental Illinois, and Lester is a director of Chicago's other huge bank, First National of Chicago. The latter, which also has extensive interests in Africa, has been Crown's chief lender over the years. As the chairman of First Chicago said recently, "The Crown family and the bank sort of grew up

together." At one time Crown had \$58 million in loans from First Chicago.

So now we know why Lester Crown was granted immunity from prosecution in the cement bribery trial. Under capitalism, the courts do what big capitalists like the Crowns say, not vice versa. (In fact, one of Lester's brothers is a judge.)

But the profitable days of Henry Crown and his criminal family are numbered. Already the people of Angola have depreciated the value of his 300,000 shares of Gulf Oil. And certainly Crown's present employees around the world—from coal miners in southern Illinois to copper miners in southern Africa—will have little sympathy for anyone who could say, as Henry Crown has, "I don't think being poor is a problem. I think it's an advantage because the only way to go is up."

But the poor do have a problem. That problem is Henry Crown and capitalists like him, and it will be solved when Crown and his system are swept away by the people they've oppressed for too long.



## Proposed coal plants would hurt Indian economy, pollute

# Navajos fight new scheme to plunder their land

By MOLLY CHARBONEAU

NEW YORK, May 13—Each time Native American people have militantly reminded the U.S. government that they are a separate nation with rights guaranteed by treaties, the federal government has tried to ignore and sidestep their demands.

But when profits can be made from stealing Indian resources and using the tax-exempt Indian lands, then the federal government and big business are ready to wheel and deal.

Yet another instance of this two-faced U.S. policy is currently being fought by the Navajo people in New Mexico. Some 57,000 acres of grazing land and 479 billion gallons of water, which is scarce in that area, will be appropriated by six commercial coal gasification plants if current federal legislation goes through.

The legislation proposes that these untested plants should be concentrated on the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico at a cost of \$1 billion per plant. The life expectancy of each plant is 25 years or less.

A more insensitive and detrimental blow to the entire Navajo economy is hard to imagine. One hundred and seven years ago the U.S. government promised the Navajos a tribally owned and operated farm. The Indian Irrigation Project, a 110,000-acre farm, resulted from this promise and is now 10 percent operational. This farm will face severe drought if the gasification plants are built, as they will consume massive amounts of water.

In addition to a cutback in food production which will hurt all the Navajo people, \$206 million of American and Indian tax dollars already allocated to help develop this life-giving farm will be lost.

There will be but few jobs available to Native Americans in the proposed plants—nowhere near enough to make up for loss of the Indian Irrigation Project. And the resultant coal which will be produced by the gasification plants will do little to meet the long-term energy needs of either Indian or other American people.

The proposed gasification plants will do untold environmental damage as well. They will emit

toxic lead, mercury, arsenic, boron, and cadmium in such quantity that the land, air, food produce, and livestock will be ruined and evacuation will be necessary in a 13-mile radius of these plants (in all, approximately 2 million acres).

While the El Paso Natural Gas Company and the Western Gasification Company (WESCO) will sell the gasified coal for \$4.50 a ton, they will pay the Navajo Tribe

only 20 cents a ton.

In 25 years, when these plants are obsolete, when Navajo coal and water are gone and their lands are turned to wastelands, what will the Navajo people have left for their children and generations to come? This question is being posed by the National Indian Youth Council (NIYC), an Indian organization spanning many tribes which is currently launching a struggle against the government's ex-

plotative gasification plan. And their answer is not to wait 25 years but to struggle now against the gasification plan so detrimental to the Navajos and to all workers.

Contributions to help the NIYC fight the corporations may be sent to: National Indian Youth Council, Inc., 201 Hermosa N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87108.

(Much of the information in this article is a result of NIYC research.)

## May Day celebrated by 300 workers, students in Greeley, Colo.

GREELEY, Colo., May 5—Activities celebrating the international holiday of the working class were held over the May Day weekend in Greeley, Colo.

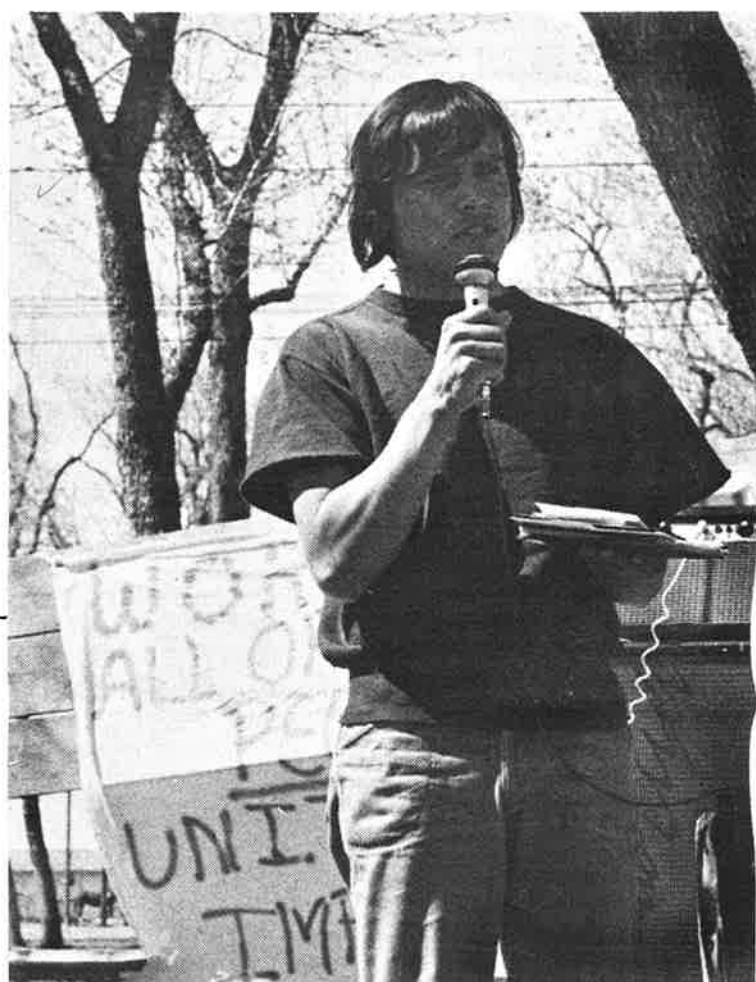
Greeley, taking its name from the New York-based newspaperman and Morgan public relations agent, has historically found itself the financial hub for the surrounding agricultural regions of northeast Colorado. After building their original fortunes on wealth gained from land speculation and railroad swindles, the local bourgeoisie turned to the utilization of cheap agricultural labor for the maintenance of high profits. They found this labor pool in the immigrant German population and the colonized Chicanos of the nation of Aztlan.

With the coming of the crisis of the 1930s the push for centralization of capital made itself felt even in the agricultural sector and the move toward the industrialization of agriculture began. The forms of appropriation instituted in this period continue today and the measure of their success can be seen in two local corporations which are giants in the cattle-feeding industry, Monfort of Colorado and Farr Farms. Monfort is rated as the largest cattle feeder in the nation and reported profits of over \$9 million in 1975. All agricultural production in northeast Colorado is dominated by the needs of these cattle feeders and Great Western Sugar. The material basis of their success is the predominantly Chicano farmworkers who continue to work under oppressive and low-paying conditions.

The celebration of May Day began on April 30 with the showing of Salt of the Earth. This epic film portrays the struggle of miners in southern New Mexico in the early 1950s over the right to organize the improvement of working and living conditions in the mines and company-owned homes. Special emphasis is placed upon the active role played by the women in bringing a unified struggle to a victorious conclusion.

### ANTI-IMPERIALIST COALITION

Nearly 300 people attended a rally on Saturday sponsored by the May 1 Coalition, formed by several groups and independents from the northern part of Colorado who united around exposure of the ruling class, the need to educate people about the nature of imperialism, and workers' solidarity. Three slogans were presented at the rally: "Workers and all oppressed people of the world unite to defeat imperialism"; "Jobs at home, not imperialist wars abroad"; and "Countries want independence, nations want



At May Day rally in Greeley, Apostles for Justice member Jose Calderon calls for a revolutionary movement which would link together workers' struggles throughout the world.

WW photo: Bill Hackwell

## Denver activists see Angola liberation film

DENVER, Colo., May 3—On the evening of May 3, the Denver Ad Hoc Committee in Support of African Liberation sponsored a showing here of the film "Angola, Second War of Liberation."

A small multi-national group of activists attended the film showing. Filmed and produced by movie-makers from the People's Republic of the Congo, the movie depicted the time period in Angola between the ending of the war with the Portuguese colonialists and the beginnings of the struggle with the CIA-South African forces, who attempted to impose a neo-colonial government on the Angolan people.

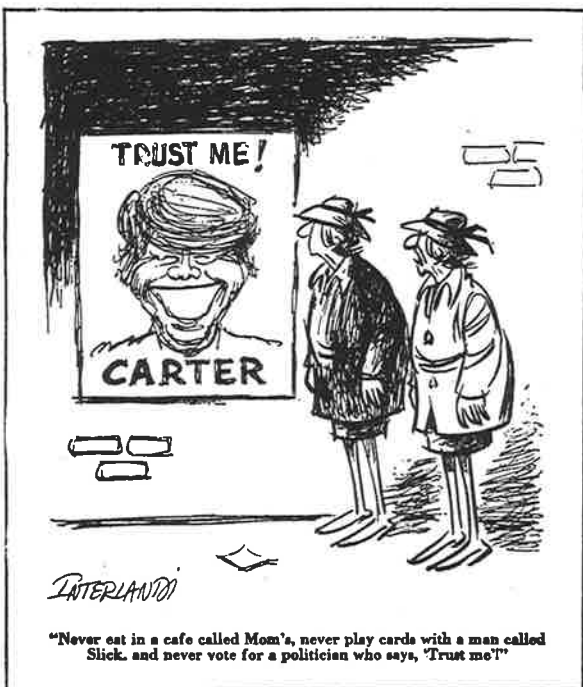
One sequence especially effective in conveying the broad support the MPLA has in Angola was an interview with two MPLA officers. One, who considered himself a revolutionary Christian, told how he had started out in a seminary, destined to become just another reactionary priest who betrayed his people and backed Portuguese colonialism. Instead he decided it was much more consistent with his humanitarian ideals to fight against Portuguese

imperialism instead of helping to prop it up in the name of religion.

The other had been an officer in the Portuguese colonial army. He described how the disintegration of the Portuguese army and in many cases the identification of the Portuguese soldiers with the liberation fighters they had been trying to destroy led to the overthrow of fascism in Portugal and aided the victory of the liberation forces in Africa.

As they watched the young, long-haired, bearded, "retired" vet of an imperialist war talking about how his company revolted against the Portuguese brass, many in the audience were reminded of the thousands of radicalized vets here in the U.S. who fought against the Indochina imperialist war.

The film reinforced the already strong pro-MPLA feelings of the audience. On May 15, the African Historical Society here will celebrate African Liberation Day with a rally in the Black community, and support for the People's Republic of Angola will be one of the main demands.



Chicano women, who were well represented in the audience.

In Colorado to inform supporters of the current situation of the farmworker struggle in California, Jesus Valderama of the United Farm Workers thanked Greeley organizers for their efforts in support of the UFW. Jesus said that he did not want to underestimate the gains that agricultural workers had recently made but stressed the need for a continuation of the struggle. All farmworkers must be organized and the consumer boycott of non-union farm products continued.

Jose Calderon, a member of the Greeley Apostles for Justice, called for the placing of all local struggles within an international perspective. The common enemy, imperialism, attempted to isolate workers and other oppressed groups and to deny them their class affinity. Jose wrapped up his speech by stressing the need for a united revolutionary movement which would link together workers' struggles throughout the world. As a show of solidarity the rally ended when all joined hands and sang "De Colores."

(Thanks to Bill Hackwell, Dave Dawe, and Tim Murphy for this report.)

## As Palestinians stage successful general strike

# Israeli troops step up brutality on West Bank

By JOYCE BETRIES  
NEW YORK, May 18—Israeli occupation troops have murdered two Arab youths in the West Bank within the last few days.

Increased brutality has been the Israeli response to a general strike and demonstrations in the West Bank starting May 15. The actions were called by the Palestinian Liberation Organization on the 28th anniversary of the destruction of Palestine and the setting up of the Israeli settler state on Palestine land. Spirit among the Palestinians is strong. Both the general strike and demonstrations continue and the Israeli forces are not able to stop them.

On May 16, in the West Bank city of Nablus, 17-year-old Lena Hassan Nabulsi was gunned down by an Israeli soldier. The Israeli military governor claims she was shot accidentally by soldiers dispersing

stone-throwing rioters. However, the shooting occurred a half-hour after the demonstration ended.

Mayor Shaqua said that Nabulsi had been arrested by the Israelis several times for having participated in demonstrations, and was known by the occupying forces. After she had taken part in the morning's protest, she was followed by a soldier as she went to the home of a friend. A pool of blood on a second-floor landing and a trail of blood leading to the apartment of her friend indicated that Nabulsi was probably assassinated inside the building.

### YOUTH SPRAYED BY MACHINEGUN FIRE

The second murder was equally brutal. It occurred immediately after a clash between Palestinians and Israeli soldiers in a truck at a roadblock across the highway opposite the Kalandia refugee

camp. The soldiers drove away and 50 yards down the road they passed the Kalandia Vocational Training School. The headmaster, Nabin A. Awad, was standing at the gate with a group of students watching the fighting.

"As the truck raced by I suddenly saw an Uzi machinegun barrel poked out of the driver's window," Awad said. "There was a burst of fire and we all dived to the ground. When I looked up I saw that one boy had been hit in the head. The truck never stopped."

The victim, Abdullah Mustapha Halil Hawas, was buried the same day. Hundreds of mourners marching in the funeral procession carrying Palestinian flags were dispersed by Israeli soldiers using clubs and tear gas as they ripped the Palestinian flags from their standards.

The Palestinian people are now

more enraged than ever by the murder of their children.

The 80,000 residents of Nablus are continuing the general strike and have proclaimed two days of mourning and continued demonstrations to protest the assassinations of Nabulsi. On May 17, thousands of residents thronged the streets of Nablus waving Palestinian flags and shouting "murderers" at Israeli soldiers. The whole city, including all shops and schools, was shut down for the third day of general strike.

Demonstrations erupted all over the West Bank on May 17 protesting the murder of Nabulsi. In Ramallah angry crowds of Palestinians surged through the streets throwing up stone barricades and setting tires afire. Truckloads of armed and helmeted border police moved through the town and there were pitched battles all day.



Increased brutality has been the Israeli response to the general strike in the occupied West Bank. Here, angry Nablusi, killed by an Israeli soldier.

## Syrian military plays

# Fierce f

By BILL DEL VECCHIO  
NEW YORK, May 17—Lebanese rightist forces, emboldened by Syrian political and military support in electing their Presidential candidate Elias Sarkis, launched an all-out military offensive May 8 in eastern Lebanon against leftist and Palestinian positions immediately following Sarkis' election by the Parliament. Fierce fighting continues to rage throughout the country, and bourgeois press sources have reported incidents of Syrian and pro-Syrian Palestinian troops clashing with leftist and Palestinian forces.

Both current President Franjeh and President-elect Sarkis, long-time political cronies of the ultra-right, have declared that their primary objective is the "restoration of public security." Franjeh, hated by the Lebanese masses, has refused to set a date for his resignation, and the rightist military offensive indicates that "restoration of public security" really means restoration to rule of the pro-imperialist elite.

Rightist Phalange forces diverted troops for their mountain offensive from Beirut Harbor, but a leftist drive to gain control of the harbor was blocked by As Saiqa troops. As Saiqa is a Palestinian organization dominated by the



## 400 in NY observe Palestine solidarity day

By JOYCE BETRIES  
NEW YORK, May 17—On May 16 over 400 Arabs and their supporters marched through the Arab community on Brooklyn's Atlantic Avenue to celebrate the Day of International Solidarity with the Palestinian People. Organized by the Palestine Day Mobilizing Committee, made up of Palestinian activists living in New York, the march was followed by a rally where the UN Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) addressed the crowd.

The New York demonstration was called to coincide with worldwide activities in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people on May 15. These included a

general strike by Palestinians within areas occupied by Israeli forces.

May 15 is the anniversary of the seizure of Palestinian territory for the creation of the settler state of Israel in 1948. It resulted in the expulsion of three-quarters of a million Palestinians from their homes.

The most moving delegation in the demonstration consisted of young children, all carrying Palestinian flags, from the Arab School in the community. Many of the boys wore the koffieh, the traditional headdress of Palestinian men. They chanted, "Free Palestine, Palestine will win!" They were followed by a delegation from the Arab Women's

Union, and other Arab community organizations.

Delegations on the march included those from the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Iranian Students Association (World Confederation), Eritreans for Liberation in North America, Youth Against War & Fascism, and Jews for a Democratic Palestine.

Most chants and banners were in support of the PLO and for self-determination of the Palestinian people. There were also slogans chanted by some of the demonstrators calling for the withdrawal of Syria from Lebanon.

Frach Seam of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society opened the rally by explaining the significance

of May 15, the date the settler state of Israel was declared on Palestinian land. He said, "We are changing this day to one of defeat of the enemy and one of self-determination... as we deal blow after blow to the enemy."

Sister Aisha Ibrahim from the Arab Women's Union addressed some of her remarks to the more than 5,000 Palestinian political prisoners being held in Israeli jails. She said that they are not forgotten, and the Palestinian people are continuing the struggle for liberation and for their freedom.

### PLO DELEGATE SPEAKS

Zuhid Terzi, Permanent Observer of the PLO at the UN, brought news from the West Bank that a Palestinian girl of 17 and a boy of 16 had been killed within the last two days by Israeli soldiers. He compared Zionism to Nazism, and said that the racist concepts of Zionism and its alliance with South Africa must be fought. He emphasized that the main concern now is to denounce the forces of Zionist occupation, and ended by affirming the continuing struggle to establish a democratic secular state in Palestine.

A representative from the American Indian Movement expressed full support for the Palestinian struggle for self-determination. There were other speakers from the Arab community as well as from the Palestinian Action Coalition and the May 15 Coalition. The speakers were followed by the singing of Arab revolutionary songs and the dancing of the Dabkeh, the national dance of Palestine.

An additional act of solidarity with the Palestinian people will be a conference organized by the May 15 Coalition to take place in New York on May 22. Talks will be given on the role of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East after 1967, Zionism as a racist ideology, and the tasks of the Palestinian resistance since 1973 and its relation to other Arab liberation movements.

The conference will take place at 7 p.m. at the NYU Eisner-Lubin Auditorium, Loeb Student Center, West 4th Street and La Guardia Place. For more information contact May 15 Coalition, 2 West 31 St., Room 200, tel. (212) 560-9189.



"Free Palestine, Palestine will win!" Supporting the general strike in Palestine, New York's Arab community celebrated a Day of International Solidarity with the Palestinian people. Center, Zuhid Terzi, UN Permanent Observer of the PLO; right, Jimmy Durham of AIM.

WW photo: G. Dunkel





Israeli response to a general strike carried out by Arabs in the city of Nablus carry the coffin of 17-year-old Lena Hassan, a young girl who was killed during the strike.

reactionary role as

## Fighting resumes in Lebanon

Baath Party faction currently in power in Syria. Saïqa has since removed its forces from the harbor area after suffering losses in the crossfire, according to the May 15 New York Times.

Control of the harbor has taken on an increased importance to the leftist and Palestinian forces because of a land and sea blockade of supplies imposed by the Syrian regime. All 30 vessels of the Syrian fleet are presently stationed off the Lebanese shore in an effort to block shipments of arms to the popular forces.

In addition to pressure tactics, actual fighting may have occurred between Syrian-directed forces and Lebanese and Palestinian militias. The New York Times reported on May 14, "In a different kind of confrontation, units of the As Saïqa, the Syrian-controlled Palestinian guerrilla group, exchanged heavy automatic fire with members of the pro-Iraqi Arab Liberation Front. The clashes started in front of the Iraqi embassy, which is guarded by members of the Arab Liberation Front, and spread to the fringes of a nearby Palestinian refugee camp."

The following day, the Times reported that the Palestine Liberation Organization had issued a statement charging Syrian forces

with shelling the Palestinian refugee camp of Borj Brajneh. The statement also called for Syrian forces to withdraw from Tripoli, where a week-long battle between the pro-Iraqi Lebanese Baath Party and the Syrians has been raging. The Syrian troops were evidently withdrawn, and the May 17 Times reported Tripoli was relatively peaceful.

## Many Cuban expatriates changing attitude toward socialist homeland

By CONNIE HARRIS

NEW YORK, May 15—In the wake of the Cuban Revolution in 1959, many Cubans left their country. They were welcomed into the United States as "victims of Communism" and used as vehicles for anti-communist diatribes (much as the Vietnamese refugees have been used).

Some fled because, as members of the ruling class which had been overthrown by the Revolution, they had lost their wealth and power. A comfortable place was found for them in the U.S., as one is for members of the international ruling class.

The use of Syria's military strength and political prestige to turn back the gains of the Lebanese Popular Forces has sparked open defiance to the regime of President Assad by progressive Syrians. According to the April 19 Washington Post, there have been street demonstrations in Damascus opposing Assad's policies in Lebanon.

Others, while relatively well-off by pre-revolutionary Cuban standards, faced poverty and racism in the U.S. As the Cuban revolution developed and flourished, some of them began to realize that they had been misled into believing that the sweeping changes accomplished by the revolution were not in their interests.

Many of these expatriates, and especially their children who have spent most of their lives in this country, have adopted a progressive attitude towards socialist Cuba.

In this country, there is a group of young Cubans who have become very much for the Cuban revolution. Many have visited Cuba and reported favorably on their impressions. The group, based in Miami, Florida, where there is a large community of Cubans, publishes a magazine, *Areito*, whose readership consists of progressive Cubans in the U.S. and Puerto Rico who want to understand both the Cuban revolutionary process and their own situation as an oppressed minority.

Because of their position on Cuba, people associated with the magazine have come under attack by right-wing elements of the Cuban community.

The right wing of the Cuban exile population in the U.S. has a notorious history. From its ranks came the counter-revolutionaries who were part of the infamous Bay of Pigs invasion the U.S.'s at-

tempt, in 1961, to overthrow the revolutionary government of Cuba. Cuban counter-revolutionaries were also implicated in the assassination of John F. Kennedy and in the Watergate break-in.

Since November, Cuban reactionaries in Miami have been carrying out terrorist activities against members of *Areito*. On Nov. 27, 1975, a pipe bomb (which did not explode) was left at the doorstep of Eliseo J. Perez Stable. On April 17, 1976, an attempt was made to firebomb the house of Vincente Dopicco. On April 21, a hoax bomb was left in the office of graduate teaching assistant Rafael J. Betancourt, accompanied by a note which read: "Another warning. Not one more *Areito*. The next ones will explode."

Despite the fact that both the United States and Japan were carrying the ball for Indonesia in the intense lobbying around the second UN resolution on East Timor, the Pro-Indonesian amendment to the final resolution was defeated and Indonesia's intervention was once more deplored by an overwhelming majority. It is said that the State

The *Areito* editorial board sees these threats as attempts to not only stop them from publishing their magazine, but to intimidate those Cubans who may be ambivalent or undecided in their attitudes towards Cuba. In view of Secretary of State Kissinger's warmongering remarks about Cuba, and the Cuban right wing's connection with the U.S. government, it seems obvious that these are not the acts of isolated terrorists.

The *Areito* staff refuses to be intimidated. Despite these attacks, their readership is increasing, a sign that, as conditions in this country worsen, Cubans, like other workers and oppressed people, are increasingly looking towards socialism as the way to end the misery of their lives.

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Department too has begun to take notice of the efficacy of Fretilin's Foreign Minister, Jose Ramos-Horta.

### UNIONISTS PUSH TO CENSURE WHITLAM

ACTU President Hawke returned to Australia to pursue the censure motions within the Australian Labor Party of the leader and former Prime Minister, Gough Whitlam, whose personal collaboration in the formulation of early Australian foreign policy on East Timor is gradually emerging. One of Hawke's colleagues, Victorian State President of the Amalgamated Metal Workers Union, Jim Roulston, exposed a letter from the cultural-educational attache of the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra, asking Indonesian nationals in Australia to monitor the activities of progressive anti-Indonesian groups such as the Australian Union of Students and the Australia-East Timor Association.

On top of these revelations came the defection of Jose Martins, president of the small right-wing KOTA party of East Timor, from the puppet provisional government set up by the Indonesians. A spokesman for the Indonesians at the first Security Council hearings in December 1975, Martins' sudden reappearance in New York at the end of the second session was a nasty shock to his former political masters because he had been a central figure in the Indonesian buildup in Timor. Martins brought with him a series of documents which will do further damage to the Indonesian expansionist cause in Australia and throughout the world. Martins was invited to Australia by the Australian Journalists' Association because he said he was willing to reveal all he knew about the execution by Indonesian troops of five Australian journalists in the Timor village of Baaibo in 1975.

### UNION SHIP TO RUN BLOCKADE

A major action of the groups in Australia supporting the struggle of the people of East Timor is the chartering of a 96-foot schooner to run the blockade of East Timor imposed by the Indonesian navy and airforce since Dec. 7. The vessel will carry medical supplies and personnel, food, and independent observers as well as journalists. The Indonesian government has stated that the humanitarian purposes of this action will not be respected, and that the ship will be shot up by the Indonesian naval patrols.

Despite these threats, a group of representatives of progressive labor unions, aid organizations, and churches is being brought together to travel to East Timor to demonstrate to the besieged population the solidarity of the Australian people. One of the international observers who has agreed to go on the schooner is Mark Lane, human rights activist well known to Americans for his work on the Kennedy assassination coverups, Vietnam war crimes trials, and Native American rights. The schooner is scheduled to leave Cairns in the north of Australia on May 22.

(This article was contributed by an Australian active in the campaign against Indonesia's invasion of East Timor.)

## Murderer of Che gets due reward in Paris

NEW YORK, May 15—On Tuesday, May 11, the Bolivian ambassador to France was shot to death in Paris as he entered his car parked beneath a subway bridge near the Seine River.

The minister, Joaquin Zenteno Anayla, had recently been active in defending Klaus Barbie, a notorious German Nazi butcher now living in Bolivia, from attempts to extradite him to Paris to stand trial for his war crimes.

Zenteno was also the general in charge of the Santa Cruz military region of Bolivia when Che

Guevara was assassinated there. His officers worked in collaboration with squads of U.S. counter-insurgency experts to track down Guevara and his guerrilla band.

Appropriately enough, the general himself died at the hands of a group identified as a unit of the Che Guevara International Brigades. After despatching the general, his executioners escaped. Although an immediate search of the apartments of Latin American leftists followed, there have been no arrests by the baffled French police.

# EDITORIAL

## Racist primary money

Gerald Ford's mandate to Attorney General Edward Levi to dig up an "appropriate case" against busing to bring before the Supreme Court is an unprecedented act of blatant racism. No sooner had Levi got his orders to forcefully intervene to upset busing than he met with the notorious Boston racist Louise Day Hicks. Presidential press secretary "Ron" Nessen then let the word out that the Attorney General was seriously considering joining a legal suit filed by Hicks to overthrow the Boston integration plan won after a ten-year effort by the NAACP and bitterly opposed by the white supremacist elements in that city.

Could there be a more glaring proof that the fundamental axis around which the 1976 Presidential contest is being organized is racism, racism deliberately initiated with the aim of splitting class solidarity, turning poor against poor, and letting the rich and reactionary big business rulers off the hook?

By embracing Hicks, Ford has shown that the racial attacks against Black people in Boston by the night-riding bigots of the South Boston Marshals Association and other assorted fascist gangs do not occur spontaneously. No, these bloody assaults are made inevitable when well-financed racist conspirators have influential friends and protectors operating at every level of the capitalist state apparatus, from the police precinct right up to the White House itself.

And behind the political hate peddlers hide the business interests who pull the strings and call the shots. It is a matter of public record that an ultra-rightist like Ronald Reagan has received substantial sums of cash from the Union Oil Company, Southern California Edison, General Telephone, and other large firms. Likewise Ford's election bid (he has already spent \$9 million just on the primaries) is being fueled by such corporate giants as Southern Pacific Railway, Olin Mathieson, and Standard Oil of California, while Carter's bread is being buttered by the scandal-ridden Associated Milk Producers Association, Lockheed Aircraft, Coca-Cola, and other big spenders looking for a piece of the action.

The victories of Ford and Carter in Michigan are a damning example of just how loud money talks in the primaries. The architect of Ford's win there was Detroit industrialist Max Fisher, according to the May 24 Time magazine, which reported that last week this business tycoon had been invited to "an emergency summit conference to keep the campaign from becoming another Titanic." A former special consultant to Nixon, Fisher knew well how to utilize his directorships on the boards of Michigan Bell Telephone, the Manufacturers National Bank, the Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, and a dozen other companies to mobilize the other moneymen behind Gerald Ford, thus insuring the unelected President a proper triumph in his home state, despite the fact that its main city, Detroit, has the highest unemployment rate in the U.S.

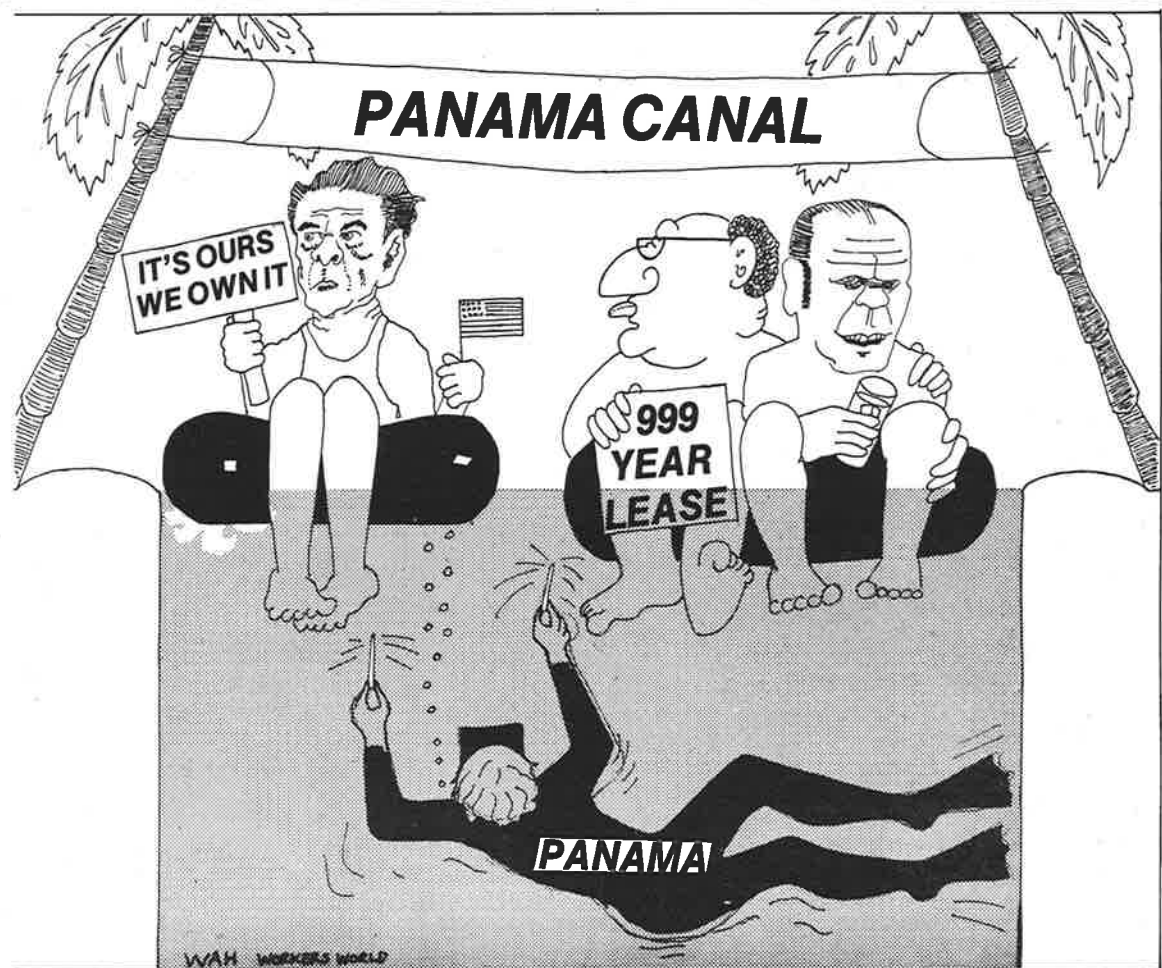
Likewise, a timely endorsement from multi-billionaire auto magnate Henry Ford II (and a shameful echo from UAW head Leonard Woodcock) were sufficient to push Carter over the top.

Michigan demonstrates how the primary system, invented by the ruling class to give the appearance of more democracy, in fact limits meaningful participation to those with wealth. More primary elections are the answer for those among the super-rich looking for a mechanism enabling them to go over the heads of party bosses who had become too discredited. In this manner millionaires like New York's Governor Hugh Carey made it even without the support of the old machine.

But for poor and working people, the whole primary system which enables them to vote but not to select who is going to run is a total fraud. A primary is not a referendum, despite its deceptive appearance. The master class has never permitted voting on what concerns the people most, never held a national referendum on issues like the Indochina war or on the constantly rising sales taxes. That would be too much like real democracy!

Instead the workers and oppressed are saddled with two capitalist parties whose fundamental differences are minimal. How interchangeable the two are was underscored this week when the Democratic Platform Committee announced that it had invited Patrick Moynihan to join it, despite the fact that he was a long-time Nixon aide (he once called Nixon "a President of singular purpose and compassion") and Ford's hatchet man in the UN.

The only proper reply of progressives to this kind of chicanery and political sleight of hand, to the bought-and-paid-for candidates scrambling for office in the current election, is to press forward in our struggle to build class solidarity, to combat white supremacy in all its guises, and to fight for socialism, confident in the ultimate ascendancy of the working class over the moneybags today lording it over society.



## A bitter anniversary

### My Lai revisited

SON MY, South Vietnam, May 13 (PNS)—In Son My village, site of the misnamed "My Lai" massacre, it is a solemn day—the eighth anniversary of the infamous March 1968 slaughter.

It was here on Dau Voi ("Elephant Head") hill, where in 1976 thousands of Son My villagers massed to commemorate those who died, that the Americal Division's Company C, of My Lai memories, had its base camp on that blood-saturated March 16.

Representatives of South Vietnam's new government, from village and provincial to national level, took part in this first-ever observance of the massacre. Among the outsiders present were some 50 representatives of the foreign news media, communist and non-communist, converging on Quang Ngai city from Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

While the figure of 504 dead given here is decidedly higher than the "guesstimate" of 347 produced by the U.S. Army's own investigation, there were no startling new facts brought out at Son My.

#### STARK HORROR

The stark horror of that day was recorded in the Peers Report on that investigation (released in November 1974). Crimes committed by the American soldiers, the report states flatly, "included individual and group acts of murder, rape, sodomy, maiming and assault on noncombatants and the mistreatment and killing of detainees."

The report issued at Son My March 16 supplies some of the specifics:

—Mme. Le, more than 60 years old, was gang-raped by U.S. soldiers, then killed with bayonets—"stabbed from the belly up to the neck." Twelve-year-olds Mui and Nguyet were likewise gang-raped and bayoneted to death.

—Mme. Vo Thi Phu, shot dead on a paddy dike, was then covered with straw and her body "cremated"—with her small infant still sucking at her breast.

—Patriarchal Hung Tho, past 70,

was thrown into a well and then shot to death.

—His son, Thuong Bien, was working in a paddy field a considerable distance away that morning when his wife and three children were rounded up and shot—at Muong Cay ditch—by Lt. William Calley and his platoon. (Bien, now 55 and recently elected to the village's revolutionary committee, was an honored guest at the Son My ceremony.)

According to the Vietnamese statistics just released, the dead included 173 children, 56 of them infants less than five months old. There were 182 women, 17 of them pregnant. Sixty were women and men past 60 years of age. In one subhamlet, 24 families were completely wiped out, including one with seven members.

Inevitably, with carnage on this scale, there were hundreds wounded. There were also 247 dwellings reportedly destroyed and more than 1,100 work animals killed. Adding a bizarre finale to the day's barbarity, Calley, according to an eyewitness, raised his fingers in a "Victory" salute as he reboarded a helicopter.

"Peace is very important to the people here," a youthful schoolteacher from Quang Ngai said during the observance, "because they have suffered so much."

Although other members of the press found a level of bitterness against Americans as Americans that reflects the events of the grim past, this correspondent, inadvertently separated from the rest of the party for several hours that morning, saw only the other side of the villagers.

Peasant women were anxious to provide assistance, making small gestures of friendliness—but avoiding, except in direct answer to a question, mention of "what was unhappy."

Revolutionary cadres, bo doi (soldiers), and student volunteer workers were all polite and anxious to assist. Pre-teen boys and girls tagged at one's heels, eyes always on the camera. Three venerable gentlemen in a makeshift roadside shelter offered

hospitality and shade against the midday sun.

The controversy in the United States that swirled around the Calley and Medina cases is incomprehensible here in Son My, where there were no mitigating circumstances.

(This dispatch to Pacific News Service is from Frances Starnes, the last American journalist stationed in Ho Chi Minh City—formerly Saigon.)

## —Medicaid

(Continued from page 1)

suburbs, and to tax them—you guessed it—the same congresspeople would have to vote for it. Also, the biggest institutions in D.C., the government, universities, and hospitals, cannot be taxed. The Congress gives D.C. an annual subsidy in "compensation"—another means of control, since they can turn it on and off like a water faucet.

Why this federal control? All D.C. knows the answer—pure racism. D.C. has a large Black majority, and many congresspeople will openly state that the Black population is "not ready" for self-government (what imperialists say about any colony). A few years ago a member of the House committee to make laws for D.C., Louisiana Congressman Rarick, suggested that D.C.'s poor be resettled on reservations in the Nevada desert!

D.C.'s economic crisis is real—a direct result of the capitalist economic crisis and of Congress's racist and exploitative policies. This does not excuse the mayor, however, for his heartless act. Nor the city council, which is moving to reverse the cutoff, but also to cut the general level of Medicaid and other services and to institute layoffs.

The real way to deal with the crisis is not to capitulate to Congress, but to mobilize the people of D.C. to fight for real self-rule.



## Kissinger's Sahel plan:

# An African 'Alliance for Progress'?

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

NEW YORK, May 18—Along with his demagoguery about majority rule, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on his recent trip to Africa also promised the poverty-stricken African nations of the Sahel aid—in the form of “an international drought-relief program costing \$7.5 billion—and spoke of aid to Angola and Mozambique if they knuckled under to Washington's political demands.

The Sahel program, plus talk of the U.S. joining the world in boycotting Rhodesian chrome, may never get beyond the enticing promises stage. For even this effort at developing a new imperialist strategy in Africa may prove to be much too much for the ruling class here. Already the reactionary politicians are voicing their capitalist masters' opinions when they talk about Kissinger's “concessions” and “appeasement of Communism” in Africa.

So it is possible that Kissinger's speech at Nairobi promising U.S. “development aid” to Africa may turn out to be nothing more than his swansong.

But supposing that such a program does go through, after all. What then? Does it hold the kind of promise for the people of Africa that is implied? Would its purpose be to genuinely help the people of this rich continent, which has been raped of its resources for so long, roll back the deserts, irrigate the fields, do all the things necessary to bring health and comfort to the African people?

### KISSINGER'S PLAN NOTHING NEW

There's no need to speculate on this question, for Kissinger's proposal is actually nothing new. It is only a scaled-down model of the Alliance for Progress, and it has been prompted out of the same considerations.

The Alliance for Progress was a direct response to the Cuban Revolution, just as the new strategy of the State Department toward Africa is obviously aimed

at countering the effects of the revolutionary victories in Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique.

The imperialist press here constantly played up the unlikely story that a socialist Cuba was a military threat to the U.S. imperialist colossus. Cuba was a threat. But of a very different kind.

It was the threat of the Cuban example inspiring the desperately poor masses of Latin America to make their own revolutions that caused the U.S. to try and isolate Cuba, to invade it with CIA-trained exiles, to try and strangle it economically with a trade embargo, and to hold out the prospect of “peaceful revolution” in the rest of Latin America through the Alliance for Progress.

A tremendous infusion of U.S. funds—\$10 billion over 10 years—was going to assist industrial development, raise the educational and medical level of the people, help break the power of the old semi-feudal landowning class, and assist the peoples of Latin America to take their place in the modern world, it was said. All in the most flowery phrases of Kennedy's New Frontier speech writers.

The same promises are today being made to the African peoples.

The Alliance for Progress is a dead letter now, and it is all there in black and white for the world to see exactly how much it succeeded.

### BRUTAL MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS

There is Chile. Brazil. Argentina. Uruguay. They all have fallen under the sway of iron heel military dictatorships. Brazil was the first to go, in the years when the Alliance for Progress was in effect. And it was then the major recipient of “development” funds.

If the establishment of viable bourgeois democracies was the main political purpose of the Alliance, then it could be said to have miserably failed.

But the alliance did not fail—not in what it really was designed for. It tightened the economic,

military, and political grip of U.S. imperialism on Latin America. It led to even greater exploitation of the people by U.S. corporations and banks. It brought political “stability”—the stability of the bullet, not the ballot—to half a dozen shaky parliamentary regimes which pretend to democracy no longer.

And at what a cost to the people!

Since 1959, Cuba has been a country mobilized for growth and development. Illiteracy is gone, prostitution is gone; so are malaria and polio. Progress is not a phony word in Cuba; everyone knows what it means from their own life's experience.

Had the other countries of Latin

America been able to rid themselves of ITT, Standard Oil, United Fruit, Chase Manhattan Bank, they too would be on the road to real development.

### “A SUBSIDY PROGRAM FOR U.S. FIRMS”

But what really happened? A 1971 report on the Alliance for Progress prepared by the Organization of American States and covering the decade from 1961 to 1970, concludes that for every dollar sent from the U.S. to Latin America during that period, five dollars returned to private U.S. investors. In other words, the Alliance for Progress was, in the words of former CIA officer Philip Agee, a “subsidy program for U.S. exporters and private investors—in many cases the same firms.”

The Alliance for Progress made it possible for Latin American governments to continue to pay their debts to their creditors, not develop their own industrial ability. In that decade, Latin American countries paid out over \$20 billion to other regions, mostly to the U.S., practically all in financial services.

Colombia was a case in point. In 1969, a report made for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee found that in seven years of aid from the Alliance for Progress, the number of functional illiterates had increased by one million; that the major emphasis had been on giving aid to large commercial farmers “at the expense of social progress”; and most important, that the Colombian peso had depreciated in relation to the dollar to half its earlier value—which more than offset all the “aid.”

And, since most of the Alliance for Progress funds were in the form of loans, not grants, the countries of Latin America emerged into the decade of the seventies with an even greater debt burden than before—one which has fueled rampant inflation and a further devaluation of their currencies, putting them ever more at the mercy of the U.S.-dominated international banking agencies.

Of course, there was one field in which there was genuine “development” in Latin America during the sixties: the area known euphemistically as “public order and safety,” or more realistically as political police and torture squads. U.S. funds and training through such agencies as the International Police Academy in Washington nurtured the fascist thugs who today dump the bodies of labor leaders and leftist students on the streets of Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

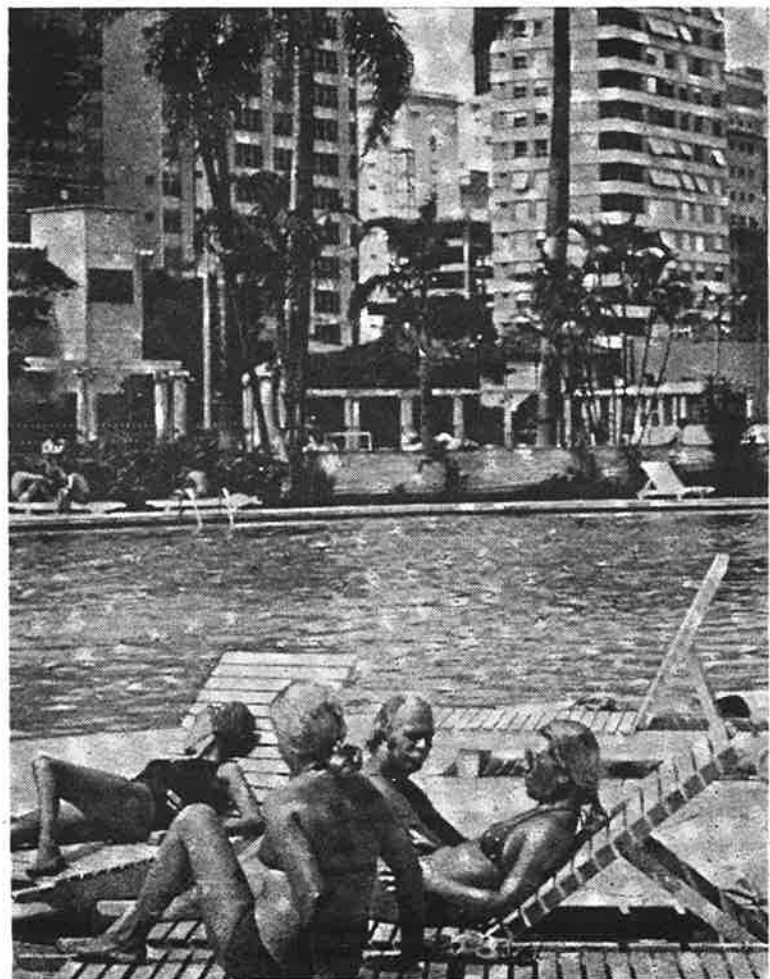
### AFRICA TODAY

The situation in Africa today is not the same as Latin America in the sixties. For one thing, U.S. imperialism has suffered a devastating defeat in Indochina after a monstrous war which exposed it to the world. For another, the U.S. has not sunk the deep roots into Africa that it had for more than a century into a continent it considered its “eminent domain.” And the socialist countries have grown economically stronger and can offer genuine assistance to the underdeveloped world.

But if any U.S. “aid” is destined for Africa, either under Kissinger or his successors, you can be sure that its purpose will be the same as that of the “Alliance for Progress.”



The Alliance for Progress, which purported to “aid” developing countries, was nothing more than a “subsidy program for U.S. firms” at the expense of much-needed social programs. Above, an impoverished Colombian coffee farmer, and below, members of a private club in Sao Paulo—two extremes driven further apart by U.S. “aid.”



## Protest against U.S. 'new' policy in Africa

By SUSAN LESSER

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 8—Forty people held a demonstration today in front of the White House and through the streets of Washington to expose Secretary of State Kissinger's “historic” trip to Africa and to oppose U.S. imperialist policy in Africa. The demonstrators were inspired by the spirit, determination, and internationalism expressed at the May 1st Anti-Apartheid Day march of over 1,000 in New York City and were also responding to the challenge put forward at that march to “greet” Henry Kissinger in Washington when he returned from Africa.

The demonstration, organized by the D.C. Coalition for African Liberation, was frequently interrupted by the police who demanded it move three blocks away from the White House to a “legal” park. The irony of the racist justice was felt as the demonstrators—harassed by the police—watched six members of the American Nazi Party “legally” picket in front of the White House.

Despite these problems, the

demonstrators continued with a march through the shopping district of Washington chanting, “Kissinger, CIA—get out of Africa,” “No more racist terror in Boston or South Africa,” and “Down with apartheid—free the SASO 9.” A leaflet distributed along the way stressed that Kissinger's talk of a “new” American policy towards Africa is a lie. In fact, it is in big business's interest to maintain neo-colonial rule and the racist system of apartheid in southern Africa. The leaflet also expressed the coalition's support for the liberation struggles in Namibia, Azania, and Zimbabwe against the U.S.-backed racist governments of South Africa and Rhodesia.

The D.C. Coalition for African Liberation consists of several organizations including Save the People, Organization of Afrikan Students, True Brothers and Sisters, Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party, Ad hoc Committee for the Independence of Angola, and Youth Against War & Fascism.

# Rigged elections 1876-1976

## Debs and the socialists



Eugene Debs.  
for oppressed peoples in order to correct previous and long-standing outrages against them.)

### THE "RED SPECIAL"

The campaign funds of the Socialists were unbelievably small. While the capitalists were tossing millions around and as now monopolizing the news media with stories and pictures of the opportunist nonentities they were grooming for office, the Socialists had to get their contributions mainly from people who earned \$10 to \$20 a week.

In one campaign they raised \$20,000 to charter a private railroad car to go through the country with Debs speaking at every city, town, and whistle-stop all summer long—until he lost his voice and his health. But the capitalists accused them of getting this "huge" sum illegally!

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, charged that the Republicans were secretly financing the Red Special, as it was proudly called. The Socialists then made public every single donation they had received and nearly all were under \$10, the largest being \$200.

### CAPITALIST ORATORY COULDN'T COMPETE

Tremendous enthusiasm followed Debs everywhere. In the 1912 campaign he spoke to nearly twice as many people in Cincinnati as did William Howard Taft—and this was the latter's own hometown.

Since Taft and the other big candidates at that time could not rectify this obvious deficiency in their appeal by buying a couple of million dollars worth of prime TV time and becoming political superstars, they had the newspapers tell lies about the Socialists in the most scandalous way, while Socialist replies and exposes were never printed.

Debs himself—and probably most other Socialists of the time—seemed to have underestimated the extreme cynicism of big business, its secret funding and its virtual buying of every vote. They seem to have had a naive belief in the election process even while they had the greatest scorn for the system of capitalist exploitation.

It appeared to them, as it does now to the middle class intellectuals, that no matter how enslaved the people were, they could always vote "freely" for whom they really wanted. While the Socialists believed in the class struggle—and many of them lived it—even the best of them were extremely unclear about the nature of the state and of the Presidency and the parliamentary system itself as a political institution of capitalism.

### VOTE WAS "SMALL"

After constant mass meetings, often bigger than those the Republicans and Democrats could muster, after camp meetings of

3,000, 5,000, and even 20,000 week after week and day after day, they were surprised at the "smallness" of their vote.

But the truth is that the Socialist vote was at all times far higher in proportion to the dollars spent than was the capitalist vote. And in a dollar democracy, allowing for some small change here and there, it was the dollar that bought the vote.

But the Socialists only half understood this if they understood it at all. And thinking that since they really represented the immense majority, the immense majority should have voted for them, some of them began to blame the workers for their unintelligent use of the ballot.

The Socialists were in large part victims of the capitalist election propaganda themselves—that is, the more fundamental propaganda that basic class problems can be decided at a capitalist election. Most of them were probably surprised that a New York State legislature refused to seat five socialist representatives who were legally elected to that body.

### A MOVEMENT DIES BUT ANOTHER IS BORN

After 1920 the Socialist vote plummeted drastically as did nearly all opposition votes. And the Socialist movement itself was also depleted.

This was mainly because the first world-wide imperialist war had brought much of the world's riches to U.S. shores and quieted the struggles of many of the most articulate. Accompanying this was a virulent witchhunt that eliminated half a generation of radicals.

Under the conditions then prevailing, the capitalist class was able to win far more massively on the electoral arena than the rulers of war-ravaged, class conscious Europe could do, for instance.

But to compensate, one-sixth of the earth was torn from capitalism's grasp and with a deep reflexive urge, a new and more resolute socialist (i.e., communist) grouping was born in the United States, one which was determined to extend the victories of the great October Revolution into the new heartland of imperialism.

By LESLIE FEINBERG

NEW YORK, May 5—Eugene Hollander, a nursing home operator, was sentenced yesterday to spend five nights a week in jail for up to six months.

Hollander, a former president of the New York Nursing Home Association, pleaded guilty on Feb. 2 to parts of federal and state indictments. He admitted to Medicaid and Medicare fraud totaling \$1.2 million. The largest single fraud was a Medicaid reimbursement for \$637,000 worth of linen that had in fact never been purchased.

Hollander used that money to provide lavish furnishings and art masterpieces for his apartment at 980 5th Avenue.

A federal judge in Brooklyn gave Hollander a sentence of a \$10,000 fine, the six months of overnight detention (which may be changed to a suspended 5-year sentence), and five years' probation. Judge Weinstein assured Hollander an

## 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. (404) 523-8990.

BALTIMORE—Workers World Party, 2402 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218

BOSTON—Workers World Party, 419 Boylston Street, Room 204, Boston, Mass. 02116, (617) 353-1400

BUFFALO—Workers World Party, 730 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14202, (716) 855-3055

CHICAGO—Workers World Party, 542 S. Dearborn, Room 310, Chicago, Illinois 60605.

CLEVELAND—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 2576, East Cleveland, Ohio 44112, 451-9538 or 231-8456

DETROIT—Workers World Party, 229 Gratiot, 3rd floor, Detroit, Michigan 48226

HOUSTON—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 52115, Houston, Texas 77052

MILWAUKEE—Workers World Party, 150 E. Juneau, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, 224-0422

NEW YORK CITY—Workers World Party, 46 West 21st Street, New York, N.Y. 10010, (212) 255-0352

NORFOLK—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 7032, Norfolk, Virginia 23509, 627-0870

PHILADELPHIA—Youth Against War & Fascism, P.O. Box 9894, Philadelphia, Pa. 19140

RICHMOND—Youth Against War & Fascism, P.O. Box 12132, Richmond, Virginia 23219 (804) 353-9937

ROCHESTER—Workers World Party, 171 State Street, Rochester, N.Y. 14614 (716) 546-6429

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Workers World Party, care-of P.O. Box 1117, Washington, D.C. 20013

By V. COPELAND

During the period we have recently been discussing, there were six important socialist campaigns for the Presidency.

Eugene Victor Debs, the great labor organizer, popular writer, and socialist agitator, ran five times on the Socialist Party ticket from 1900 to 1920, his last campaign headquarters being in Atlanta Federal prison where at the age of 66 he was still serving time for his opposition to World War I. (Allan Lewis Benson ran for the Socialist Party in 1916.)

The Socialist vote for each of these elections is worth studying:

1900	87,814
1904	402,283
1908	420,793
1912	900,672
1916	585,113
1920	919,799

Readers of this series will recall that the radical Populists—the People's Party—got over a million votes in the much smaller election of 1892, but that they were defeated in 1896, mostly by being taken over by the Bryan Democrats, and later some more of their program being taken over (and even more spuriously) by the Roosevelt Republicans.

### NEW SOCIAL FORCE

In 1904 the People's Party ran a strong candidate, but received only 117,183 votes to the Socialist 400,000. Theodore Roosevelt had good reason to say in 1905 that "the growth of the Socialist Party is far more ominous than any populist or similar movement in times past." The 1912 Socialist vote, translated to an equal percentage of today's electorate, would be nearly 4 million.

The figures clearly show the emergence of a social force that a more prosperous imperialism was able to disorient after 1920, and capitalist historians have now almost obliterated from the record. This force was the revolutionary working class.

Whereas the classical middle class had been decisively defeated

## The other campaign fund

While Eugene Debs was campaigning from prison, Warren G. Harding, who should have been in jail himself, even according to capitalist law, was campaigning with an enormously larger funding effort than that available to Debs.

The Kenyon Investigating Commission of 1920 revealed that the Republican national campaign cost \$9.4 million (as opposed to \$2.5 million for the Democrats). This was of course just the money used in the formal campaign. The front-page newspaper publicity was, as now, incalculable.

as a political force with the defeat of the People's Party, the modern working class (although with many middle class leaders at the time), now asserted itself at the polls.

The Socialist Party of that time was indisputably working class in its outlook and enthusiastically pro-Black—especially in the person of its leading spokesman, Eugene Debs.

(Debs, however, like most of the militant white Socialists, was blind to the question of self-determination and of special rights

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May 21, 1976

## How kind and thoughtful a judge can be

even speedier release if he paid back all he owed and had nothing more to do with the nursing home industry.

### PUNISHMENT FOR THE RICH

The judge's ruling allows Hollander to leave the Correctional Center each morning, free to go about his business. He must only return in the evenings, except for weekends, when "he would be free for religious observance and to give his wife the attention she would require under the circumstances of his incarceration," said today's New York Times.

Incredible! When has such consideration ever been afforded to the hundreds of thousands of poor prisoners and their families in the U.S., many of whom have still not had a trial?

George Jackson spent his life hounded by the racist judicial system that's patting a nursing home racketeer on the wrist. But

George Jackson was born poor and Black. When he was 18 he was accused of stealing \$70 from a gas station. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

### WHO SAID "GO EASY"?

Is this gentle judicial treatment of Hollander what we can expect for the rest of the nursing home inditees? The Moreland Commission reported dozens of people involved in callous criminal acts perpetrated on the elderly in homes, including Rockefeller who is involved up to his waist.

"I want you to serve time in the Correctional Center," Judge Weinstein told Mr. Hollander. "These are dismal surroundings, as dismal as those in some of the homes for the aged."

What sanctimonious demagoguery! It is Hollander and his cronies whose greed has created the misery and poverty in which the elderly are sentenced to life imprisonment.



# POLITICAL PRISONERS



## Gary Tyler denied new trial

By DONNA LAZARUS

ATLANTA, Ga., May 13—On April 23, in Hahnville, La., Judge Ruche J. Marino ignored exonerating evidence brought forth in a three-day hearing and denied a new trial to Gary Tyler. Tyler is a 17-year-old Black youth accused of the shooting death of a white student at the high school he attended. The shooting occurred during a Ku Klux Klan-led mob attack on a school bus bringing Black students to the all-white Destrehan, La., school on Oct. 7, 1974. No physical evidence exists against him, and the two main prosecution witnesses later recanted their testimony.

Judge Marino's denial of a new trial was met by uproar in the courtroom and ringing shouts of "racists!" and "murderers!" Over 450 supporters attended the hearing from Xavier and Southern universities and from dozens of high schools, including Destrehan, where Gary's classmates have formed the Gary Tyler Freedom Fighters. Judge Marino's decision will be appealed before the Louisiana Supreme Court.

Tyler was convicted of murder by an all-white jury that deliberated less than three hours. He was sentenced by Judge

Marino to death in the electric chair.

Destrehan is a stronghold for Klan activities and it was well known to the Black community that Klan members were openly carrying guns and threatening supporters of the school desegregation plan. In fact, the bullet which killed the white student may well have been intended to hit Black students on the school bus.

### PART OF NATIONWIDE RACIST CAMPAIGN

However, since the day of the shooting, the Klan has tried to make this case part of the anti-busing movement. David Duke, a national spokesman for the KKK, flew all the way from Boston where he was involved in anti-busing demonstrations to Destrehan to whip up even more of a racist fever.

Then on March 27 of this year, racist nightriders gunned down Richard Dunn, a 19-year-old Black worker, as he left a benefit dance held to support Gary Tyler at Southern University in New Orleans. Klan and vigilante activities have been directed specifically against supporters and people working on the Tyler



Gary Tyler.

case for some time. At a benefit dance last fall, supporters found Klan "calling cards" on their windshields that read, "You have just been visited by the Klan. How would you like a real visit?"

### NO EVIDENCE AGAINST TYLER

Evidence against Tyler is nonexistent. Ballistics tests could not be done on the gun police "discovered" hours after the school bus. Tyler's fingerprints were not on the gun. The bus driver, a 22-year army veteran, testified in court that he was certain that no gun, particularly a .45 caliber automatic, was fired from inside the bus.

Tyler was convicted on the basis of the testimony of two witnesses. However, both witnesses recanted their testimony in February, eliminating the last shreds of the state's case against Tyler. Natalie Blanks, who had been the key witness against Tyler, stated in a 31-page affidavit that prosecuting attorney Hymel had threatened to take away her child and to charge her with being an accessory to the murder and with perjury if she didn't testify that she saw Tyler fire a gun from the school bus. Ms. Blanks testified at the April 23 hearing that she was kept in seclusion the week before the trial and that a paper was taped to the witness stand during her testimony. "Like everytime the man asked me a question, I had to look down on the paper, you know. But what they had on the paper wasn't the truth."

Loretta London, a Black student who had also been on the school bus, also said at the hearing that she had been intimidated by the state into testifying against Tyler and likewise retracted previous statements she had been forced to make.

Community support for Tyler continues to build. Defense attorney Jack Peebles will appeal the judge's decision to the Louisiana Supreme Court where the transcript will be presented on June 23. The appeal will be heard in September or October. An appeal of the conviction of Tyler is also pending. Protests should be wired to: Governor Edwin Edwards, Baton Rouge, La. Letters of support can be written to Gary Tyler at: Death Row C-127 Angola, La. 70712. To help on the defense effort or to send contributions, write: Walter Collins, Coordinator, Gary Tyler Defense Committee, 1610 Basin St., New Orleans, La., (504) 522-2244.

FREE GARY TYLER!

## 300 protest threatened extradition of Native American militant

SEATTLE, May 10—In Vancouver, B.C., on May 3, 300 people, most of them Native Americans, demonstrated to demand freedom for Leonard Peltier, at the opening day of his extradition hearing. Leonard, a 32-year-old Sioux Indian, is being falsely held here for the murder of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota last June. Canadian authorities, at the behest of the FBI, are trying to extradite Leonard back to the U.S. It is feared by his supporters that his life may be in danger if he is placed in the hands of U.S. authorities.

Leonard is one of scores of Native Americans being framed up in the aftermath of the 1973 Wounded Knee occupation. He was placed at the top of the FBI "most wanted" list after over 150 FBI agents laid siege to a house on Pine Ridge in June. A Native American named Joseph Stuntz and two FBI agents were killed at the siege.

Leonard can show he wasn't even in South Dakota at the time. Three other Native American activists, Jimmy Eagle, Robert Robideaux, and Darrel (Dino) Butler, are being held for the

shooting in South Dakota.

Leonard has been fighting for Native American rights for most of his life. He was involved in the Wounded Knee takeover, the Trail of Broken Treaties, which led to the takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C., and the occupation of Ft. Lawton in Seattle. He is being held in solitary on death row in Oakalla Prison near Vancouver, even though he hasn't been charged with any crimes yet. Every time he is brought to court, both his hands and feet are shackled.

The American Indian Movement is continuing to hold demonstrations and pack the courtroom every day of the hearing despite police harassment. On May 5, Vancouver police illegally broke into the home of two Native American women supporters of Leonard, confiscated their spiritual articles, and detained them all night for questioning.

There is broad-based support for Leonard Peltier throughout the U.S. and Canada. But more is needed. To send contributions, or for more information write: Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, Box 758, Station A, Vancouver B.C., Canada.

## Mass outpouring makes State back down in AIM firearm frame-up

SEATTLE, May 12—Trumped-up explosives and firearms charges were dropped today in Portland, Ore., against Dennis Banks, KaMook Banks, Ken Loud Hawk, and Russel Redner. A tremendous outcry from the people, which included a demonstration of 2,000 in Portland on May 8, had forced the state to back down.

KaMook Banks, Ken Loud Hawk, Russel Redner, and Anna Mae Aquash were all arrested Nov. 14, 1975, near Vale, Ore. The camper and motor home they were driving was stopped by state police who claim they were tipped off by an FBI informant that they were traveling with AIM "fugitives" Dennis Banks and Leonard Peltier. All four were charged with having unregistered firearms and explosives, although the police were never able to produce the explosives as evidence.

One of the four, AIM activist Anna Mae Aquash, was taken back to South Dakota. She was murdered soon after that on the Pine Ridge reservation either by

federal authorities or with the collusion of federal authorities.

Today after the victory in Portland, Dennis Banks stated that an important reason why the charges were dropped was because President Ford would be visiting Portland soon. The embarrassment of having the trial going on while he was in Portland would be too great, for the murders and persecution of Native Americans by the FBI, the BIA, and the courts are being coordinated by his administration, and the blame is clearly on his shoulders.

Dennis Banks now faces extradition to South Dakota for sentencing on a "rioting" charge for police repression of a demonstration in Custer, S.D., in 1973. There is every reason to fear for his life, especially after Russell Means was shot last week in Yankton, S.D. South Dakota Attorney General William Janklow has publicly stated, "The only way to deal with the Indian problem in South Dakota is to put a bullet in Dennis Banks' head."

## Gay prisoners subjected to inhuman treatment in dungeons across U.S.

I knew of Johnny Gibbs and his plight before I read it in your paper. (Gibbs is chairman of the National Gay Prisoners Coalition. The co-founder of this organization was murdered by prison officials in 1973—Ed.) Johnny did have to stand and see his friend stabbed to death in Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary. He was transferred here to Marion asap, and placed in the Behavior Modification Program. He was then assaulted by five officers and beat and dragged from his cell.

Gay people are treated like less than animals here in segregation. A straight convict has it hard enough, but if you are gay you are really in for a bad way to go. I was taking a shower one night in August 1975 and the officer turned four prisoners out of their cell and said, "I have to go upstairs. You guys have fun."

Well, all the men knew me and

we had a laugh. However, it could have went the other way. A young gay was sexually assaulted by six other inmates and was injured so bad it took stitches and a week in the hospital to repair the physical damages. Mentally it will take much longer, if ever, to repair.

Contrary to what these officials here think, we are humans. We have feelings. We hurt and we want to be treated like a human. I cannot help it that I am the way I am, nor would I change my ways if I could.

I just want to see Johnny Gibbs really get back at these pigs. We write and tell the news media, but very seldom do we get help.

If anyone cares to write, please do. We need all the moral support we can get.

Sincerely,  
Kenny Baukston  
Box 1000 PMB 93065-131  
Marion Federal Penitentiary  
Marion, Ill. 62959

## 40 years for bravery and pride

Lance Yellow Hand is a young Creek from Weleetka, Okla. He is a man who has always been proud to be an Indian and has worked hard to help his people. He was there at Alcatraz when he was needed. Then he went on to Pit River to help in the legal battle to reclaim Native American ancestral lands there.

Wanting to learn more of his people's traditions, he studied with several holy men, finally settling in a spiritual camp in the California desert. He stayed there for over a year learning the Old Ways. Then came the call from Wounded Knee. Lance and many others went to help the Sioux people in their fight for recognition of treaty rights and the right to live as Indians with pride.

After Wounded Knee, the FBI went to the homes of Lance's mother, friends, and neighbors looking for Wounded Knee veterans, among them Lance Yellow Hand. They chased Lance wherever he settled. Finally someone informed the Oklahoma City police that some Wounded Knee "heavies" were in town and where they could be picked up.

Lance was arrested in November 1973 outside an Indian club when he came to the aid of a friend who was threatened by the police. He was charged with "interfering with an arrest." Once the police got hold of Lance, they tried to stick him with every charge they could.

Lance was eventually tried for two unsolved robberies and a federal charge of "possession of an illegal firearm." He had been told by authorities they would "put him away" one way or the other. Lance was found "not guilty" of the federal gun charges, but for the armed robbery charges he was sentenced to 40 years.

After his convictions, in May 1974, Lance was transferred to Big Mac (McAlester State Prison). His long hair was cut. He was put in isolation from other prisoners and called an "Indian

revolutionist." He has been harassed constantly for his political views and offered numerous deals to testify against AIM people—all of which he has refused.

Lance has won retrial, and has had his sentence reduced to 15 years. He is due for parole within this year. People who would like to help can write to Governor Boren, State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102 to demand that Lance Yellow Hand (A. Daniel Sands) be considered for parole immediately.

The defense committee paid \$4,800 for Lance's appeal and is still in debt. Those who want to contribute can send checks to Lance Yellow Hand Legal Defense, Native American Center, 1214 N. Hudson St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73106.

If you wish to write to Lance, the address is: A. Daniel Sands, number 88338, Box 97, McAlester, Okla. 74051.

## Marion beating

NEW YORK, May 3—It's been reported to Workers World that ten prison guards severely beat four Muslim prisoners in the behavior modification program at Marion Federal Penitentiary, Marion, Ill. last week. Two prisoners were beaten so badly they were sent to the hospital.

The guards deliberately provoked an incident with Earl X. Gaither, Beaumont X. Gerlaw, Edgar X. Hayes, and Aaron X. Kelly, all Muslims, and all on H-Block, by throwing urine into their cages. When the prisoners responded by throwing their food trays at the guard responsible, their cages were opened one by one and they were beaten by ten guards fully armed.

Those who would like to help are urged to write letters denouncing these beatings to Warden Charles Fenton, P.O. Box 1000, Marion, Ill. 62959.

May 21, 1976

Kissinger's "development plan" for the Sahel area of Africa strikes a familiar—and sour—chord. See **An African "Alliance for Progress"?** on page 9.

## Workers of many nations fought to build UFW

By BETTY LAMPELL

(This article is excerpted from a speech on the history of the farmworkers given May 8, a national day of solidarity with their struggle. Betty Lampell is a long-time active supporter of the farmworkers.)

The history of the struggle of the farmworkers in California is of particular significance, agriculture being the state's largest industry. It is there that the sharpest confrontation between the growers and the workers has taken place.

The first low-wage farm labor available in California was Indian labor. Indians received half the wages that were paid to Mexicans and Anglos. Their availability came about when the land barons uprooted and evicted them from their native land.

At the turn of the century a large number of Chinese were brought to California. They lived in substandard housing while working on the farms and were deprived by racist laws of having families. Yet despite all the privations and exploitation, it was the Chinese who taught their overlords how to plant, cultivate, and harvest orchard gardens. By 1870 the Chinese brought into the country constituted 10 percent of the farm labor work force.

With unemployment on the rise during the crisis of 1873-75, a hue and cry was raised against the continued employment of Chinese in the fields. Joining in the demand for their ouster were small farmers and misguided labor leaders. During the periods of major unemployment, foreign workers became the target for racist attacks. The desperate plight of the white workers caused them to succeed in eliminating the Chinese from the fields.

But it was the growers who profited, and the white workers lost out. The white workers who marched on Fresno to take the place of the ousted Chinese were paid 75 cents a day plus board, whereas the Chinese on the same job had been receiving \$1.40 a day.

### JAPANESE FARMWORKERS REPLACE CHINESE

By 1903, approximately 30,000 Japanese workers were employed in California. The Japanese, beset by all the same problems that had been the bane of the Chinese, formed associations through which they found work.

The Japanese workers helped reclaim major parts of wasteland, as in Fresno County, where an estimated 3,000 Japanese lost their lives because of bad water and no sanitation. Many worked for as little as 35 to 40 cents per day providing their own transportation and board. The Japanese farmworkers would demand a major wage increase in the midst of a harvest and very often get it; strikes were employed when necessary. Attempts by plantation owners to deprive the Japanese of their right to own land were

legalized by the government with the passage of the Alien Land Act in 1913 and a similar one in 1919. In 1924 new federal restrictions on Japanese immigration were promulgated. Passage of these laws had the effect of expropriating land owned by Japanese.

Over the last 50 years a large number of Filipinos were hired to work the fields, many of whom had been recruited in the Philippine Islands. Filipinos are playing a

special role in the present history of the farm labor movement. To some degree the influx of Filipinos and Mexicans in the fields overlapped. Their history of militancy did much to lay the groundwork for the organizing drive of the United Farmworkers in the 1960s.

The Filipino workers suffered all the indignities and privations of their predecessors. During the depression of the 1930s a hue and cry was once again raised against the employment of Filipino

workers. Terrorist acts and race riots plagued the Filipinos throughout much of the west coast.

Hounded by the growers, they sought refuge in union organization. In 1934 about 3,000 Filipinos went on strike in the lettuce fields near Salinas. This was but one of their major organized actions.

U.S. CONTRACTS WITH MEXICO FOR FARM LABOR  
U.S. involvement in World War

II had a profound effect on the agricultural sector of the economy. Thousands of farmworkers emigrated to the cities to work in the arms plants. Pressured by the growers who in 1942 were faced with a dwindling labor supply, the U.S. government contracted with the Mexican government for workers.

At first the government itself was the prime contractor and sublet its contracts to farm employers, but in 1948 the system changed to that of individual contracts between workers and employers negotiated by the two governments. It is the vicious practice of workers being hired by contractors—government or individual—that the United Farmworkers is fighting. The union is demanding that workers be hired through the union hiring hall.

In 1951, under pressure of the Korean War labor shortage, Congress enacted Public Law 78 which governed the importation of Mexican workers. The resulting massive importation of Mexican workers was used by the growers to cut the wages of all farmworkers. During the strike in 1947 against the Di Giorgio Fruit Corp. in Kern County, California, called by the Farm Labor Union Local 218, government officials escorted Braceros through the union's picket lines. On the first day of the strike, the Braceros stopped work in solidarity with the strikers. They returned to work only after they were threatened with deportation by the government.

### CHANGING CONDITIONS AND UNION DRIVE

The disappearance of America's small farms and the subsequent rise of agricultural corporate giants did much to proletarianize agricultural workers.

The large growers diversified their crops which are harvested at different times of the year. The grape industry developed into a 12-month-a-year operation. To meet these changing conditions, the growers had to hire workers on a regular all-year-round basis. More and more migrants settled into permanent communities as a result. Language barriers broke down. Education became more accessible.

Caesar Chavez recognized these changes and their favorable impact for the unionization of farmworkers. He rose to the occasion by laying the cornerstone of the present UFW. The rest of the story is history in the making. The UFW has gained the support of community organizations, churches, and many unions. It is affiliated with the AFL-CIO. The grape boycott was successful in 1968 because of such support. The boycott is a powerful weapon of the farmworkers' union and its success depends primarily on an ever-growing support by workers and their organizations throughout the country.



In an attempt to destroy the farmworkers' union, the government and growers have resorted to acts of violence and even murder. Here, thousands of UFW members follow the coffin of Naji Daifullah, killed three years ago by a deputy sheriff in Delano, Calif.

### Latest colonial scheme opposed by P.R. people

## Imperialism and the 'compact'

By JULIO GHIGLIOTTY

NEW YORK, May 17—In 1950, the U.S. found itself under fire from many in the newly formed United Nations who demanded it account for Puerto Rico's status. Washington was required to submit reports to the UN's Decolonization Committee on what steps were being taken to guarantee its colony's right to self-determination and independence.

As a result, the U.S. Congress passed Public Law 600, which paved the way for the imposition of the "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" on the Puerto Rican people thereby providing the U.S. with a cover to claim that the Puerto Rican people had exercised their right to self-determination and had chosen a "free associated state" relation with the U.S.

### "NEW PACT," SAME COLONIALISM

Now, international pressure is again mounting against U.S. imperialism in Puerto Rico. That, coupled with the devastating economic crisis now engulfing the island nation, has led to the drawing up of what is called the

"new compact of permanent union" between U.S. imperialism and the "free associated state" of Puerto Rico.

This "new pact" originally outlined such points of "autonomy" for the colonial government as exemption from federal minimum wage laws, a voice for the colonial governor in matters of defense involving the island, and control of off-shore natural resources beyond the 3-mile limit.

The first two were knocked down immediately by the imperialist U.S. Congress, and the third item is not faring any better. Congress claims that any mineral resources beyond the 3-mile limit from Puerto Rico's shores come under federal jurisdiction such as the oil which might exist off the Puerto Rican coasts, according to recent exploratory revelations.

Another point of the "new pact" contested by Congress is the idea that Puerto Rico might conduct its international relations without previous "consultation" with the Department of State and the White House—a point on which both

liberals and conservatives were united.

But the farce being played out in the hallowed halls of Congress is not going smoothly. Demonstrations against the pact by Puerto Ricans and sympathizers in the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee have been held continuously outside the public hearings on the pact. When hearings were held in Puerto Rico, hundreds demonstrated against it.

The U.S. has already begun to mount a campaign to pressure countries in the UN to vote down a discussion of Puerto Rico's status in the General Assembly, and the "new pact" would be an excuse for countries like Venezuela which has already stated that Puerto Rico is not a colony and that a democratic system exists there to give in to imperialist pressure and vote down the resolution presented by the Decolonization Committee. Last year, pressure from the U.S. succeeded by a narrow margin. The defeat of the "new pact" would make it harder for such a campaign to succeed again this year.