

## In Philadelphia on July 4th

# 50,000 call for freedom for oppressed peoples

### The Black and Native American contingent



### The people's response



By SHARON SHELTON  
NEW YORK, July 5—As President Gerald Ford extolled 200 years of imperialist rule before an unexpectedly small crowd at Independence Hall in Philadelphia yesterday, well over 50,000 people from all over the U.S. were nearby participating in a historic demonstration raising a loud, clear cry of freedom for Puerto Rico.

Organized by the July 4 Coalition, a broad united front initiated by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) and the American Indian Movement (AIM), the *unprecedented protest* also centered on the demand for self-determination for Black, Native American, and all oppressed people, as well as for jobs at home, not wars abroad.

#### NEW SPIRIT OF UNITY EVIDENCED

The overwhelming success of the action, participated in by progressives from the East Coast, South, and Midwest, signalled a new ongoing solidarity between anti-imperialist forces in the U.S. and the Puerto Rican liberation struggle.

Coalition members included the Black Anti-Bicentennial Action Committee of Philadelphia, Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, African Peoples Socialist Party, Youth Against War & Fascism, Attica Now, Native American Solidarity Committee, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Prairie Fire Organizing Committee, Gay Activists Alliance, African Peoples Party, Mass Party Organizing Committee, Non-Intervention in Chile, Union of Democratic Filipinos, and several hundred other groups nationwide. In addition, many independent women and men worked very hard to make the demonstration a success.

#### NATIVE AMERICAN, BLACK CONTINGENTS LEAD

Leading off the massive People's March down 33rd Street in the Black community of North Philadelphia were Native American and Black contingents marching together. Members of the Black contingent carried signs reading "National independence for the domestic Black colony" and "Freedom for all African prisoners of war."

The Native Americans present on the march had come to Philadelphia in a caravan called the Trail of Self-Determination, (continued on page 6)

## THE STRUGGLE IN BRIEF

### NYC protest warns: 'Don't visit the Esmeralda. There's blood on its deck'

By JUDY GREENSPAN  
NEW YORK, July 5—New Yorkers gave the Chilean torture ship, the Esmeralda, the welcome it deserved today. Over 600 people packed the pier where the ship was docked, demanding an end to the fascist Pinochet regime.

Chanting "Chile si, junta no!" and "ITT, CIA, no more aid to Pinochet," the militant demonstrators exposed Chilean fascism to thousands of visitors who had come to view "Operation Sail." A large banner with the words "Warning: Don't visit the Esmeralda. There's blood on its deck," discouraged many people from visiting the boat.

The demonstration, sponsored by the Chile Solidarity Committee, Action for Women in Chile, and Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH), focused on the ship because of the bloody role it played following the CIA-funded overthrow of the Allende government in 1973.

Thousands of courageous Chilean workers and peasants were detained and tortured on the deck of the Esmeralda in the days following the military coup. Since that time over 40,000 Chileans have been brutally murdered, over 100,000 have passed through the repressive prisons, and 6,000 are still being held in jail. Countless leaders and activists of the Chilean resistance movement have been killed or have "disappeared."

"The Esmeralda is an example of the junta's violation of human rights and its brutal use of tor-

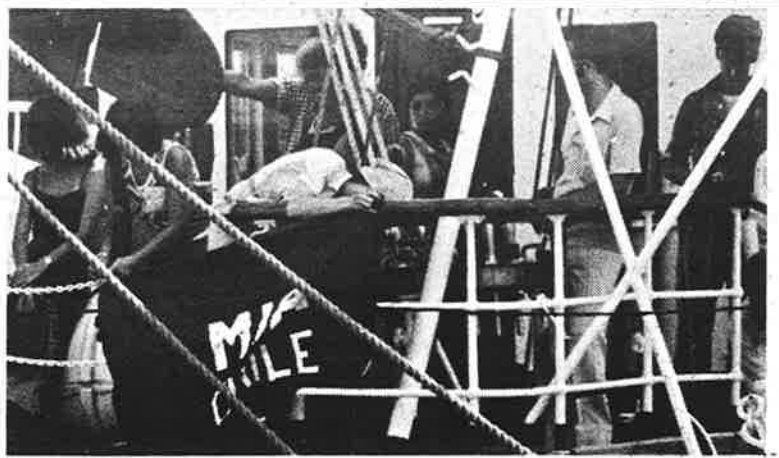
ture," said a spokesperson from AFWIC. "The American people have a moral obligation to protest against this ship."

Several weeks ago, the U.S.-run Organization of American States (OAS) held its conference in Chile. Prior to the meeting, in a token gesture to counter growing world reaction to the fascist junta, dictator Pinochet released some people from jail. While mildly chiding the junta at the OAS meeting, Secretary of State Kissinger promised increased aid and support for the Chilean government.

"The situation in Chile has not changed a bit since the OAS conference," said Dolores Schaefer of NICH. She added that if it weren't for the U.S., there would be no fascist dictatorship in Chile.

Several members of NICH waited on line for three hours to board the Esmeralda. A large cheer resounded from the crowd when they unfurled the MIR flag and briefly hung it from the ship's side. The MIR, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, has been underground since the 1973 coup, waging a determined struggle for the liberation of Chile.

Noting that the Esmeralda has been picketed at every port in every country it has visited, another representative from NICH said, "The massive display of international solidarity clearly shows that the people of the world are united against the Chilean junta."



WW Photo: Paddy Colligan

The MIR flag flies from the Esmeralda!

### N.J. schools run out of money as corporate profits run wild

By MARIA STONE

HOBOKEN, N.J., July 5—It really happened. All the public schools in New Jersey closed on July 1 and will not reopen until the legislature decides how to find the \$378 million needed.

The New Jersey State Supreme Court closed the schools after it had given the legislature more than three years to comply with the Botter decision, compelling the state to provide subsidies to the schools in order to eliminate inequalities caused by the funding of the schools through local property taxes.

During the years the legislature has wrangled with the school funding issue, the discussion has centered on the establishment of an income tax. And during the last months, the question has subtly changed from "Are we going to have an income tax?" to "What kind of income tax?" The Democratic assembly favors a

progressive income tax with property tax relief for both homeowners and tenants, while the Republican senate would like a flat rate, raising just enough money for the school funding.

Neither body has proposed a tax on the corporations that make billions of dollars in the state, which is described in the almanac as a "manufacturing giant." New Jersey is a haven for oil and chemical companies, manufacturers, banks, and insurance companies—all of whom reap tremendous advantages from the extraordinary transportation facilities and huge pool of skilled labor concentrated here.

Such a proposal would have to come from the workers and poor themselves—it will never come from the lapdog legislators who are known for their corrupt kowtowing to big business.

The senate finally passed a 2 percent surtax on all gross income, with a \$1,000 exemption per person. That proposal was voted down in the assembly which wanted property tax relief and graduation in the tax. The latest compromise proposal, a 2 to 2.5 percent gross income tax with property tax relief and a self-destruct clause (it will last until 1978) seems to be the income tax that will be forced on the people of New Jersey, despite its defeat in the assembly on Friday.

The closing of the schools may seem a moot point now during the summer when most students have summer vacation. And there are indications that the legislature will settle the funding question before September.

But it's not a moot point for the students who would have gone to summer schools to make up failing grades in order not to be held back a year. And it is not a moot point to the teachers and other school workers who are now locked out. Most of all, it shows the callousness of the ruling class, who will let the people suffer rather than give back any of the profits made from their work.



"ITT, CIA, no more aid to Pinochet." More than 600 people demonstrate at the Chilean torture ship Esmeralda, in New York for Operation Sail. WW Photo: Fabian

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## DECLINE AND FALL

### MDs AND DRUG CO'S IN LEAGUE TO BLEED US

Jack Anderson's Column, March 20:

"The doctor's lobby has joined forces with the pharmaceutical industry to keep the price of drugs as high as the market can bear.

"Lower prices would make it possible for more poor patients to afford the drugs they need. The price at the prescription counter has little to do with the cost of manufacturing drugs.

"The brand-name drugs, which these big companies produce, are usually available at far lower prices under their generic name.

"Yet most doctors still go on prescribing brand-name drugs. Uncle Sam alone could save \$75 million a year if doctors were required to prescribe drugs at the lowest

possible price for their Medicare and Medicaid patient.

"Patients with high medical bills may not easily understand why their doctors would help the drug companies spend enormous sums to woo the doctors. The various companies give away free drugs, free medical textbooks, free medical drawings, charts and anatomy models to grateful doctors.

"Of course, all this is added to the price that the patients must pay for their drugs."

### ... WHILE PATIENT MUST DIVORCE TO GET TREATMENT

New York Daily News, June 20:

"Cecil Schnautz and his wife have been married for 23 years, but Mrs. Schnautz

needs nursing home care, and the only way she can get it is through divorce.

"Of course I'm opposed to it, but what else am I going to do?" said Schnautz, 57, a printer. 'If that's what it takes to get her good care, then that's what I'm going to do.'

"Schnautz is too poor to pay his wife's nursing home expenses, but by welfare eligibility standards he makes too much money to qualify for any state assistance."

Under a system of socialized medicine, he'd get the assistance, with no questions asked.

### MARY HARTMAN, HOMEMAKER CONSUMER, NO LONGER TYPICAL

Buffalo Courier-Express, May 23:

"The typical American family no longer has a breadwinner husband and a homemaker wife, the Labor Department said.

"Nowadays, both marriage partners in the 'typical' family have jobs, and the

erosion of family income is responsible for sending more wives to work, says a study in the current issue of the department's Monthly Labor Review.

"The family model of husband-breadwinner and wife-homemaker is valid for only 34 out of 100 husband-wife families, compared with 56 out of 100 a quarter century ago," it said.

"The major reason compelling wives to work, the study found, is money."

### FOR THIS WE PAY A 50-CENT FARE?

Buffalo Evening News, April 16:

"Rats treated like New York subway riders died younger than others, two Brooklyn researchers told the world's largest scientific gathering.

"Four of the 25 animals put through the rodent commuter ordeal died within 16 weeks, while there were no deaths in a similar group that was not exposed to subway conditions."



Supreme Court reinforces racism

# The real aim of the death penalty ruling

BY EDDIE YOOD

NEW YORK, July 4—Just two days before the extravagant and hypocritical bicentennial celebration, the U.S. Supreme Court followed its recent reactionary rulings against gay rights and desegregation with an extremely ominous ruling upholding the death penalty.

Capital punishment in the U.S. has been used almost exclusively against poor, Black, Latin, Chicano, and Native American peoples, against those who have fought back against exploitation and oppression. Who ever heard of a millionaire going to the electric chair?

This latest decision threatens only the workers and the oppressed of this country: the prisoner rebelling against inhuman conditions inside the jails; the political dissenter protesting the U.S. government's domestic or foreign policies, the Black, Latin, and Chicano people defending themselves against the racist police, and Native Americans fighting for self-determination like the four Oglala Sioux brothers currently facing death in a South Dakota court; and it threatens militant labor leaders in a land where many like the Molly Maguires and the Haymarket martyrs have perished on the gallows in the struggle for workers' rights and benefits.

## COURT DECISION A RACIST RULING

This is above all a racist decision for, as the Supreme Court justices very well know, 53.5 percent of those executed since 1930 in this country and 89 percent of those executed for "rape" have been Black. Currently 51.1 percent of all U.S. prisoners under sentence of death are Black. This includes four 17-year-old Black youth. But Black people, according to the census, make up only 11 percent of the population.

In their 7 to 2 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty for the crime of murder was not inherently "cruel or unusual" and that it was a constitutionally acceptable form of punishment and did not violate the Eighth Amendment. The court upheld the death penalty statutes in Florida, Texas, and Georgia, which provide guidelines for either the judge or the jury to evaluate the defendant and decide whether to administer the death penalty or some lesser sentence such as life imprisonment. Fourteen states have this type of statute.

The court also struck down the death penalty statutes of Louisiana and North Carolina because those states made the death sentence mandatory for murder and did not allow the judge or jury to determine the penalty. Some 20 states have mandatory death penalty laws.

What all this means is that about one-half of the nation's approximately 600 persons on Death Row could be executed, according to the court's latest ruling.

Despite the confusing nature of the court's decision, the crucial part was its ruling that capital punishment is "constitutional," thus giving a green light to prosecutors, police officials, state legislators (who can now amend their death penalty laws to conform to the court's ruling), and others to continue in their campaign to bring back the death penalty to America.

This ruling amended a June 1972 Supreme Court decision which had issued a ban on capital punishment to all the states. (No person has been legally executed in the U.S. since June 1967.) That ruling declared the death penalty "unconstitutional" because of the arbitrariness with which it had been applied.

Chief Justice Warren Burger immediately seized upon this to invite state legislatures to conform to the court's ruling by making capital punishment mandatory or by setting firm guidelines for imposition. The response was swift and sure: no less than 35 state legislatures have passed new death penalty laws in the four years and a hysterical "law and order" campaign has been waged in the press, on the TV and the radio, and in the electoral campaigns to bring back capital punishment.

This campaign has not been directed against any of the real criminals of America—those who have employed tanks, machine guns, gas, carbines, and billy clubs against the oppressed communities or the imperialists who massacred men, women, and children in Southeast Asia with their bombs and napalm.

Nor does it threaten to punish the bosses who kill 15,000 workers in the U.S. every year by maintaining unsafe conditions in their mines and plants. Watergate Mad-

Bomber Nixon is still scot-free while the Supreme Court justices he appointed were pivotal in the 7 to 2 vote to restore the death penalty against Nixon's victims: the poor and the oppressed.

The law and order campaign has managed to frighten many people into support of the death penalty and cover up its racist nature. But the popular belief that the death penalty is a deterrent to crime was answered recently by North Carolina Death Row prisoner Henry Jarrette of Central Prison, who stated, "The only practical and logical deterrent to capital crime and any other function that's in contrast with humanism, is full employment, decent housing, adequate survival elements and the collective applications and developments of the social, political, economic, and human consciousness of all the people."

The death penalty is not alive and well in the U.S. in order to stop crime. It is here to stop rebellion! And this truth must be brought home to the American people by the progressive movement in this country.

## STRUGGLE GOES ON!

The court's ruling is not the final word on this matter. The NAACP pledges to continue its fight against capital punishment with the vow that "no one will die for lack of funds." Recently hundreds of

North Carolinians went to the streets to register their protest against the death penalty in that state, which has more prisoners on Death Row than any other.

On July 4, 1974, 10,000 people demonstrated in Raleigh, N.C., in the blistering heat to protest the death penalty in America. And who can forget the tremendous campaigns by the people to wrest

Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins, Angela Davis, and Joanne Little from the state's well-designed plans to convict and execute them? Such struggles against repression will continue to grow in the over-all struggle against exploitation and oppression.

The government repression against the anti-war movement  
(continued on page 11)



"Jimmy" Carter promised 130 oil barons a "minimum of interference of government in the affairs of business." Here, Jimmy and his friends "dine on roast consumer."

## As Carter praises petroleum industry

# Ford decontrols heating oil prices

By PETE PERKINS

NEW YORK, July 1—The Federal Energy Administration today removed all allocation and price controls from heating oil, diesel fuel, and kerosene. In a statement issued from the White House, President Ford said: "These controls have limited competition, worked against the best interests of consumers, and hurt small businesses."

Considering that Ford is seeking election in November, that seems like a stupid thing to say. Everybody knows that fuel oil price decontrol will mean higher prices for consumers in heating their homes and apartments over the winter.

Even arch-conservative

congressperson John Dingell criticized Ford's price decontrol measure as a move that would add \$128 to the annual cost of heating a home with oil. Ford shows a flair for opportunism typical of all capitalist politicians by lifting price controls in July when we're all roasting instead of freezing.

## CARTER'S "LAST RESORT"

If Ford's Democratic challenger Jimmy Carter wanted to match Ford for opportunism, he could easily issue a statement about protecting consumers from the oil monopolies, but he didn't. Instead he spent July 1 in Houston, Texas, where he addressed a private fund-raising luncheon at the Houston

Club, a citadel of Southwestern wealth and economic power.

Carter reminded his audience of 130 oil barons that he has consistently opposed legislation that would break up the oil giants. He said he would do this only as a "last resort," if these monopolies were somehow unable to compete among themselves. Carter and his audience dined on roast consumer.

He added there was "an unwarranted inclination on the part of the people to blame the oil industry for inflation and fuel shortages." "I want to be sure," he said, "we have a minimum of interference of government in the affairs of business." The New York Times commented that "Mr. Carter appeared to stress the idea

that private enterprise had no legitimate fears, should he be elected President."

## WORKERS' WORRIES

With Ford handing over \$128 of our money to the fuel barons and landlords and Carter trying to outdo him, where does that leave us? About where we always have been.

Working and poor people have only themselves to rely upon for consumer protection. The capitalist politicians just make things worse. We must unite and fight against these increases, be it fuel, rent, food, or any other basic necessity, or the capitalists will only want more.

## Bill of Rights addition: the right to starve

# Wage cuts declared constitutional

By G. SCHMIDT

NEW YORK, July 2—In line with a whole series of anti-labor decisions in the past few months, the U.S. Supreme Court on June 24 voted 5-4 to strike down a 1974 law requiring state and local governments to pay public workers at least the federal minimum wage of \$2.20 per hour and pay time-and-a-half for overtime work beyond 40 hours per week. The decision also overturns a 1968 court decision upholding the 1966 law that first extended minimum wage protection to government workers.

With 2.9 million state and local government workers initially covered by the 1966 law, those covered by the 1974 law bring the total to over 6 million who now have been opened to attack by their employer governments through wage cuts. These workers form a broad range on nonsupervisory job

categories from hospital workers to firefighters.

The Supreme Court rendered its decision in response to a suit brought by a coalition of 21 states, several cities, the National League of Cities, and the National Governors' Conference. This coalition comprises almost every element that has been closely watching New York City's Mayor Beame and the Emergency Financial Control Board slash the city payroll through social program elimination and the massive cutbacks of city workers. FISCAL CRISIS OF CITIES IS NATIONWIDE

Although New York's fiscal problems have dominated the news for over a year, virtually every major city and state in the country is on the brink of the same fiscal chasm—default of huge public debt to the major banks. It is no wonder

that New York City problems have been national news.

It must be remembered that most cities and states have fewer or less extensive social welfare programs than New York even in its present reduced condition. Thus, while there may well be significant layoffs of public workers as more state and local governments succumb to direct banker control in an effort to ensure the repayment of debts, the most probable method that will be used to squeeze budgets for the last possible drop of bankers' lifeblood (money) is that method now endorsed by the Supreme Court—direct attack on the wages of public workers.

Inadequate as the federal minimum wage is for the purpose of keeping the average family fed properly, it does constitute a bare floor below which a worker's

wages cannot be driven by employers trying to maximize their profits or to repay the banks. It would do well here to note that most workers in this country have never been covered by any minimum wage protection. Farmworkers are the most outstanding example of nonprotection. Now, at one stroke, 6.3 million public workers have been left in the same fix.

Most of the gains made by workers in the continuing struggle against the bosses' exploitation have been the direct result of organizing and fighting—not laws or court decisions. Those are just the trimmings hung on to the whole affair after the fighting to camouflage the fact that the workers themselves made the gains.

ORGANIZE TO FIGHT THE WAGE CUTS!

34 hospitals out

# 1199 on strike!

By BILL DEL VECCHIO

NEW YORK, July 7—A breath of fresh air was blown into the otherwise suffocating New York City labor movement when 30,000 hospital workers, members of District 1199 Hospital and Health Care Employees went on strike today.

Unlike the municipal union leaders who have caved in completely to the anti-labor offensive, District 1199 is standing up to union-busting demands of the League of Voluntary Hospitals and Homes.

The league has taken an uncompromising stand with the union, demanding a complete wage freeze, benefit cuts, separate contracts with each hospital, and allowing hospitals to contract out work to non-union firms at lower pay. Threats to close 42 of the hospitals were made by a Medicaid administering committee right in the midst of the contract talks.

The threats of hospital closings are a serious danger to the union, which has already suffered many layoffs during the past year along with the sisters and brothers in the municipal hospitals.

**LEAGUE FORCED STRIKE**

The union leadership went out of their way to avoid a strike. They agreed to accept the recommendation of a federal board of inquiry, which provided only token concessions to the union. And the union finally agreed to submit issues to binding arbitration. But still the league refused.

So instead of rolling over and

playing dead, the union went on strike.

Following setbacks suffered by the municipal workers, the hospital strike is a much-needed change.

On June 30, Victor Gotbaum of AFSCME had appeared at a press conference with Mayor Beame to announce an agreement which opened the door to reduced benefits and speedups for 250,000 hard-hit city workers. Similar to the transit agreement, the pact committed the unions to save the city \$24 million in each of the next two years.

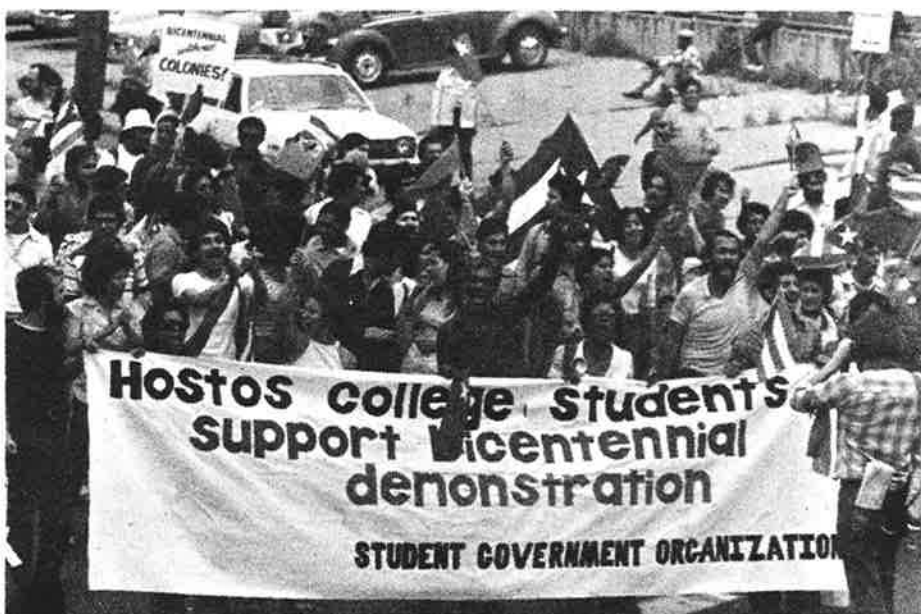
"My expectation is that this will be achieved in fringe benefit reductions which will be subject to collective bargaining," gloated Beame.

Then Gotbaum chimed in, calling the agreement "a momentous achievement given the tenor of the times."

Although a full week has since passed, no details of the "momentous achievement" have been given to AFSCME members from the union leadership. The members are supposed to ratify any citywide contract.

After the transit "settlement" and the agreement to allow the city to lay off 800 more municipal hospital workers, the latest betrayal by Gotbaum was generally greeted with increased cynicism and demoralization by AFSCME members.

But the voluntary hospital workers are pointing the way to all the city's workers to turn the tide against the seemingly all-powerful bankers and bosses and show them where the real power lies.



Hostos college was saved as a result of solidarity of students, faculty, and community people. Here members of the Hostos Coalition in the July 4th Coalition demonstration. WW Photo: Fabian

## Lessons of Hostos victory

By KEITH KERN

NEW YORK, July 2—The victory won in the struggle to save Hostos Community College in the South Bronx came as a result of months of demonstrations, occupations, and marches by a broad coalition of the community, students, faculty, and individuals and an intense, systematic, and continuing campaign of community outreach and publicity. The lessons of this struggle are important not only because the so-called state "rescue plan," which was recently announced, is good only until next June, but because the militant resistance to the budget cuts that would have eliminated Hostos had a number of unique features.

In the first place, 98 percent of the 2,500 student body of Hostos are members of minorities: 88 percent Latin American and 10 percent Black. It is the only bilingual

college on the East Coast and one of two in the whole U.S. designed to give the Spanish-speaking population the opportunity to receive a higher education in both Spanish and English.

**MASS AGITATION WON****HOSTOS & LINCOLN HOSPITAL**

Two years of mass mobilization, beginning in 1968 and including demonstrations, hearings, and other pressure, forced the Board of Higher Education (BHE) to open Hostos in September 1970 as part of a plan to provide bilingual education and, in conjunction with Lincoln Hospital, employment and services such as health care for the South Bronx community. This educational and health complex has never been allowed to function properly because Lincoln Hospital operates at only one-third of its capacity and because programs

and facilities at Hostos were never expanded and integrated with community public services.

As part of an over-all plan by the city administration and the bankers who pull the strings to eliminate these public services from the South Bronx and thereby depopulate the area to allow room for warehouses and parking lots, the closing of Hostos was an act of blatant racism against Latins and Blacks, as well as another blow struck against a working-class and poor community. The students and faculty clearly saw that their fate was linked to the community around them that was slowly being destroyed by cutbacks, redlining, etc., and so they marshaled all their resources to resist with full force.

In the second place, the majority of students at Hostos are adults over 25 years of age and most of them work either full- or part-time, are on welfare, or are in a training program. Unlike the college student movements of the 1960s, which mainly consisted of unorganized white middle-class youth with no political base in the community or on the job, the protesting students at Hostos have deep roots in the Latin and Black community, organizational ties with fraternal, church, and political groups, and job-related support from co-workers and the public they serve in their work in health facilities, etc.

**KEPT COLLEGE OPEN**

For example, the ability of the students at Hostos to draw upon their own resources and to run the college in response to the needs of the community, rather than simply closing down or occupying the premises, was clearly demonstrated when the protesting students took over the college on March 25 and held it for 19 days, until April 12, when the police invaded the school and arrested 40 people. During that period the students and faculty expanded the educational process to operate a daycare center, conduct seminars and cultural activities, and to otherwise open the college to the community—as well as continuing to conduct bilingual classes in government, biology, math, etc.

In addition the community outreach actions ranged from marches through the South Bronx, which gave the students visibility, and visits to neighborhood public facilities such as Lincoln Detox, which reenforced their familiarity and commitment to the community, to support of such demonstrations as the "Save the South Bronx" rally at Yankee Stadium on April 15 and the demands around housing, em-

(continued on page 9)

School lunches can be nutritious but

## They're enough to gag a maggot

By BEVERLY SLAPIN

NEW YORK, July 5—An audit report released last month by State Comptroller Arthur Levitt documents what New York City schoolchildren and their parents have known for years—school food looks bad, tastes worse, and is nutritionally inadequate. In addition, recent investigations have disclosed severe bacterial contamination in test samples. These findings were corroborated by New York Times reporter Mimi Sheraton in a three-year study of 150 schools across the country.

The most commonly-used school lunches here are Meal Packs, frozen preportioned heat-and-serve "TV dinners" that are shipped from the midwest and served to 170,000 children in the elementary schools.

**NO WONDER KIDS SAY "YUCK"**

Standard fare in the Meal Packs include tough hamburgers that are pasty with textured vegetable protein and taste as sour as they smell; gray, soggy fish; damp grilled cheese sandwiches; doughy, sticky pizza; and salty, shrunken, gray-green hot dogs. Mashed potatoes are pasty, peas are shriveled and burnt, baked beans are mushy, and string beans are brown and dry.

Faced with food that is soggy, salty, and either cold or burnt, many children deposit their lunches, uneaten, into the garbage pails. In one school, for example, Sheraton "counted 40 children in a row who dropped unopened packs

into the garbage can even though they contained hamburgers, a normally popular item." If the children eat anything at all, it is apt to be the dessert of sugar-laden canned fruit salad or the cupcake.

Eloquent testimony to school food comes from fourth graders at P.S. 88, who wrote to the New York Times: "The potatoes are sour and the hamburgers are sickening." "The fish stinks." "It gave me a stomach ache." "Just by looking at it you get sick." "The lunch is 'Yuck.'"

**LITTLE NUTRITION**

Sheraton's and Levitt's investigations further revealed that school food is "often far below minimum standards of sound nutrition." Sheraton's study found widespread shortweighting and Levitt's audit said that 25 percent of Meal Packs tested failed to meet the minimum required daily allowance standards set by the USDA. In addition, reports from the Bureau of School Lunches itself indicate that some Meal Packs, particularly fish, contain massively high counts of staphylococcal contamination. And the list of ingredients shows that the lunches are crammed full of salt, sugar, and chemical additives.

In the wake of these revelations, many parents and other concerned people are asking why the food is so poor, how the lunch contracts are negotiated, and who is benefiting from the arrangements.

USDA officials have a lot to gain from moving freely in and out of

the companies that contract for the school food programs. One of the manufacturers of a textured vegetable product, a meat substitute that is allowed to constitute up to 30 percent of meat items, is the Ralston Purina Co. Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz was formerly on the board of directors of Ralston Purina, and Butz's predecessor, Clifford Hardin, is now on the board. Also, E.J. Heckman, administrator of the USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, is the former president of the Keebler Co., which manufactures fortified breakfast cakes now used in the programs. The list is almost endless.

School food does not have to be bad. Parents, nutritionists, school workers, and students in many parts of the country have succeeded in overhauling the school feeding program.

Milwaukee School Food Director Thomas J. Farley, for example, who says that the Meal Packs could "gag a maggot," supervises the preparation of 73,500 lunches daily (of which 22,000 are free and the rest cost students 30 cents each), all prepared from scratch. "If Milwaukee food personnel hear few gripes," Sheraton reports, "it is mainly because two students from each of 33 high schools meet seven times a year with Mr. Farley to relay student complaints and suggestions, decide on new menus, and try out new recipes and products." Sheraton cites several other cities that fully cook their school lunches.

school lunches.

**COMMUNITY EFFORTS**

In New York City, the struggle to improve school lunches has been part of the fight for community control. During the brief period that the parents controlled their schools on the Lower East Side, they began one of the most successful and innovative lunch programs in the country.

Other groups, such as the New York School Breakfast Committee (NYSBC), Hunger Task Force, Food Research and Action Center (FRAC), and the School Food Coalition are seeking legislative action and organizing parents to initiate and improve school food programs.

Alice Scott, a FRAC organizer, told *Workers World* that "In the name of sound nutrition, (the big companies) are cooking up garbage and passing it off as food—and profiting handsomely. And the government, citing studies on 'waste,' pushes to eliminate funds for all feeding programs. But," she added, "parent groups are taking the initiative in schools and significant gains have been made where there are community-based groups to monitor what is being served to their children."

Dorothy Leung, a parent in District 1 and organizer for the NYSBC, told this reporter that "right now, parents (in District 1) have little to say about what food system is used in our schools. But we have seen that when we begin to take control of our communities, real improvements can be made."



# PLO leader warns rightist capture of camps would mean 'Vietnamization' of Lebanon

By BILL DEL VECCHIO  
NEW YORK, July 6—The Tell Zaatar Palestinian refugee camp on the outskirts of Beirut is still holding out against a massive rightist force which overran the neighboring camp of Jisr el-Pasha on June 30. Despite the use of tanks and close-range artillery bombardment, the rightists still have been unable to capture the camp. Both the Palestinian and the fascist forces have suffered hundreds of casualties in the two-week battle.

Abu Iyad, a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, stated on July 3 that the capture of Tell Zaatar and Jisr el-Pasha would mean "the elimination of the word ceasefire from our dictionary and the elimination of any chance for a political dialogue." He further said that the capture of the camps would mean "the Vietnamization of Lebanon and the rest of the region," according to a report in the July 4 New York Times.

In retaliation for the capture of Jisr el-Pasha, Palestinian and Lebanese National Movement forces opened an offensive against the rightist-held coastal area between Beirut and Tripoli. The town of Chekka has been occupied by the popular forces as well as villages all the way down to within shelling distance of the rightist center of Junieh. National Movement forces are only four miles from Amchit, where the fascist Phalange party radio station broadcasts.

The people living in Jisr el-Pasha were massacred when the rightists captured the camp, according to the Palestinian press service WAFA. "The attackers, who stormed the besieged camp, fired into shelters crowded with women

and children, slaughtering scores of them," the report stated.

The Lebanese National Movement is made up of all the anti-imperialist Lebanese and Palestinian organizations and parties. Its program basically calls for the establishment of a democratic, non-religious government, support for the Palestinian revolution, and the inclusion of Lebanon in the struggle against Israel. Since the Syrian invasion, the National Movement has consolidated itself, establishing a unified command for both military and political decision-making. The unity under fire displayed by the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples made the resistance to the superior arms and numbers of the Syrian invasion possible. This unity has deep revolutionary implications for the rest of the Middle East.

## ARAB WORKER SOLIDARITY

The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions on June 30 proclaimed July 17 a "day of Arab

worker solidarity with the Lebanese people and the Palestinian resistance." The confederation, with affiliated unions inside Syria, called for a withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon.

Meanwhile, repression against Syrian opponents of President Assad's reactionary policies has continued. A building formerly used to house a World Expo exhibit in Damascus has been transformed into a prison to make room for the ever-growing number of political prisoners.

Demonstrations have broken out again in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. One young Palestinian man was murdered and 30 others wounded when Israeli border police opened fire on demonstrators in Nablus on July 1. Protesting the imposition of a new Zionist tax, the demonstrators burned down a tax office and a branch of the Israel National Bank. The protestors chanted slogans supporting the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian people.



As the trial of CIA-sponsored mercenaries began in Luanda, Angolans demanded the death sentence for those who "left a trail of rape, murder and pillage across the face of our nation."

## Left 'trail of rape, murder, and pillage'

# Four mercenaries get death penalty in Angola

By ANDY STAPP  
NEW YORK, July 5—On June 28, the People's Revolutionary Tribunal convened in the Angolan capital of Luanda sentenced four white mercenaries to death and another nine to prison terms ranging from 16 to 30 years.

In sentencing the 13, presiding judge Texeira da Silva noted that the defendants had "left a trail of rape, murder, and pillage across the face of our nation."

Then moving on from the in-

dividual criminals who had been captured last February to the powerful forces which had financed, armed, and in every way backed them, Judge da Silva said, "It is evident that the principal capitalist powers arranged among themselves and planned for the overthrow of the People's Republic of Angola and, understanding that direct military intervention was politically undesirable... resorted to private armies."

This, observed the court

ironically, is "Kissinger's new look in foreign policy."

Kissinger had previously been named by the chief prosecutor, Manuel Rui Monteiro, who, demanding the death penalty "in the name of the children, young people, women, and all the revolutionary combatants of Angola and Africa," had pointed to the "empty places in the dock for the chiefs and allies of the mercenaries," citing the U.S. Secretary of State, President

Gerald Ford, and President Mobutu of Zaire.

## PAID BY THE CIA

A number of mercenaries at the trial had confirmed that they were funded by the CIA. One, Derek John Barker, an English army veteran who had served in Cyprus and Kenya and commander of the San Antonio do Zaire front in Angola until his surrender to the MPLA freedom fighters, testified that the Security Advisory Services (SAS) which had recruited him in London for the Angolan war is a front for the CIA which put millions of dollars at its disposal.

It was further brought out at the trial that Major James Leonard, assistant military attaché of the U.S. Embassy in London, had been the CIA operative who passed funds to John Banks, head of the SAS.

One of those ordered to face the firing squad was Daniel Gerhart, a U.S. citizen and a former member of the Fifth Special Forces unit that committed multiple atrocities during the Vietnam war.

On June 29 the U.S. State Department rushed to the aid of its hired butchers by condemning the sentences as "excessive."

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations William Scranton also moved to intercede by directing a semi-public appeal to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on behalf of the mercenaries.

For the imperialists it is a shabby and humiliating finale to their plot to drown the young People's Republic of Angola in blood.

But for the people of Africa it is an unprecedented victory.

By destroying the myth of the "invincible" white mercenary so long cultivated by the capitalist propaganda machine, the heroes and heroines of Angola have struck terror into the hearts of all the racists and colonialists and have given tremendous encouragement to the oppressed people of Zimbabwe and Azania struggling for their liberation.

## U.S. 'humanitarianism' with a hook

# A road through Botswana

By P. COLLIGAN  
NEW YORK, July 3—Botswana is a landlocked, African-governed country enclosed by the hostile, white racist-run countries of South West Africa (Namibia), Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), and South Africa (Azania)—surrounded, that is, for all but a 70-yard point of border with African-governed Zambia. Botswana is about to complete the new Botzam (Botswana-Zambia) road improving the transportation links between the two countries.

Botswana has an extremely undeveloped economy. It is included in the United Nations list of the 25 hard-core underdeveloped countries of the world. Despite the discovery of large deposits of diamonds in recent years, the per capita income is still about \$100 a year and unemployment is so high that a fourth of the men of Botswana must migrate to South Africa every year to work under the degrading and impoverished conditions of migrant workers under apartheid. The Botswana economy is heavily controlled by South African-owned companies and organized for their profits.

## AID LOAN FOR ROAD

In 1969 the U.S. government's Agency for International Development (AID) agreed to make a \$16-million loan to Botswana to improve the road which

linked the capital Gaborone in the south of Botswana to the border with Zambia in the northern part of the country. The U.S. government made this offer supposedly in the interest of improving Botswana's communications and trade with other African countries and increasing employment, as if this one road could counterbalance the legacy of decades of colonial neglect and the millions of dollars South Africa has invested in Botswana.

When the AID project was publicized in 1969, South Africa strongly protested, largely because the AID-financed road would be improving the very escape route which had been followed by at least 1,400 refugees

from apartheid since the early 1960s when a tremendous wave of repression had been unleashed to crush the South African opponents of apartheid.

## S. AFRICA SEES MILITARY ADVANTAGE

It was not until 1973 that work was actually begun on the road. By blocking U.S. aid, the South African government prevented Botswana from upgrading its only north-south road until some sweeteners were quietly added by the U.S. These changes were the addition of two short but strategically very important branches off the main road, stretches of road which significantly improved South

Africa's ability to react quickly in case of unexpected military difficulties in fighting against SWAPO in the Caprivi (a narrow strip of land bordering Angola where most military action against SWAPO is taking place), and against the African freedom fighters in the western part of Zimbabwe. These roads would also help in a war directly with the People's Republic of Angola.

Completing these roads cuts thousands of miles off the distance between South Africa's industrial belt and the military front in the Caprivi, and puts potential support of the vast military resources of the major South African bases of the Caprivi less than a day's trip from a front expected to develop soon in northwest Zimbabwe.

These maneuverings against the liberation struggles of the African people have taken place under the cover of AID humanitarian funds. These roads built by AID and to be paid for by Botswana may temporarily help the enemies of African national liberation.

But in the long run roads run two ways. Roads which aid South Africa strategically when it is still dominant will become strategic weak points when its strength is in decline. And that day appears closer and closer as the recent rebellions have shown.

(The author has worked and traveled in Africa.)



## Expanding Empire

by VINCENT COPELAND

A concise, clear, yet thorough documentation of the economic driving forces behind U.S. imperialism. Expanding Empire conclusively shows how, as in Vietnam and elsewhere, the small group of billionaires who exploit the mass of the people can be overthrown and replaced with a society that encompasses the needs and desires of people everywhere.

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# —50,000 in Philadelphia

(continued from page 1)

organized to publicize their demands that treaty and land rights be honored, that the termination acts be repealed, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs be abolished, that religious freedom be guaranteed, that health, housing, and jobs be insured, and that a new unified American Indian National Government be established.

Marching to drumbeat, the Native Americans carried an upside down American flag, symbolizing years of genocide, persecution, and stolen land.

A New York contingent reflected the growing economic crisis with signs bearing slogans such as "New York City People United in Struggle" and "Daycare is our right, not a privilege." This contingent chanted, "We've got the right to fight," "What do we want? Daycare!" and "Who makes the money is who makes the rules, kids can't learn in racist schools."

## "FREE PUERTO RICO, RIGHT NOW!"

By far the largest contingent in the entire march was that organized by the PSP. Several thousand strong, the group carried Puerto Rican flags and chanted "Free Puerto Rico, right now!" Some of the numerous signs said, "Free Lolita Lebron and all political prisoners" and "Free Lureida Torres." (Lureida Torres is a PSP member who was jailed in New York City for her brave refusal to testify before a racist grand jury fishing expedition into the Puerto Rican independence movement.)

Other placards proclaimed, "We won't celebrate 200 years of exploitation" and "For a bicentennial without colonies." An enormous Puerto Rican flag as big as a room was carried aloft by a group of the marchers, while a float representing a workers' Puerto Rico with models of factories and schools brought cheers as it passed.

Among the many other groupings in the march were a huge women's contingent, a gay contingent, a Boston contingent with a sign reading, "Down with racism, from Boston to Soweto," a Palestinian contingent, and a Southern contingent.

Prominent throughout all of the contingents were the bright gold banners of the coalition. Other signs scattered among the demonstrators read, "Remember Attica," "Remember Wounded Knee," "The spirit of Mark Clark and Fred Hampton lives," "Lesbians for Puerto Rican liberation, your struggle is ours," "Stop sterilization abuse," and "Jobs at home, not wars abroad."

## PEOPLE ON SIDELINES JOIN IN

All along the march route, Black families gathered on their porches and waved at the demonstrators. A sound truck, staffed by two Black organizers from the coalition, turned into a moving street meeting as a dialogue was established with spectators from the community. As the speakers linked the struggle of all the oppressed against U.S. imperialism, community members shouted, "Don't stop, brother, keep going" or "Tell it to them, brother."

At one point, when the marchers erupted into a chant of "Stop the war against Black America," people on the sidewalks joined in enthusiastically.

In the wake of the slow-moving,

vast march, members of the security force scrupulously picked up discarded scraps of paper and other refuse, leaving the march route clean.

The procession was so enormous that it took at least two hours between the time the first and last contingents arrived, packing Fairmount Park for a rally. Featured at the three-hour rally were Juan Mari Bras, general secretary of the PSP, Vernon Bellecourt of AIM, and leaders of the Philadelphia Black community. Helen Sobell, organizer of

the Rosenberg-Sobell defense campaign, chaired.

Yesterday's demonstration, coming on the heels of massive protests in Puerto Rico over Ford's threats against the Puerto Rican liberation movement, was surely a further embarrassment to U.S. imperialism. The size of the action and its warm reception from the oppressed Black community shows the rapidly diminishing confidence the oppressed masses have in bourgeois politicians and their rich backers—and is a harbinger of struggle to come.

## 6,000 turn out for San Francisco protest

By PAM KIRKLAND and BILL MASSEY

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4—Over 6,000 people participated in a significant anti-imperialist demonstration here today as part of the nationwide protest against racism, colonialism, and mass unemployment. The San Francisco protest, like the ones in Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Antonio, and Seattle was organized by the July 4 Coalition, initiated by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) with some 400 participating organizations.

Today's demonstration was characterized by its strong opposition to the colonial occupation of Puerto Rico by the U.S., the FBI-sponsored war against the Indian nations, and the racist attacks against Black people. In addition to the Latino and Native American contingents, large delegations from the women's and gay movement linked the fight against sexism with the overall struggle against imperialism.

The march and rally, which took place in the Mission District, lasted nearly eight hours and drew Black, Latino, and poor white people from the neighborhood. They, along with the residents in the Fillmore District (a major Black community) and the oppressed Chinese community have been involved in a long struggle to stop the city government's urban renewal program, aimed at wiping out these neighborhoods for the expansion of the financial district and construction of higher income housing.

## "OUR STRUGGLE IS IRREVERSIBLE"

The featured speaker at the rally, Andres Torres, Central Committee member of the U.S.



"Come hell or high water, Puerto Rico will be free!" In California, thousands participated in anti-bicentennial demonstrations.

WW Photo: Pam K.

Zone of the PSP, told of the absolute determination of the Puerto Rican people to win their independence. "In short, there is no doubt that our struggle is on the rise and irreversible. Despite all the obstacles which imperialism puts in our way, the Puerto Rican people will find the ways to overcome them. The availability of tactics and methods is limited only by the creativity and bravery of our people, which is limitless. Come hell or high water, Puerto

Rico will be free!"

Another important aspect of the demonstration was the fight against racism and police terror in the Black and Chicano communities. This was dramatized in a militant and moving speech by Mattie Shepherd, the mother of Tyrone Guyton, a 14-year-old Black youth gunned down by the racist Oakland-Emerlyville police. The Committee for Justice for Tyrone Guyton is demanding that

(continued on page 8)



"Free Puerto Rico, right now!" Members and friends of PSP march for a bicentennial without colonies.

WW Photo: Fabian



WW Photo: G. Dunkel

At Fairmount Park, demonstrators wait for rally to begin. Speakers in

## Bicentennia

By ELIZABETH ROSS

NEW YORK, July 4—Even while the fireworks (made by the Disney studio, and paid for by Macy's) shot their gold and silver blossoms into the sky; even while majestic sailing ships glided smoothly up the Hudson, even while Ford gently struck the liberty bell 13 times and was answered by the tolling of thousands of bells throughout the country, there was a sense of unease.

You could hear it in the speeches—from Rockefeller to Bob Hope—all struck an apologetic note. The brazen boasting of former 4ths; the bigger than, better than, richer than speeches of the past had given way to, "Of course, we have much to conquer—the needs of the disabled, the aged, the blind, the poor have not yet been fully met, etc."

In spite of the fact that everybody knew about the more than 7 million unemployed, which had increased by over 200,000 in a single month, and about the sudden new jump in food prices in May—the biggest for any one month in a year (just after Ford had told the world that the crisis was all over)—the speech-writers might very well have ignored reality and concentrated on the power and the glory and the freedom and the flag, as in all former years. They could have ignored the over-all reality, but they had to acknowledge the actions that were taking place right under their noses.

The speech-writers may have been called on to make some hasty changes at the last moment—between Ford's speech at Valley Forge, perhaps, and his landing on the aircraft carrier Forrestal in the Hudson River. Because by then it was known that the counter-marchers in Philadelphia rivaled—some said outnumbered—the official marchers. One TV news commentator in the City of Brotherly Love itself counted the number of demonstrators in the counter-bicentennial as 50,000. Others estimated 60,000.

It was known, too, that American Indians in many parts of the country were refusing to honor the 200th anniversary of the birth of





rs indicted U.S. imperialism and "200 years of lies."



## al: not much to cheer for

that nation which had cheated and decimated them; that Black people were cold to the nation which had for so long held them in slavery and still discriminated against them; that hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans longed for their own independence from colonial status under American imperialism, and were equating their plight to that of the American colonists of 1776.

There was even some cause of apprehension in the small mishaps that took place in the last few days before the Glorious Fourth. The superstitious among America's ruling elite might have taken it as a bad omen when a balloonist, riding the skies in his airship, which he had christened *The Spirit of '76*, came to grief, and when the combined know-how of the American and Canadian airfleets was unable to find him, was picked up by a Soviet freighter.

Another incident which could have caused a slight shudder was

the sudden demise of the biggest American flag ever made. It was put up on the Verrazano Bridge, between Brooklyn and Staten Island, for all the world to wonder at. Each one of its 50 stars measured 11 feet across. But its makers had not reckoned with the stresses and strains that go along with a modern steel bridge. The flag tore into many pieces a few days before the Big Bash and could not be mended in time.

But perhaps, underlying every other uneasy thought, was the nagging fear that U.S. imperialism's days of power and glory were already waning. That long before the tricentennial could be celebrated, the American working class would heed the words of the author of the Declaration of Independence, resorting to their "revolutionary right to overthrow" the rotten, crumbling rule of the bourgeoisie forever, and replacing it with workers' power and a Socialist America.



These marchers have the answers to Ford's chauvinist appeals for patriotism to U.S. imperialist history.

# Mari Bras: We are prepared to struggle and fight for independence

By ANDY STAPP

PHILADELPHIA, July 4—It was an exuberant and militant crowd that turned off 33rd Street this afternoon to enter the large grassy field chosen by the July 4th Coalition to serve as its rally site. And for nearly two hours the procession poured in like a mighty river until by 3:30 in the afternoon well over 50,000 had nearly filled the gathering place!

## WELCOME FROM BLACK COMMUNITY

After a performance by the Maine Puppet Company, buffooning U.S. capitalism and imperialism, the Rev. Frederick Douglass Kirkpatrick took the microphone and told the crowd, "We have to be the agents of our own freedom." He was followed by a leader of the Philadelphia Black community, Paul Washington, who extended greetings to the marchers with the words, "Nowhere else could you be more welcome than in North Philadelphia."

More support from Black Philadelphia came from Harry Amana of the city's major Black newspaper, the Tribune, who denounced the government for "200 years of lies." Milton Street, whose struggle on behalf of Black street vendors in Philly led to his arrest just a week before the demonstration, brought the crowd to its feet with a rousing quote from Frederick Douglass: "He who would be free must strike the first blow."

After a brief address by the Reverend Bernard Lee from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and some songs by Black folk singer Len Chandler, Karen DeCrow from the National Organization for Women spoke, demanding "child care in every place in this country where people congregate." She also noted the "unbreakable connection between racism and sexism."

Coming after Ms. DeCrow was Dr. Helen Rodriguez from the Committee to End Sterilization Abuse, who called for a "solid alliance against the common enemy, the ruling class of this country." Dr. Rodriguez pointed out that 2 million poor women were sterilized in the U.S. last year and

that one-third of all the Puerto Rican women of child-bearing age have been sterilized. Mass sterilization of Black, Chicana, Indian and Puerto Rican women is "racist" and "threatens the survival of nations," Dr. Rodriguez charged angrily.

## HELEN SOBELL GREETES POLITICAL PRISONERS

Rally chairperson Helen Sobell, for 20 years the organizer of the Rosenberg-Sobell defense campaign, condemned the government for committing "massive injustices that rob us of our lives." She cited the huge prison system "teeming with Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, and poor white people," and sent the demonstration's solidarity to "our comrades jailed in the struggle—Gary Tyler, Asata Shakur, Susan Saxe, and Lolita Lebron."

Ms. Sobell read a letter to the rally from Asata Shakur of the Black Liberation Army. The U.S., wrote Sister Shakur, is "a country in the hands of a rich few, the Rockefellers, Mellons and Fords," while the poor and oppressed "are still enslaved after 200 years."

Then Elaine Brown, Chairwoman of the Black Panther Party spoke, blasting the "overt fascist oppression of police rampant in our communities." She also gave full support to an independent Puerto Rico.

## MARI BRAS ON INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE

In many ways the high point of the day came when Juan Mari Bras, Secretary General of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, spoke. Despite a drenching cloud-burst, the majority of the crowd made no move to leave while he delivered his powerful indictment of U.S. imperialism.

"The ferocious intervention of the United States in Puerto Rico is an eloquent proof of the hypocrisy and falsehood of the declared principles of the American Revolution," he said.

Naming the U.S. ruling class as "the most monstrous enemy of mankind throughout history and all around the world," he said, "We share our struggle and our hopes with the Native Americans, the Afro-Americans, Mexicans, Asians, and all the other national groups within this country, as well as with all the workers of the United States."

Focusing on one of the major themes of the day's events, the Secretary General of the PSP stressed, "We believe very firmly that active solidarity with the struggle for Puerto Rican independence is already now, and should be in a growing degree, one of the fundamental issues and rallying points of the American left."

"We are prepared," he concluded, "to struggle and fight for Puerto Rican independence and are organizing the Puerto Rican people to affirm unilaterally our right to self-determination without any previous accord of the U.S. Congress."

Other speakers and entertainers who took part in the activity included Marie Runyon, Dave Dellinger, Roy Brown, Witchcraft Rebellion, Joe Waller of the African People's Socialist Party, and Vernon Bellecourt for the American Indian Movement, one of the main sponsors of the July 4th Coalition. However, by the time of Bellecourt's speech, the continued torrential rain unfortunately made it impossible for this reporter to take any notes.

# Workers World Party, YAWF helped build July 4 demonstration

By JOYCE BETRIES

PHILADELPHIA, July 4—Along with a number of other organizations and many dedicated individuals, members of Youth Against War & Fascism and of Workers World Party worked hard to help make the July 4th demonstration here a success. Helping out in a variety of areas, they could be seen around the rally site and on the parade, many wearing pale yellow T-shirts with slogans like "Free Puerto Rico now!", "Say NO to racism!", and "Jobs, not war!"

This reporter talked to a number of the YAWF and WWP comrades who had come from different cities. Some had started working as early as 6 a.m. on Saturday to prepare the rally site at Fairmount Park. Henry Kubik of New York City YAWF was helping to coordinate the sound for the stage area. Al Long from Norfolk talked and gesticulated to others across the large yellow field to find the range for walkie-talkies used on security.

The stage was finally finished around 7 p.m. Saturday night, just as heavy summer rains began to fall. According to Marsha Goldberg of New York YAWF, several women on the stage crew drove the last nails just as the downpour

reached its height.

This morning, Gavrielle Gemma, a YAWF member and July 4th Coalition coordinator from New York, was one of those at the assembly points at 6:30 a.m. helping with last-minute problems. She told *Workers World* that 64 buses were expected from New York, 40 of them from the Puerto Rican Socialist Party. "The spirit of people cooperating with march organization has been really great," she said.

As the morning wore on the departure point became a hub of activity as buses and cars arrived from all over the country. Iver Johnson from Boston rushed by carrying a box with the names of those arriving on the 13 Boston buses. He said that over 2,000 people were coming from that city. "In the past week there has been an upsurge of people from Boston who wanted to come here for this march. The main reason many of us are here is to protest racist attacks against the Black community. The lead banner for the Boston contingent will be 'Stop the racist attacks from Boston to South Africa.' Our contingent is here to show multi-national unity in the struggles for jobs, housing, quality

(continued on page 11)

WW Photo: G. Dunkel

## EDITORIAL

# Terrorism at Entebbe

Last week's raid by Israeli soldiers into Uganda was by every criterion of international law an outright illegal invasion and a gross violation of a small Black African country's sovereignty and independence.

To place it in a perspective easily understandable here in the U.S., what would be the reaction if the USSR landed hundreds of troops in New York City or Chicago or Los Angeles to rescue Soviet citizens being held captive? What if these soldiers flew in radioing a false message that their aircraft carried prisoners for an exchange, but, upon touchdown, the planes disgorged Soviet paratroopers in armored vehicles who then proceeded to shoot wildly at planes, people, and buildings, killing 20 U.S. citizens and wounding 32?

Would the New York Times congratulate the USSR for mounting "an extraordinarily daring and courageous lightning raid into the heart of America" as they did on July 5 in praising the Israeli assault "into the heart of Africa"?

## U.S. IN ON THE RAID

But U.S. imperialism was no neutral bystander in the attack on Entebbe airport. Even preliminary evidence shows the U.S. must have approved of and participated in the plan.

The Pentagon supplied the C-130 Hercules transports and the F-4 jet fighters used in the foray. The Israeli air armada passed within easy radar detection range of both Egypt and Saudi Arabia and was actually given overflight rights by the Ethiopian and Sudanese regimes. And the planes stopped over in Kenya (recently visited by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld) at the Nairobi airport for a refueling operation essential for the completion of the 4,600-mile round-trip journey.

All this couldn't possibly be the work of Israel alone. Close collaboration with the U.S. government was once again critical for the success of an Israeli act of aggression. Kissinger's sugar-coated phrases about friendship with Black Africa have only served as a smokescreen behind which the capitalist establishment plots to put its neo-colonialist "Moynihan doctrine" into practice. Today it is Uganda that gets the Mayaguez treatment. Tomorrow it can be any other African country.

But what of the Palestinians who commandeered the Air France flight in the first place? The most important point here is to understand that whatever one thinks of the hijacking tactic (and this is a question to be resolved by the Palestinian organizations), so-called terrorism cannot be seen in isolation. The Palestinian nation is locked in a battle for its very existence. Driven from their homes almost three decades ago by the U.S.-backed Zionists, they are today being hit from all sides. Expelled from Jordan in 1970 by a genocidal sneak attack launched by the CIA-puppet king there, the Palestinians are now fighting for survival in Lebanon against fascist Phalange stormtroopers and 15,000 heavily armed Syrian invaders.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops continue to fire into the crowds demonstrating for freedom on the occupied West Bank, gunning down another Palestinian schoolboy on July 2.

The Palestinians do not have access to the weapons of mass destruction so favored by the imperialists. In lieu of B-52 bombers and napalm, some Palestinians have utilized aircraft hijacking as one of the tactics aimed at advancing their struggle for the right of national self-determination and liberation. In the latest incident, they wanted to free 40 of their comrades from captivity in Israel. Nine years ago, the International Red Cross condemned the Israeli prison system as "concentration camps." Since then Israel has barred both the Red Cross and the UN from making any inspections of its jails, but even prominent Israelis have complained that Palestinians are commonly tortured while held in confinement.

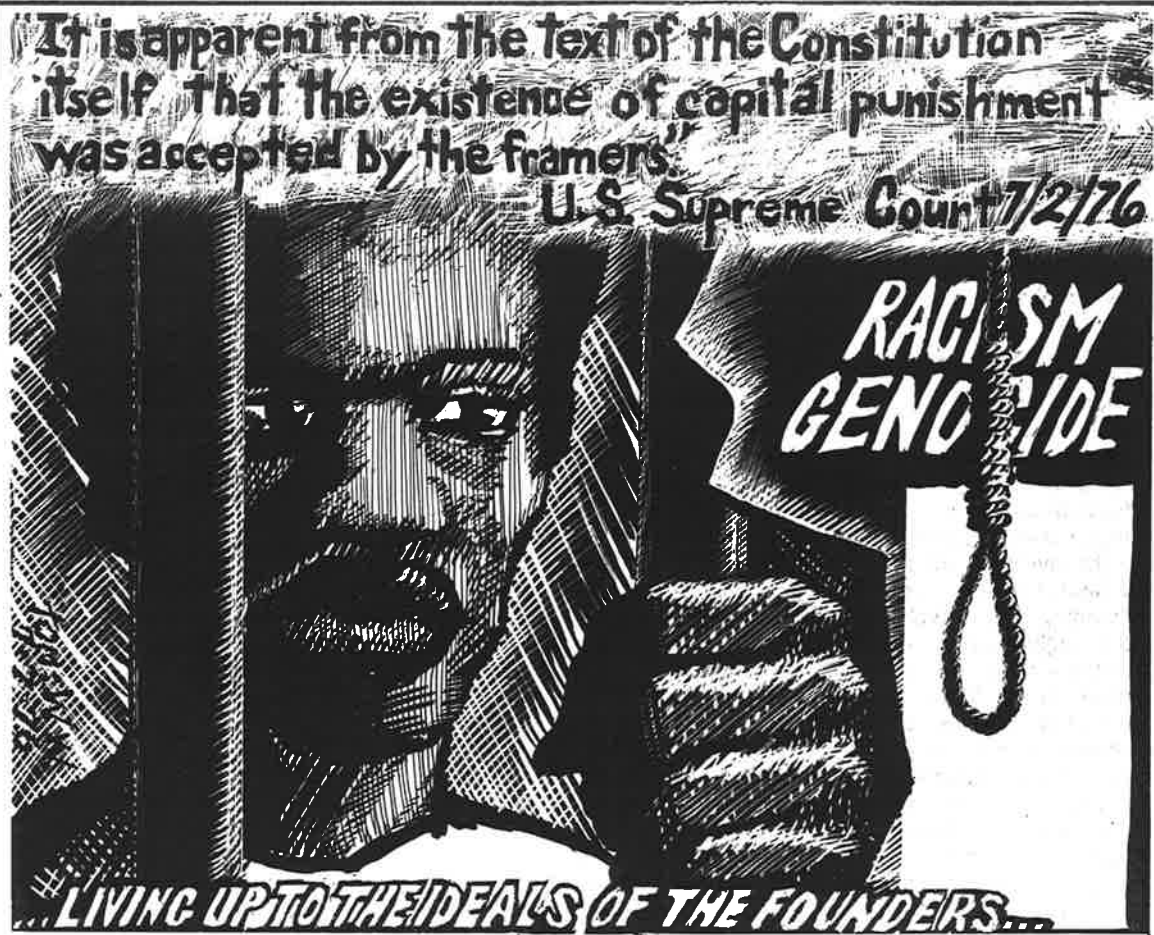
## MASS MURDER THE ANSWER?

An article by C.L. Sulzberger, floated as a trial balloon in the July 9 New York Times, offers the imperialist solution to the "Palestinian problem."

"It was wrong for Israel to execute Eichmann; it would have been wrong for them to execute Hitler. . . . But it is not time," he asks, "to make exceptions" permitting the "execution of terrorists?" If Israel would only shoot all its political prisoners, explains this humane democrat who would have spared even Hitler, then the Palestinians won't have anyone left to liberate and the hijackings will cease. A few day's work for the hangman and everything is solved!

Not so coincidentally, the same day Sulzberger made this monstrous suggestion, Prime Minister Rabin announced that Israel might begin sending Palestinian prisoners to the gallows.

Although calculated to inspire fear, this threat to butcher political prisoners has one effect its authors might not have anticipated: it exposes the anti-human nature of the real terrorists—both the U.S. masters and their servants in Tel Aviv.



*"Get the rich off our backs"*

# How a good slogan got put to a bad use on July 4th

By JULIO GHIGLIOTTY  
PHILADELPHIA, July 4—Some 50,000 people participated in the July 4 anti-imperialist demonstration in Philadelphia. The July 4 Coalition, initiated by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), included about 400 organizations working together to counter the hypocritical bicentennial celebration propaganda of the U.S.

As was to be expected, the imperialist ruling class began very early a concerted effort to undermine and sabotage the July 4 Coalition by accusing it of planning terrorist activities, beginning a Congressional investigation against it, and finally threatening, through Philadelphia mayor Frank Rizzo, to bring in federal troops. Obviously, the ruling class had no doubts about the anti-imperialist character of the coalition's goals.

However, the so-called "Revolutionary Communist Party"—formerly the "Revolutionary Union"—apparently cannot stand to see any oppressed nation lead a struggle, even for its own liberation. In the June 15 issue of their paper, *Revolution*, the RCP attacked the July 4 Coalition as "opportunistic"

and "begging the ruling class to cease being imperialists." They then counterposed the slogan of "Get the rich off our backs" to the July 4 Coalition's call for independence for Puerto Rico.

## GOOD SLOGAN PUT TO A BAD USE

In itself, the slogan "Get the rich off our backs" is good and reflects class relations. However, when it is used to counter a slogan for the support of a liberation struggle, it is only a left cover for a racist position.

Nowhere in their recent literature do the RCP mention or come out in support of Puerto Rican liberation. In fact, they do not support it, because they believe it would "open" the Caribbean to so-called "Soviet social-imperialism." The February issue of *Revolution* devoted seven pages to a tirade attacking revolutionary Cuba as a "pawn of social imperialism"—at a time when the U.S. was unleashing threats of military invasion against the Cuban people for their revolutionary role in Angola. Their paper has never devoted even one-tenth that much space to the op-

pression of the Puerto Rican people by the iron heel of U.S. imperialism.

In one of the most important issues involving the struggle of Black people here, the RCP has also come out on the side of reaction. It sided with the racists in Boston against busing. But busing is nothing more than a concession to the simple, democratic demand of Black people that their children be able to go to better, formerly segregated, schools. It was the NAACP which filed the original suit about 10 years ago leading to the rulings on busing.

The RCP's actions testify to their complete renunciation of the question of self-determination. Self-determination means just that: the right of an oppressed nation—be it Puerto Rican, Native American, Black, or Chicano—to lead their struggle for liberation, to determine their own course of action for liberation, whether it entails separation from the oppressor nation or integration or some type of federation. To renounce the right of nations to self-determination is to renounce revolutionary politics.

# — 6,000 in San Francisco

(continued from page 6)

the murderers be made to pay for their crimes.

## BROAD-BASED PARTICIPATION

Many speakers representing a wide variety of struggles participated in this afternoon's rally. Included were John Trudell (AIM), Ericka Huggins (Black Panther Party), a representative of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP), Alma Rendon (El Tecolote—Mission District newspaper), Karen Shane (gay activist), Nancy Gaschott (OPEIU, Local 29), Rahema Amun (Committee to End Sterilization Abuse), and El Pueblo Unido. Other

sponsoring organizations included CASA-General Brotherhood of Workers, Prairie Fire Organizing Committee, Berkeley Oakland Women's Union, Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, the San Quentin 6 Defense Committee, Bay Area Gay Liberation, and Non-Intervention in Chile, to name only a few.

A delegation of members and friends of Workers World Party and Youth Against War & Fascism, which actively organized for the national July 4 Coalition, also participated in the San Francisco protest.

## L.A., San Antonio

In Los Angeles, nearly 3,000 people took part in a counter-bicentennial march and rally organized by that city's July 4 Coalition. The demonstrators marched from Salazar Park, through Latin communities, and onto Hollenbeck

Park for a rally. The demonstration attracted progressives from all over southern California, including San Diego, Santa Barbara, Oxnard, and Bakersfield.

The demonstrators shouted, "Boricuas, Mejicanos, Luchando mano a mano!" ("Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, struggling hand in hand!") The speakers at the rally included Carlos Vazquez and Isabel Chavez of CASA-General Brotherhood of Workers, Carmen Nieves of the PSP, Ernie Peters of AIM, and John P. Williams of the Los Angeles truckers' union.

In San Antonio, Texas, several hundred demonstrators turned out, despite a heavy rainfall, to protest the official bicentennial. The Texas July 4 Coalition organized the demonstration and included CASA-General Brotherhood of Workers, the League of United Latin American Citizens, La Raza Unida, and the Texas United Farmworkers' Union, among others.



In the courts or in the streets

# Where will gay liberation be won?

By CONNIE HARRIS

Gay people, like other oppressed people, are daily victims of discrimination. Whether it be a case of police harassment, the firing of a gay worker, or a lesbian mother's loss of her children, our right to exist openly is constantly being challenged by the state.

Because even our legal right to be openly gay without suffering discrimination does not exist in most states in this country, much of the energy of the gay liberation struggle has been directed towards changing repressive laws, passing gay rights bills, seeking legal protection of our right to live decent lives. There have been a few legal victories; but in this, the seventh year of the gay liberation movement, there have been serious legislative defeats.

These defeats were: the failure once again of the New York City Council to pass a gay rights bill; the affirmation by the Supreme Court of a lower court decision that gay people have no right to sexual privacy, and the subsequent defeat of gay rights bills in the state

legislatures of Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut; and the rescinding of gay rights legislation in Boulder, Colorado. These defeats are of a sufficient magnitude that it is necessary to analyze carefully the long-range significance of any struggle which is conducted in the courts and houses of legislature.

## LESSONS OF OTHER LIBERATION STRUGGLES

In this society, we all grow up constantly assaulted by the propaganda that this is a free country, a democracy where every voice is heard and all wrongs can be righted. The Black liberation struggle and the women's liberation movement which came before the gay liberation movement also began with the goal of obtaining the rights they deserved through law.

On paper, a few rights were won: the right to integrated schools, the right to vote, equal opportunity employment, abortion. Never, though, did the few changes come anywhere near the achievement of

what was required for full equality. The reasons for this are rooted in the nature of the economic system in which we live. Capitalism is a system of wage-slavery, in which the purpose of our labor is not to create decent lives for ourselves but vast profits for the ruling class. Thus, the most any reform can do is to slightly improve conditions, rarely affecting the lives of the most oppressed.

The example of abortion illustrates this. The demand for legalized abortions is a valid one, but the legalization of abortions did not make abortions more accessible for many working-class and poor women, especially for those from oppressed minorities, who could not afford the cost. Moreover, the choice to have children or not cannot be a free one if the future mother is not guaranteed a decent living, access to daycare, education, medical care, and other things necessary for a happy, healthy life for her child.

In capitalism's period of decline, the contradictions between what

the law states and material reality become even more pronounced. What has happened to the jobs won through affirmative action suits, to open admissions in the New York City colleges? What is the value of a law which forbids discrimination in housing if a Black person, a woman, or a gay person can't afford to pay the rent because she or he can't get a job?

As conditions worsen and people's anger and frustration increase, the ruling class is forced to rely on increasing political repression in a desperate attempt to hold its power. The Supreme Court's refusal to legally grant gay people the right to sexual privacy is an instance of this; such a callous denial opens the way for increased discrimination against gay people in all areas of their lives. Political repression may, however, also involve the overt power of the state.

## MASSSES CAN DEFEAT FORCES OF REPRESSION

Last year, such repressive forces were unleashed against lesbian

and gay communities in a wholesale manner. Under the guise of searching for lesbian activist Susan Saxe and other "fugitives," government agents terrorized these communities; grand juries were impaneled for the gathering of "evidence," and lesbian and gay activists were faced with the choice of betraying their sisters and brothers or going to jail for refusing to testify.

Ellen Grusse and Terri Turgeon of New Haven, Connecticut, spent 9 months in jail, and Jill Raymond of Kentucky 14 months, refusing to allow the threat of imprisonment to undermine their solidarity with their sisters and brothers. In so doing they undermined instead the power of the government itself, for a law is only as powerful as its ability to render people submissive.

And, in the end, the unwavering public support for Grusse and Turgeon forced the judge who had ordered them incarcerated to have them released from prison. This was a victory won not through the courts or in the legislature, but by taking the case to the people and calling for their support.

## SPIRIT OF STONEWALL

These are the kinds of victories that not only gay people, but all workers and oppressed people need to have in the coming period. The ruling class has shown clearly its intention to crush all struggle. What will be required to successfully challenge this assault will be the courage and resistance of people like Ellen Grusse, Terri Turgeon, and Jill Raymond, combined with a class unity which transcends all the divisions which the ruling class has imposed on us.

On this, the seventh anniversary of the Stonewall Rebellion, it is necessary to remember exactly what the nature of that historic event was. It was not an occasion for lobbying in the halls of Congress, but a militant and violent rebellion by lesbians and gay men who had borne the burden of gay oppression for too long. It is in the spirit of Stonewall that the gay movement must go forward.

This year on the seventh anniversary of the militant Stonewall Rebellion, 10,000 lesbians and gay men show the ruling class that it will not be able to crush the gay struggle.

WW Photo:  
Phil Renard

## 'Beast of Gracie Mansion' and other horror stories

By BEVERLY SLAPIN

A few years ago, there was a TV situation comedy that cleaned up U.S. history to make it "entertaining." According to this "sitcom," the U.S. cavalry was a fun-loving bunch, and the West was a place "where Indian fights are colorful sights, and nobody takes a lickin'."

Last year, the TV bigshots gave us funny racists, funny cops, funny prisons, and reruns of funny Nazi POW camps. They continued a show about the funny U.S. army in Korea, but dropped the funny unemployment office.

And the TV muck-a-mucks haven't stopped—they are busy creating next year's programming. If the trend continues, here's what they might come up with:

"Si, Si, CIA!"—Trials and tribulations of an American family trying to make friends in a Latin American country while dad runs a school for torture;  
"Oink!"—Rollicking escapades

of three fun-loving cops who sell dope in poor neighborhoods and get to arrest the competition;

"Our Klan"—Dad is a prison guard by day, Grand Dragon at night;

"To Tell The Truth"—Fun and games at the Spanish Inquisition;

"The Family"—Zany adventures of a happy-go-lucky mob family and the fun they have rubbing out other families;

"Say Aaaaah!"—Heartwarming stories of a dedicated millionaire doctor who speculates in stock, land, and cattle, and still finds time to run a chain of nursing homes;

"Get-O!"—The outrageous adventures of an irrepressible head of a collection agency in a poor neighborhood; and finally,

"The Beast of Gracie Mansion"—Comic takeoff of Gothic horror tales about a mild-mannered bookkeeper who turns into an axe murderer after having dinner with a mysterious group of bankers.



## —Hostos

(continued from page 4)

ployment, education, daycare, etc. and in opposition to the city having spent more than \$100 million to rebuild Yankee Stadium in the midst of their poverty.

More recently the students at Hostos continued expanding their outreach program to the community at large and strengthening their organizational ties by supporting the People's Tribunal on June 25, which publicly indicted the members of the Emergency Financial Control Board (EFCB) for their causing massive layoffs and cutbacks in essential services, such as health, daycare, education, etc. And even more recently the students at Hostos participated in the July 4 Coalition's march and rally, thereby linking their struggle to demands for Puerto Rican independence, jobs, equality, and freedom for all oppressed peoples.

In the third place, the Community Coalition to Save Hostos launched a massive campaign to inform both the immediate community and the public at large of

the effect of the Kibbee Plan (named after Chancellor Kibbee who originated the idea of the closing of Hostos). The result was that the Puerto Rican Committee for Democratic Rights (a broad-based coalition of 30 organizations and individuals), the United Bronx Parents, Aspira, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, and other organizations united with the Coalition in a number of community outreach actions, including demonstrations and marches in the South Bronx and in the enemy camp in the community at large—City Hall, Kibbee's home, and the EFCB—which the Hostos students clearly identified as the main enemy.

## LESSONS OF THE STRUGGLE

The history of the struggle by the South Bronx community and the Hostos students which culminated in a temporary victory of one year serves as an important lesson in gauging the political consciousness and resources of the oppressed peoples in this country.

Because four out of five new jobs are "white collar," because of the flight of light industry, and because of the job losses in the public sector during this capitalist crisis—for all these reasons and

more—education has become a vital factor in gaining employment for Latins and Blacks in New York City.

The end of open admissions and the imposition of a tuition of \$750 per year for freshmen and sophomores and \$900 per year for juniors and seniors will now force out 72 percent of the Black students and 65 percent of the Puerto Rican and other Latin students at the City University of New York, of which Hostos is a senior college.

To view the right of the oppressed to a college education, as being "co-optive" and "elitist," (a position taken by some pseudo-radicals) not only shows disdain and contempt for the aspirations of millions of Third World and other working-class and oppressed peoples, but condemns them to an existence outside the work force—in the army of the industrial unemployed, incarcerated, or otherwise victimized by drugs, etc.

The left and progressive forces in this country have both an obligation and duty to support the struggle for an education in working-class colleges such as CUNY. Such are the unique features of the struggle, now temporarily victorious at Hostos; such is one of the important lessons.

# Rigged elections 1876-1976

## 1936—A semi-Bonapartist beats the bankers

By V. COPELAND

In 1936 Franklin Delano Roosevelt beat the Republican "Alf" Landon of Kansas by 24,751,597 popular votes to 16,679,853 and carried every state except Maine and Vermont, with an Electoral College win of 523 to 8.

Considered from the point of view of the surprise if not setback it was to the U.S. ruling class, this election was the most remarkable in U.S. history.

Abraham Lincoln, who presided over the more important electoral victory of a new class—the industrial bourgeoisie—against the Southern slaveholders and their Northern allies, received only 40 percent of the popular vote (in a four-way fight) in 1860 and 55 percent in 1864 when only the Northern votes were counted.

### THE CAMPAIGN FUNDS

The reason the 1936 vote was such a surprise was that Roosevelt had to fight a distinct majority of the Wall Street bankers to win it. The respective campaign funds as reported by the New York Times on March 5, 1937, were: Republican, \$8,892,971; Democrats, \$5,671,118 with at least \$600,000 of that coming from the militant CIO unions.

Never had an election been so badly lost with so much Wall Street money riding on the loser.

In Woodrow Wilson's second election, it will be recalled, the Republican slush fund was \$2.5 million while the Democratic one was only \$2 million and the Democratic Wilson still managed to win—but only by a hair's breadth. In the 1932 election, the fund for the Republican Hoover was bigger than that for Roosevelt, but the latter's victory was no surprise and was even by and large considered inevitable.

But now the ruling class was more solidly behind the Republicans, many of its figures having switched their support from the Democrats. Besides the funds reported above, many more millions were given secretly to the Republicans. The editorials and even the front pages of most news-



Line of unemployed workers in the '30s.

papers thundered against FDR, at least 80 percent of the daily press being fiercely opposed to him and the other 20 percent only tepidly for him.

The "liberal" New York Times, a fair example of the latter, pointed out after the vote that he had "only" won by a 3 to 2 vote and if one person out of every five had "decided" to vote the opposite way, Landon would have been elected!

### CONSOLATION MONEY

The duPonts, who had been Democratic for the past several elections, now gave a known \$855,000 to the Landon campaign. The super-reactionary Pews of Sun Oil (Sunoco) gave an additional \$514,000, which alone nearly equalled the huge amount given by 3 million CIO workers to the Democrats. The Morgans and the

Mellons gave similar amounts through their various clerks and satraps.

The Democrats of course received considerable money from the very rich, too, but nothing like the golden outpour that filled the Republican coffers to overflowing. The Wall Street money the Democrats got was not decisive. On the whole it was the same consolation money that Wall Street usually gives to the party scheduled for defeat, in order that big business can still use that party another day.

How then did the Democratic Roosevelt win with such an amazing plurality over the party that the ruling class had undoubtedly slated for occupancy of the White House for the next four years?

Roosevelt moved millions of people into the voting arena who

## 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. (301) 366-3713.

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. (713) 224-2842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

had been indifferent and apathetic in 1928 and even to some degree in 1932. He did it by attacking and seeming to attack the Wall Street bankers (whom he termed "economic royalists" as the earlier Roosevelt had termed them "malefactors of great wealth").

He called into being a great crusade against the starvation conditions of the Depression. Special work projects for the unemployed were created. Hundreds of thousands of idle youth were enlisted in a Civilian Conservation Corps and sent to work on reforestation, erosion, and irrigation projects. New laws were passed protecting poor farmers and home owners, who otherwise would have lost everything.

At the same time the Roosevelt Administration lashed out against some of the worst and wildest features of banking—really in order to regulate and stabilize the banks and to prevent future breakdowns and panics.

But this of course earned Roosevelt the cordial hatred of the bankers, in particular the Morgan group whose principal business was stock manipulation, bond sales, and "money management." It was this group who first called him "a traitor to his class."

### SAVING THE SYSTEM

But the patrician Roosevelt was one of the best patriots his class ever had. The depth of the crisis was so great that it was not only a matter of millions of people starving, but also a danger that the capitalist system itself could fall. Roosevelt, by intervening in behalf of the millions in the way he did, kept the system from falling.

It has been more or less correctly said that he opposed capitalists in order to save capitalism.

But in order to carry on such a hazardous operation as "opposing capitalists" as the chief political presiding officer of the U.S. capitalist system, FDR had to gain for himself a considerable social base in the enemy class—i.e., the working class, which includes the

unemployed. And he had to be able to utilize this class at times against the capitalists whose system he served.

The most positive and startling of these occasions was the election of 1936 itself.

### NAPOLEON WAS DIFFERENT

This phenomenon—of calling upon one class against another and seeming to rise above classes while actually preserving the status quo—has been called Bonapartism, after Napoleon Bonaparte and his nephew Louis Bonaparte.

The first Bonaparte was so all-powerful and seemed to concentrate all political power so much in his own person, that the feudal kings of Europe literally pushed one another aside to kiss his hands. (This was before they ganged up with the British bourgeoisie to demolish him in 1815.)

Actually Napoleon's tremendous political power flowed from the fact that with military means he could save the new bourgeois bankers from political overthrow by the feudal aristocracy, while at the same time using the same means, he held down the revolutionary masses who were willing to fight feudalism—and the bankers—to the end.

His power also flowed from the fact that he employed huge armies of newly freed peasants to join with the serfs of old Europe to overthrow their feudal masters in other countries, thus securing his own reputation as the ever-victorious general.

Franklin Roosevelt had no such mission as the first Napoleon. He brought no new and progressive system on American bayonets. And living in the age of the decline of capitalism into a system that bred world wars, depressions, racism, and fascism, his "Bonapartism" was designed to perpetuate an old and outlived system although in a liberal and popular way, especially in the middle of his era and during the election of 1936.

## 250 in Boston rally against mass killings in Soweto by South Africa

BOSTON, June 26—Over 250 people rallied this afternoon in the Boston Common to protest the mass murder of Blacks in South Africa and United States collaboration in those murders. The event was sponsored by the African National Congress of South Africa and supported by a broad spectrum of Third World liberation movements and political organizations.

Thami Mhlambisco, the chief representative to the United States and North America for the African National Congress of South Africa, spoke of the brutal system of apartheid which forces Blacks in South Africa to live in serf-like conditions. "Whether it is Sharpeville in 1960 or Soweto in 1976, the people's struggle can only be repressed, but never defeated." To a cheering crowd, Mhlambisco said, "We will fight on until Azania (South Africa) is ours and our people are liberated."

A representative of the African National Council in Zimbabwe pointed to the fact that the days of the racist Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia are numbered. "With the liberation of Angola," the ANC



Boston rally sponsored by the African National Congress of South Africa. WW photo

spokesperson declared, "Zimbabwe is next in line."

Other speakers included Black State Senator William Owens and Eleanor Williams representing the All Africa Peoples Party. In addition, solidarity statements were

read by representatives of the Eritreans for Liberation in North America, the Committee of Palestinians in New England, Youth Against War & Fascism, the Young Workers Liberation League, and others.



# POLITICAL PRISONERS



## Charlotte 3 defendants released on bail

NEW YORK, July 5—A major victory was scored in the fight against political repression in Charlotte, N.C. on June 22 when U.S. District Court Judge James McMillan ordered that Dr. Jim Grant and T.J. Reddy of the Charlotte 3 be released on bond awaiting his decision on their appeal for a new trial.

Jim Grant, released on \$50,000 bond, and T.J. Reddy, whose bond was \$10,000, have both served two years for arson. They were framed up in 1972 in the burning of the Lazy B Riding Stable near Charlotte.

Charles Parker, a third member of the Charlotte 3, was paroled several months ago after serving part of a 10-month sentence for arson.

### ONE OF MANY FRAME-UPS

The case of the Charlotte 3 is one of a series of frame-ups of Black leaders in North Carolina. In 1968 Jim Grant, along with Rev. Ben Chavis, formed the leadership of growing movement for equal education in that state. In Rev. Chavis' hometown of Oxford, N.C., Klansmen brutally murdered a Black Vietnam veteran. When the murderers were allowed to go free, a spontaneous rebellion erupted in the Black community. Instead of doing anything about the murder by Klansmen, federal authorities arrested Rev. Chavis and Jim Grant, a former Vista volunteer with a Ph.D. in chemistry.

Arrangements were made with David Washington and Al Hood, who had been arrested with a car full of dynamite, to testify that Chavis and Grant had helped them flee the country. In return, all charges would be dropped against them and they would receive at least \$17,000.

Chavis and Grant were tried in federal court for aiding fugitives. Chavis was found not guilty, but Grant was convicted solely on the words of Hood and Washington and sentenced to 10 years in prison. (Chavis was later framed

up as one of the Wilmington 10 and sentenced to 34 years in jail.)

In 1972, North Carolina and federal officials, perhaps foreseeing that a 10-year sentence would not keep Grant in prison long enough, brought another case against him in state court. Along with a young Black poet, T.J. Reddy, and Charles Parker, a mental health worker, Jim Grant was charged with burning the Lazy B Riding Stable three years earlier.

Again the only witnesses for the prosecution were Hood and Washington. Grant was sentenced to 25 years, Reddy to 20, and Parker to 10.

### APPEAL FOR NEW TRIAL

Judge McMillan's June 22 decision to grant bail is considered a sign that he may approve an appeal for a new trial.

## Gary Tyler defense committee planning nationwide support actions

NEW YORK, July 5—National actions in support of Gary Tyler are planned for July 10 and 24. On July 10 the Gary Tyler Defense Committee is coordinating eighteenth-birthday celebrations for Gary in New Orleans and across the country. Support is mounting for a large demonstration on July 24 to demand his freedom. The rally will be held at New Orleans' Duncan Plaza, site of the Louisiana Supreme Court, which will hear an appeal for a new trial this fall.

Gary Tyler was framed up in the death of a white student when racist whites attacked a bus carrying him and other Black students to integrate Destrehan High School in Destrehan, La. Despite no evidence against him, Tyler was convicted and, at the age of 17, sits on death row.

Harassment of Tyler has not stopped there. On June 2 authorities at the Louisiana State

The appeal is based on evidence concealed at the trial that the testimony of Al Hood and David Washington was purchased in a secret deal with federal officials for the sum of \$4,000 apiece to be paid by the U.S. government.

The deal was arranged by two agents of the U.S. Treasury Department's Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau, William Walden and Stanley Noel, and was approved by Robert Martin, then Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department.

Sources in the Charlotte police department at the time described the goal of these trials as eliminating the radical Blacks in the state.

The release of Grant and Reddy on bail is a victory, but continued efforts will be necessary to defeat the frame-up.

Penitentiary at Angola gave Gary 20 days in isolation because he bent a spoon, allegedly making it into a weapon. On June 3 Gary was teargassed in his isolation cell by prison guard Joseph Hooks. On June 15, Tyler was found guilty of "defiance" of a guard and given 10 more days in the hole.

Charges of defiance were fabricated because Gary had tried to take a pencil into his cell so he could write to his lawyer.

Walter Collins, defense committee coordinator, reports that car caravans from Boston, Birmingham, Atlanta, Houston, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and the Northwest will be converging on New Orleans for the July 24 action.

Contributions may be sent to the Gary Tyler Defense Committee, 1610 Basin Street, New Orleans, La. 70112. Write to Gary Tyler, Death Row, C-127, Angola, La. 70712.



## Three remaining members of Livernois 5 acquitted on 1st degree murder charges

DETROIT, June 21—At last on June 18, 11 months after their arrest on blatantly false charges, three members of the Livernois 5 were finally acquitted.

Obie Wynn, an 18-year-old Black man, had been shot to death by a white racist bar owner named Andrew Chinarian on July 28, 1975. This murder was the spark which ignited two days of rebellion by the Black community in the Livernois-Fenkell area of Detroit. During the battles with the racist police, a white man driving through the Black community had been beaten and killed.

Chinarian was treated very leniently by his friends on the police force and in the courts. He was eventually given an 18-month suspended sentence on a charge of reckless endangerment. And that was brought against him only because of the extreme anger displayed by the Black community.

The government's response to the death of the white man was quite different, however. Five young Black men were selected out of the hundred arrested during the rebellion and charged with first-degree murder in the incident.

They came to be known as the Livernois 5 and a vigorous campaign in their defense was launched, aided by the Livernois 5

Defense Committee. Two juveniles were separated from the other three friends in the legal proceedings, and eventually had all charges against them dropped.

Despite the fact that they had not been arrested at the scene of the beating, and there was no evidence against them, James Henderson, Raymond Peoples, and Ronald Jordan were forced to stand trial for murder in the case. Their first trial ended in a hung jury.

The racist prosecutor pressed on and a second trial was held. Again, there was a hung jury with the majority voting for acquittal. Not to be denied in his quest for "justice"—read publicity—the undaunted prosecutor forced a third trial on the three young men.

The prosecutor was finally forced to admit defeat when the jury ended the long ordeal with the only reasonable verdict and the men were released. It is clear just from the fact that they had to defend their lives against "legal" lynching three times that the Brothers did not get justice, despite the acquittal. It is only because of the publicity and support their case received among all progressives, especially in the Black community, combined with their own strength and courage through the difficult struggle, that they won the legal battle.

## —Workers World Party

(continued from page 7)

education, and democratic rights for all people."

Mike Soriano from Chicago, a Midwest coordinator for the July 4th Coalition, was helping direct people from the Midwest to their contingent. He told us that "200 people from Chicago paid \$50 for a bus ticket to come out here. Many more are coming by car. They were convinced that this was what they wanted to do on July 4. We're expecting 800 people from the Midwest."

Mark Gurevitch, a YAWF member from Washington, D.C., and a coordinator for the march from the southern zone, said that 800 people were arriving from nine cities in the South. "For some people this is the first major demonstration they have been involved in. For some areas, it's the first time they have sent organized groups to a mass mobilization."

### COMMUNITY RESPONSE WAS "FANTASTIC"

After the demonstration we spoke with Bill Roundtree from Chicago, who worked on security for the march. He was exhilarated. "The response to the march was

fantastic," he said, "especially in the Black community in Philadelphia. A significant development was that the Black and Native American contingent, two of the most oppressed groups in the U.S., united and led the march together. There was no problems with security or organization," he continued. "People were very helpful."

As thousands filled the field at Fairmount Park, we found Ali Shabazz, who helped coordinate the demonstration from Philadelphia, where he lives, behind the stage helping a security squad. "About 2,000 people were in the Philadelphia contingent," he told us. "Mainly young workers marched from this city. Many of them are struggling to save the city's only municipal hospital. Our main banner called for 'Money for jobs, housing, daycare, not for a bicentennial of racism, poverty and colonialism.'"

"There were Philadelphians in the Puerto Rican, the women's, and the Black and Native American Unity contingents, as well. This is just a reflection of both the unity and diversity of struggle in Philadelphia."



## —Death penalty

(continued from page 3)

and the Black liberation struggle in the 1960s, the Watergate affair, the Attica massacre, the moves to institute the notorious S-1 bill and to bring back the death penalty, are all signs of weakness on the part of the ruling class. It means that they have exhausted other means of repression and coercion of the people to accept their plight of inflation, unemployment, and poverty.

These measures, as history has always shown, are bound to boomerang and unleash a torrent of rebellious protest. The signs are already here. The progressive movement looks forward to the sure-to-come upsurge amongst the workers of this country. These struggles are part of the over-all struggle of the workers and the oppressed which is destined to carry out the death sentence against the capitalist system of exploitation and plunder and establish a new society where injustice and oppression cannot exist, one which will eventually make such things as the state with its courts prisons, police, and yes, its electric chairs, gas chambers, gallows, and firing squads the relics of an outdated system.

## After 30 year liberation war

# Socialist Republic of Vietnam proclaimed

By JUDY GREENSPAN  
NEW YORK, July 3—The monumental task of reuniting and reconstructing Vietnam has been carried on by the victorious Vietnamese people since April 30, 1975, the day of liberation. The imperialist-imposed borders of north and south have been dissolved and the country reunited. Today the reunification was made official and Hanoi was declared the capital. The country was renamed the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. A broadcast from Hanoi said that an "explosion of applause" had greeted the announcement of unification in the newly elected National Assembly of the SRV.

"A new page of history has been turned," said the broadcast. "At this moment on July 2, 1976, the Vietnamese nation is officially considered as a unified country from Cao Lang to Cau Mau." Cao Lang is the northernmost part of what was formerly considered North Vietnam and Cau Mau the southernmost peninsula of what was formerly South Vietnam.

The former North Vietnamese flag, anthem, and emblem were approved as symbols of the country. Ton Duc Thang was chosen as the new President and Pham Van Dong was elected Prime Minister.

peasants have been laboring together to remove U.S. land mines and restore highways and bridges.

Buses packed with people travel freely between the north and south of the country, bearing long-separated relatives. It is reported that in many parts of Vietnam, hospital construction is proceeding at a rapid pace, way ahead of schedule.

The Vietnamese have always understood the difference between the government and the people of the United States. Recognizing the strong bonds that have developed between the two peoples, many cities and villages of the SRV have formed Committees for Solidarity with the American People.

The Vietnamese, with the same patience and heroism with which they defeated U.S. imperialism, are reconstructing their devastated country. Bolstered by their victory, they look forward with confidence and compassion to the future.

A line of Ho Chi Minh's Testament is becoming a reality for the people of Vietnam. "The American aggressors defeated, we will rebuild our country ten times more beautiful."



## National oppression inside Spain's borders

By JOHN C. OTTO  
NEW YORK, July 2—Recent demonstrations against King Juan Carlos of Spain during his visit to the U.S. supported the Spanish workers in their fight against fascist oppression. They also demanded freedom for the Basque, Catalan, and Galician people.

Many people not familiar with details of the Spanish situation may not know that in each of these three areas inside the political boundaries of Spain, the mother tongue is not Spanish, nor are the customs the same as in the Castilian areas. Most important, the Madrid government imposes a special oppression in these areas beyond that which exists throughout the rest of Spain.

Oppression leads to resistance, with the result that there is a struggle for self-determination in each of the three regions. In Catalonia and Galicia most demands are for language reforms and regional autonomy within a Spanish federation. In the Basque country, a strong independence has arisen, gained support from

large sections of the population, and is waging an armed struggle against the Madrid government.

### CATALONIA

Catalonia, in the northeast of Spain bordering on France and the Mediterranean Sea, was a stronghold of the Spanish Republic during the Civil War against the fascist Franco rebellion. Barcelona, its major seaport and industrial center, was also the center of the workers' organizations.

After their victory, the fascists crushed the workers' organizations, and also imposed special punishment on the Catalan people by outlawing their language, Catalan.

Catalonia has always been one of the most industrialized areas of Spain, especially in light industry such as food and textiles, and in the production of books. This has led to a good deal of immigration from southern Spain, especially the farming areas, to Catalonia, as that is where jobs could be found. Now much of the population is non-Catalan in origin.

As in the rest of Spain, almost all

of the large factories are foreign-owned, and now, U.S.-owned. For example, the food industry in Catalonia is virtually all U.S.-owned, while the chemical industry is one-half West German and Swiss, one-half U.S.-owned.

The workers' organizations have revived since the Civil War, and the struggle in Catalonia has resumed on a mass level. There are mass organizations in all factories and schools. The Communist Party is still strong in the workers' commissions, but it has been losing some of the most revolutionary workers to groups further to the left.

### GALICIA

Galicia is located north of Portugal. The language, which is closer to Portuguese than Spanish, is spoken at home by a large majority of Galicia's 2.65 million people. Galicia is under-developed, with 75 percent of the population earning their living fishing or doing agricultural work.

The New York Times quotes a Galician physician as saying, "We are an under-developed region that is colonized internally. The riches of Galicia go to Madrid. Our hydroelectric power is sold to France while many Galician villages are without electricity."

Galicia has not been a center of political activity, and most opposition has been confined to the few factories and to the universities. Nevertheless, there is a widespread sentiment against the central government, and an up-

surge in political organization since Franco's death.

### THE BASQUE COUNTRY

It is in the Basque country—in northern Spain and bordering on France—that the struggle against the Madrid government has been most furious. For over 10 years the ETA (Basque Land and Freedom) organization has carried out an armed struggle for liberation.

The Basque provinces are where much of the mining and heavy industry is, and the fascist government in Madrid has spared nothing to maintain the area within Spain. The largest sections of the notorious Civil Guard are stationed there, and the large bulk of political prisoners are Basque.

The Basque language, which is completely unrelated to Spanish or to any other European language for that matter, is repressed by the central government.

The feeling of national solidarity is so strong that even those Basques who are not for the tactics of the ETA will support its members against repression. The reaction to the executions last fall was proof of that. The Madrid government encourages emigration to the Basque country, so that now only one-half of its 3 million inhabitants are Basque.

The history of these three regions gives three more examples of how capitalist rule and national oppression are linked together. The struggles against these national oppressions are an integral part of the struggle for a socialist Spain.

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