

## Spearheaded by students, workers

# Rebellion against racist rule sweeps South Africa

By SHARON SHELTON  
NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The fury of the Azanian people, forced to live under the brutal heel of South African apartheid, continues to explode in open rebellion.

Last week, mass demonstrations once again broke out in the impoverished Black township of Soweto, which has become the symbol of anti-apartheid resistance, and rapidly swept through the country, challenging the arch-racist regime of Premier John Vorster.

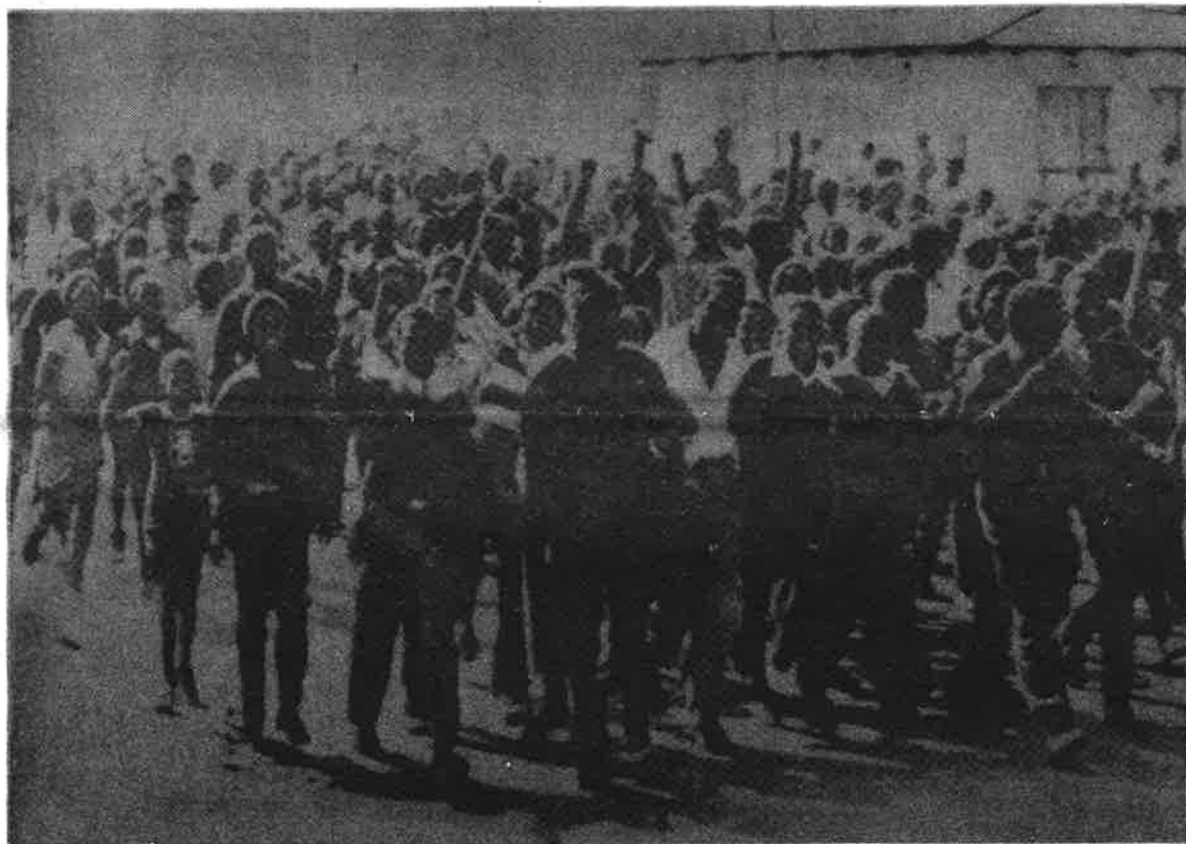
The demonstrations echo earlier protests in June, which stunned the world when hundreds of unarmed Black participants, mostly children, were killed and injured at the hands of Vorster's police.

The most recent uprising, which in its organization and numbers demonstrates a new determination of the Black people of South Africa to carry out a continuous struggle against apartheid despite vicious repression, resulted in at least nine demonstrators killed and over 40 injured.

### SOWETO WORKERS JOIN IN

The protests began on Thursday, Aug. 4, when police fired on Soweto youths marching to Johannesburg to demand the release of all those held by the apartheid government since the June rebellion. The youths were joined by workers from Soweto who had been urged to boycott their jobs in white-owned factories in Johannesburg in solidarity. At least three demonstrators were killed and many others injured as Vorster's gestapo blocked the march route.

The racist regime reacted to the demonstration by banning all public meetings in the country, but this ban was defied the very next day by Soweto's high school students who gathered to plan a new march to Johannesburg. Once again as students marched they were met by a rain of police bullets. Instead of terrifying the marchers, this brutal attack prompted hundreds of Soweto workers to join the outcry,



The youth of Soweto have braved clubs, dogs, and even bullets to demonstrate for their freedom.

bringing the number of demonstrators to 5,000, according to the Aug. 6 New York Times.

Demonstrators clenched their fists in the salute of Black Power and carried signs reading "Don't shoot! We are not fighting; we are crying" and "I hate you, Kruger," referring to former Nazi sympathizer James T. Kruger, who is now Minister of "Justice" and Police in South Africa.

### PROTEST WIDENS

The demonstrators intensified their efforts to persuade Soweto workers to boycott their jobs, and the Times admits that "large numbers of residents" responded by staying away from work. In some Johannesburg factories, this resulted in the absence of as many as three-fourths of the African workers!

In Tembisa, to the north of Johannesburg, a liquor store and beer hall were burned to the ground as the protests quickly spread to other areas of South Africa. Kallahong and Phosloorus also witnessed protests, and schools were boycotted in many Black townships elsewhere.

Also, solidarity demonstrations were held at the University of the Western Cape, the only higher learning institution in the country for those classified by the racist government as "colored." The administration buildings of the university were bombed during the protest.

On Friday, Aug. 6, the death toll had reached seven, according to the Johannesburg Star. Large demonstrations were held in Soweto with schools remaining closed and workers continuing to

stay off their jobs. Abandoned cars were lined up by the demonstrators across the roads to block traffic to and from Johannesburg and at one point demonstrators took over a bus and used it as a roadblock.

During the night hours, police shot at demonstrators in the Dobsonville section of Soweto, arresting 35 people. Other demonstrations took place in Black townships in three provinces, and, in Orlando and in Dube, participants were also fired upon.

### REPRESSION AGAINST SASO

In the midst of the clamor for freedom for those detained without trial, the South African regime announced that a student leader being held has been "found" hanging in his cell. Napetla Mohapi, who had been a member of the South African Student

Organization (SASO) before his death, had been one of those detained under the vicious Terrorism Act.

Continuing their dragnet against participants in the rebellion, police announced the same day they were looking for Tsietse Mashini, the Soweto leader of SASO.

By Monday, Africans in widely separated parts of the country were taking to the streets to demonstrate their anger against the injustices of apartheid. Actions took place in the townships of Dudza, Kwathema, and Vosloorus, near Johannesburg; in Jouberton, near Klerksdorp, southwest of the city; in Hammanskraal, near Pretoria; in Khiso, in the northeast; in Gabi and Mdantzani on the Indian Ocean; and in Montshiwa in the northwest.

In Soweto, roadblocks were set up for the fourth successive day by demonstrators, who included workers still refusing to go to their jobs in Johannesburg.

In Alexandra, a poverty-stricken enclave inside Johannesburg's suburbs, two youths were killed by a battery of police gunfire. Shots were also fired by Vorster's troopers in Diepkloof, a section of Soweto, and in a Black township near Randfontein. In both areas, demonstrators were urging workers to continue the job boycott.

The current uprising, participated in by the revolutionary Black youth and working class, has clearly shown the U.S.-backed South African government—and the world—that the June rebellion, ostensibly over the issue of the forced study of Afrikaans in the schools, was not an isolated outbreak, but part of a broader struggle against the entire apartheid system.

The demonstrations, many numbering upwards of 10,000 people, are eloquent testimony to the depth of feeling, the organization, and persistence of a people well on the road toward seizing their own destiny and ending one of the most vile regimes on the face of the earth.

## 120,000 miners stay out despite threats

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## Workers World

Editor: Deirdre Griswold  
Technical Editors: Bob Dobrow, L. Stein  
Editorial Staff: Nick de Freitas, Julio Ghigliotti, P. Meisner, T. Mitchell, Sharon Shelton, Andy Stapp  
Prison page editor: Joyce Betries

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## THE STRUGGLE IN BRIEF

### 100 demonstrate against racist anti-busing campaign planners

By STEVE GEDEN  
MILWAUKEE, July 25—Over 100 angry pickets demonstrated outside Brookfield's posh Marriott Inn today to protest a gathering of some of the nation's most vicious racists. Hiding behind the innocuous name of Wisconsin Legislative and Research Committee (Milwaukee's ROAR), they had met to plan ways of derailing a limited court-ordered school desegregation plan.

Instead their "respectable" image was derailed by demonstrators carrying signs which read, "Danger, racists meeting inside" and "We say no to racism." The protestors also chanted slogans demanding freedom for Gary Tyler, a Black

teenager on Death Row in Louisiana who has been unjustly convicted of a shooting that took place while racists were trying to stop school buses carrying Black children.

The intent of the racist meeting was to launch a massive anti-busing campaign. But the attempt fizzled when the press largely ignored the demagoguery of the reactionaries inside and focused on the banners and pickets outside.

Speakers at the outside protest rally were Father James Groppi, long-time civil rights activist, and Sue Breitenbach, a welfare mother who is a member of Women United for Action.

### New tenants' movement emerges in Atlanta to fight for better housing

ATLANTA, Aug. 6—Primrose Circle Apartments is a privately owned complex in Southeast Atlanta where a tight-knit and determined tenants' organization is battling the landlord for better conditions.

At Primrose, for \$16 to \$24 a week, 100 Black families get leaking roofs, hole-ridden plaster, non-functioning plumbing, leaking gas, no locks on their doors, no screens, rats and roaches as permanent guests, and broken windows. Around six months ago, Primrose tenants decided that either conditions were going to change, or rent would not be paid.

Manager and part-owner Winston Moseley was determined to continue getting rent without doing anything for it. Clad in jeans and cowboy boots and toting a shotgun, he took to paying late-night visits to folks to inquire about their financial situation. He was repeatedly told that rent would be forthcoming only if he made repairs. Without telling anyone, Moseley stopped paying utility bills.

Tenants soon formed themselves into the Rent Strike Committee and initiated a lawsuit to force Moseley to make repairs and to collect damages. Committee members pay their rent into a common account which they vow will not be turned over to Moseley unless they see changes in their housing conditions.

#### EVICTION NOTICES DEFIED

City housing inspectors, not known for stringent enforcement practices in this city, have cited Moseley for 28 major Housing Code violations and estimate that it will cost between \$25,000 to \$30,000 to bring the 50-duplex project up to code standards.

On July 29, four striking tenants received eviction notices demanding that they vacate their apartments or pay \$800 in back rent Moseley claimed was due him. Marshals appeared to assist them in moving out but were met by 70 to 100 demonstrators, tenants and community people, who would not allow the evictions to take place. Moseley called off the marshals, with a promise to return the following Tuesday.

Over the weekend, the strike committee and community supporters worked to raise the \$800. Moseley was contacted, and a meeting of tenants, their legal aid lawyers, Atlanta's Community Relations Commission, and Moseley was arranged for Tuesday.

At the meeting, payment of the full \$800 was not offered as Moseley and the CRC had expected. Instead, he was offered one-third of the amount he is demanding, upon completion of the most urgent repairs. Further payments would be negotiated later. Moseley rejected the offer and upped his back rent demand to \$1,185. Later he said he would consider the committee's proposals, but also suggested threateningly that "it might be best just to vacate."

Moseley did not wear his gun to the meeting, but even if he had it is unlikely that the strike committee's position would have shifted. Following Tuesday's events, the committee stated, "We intend to stand our ground. We won't give one inch. We're prepared to go to jail."

More eviction notices have been issued since, but Moseley does not seem eager for another showdown between marshals and militant tenants. Three of the original eviction proceedings have been

### Reactionary 'Captive Nations Day' upstaged by July 4 Coalition action

By ALAN ROTH  
CLEVELAND, July 23—A strong demonstration was held here today, demanding freedom for those nations held captive by U.S. imperialism. This demonstration was organized by the local July 4th Coalition, made up of the people who went from Cleveland to march in Philadelphia on Independence Day with 50,000 others who demanded a bicentennial without colonies and freedom for all oppressed nations.

The demonstration was in response to a parade displaying good old American chauvinism sponsored by the corporate lapcats who run the city of Cleveland. It was to be an evening when the city would quietly observe so-called "Captive Nations Day" with speeches and a parade. Were these "captive nations" East Timor, or the Black people of southern Africa, divided Panama, or the landless Palestinians? No! The pro-imperialist tub-thumpers called attention to those countries that were no longer captive of U.S. big business, namely, the USSR, Eastern Europe, and Cuba. There was, to be sure, even a contingent representing the old corrupt Saigon puppet regime.

At the start of the parade, Mayor

Ralph Perk and a list of other dignitaries and clergy dedicated a plot of land to Cardinal Mindszenty, unveiling his bust. This Nazi collaborator was lauded by the mayor for his years of activity against "communism and godless atheism." But the mayor and those listening could not help but hear the chants coming from the picket line.

The chants told it all. "Free Puerto Rico right now," "Stop the war against Black America," "Self-determination for the Native American nations," and "Boston, Soweto, racism has got to go." From the rather loud bullhorn came questions like this: "Why are the women of the USSR not facing the 30 percent sterilization rate of women in Puerto Rico?" or "Why are all the people of Cuba employed, while millions of Black people in this country cannot find work?"

As the official parade marched to City Hall, the demonstration followed on the sidewalk, closely "guarded" by a dozen cops and plain clothes detectives. From the bullhorn came a continuous rap during the half-mile march, explaining the purpose of the protest to the many onlookers.

### 150 attend WWP meeting featuring film on union women's struggles

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—About 150 members and friends of Workers World Party and Youth Against War & Fascism participated in a regularly held branch meeting here tonight at which they heard reports on current events and activities and viewed an excellent new women's film entitled "Union Maids."

The film quickly captured both the interest and enthusiasm of the crowd as three dynamic women featured in the film, one Black and two white, recalled the stirring events of the 1930s with the vigor and color only participants in an event can give. The film intertwined documentary footage with the women's own personal

accounts, resulting in a sensitive portrayal of a turbulent period when the U.S. working class began to become conscious of itself and its need to organize. Both the strength and militancy of women workers and the shortcomings of the union leaders regarding the role of women are focused on in the film. But the strongest message is put forward by the Black labor militant who recalls her father's words: "Any union is better than none, and if you haven't got a union, fight to get one."

Reports were given on recent street meetings held by the Party, newspaper distributions, and an analysis was made of the local hospital strike settlement reported on elsewhere in this paper.

settled, with the tenants accepting offers of public housing from the city's Housing Support Services.

#### TENANTS WISE TO CITY'S PLOY

To some Atlanta residents, the Housing Authority's quick response is reminiscent of how Atlanta's budding tenants' movement was deflected years ago, with promises of jobs and money to the leadership. The city says it wants to help the Primrose Circle tenants

who are under attack find housing at prices they can afford. But putting their names at the head of a 7000-person waiting list for public housing isn't the solution.

All tenants are continually attacked by the lack of low-cost quality housing in this city. The Housing Authority only seems concerned when tenants get together to demand rights. The Rent Strike Committee at Primrose Circle is determined to stay and is aware of the dangers.

## DECLINE AND FALL

### STINGY WITH \$\$ FOR HOSPITAL STAFF

The New York Times, July 30:  
"Conditions at the new \$200 million Lincoln Hospital in the South Bronx were described by senior physicians, residents, interns and nurses there yesterday as 'verging on the catastrophic.'"  
"Many staff members said they felt that the conditions at the hospital had, in some cases, helped make patients sicker than when they were admitted."  
"They told of patients who had spent up to three days in the emergency room. . . . In the walk-in clinic, patients spend upwards of six hours waiting to see a doctor."  
"Describing the attractive 11-story red-



brick facility as 'more dangerous' than the 137-year-old hospital that it replaced four months ago, doctors agreed with one senior physician who called the quality of care 'absolutely abysmal.'"

### BUT GENEROUS TO SKIERS

Olean Times, Aug. 3:  
"The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a bill appropriating \$49 million for the 1980 Olympic site, which will hold its winter games at Lake Placid."  
"New York State will fix up Whiteface with two new lifts, snowmaking for all the mountain, a giant slalom trail and

refrigeration of the upper part of the bobsled run."

If any of the skiers get hurt they are not likely to be sent to Lincoln Hospital in the South Bronx—not only because of its inaccessibility.

### LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

New York Post, June 29:

"It is the Super Apartment—34 rooms, 14 bathrooms, air conditioning of the kind found in the Polaris submarine, a gym and a dining room that seats 40.

"The address of this co-op is 740 Park Ave. and the price tag \$1.3 million. Maintenance on this duplex, with servant quarters to house 10, is \$6,000 a month.

"The apartment was the home of Mrs. Martha Baird Rockefeller, widow of John D. Rockefeller and step-mother of Vice

President Rockefeller. When she died in 1971 it was bought by a New York businessman, who wishes to remain anonymous.

"The apartment was originally three floors—reportedly Mrs. Martha Rockefeller stored furniture on the upper floor to deaden the noise from the upstairs neighbors.

"Upstairs there are wings of bedrooms, each with its own bath, dressing and living room. The master bedroom has its own his and hers compartments—a separate sauna for husband and wife, separate bath, separate shower.

"For personal reasons, the owner wants to sell. The asking price is more than the most expensive duplex at Olympic Tower, the ritzy condominium built by Aristotle Onassis on Fifth Avenue.

"The agents feel that the sale won't take long: 'It may be a week, maybe three months, maybe six months, but not a year.'"

So get your bid in early.



## NYC municipal hospital strike settled

# Could the union have won more?

By TOM SOTO

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Leaders of Local 420 of District Council 37 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) announced last Saturday that they had reached an agreement with New York City's Health and Hospitals Corporation to end the three-day strike by non-medical employees at 16 city hospitals.

At a meeting called hurriedly the same day of about 2,000 of the 18,000 striking AFSCME members, Victor Gotbaum, Executive Director of DC 37, described the settlement: the workers would give up their cost of living allowance (\$450 per year) for an indefinite period of six months to two years in return for a promise by city officials to rehire several hundred employees who were recently laid off, and to freeze all further layoffs until at least the end of this year.

Gotbaum talked tough at the union meeting: "The threat that they made to you about 4,000 more, 3,000 more layoffs where they talked about people like they were numbers, burden animals just to be set aside—What will now be set aside is their stupidity, because there will be no layoffs. . . . We told them to shove it up and they did."

No written copies of the settlement were available to the membership at the meeting. No discussion of the proposed agreement was allowed, even though many workers had lined up at the floor mikes to voice their opposition. It was a foregone conclusion that the proposed agreement would be railroaded through.

### WAS IT THE BEST UNION COULD GET?

The strike had been called to stop layoffs that the Health and Hospitals Corporation was about to implement. Did the settlement really end the layoffs?

And more importantly from the point of view of assessing the struggle, did the final agreement accurately reflect the tremendous fight that the workers put up?

Of course, those workers being rehired and those whose layoffs

have been halted must feel the strike was a success. But the money to keep them employed came from the workers themselves and not from the bosses.

Every strike has to be assessed by first examining the material conditions under which the class struggle was carried out. What was the relationship of forces in the class battle? Who were the workers up against? Did it involve a small sweatshop of a few hundred workers or perhaps a nationwide struggle of hundreds of thousands like the present coal miners' strike?

Are the workers from a privileged section of the working class, making \$10 or \$20 an hour—or are they very exploited and oppressed? How much support outside of their own ranks did the workers get?

What was the attitude of the capitalist state and its organs of repression—the police and courts—towards the strike?

And what was the social climate under which the struggle was conducted? Was it a period when all the unions were on the offensive, the workers displaying

tremendous courage and sacrifice, or was it a period of retreat, of defensive struggle where union leaders were capitulating to the bosses without a fight and demoralization was widespread?

These are only some of the factors that have to be considered in order to evaluate the results of the struggle.

### THE CITY WORKERS' BOSSES ARE THE BANKS

The last three years have witnessed a fierce political and economic attack upon the municipal workers of this city and against the working people of New York generally by the capitalist politicians and their masters, the banks. These giant banks control the flow of cash into the state and city governments which is used to pay the salaries of the municipal workers. But the banks have been holding back from making any more loans, demanding assurances that their high rate of profits be maintained and that the state and city governments not "default" on their interest payments. Municipal governments

(continued on page 4)

### Voices on the picket line

## 'We're fighting for our survival!'

By BEVERLY SLAPIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—"Puertorriquenos, no entren! No entren al hospital! Unidos venceremos!" Alamo Luz hoarsely called into a makeshift megaphone. A Latin woman and her children about to enter the clinic spoke with Luz for a moment and then walked away from the hospital, to the cheers and applause of the strikers.

"What I'm telling them is that all of us—Blacks, Hispanics, Chinese—we all suffer from the discrimination, from the layoffs. If they go in, they're hurting us, they're hurting themselves, so they shouldn't go in."

Determination was the dominant mood today on the picket line at

Bellevue, one of the 16 municipal hospitals struck by hospital workers in response to the threatened layoffs of 1,350.

Dolores Turner has been a psychiatric aide for 15 years, and is not really worried that she will be laid off—this time. But Elizabeth Reed, who has been a nurses' aide for 2½ years, received word of her layoff three weeks ago. And Dorothy Berry, who has worked in the hospital system for "nine years come September," has been laid off twice in the last ten months.

Luz, Turner, Reed, and Berry were among the more than 200 chanting, singing—and generally bitter—strikers at Bellevue Hospital today on the third day of the strike. All voiced the anger and determination that was typical of

those on the picket line.

"We're going to fight to get our jobs back, because we have families to support and we can't afford to get laid off," Berry, 37 years old and a steward for Local 420, said during her break from picket duty. "The governor, Beame, all these people that are sitting on the HHC—let them all take a cut in salary so we can go back to work. They don't work, anyway—they just sit around and give orders." Berry has three children to support, and before the latest wave of layoffs took home \$239 every two weeks. "It wasn't enough," she said, "but somehow we managed. Now there's nothing."

Before she was laid off, Elizabeth Reed took home \$277

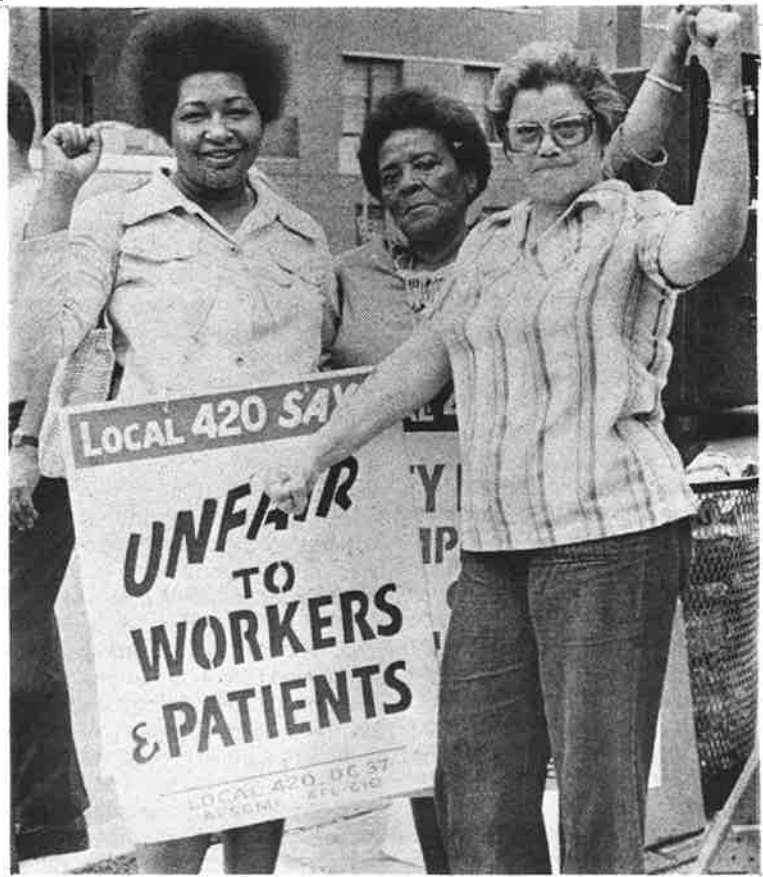
"and a little change" every two weeks, and "that was hardly enough" for her and her two children. But three weeks ago, when she returned from vacation, "I found my pink slip in the mail." Now, without any savings, she doesn't know what she will do during the waiting period before she receives her first unemployment check. But she said she planned to show up for picket duty every day until the strike is over. "It may not help me," she said, "but maybe it will help the other people to keep their jobs."

All the pickets who spoke to this reporter voiced concern for the patients as well as themselves. "The city is hurting the patients," said Turner, and the strike is necessary to show the public "how they're treating us, the workers and the patients." She added, "I wanted to be on the line before they fired the first 800." After working 15 years on the nursery and adolescent wards, Turner brings home "less than \$150 a week" to support her own four children.

"The situation in the hospitals is like a patient who looks nice and clean, but when you turn him over, you see the bedsores," said Berry. "It's the same with the administration—the bosses can keep their image, keep the hospital shining, but when you look at the patients, at the neglect, you see what's wrong, you see all the corruption."

"We're fighting for our survival," said Ethel Roberts, a picket captain who has been a psychiatric technician for 20 years. "The hospitals are dangerously short of people. With all those pink slips they're giving out, leaving one or two people on each ward, they're creating a dangerous situation, both for us and our patients."

"We're striking to save our jobs and our patients' lives. We have to win," she said, her voice cracking with emotion, "we have no choice."



"We can't afford to be laid off"—hospital workers Dorothy Berry, Ethel Roberts, and Alamo Luz in front of Bellevue.

WW photo: B. Slapin

## Banks destroy hospitals, point finger at poor

By JUDY GREENSPAN

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—As thousands of hospital workers launch a militant strike for their jobs and survival, the racist New York City health care system is coming apart at the seams.

Last week, the New York Times ran a front-page article about the newly opened Lincoln Hospital in the South Bronx, documenting conditions "verging on the catastrophic." The article, describing the facility as more dangerous than the one it replaced, stressed that the new hospital is only operating at one-third of its capacity because of a lack of funds.

The Third World and oppressed communities all over the city are certainly experiencing a monumental health care crisis, but the question that arises is why did the capitalist press choose this time to expose the atrocities at Lincoln Hospital. This reporter spoke with several doctors at Lincoln and members of the South Bronx community about this crisis.

"Health care is being used as a political football with no regard for people's real needs," says Dr. Helen Rodriguez of the Lincoln Hospital Pediatrics Department.

Dr. Rodriguez went on to describe a virtual conspiracy on the part of the city, banks, and private hospitals to "throttle public services." Over the past few months, the city and the banks have declared war against the public health system, closing hospital after hospital.

Black and Latin residents have been sitting in at the Family Health Clinic at Morrisania Hospital in the South Bronx for the past two weeks, to protest additional layoffs that will render that facility useless and spur its eventual closing.

"The Health and Hospitals Corporation promised to keep the Family Health Clinic open 24 hours a day when they closed the rest of Morrisania," Ramon Perez, a participant in that struggle, told Workers World. He has been ac-

tively organizing the community to keep the clinic open.

The Third World community around the area of Morrisania has planned meetings with both hospital workers' unions, District 1199 and Local 420, to broaden their fight to save the clinic. The community's demands are "restore all cuts," and open Lincoln Hospital and the newly built North Central Bronx Hospital to full capacity.

"People are dying in our emergency room," says Dr. Rafael Lantigua, Chief Resident of Medicine at Lincoln Hospital. "But there is no difference between conditions here and those of the private, voluntary hospitals."

### "RICH ARE TRYING TO MAKE US DISAPPEAR"

At a time when unemployment is reaching unheralded heights, Lincoln Hospital is suffering from a shortage of nurses and nurses' aides. The hospital has a capacity for over 700 beds, yet only the staff to barely manage 325.

Dr. Evelyn Bouden of the Lincoln Pediatrics Department feels there is a conspiracy against the poor of New York City. "Our communities are being destroyed by the banks, the city, and the federal government and the finger is being pointed at poor people," she said.

Dr. Bouden explained that the rich are turning their backs on the South Bronx and trying to make it disappear by creating a public health care system so unresponsive to the poor and oppressed that "people will have to move out of here."

The capitalist media like the New York Times describe the terrible conditions in the hospitals only to attack a crumbling public health care system and the Third World communities, not to expose the banks and the bosses who are behind the deterioration. But the workers and the oppressed communities are just beginning to demonstrate their militant potential, the likes of which the rich have never seen.

# Indictment of Post pressmen part of attack on collective bargaining

By PAUL E. MELNICOFF  
Member AFSCME Local 1072  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30—Eight more striking pressmen from Local 6 at the Washington Post were indicted here today. This brings the toll taken by the bosses' grand jury to 15 striking workers.

The first seven strikers were arraigned on Wednesday, July 28, on charges of having sabotaged printing equipment at the beginning of the walkout. Very strong and very loud picket lines began the mornings of both court appearances.

On Wednesday, nearly 150 people—strikers and their families, independent supporters, and members of the Local 6 Defense Committee picketed the Superior Court, where the arraignment was to be held, and then proceeded to pack the courtroom for the arraignment hearing. The pickets made it clear in their chants and signs that the state uses its anti-labor legal system—courts, grand juries, judges—to serve the union-busting needs of corporate mammoths like the Washington Post. The slogans chanted by the

pickets enforced this concept sharply and included: "We say no to union-busting, stop the trials now!"; "Post lies and Post tricks, can't bust Local 6" and "All the courts in all the land can't make Local 6 disband."

The overall weakness of the state's case against the strikers was underscored by the judge's statement at both hearings that the trial judge "would look favorably upon early pleas entered before the strikers come to trial." This shabby come-on for plea bargaining clearly shows the state's concern that it may be unable to get convictions for these trumped-up charges.

The situation of the striking pressmen at the Washington Post bears striking similarity to that of the 100,000 miners who are now on strike in seven states. In that case also, contract violations by the companies calculated to provoke a strike were followed by court injunctions at the request of mine owners and mining conglomerates seeking to bust the UMW and maximize their profits at the expense of the workers.

## —Hospital workers

(continued from page 3)

are being dictated to by their creditors, the banks, as to where the money lent will be spent and what cuts in services and employees will be made.

Ever since the turn of the century, when the earlier capitalist system of free enterprise and competition was finally transformed into monopoly capitalism, a process of fusion between the banks and the capitalist state has taken place. The banks have become the main exploiter of the capitalist state through loans, bonds, and other financial arrangements and consequently the main exploiter of the municipal workers. The banks are the real employers of the municipal workers. This phenomenon is worldwide in character, occurring in all capitalist countries eventually.

In New York State the banks who above all set the financial policies are the Rockefeller-affiliated banks: First National City, Chase Manhattan, Chemical, and so on.

### SPIRIT OF WORKERS

This writer walked the picket lines with the hospital workers. Their spirit and militancy was tremendous. In all over 200 union members were arrested while stopping scabs and many were beaten up by the police.

AFSCME Local 420 has 18,000 members, 99 percent of whom are Black and Puerto Rican. They hold the lowest-paying jobs in the hospital system.

Potential support for the strike was very great. Ambulance workers had threatened to go out and interns and resident doctors said they were prepared to walk the picket line. But most important, almost all of the hospitals struck were in the oppressed Black, Latin, and generally working class communities. And the people of these communities knew that the strike was directed against service cuts that affected them.

In addition, the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists (NY Chapter) immediately began to set

up strike support committees around the different hospitals. And while almost all other municipal labor leaders remained silent, rank-and-file workers whose unions had already been hit by layoffs were very much for the strike.

All the above together with the militancy of the workers struck fear into the ruling class. On the second day of the strike, Mayor Beame announced the appointment of Basil Paterson, a Black State Senator, to mediate a settlement. Paterson, a prominent bourgeois politician with top-level connections in the Democratic Party, was brought in to cool things down and prevent them from getting out of hand.

Union leaders, even though they openly ignored and defied a restraining order from the State Supreme Court, were not arrested. The government feared that the arrests would stiffen the resistance of the workers, further enforcing the charge of racism and bringing broader support.

But the union faced the Taylor Law which means that each worker can be fined two days' pay for every day out on strike. And the strike came in a period of consistent capitulation by the leadership of the other municipal unions.

### ANTI-LABOR OFFENSIVE

The anti-working class and racist offensive now in progress against the municipal labor unions in general and AFSCME Local 420 in particular has been in full swing for several years. Every so-called leader of the municipal unions has privately and in a more hidden way publicly agreed in principle to the proposed cutbacks in services affecting the working people of the city and to the layoffs of employees affecting their own unions. (In fact, last October when 3,000 AFSCME members were laid off, the union leadership remained publicly silent!)

Back in July 1975 the Municipal Assistance Corporation (Big MAC) had called together all the top municipal union leaders through

This is part of a nationwide trend to take collective bargaining out of the workers' hands and shove it into the arena of the bosses' courts, grand juries, laws, and judges. But like the striking miners, the strikers at the Washington Post are standing firm and united. They are fighting back.

Trials for the Post 15 are scheduled to begin on Nov. 3 and Dec. 6. Contributions to the Local 6 Legal Defense Fund may be sent to: Local 6 Strike Headquarters, 1300 Mass. Ave. N.W., Apt. 101, Washington, D.C. 20005.

## Demand union recognition

# Black workers fight racism, layoffs

By an ACTWU MEMBER

ATLANTA, July 31—The months-long strike by Dekalb County workers continues and today between 250 and 300 spirited striking workers, their families, and supporters took to the streets again to march on the Dekalb County Courthouse. They were demanding recognition of their union (Laborers' International Union Local 1348); the return of jobs to the more than 250 fired workers; an end to the racist hiring, firing, and promotional practices of the County and its rulers, the County Commissioners headed by Bob Guhl; and better wages and working conditions.

The determination of the strikers was clear, all through the events, from the picnic and assembly site through the march and at the courthouse rally, as the marchers chanted and carried banners

reading "We demand: End racism in Dekalb County—Justice for the workers—Guhl must go!"

Speakers at the rally included a Black City Councilman from Atlanta, militant ministers, community supporters who stressed the need for unity of workers in the common fight for rights, and union and striker representatives.

One speaker pointed out that there is and could be "no democracy in Dekalb County, or anywhere, as long as any workers have to put up with the conditions Dekalb County workers (who are predominantly Black) are suffering under." Strikers cheered as union members declared, "We will hound Guhl and the Commissioners until they can't ignore us any longer, even if we have to go up in his neighborhood to remind

him!" was one to one), the group dispersed throughout the crowd. When Graham got up to speak, the shouts and boos from the strikers and their supporters were picked up and amplified by the program's sound system.

Unable to go on (she got through just under two minutes of a prepared speech), Graham told the audience she couldn't finish and suggested they all sing God Bless America.

A fitting reception, indeed for D. C.'s number one union buster!



Militant hospital workers, members of Local 420, DC 37, AFSCME demonstrate at Bellevue.

the Municipal Labor Council, of which Gotbaum is chairman, to demand the maximum amount of budget cuts, especially in the life-supporting services that maintain the city like the public hospitals.

The meeting between Big MAC and the municipal union heads so shocked some of them that Barry Fierstein of Teamsters Local 237 stormed out and said to the press, "In my view I'm in favor of a general strike in this city at this time. We have given our blood. The unions are bleeding to death." (Workers World endorsed that call for a general strike and analyzed its potential.)

Even Gotbaum came out of the meeting upset, calling the bankers "those disgusting bastards."

But even with all the rhetoric of resistance, each and every one of those labor misleaders caved in, made concessions, capitulated to the demands of the bankers. Even today they continue to hide from

the rank and file the magnitude of the crisis and the real identity of the enemy: the banks. "I wish to God the economic condition of the Health and Hospitals Corporation were better, but I am satisfied with the settlement," said Gotbaum last Saturday.

After each capitulation by the municipal union leaders, the banks through their various fronts (Big MAC, Emergency Financial Control Board, the capitalist politicians, or the Health and Hospitals Corporation) make promises that the new cuts will stabilize the situation and no further cuts will be necessary. But not one of these promises has ever held true!

In fact, the concessions have only emboldened the bankers' drive to put the general capitalist financial crisis upon the backs of the workers, breaking every labor contract provision on wages, layoffs, hours, and so on.

The municipal union leaders had no business meeting privately with city and bank representatives in order to "help solve the economic crisis." Their responsibility was to prepare the workers for the impending struggle. The accumulated effect of all they have done is to confuse the workers and weaken the unions themselves.

### WHAT COULD UNION LEADERS HAVE DONE?

In view of all the above circumstances, can we honestly say that the settlement reached between AFSCME Local 420 and the bankers accurately reflected the strength of the struggle the workers put up? No. Could the struggle have been conducted in a different way in order to improve the bargaining position of the workers? We think so.

For example, on the second day of the strike the state announced it

(continued on page 8)



## Red-baiting fails to dampen WWP meeting

# Speaker tells of building socialism in Cuba

By F.B. HARRISON

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 23—About 100 people came to hear a "Report on Cuba" here tonight by Jaime Veve of Workers World Party, who had recently worked on construction in Cuba with the Venceremos Brigade.

Although a local ruling class paper, the Buffalo Evening News, had run a front-page article the night before attacking the meeting, the only interruptions to Jaime's vivid description of how Cuba is building a socialist society were prolonged applause from the large, multi-national audience. The bosses' attempt to scare people away even backfired, as several people came to the meeting on Cuba because of the article.

Is it any wonder, though, that people in the U.S., plagued by unemployment, poor housing, bad health care, and soaring prices,

would be interested in learning how other people have rid themselves of these capitalist ills? Only 20 years ago Cuba was one of the poorest countries in the world—today its standard of living is the highest in Latin America.

Today in Cuba, no one pays more than 5 percent of their income for rent, and no one pays for water, light, public telephones, funerals, or sporting events. Medical care and education are free.

Cuba now has the lowest illiteracy and infant mortality rates in South America (lower in fact than in the U.S.). Giant strides have been made in eradicating racism, sexism, and other forms of discrimination. And everyone is guaranteed a job.

### STRESSES CUBA'S AID TO LIBERATION STRUGGLES

In 1959, Cuba's people overthrew



Jaime Veve of Workers World Party tells Buffalo audience of gains made by socialist Cuba. Red-baiting articles in local press failed to hurt the meeting. WW photo

the old profit-based economic system which the U.S. had controlled, and have been building a socialist society ever since. The gains of this society are being realized not only for the people of Cuba, however. Cuba's recent examples of internationalism in Vietnam and Angola have helped to bring about liberation for these former victims of U.S. imperialism as well. As Jaime pointed out, this internationalism by Cuba, a small, developing country, is the main reason why the U.S. ruling class has intensified its provocations against Cuba.

The meeting was also addressed by Al Brown of the Committee to Clear Ken Johnson, who spoke of the case of this young Black brother whom the ruling class is attempting to frame up on rape charges. The clear contrast raised

by the two speakers—on one hand of the racist repression of Black people in this country, and on the other, of the gains made in

eradicating racism and all forms of oppression in Cuba, served all the more to show why socialism is the only solution.

## Cuba-Puerto Rico solidarity marks July 26 celebration

By BARBARA BREEN

ATLANTA, July 30—One hundred people joined together here tonight for "Cuba, Puerto Rico—Two Wings of the Same Bird," a celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the July 26th attack on the Moncada Barracks and a salute to Puerto Rico's struggle for independence.

Sponsored by the Latin American Solidarity Group (LASG), the Puerto Rican

Solidarity Committee (PRSC), and Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH), the evening's activities featured the movie "Puerto Rico," produced by the Cuban Film Institute in Havana. Jose Rivera of the PRSC, in his introduction to the film, explained how closely linked the Cuban and Puerto Rican struggles for independence are, and how intense is the solidarity felt between the peoples of the two countries. The film, a moving history of the Puerto Rican independence struggle, bore eloquent testimony to his words.

Tonight's featured speaker was Marafeli Perez, editor of Areito magazine, written and published by progressive Cubans living in this country. Perez, who recently spent three months in Cuba, spoke about socialist development in Cuba, detailing the concrete steps being taken by the Cubans to secure their workers' state.

The audience warmly greeted a solidarity message from the Chilean resistance, delivered by a member of the Chilean underground who was recently expelled from Chile after two and a half years' imprisonment and torture in Pinochet's dungeons.

The Atlanta Coalition Against Repression in South Africa also gave a message of solidarity with Cuba, and called on all people attending the program to support an August 15 rally to be held here for the South African freedom fighters.

Tonight's gathering was held in the same spirit of proletarian internationalism that revolutionary Cuba so heroically displayed in its support for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. No amount of demagogic ranting and raving on the part of the American ruling class can deter that internationalism, as socialist Cuba stands as a beacon light of inspiration to the world's exploited and oppressed.



## Boston women commemorate anniversary of Moncada

By J. KAATZ

BOSTON, July 24—In recognition of the tremendous achievements of the Cuban people and in solidarity with the recent success of the Puerto Rican, Native American, and Black peoples in Philadelphia on July 4th, 20 women today celebrated the anniversary of the Cuban revolution in an all-day picnic called by the Women's Caucus of Boston Youth Against War & Fascism.

The multi-national group of women discussed the gains of the Cuban revolution, especially with

regard to women. There was much discussion on the women's movement in general and local anti-racist struggles in which all the women have been involved.

Several of the YAWF men demonstrated support for the women's event by organizing and coordinating childcare for the 12 children whose mothers were participants at the picnic.

It was a fine afternoon of solidarity with the Cuban people, support for the struggles against racism, and celebration of women coming together to learn and share from one another.

## Spaulding workers vow to continue struggle

By TOM COMAR

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 6—Striking workers of Local 2106, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, every day this week prevented scabs from reporting at the Spaulding Fibre Co. in Tonawanda, N.Y. The picket line was beefed up by sympathizers from other unions.

The sight on Monday morning, Aug. 2, of 350 determined workers, women and men, was enough to force the 30 riot-geared Tonawanda police to back down from doing the company's bidding. Today, however, the company was granted an injunction designed to break the picket line and back up its union-busting campaign by the State Supreme Court. A confrontation is near.

### COMPANY FORCES STRIKE

From the outset of negotiations, it was clear to the union that Spaulding had no intention of trying to reach a reasonable settlement before the contract expired May 10. Not only did the company throw an entirely new contract at the union, one which wiped out every gain the union had fought for, but it even cancelled its payment of the workers' medical benefits a month in advance!

Among other things, the company wants to do away with plant-wide seniority while keeping the pension eligibility the same. This would affect 150 people who otherwise could retire on full benefits.

The company also wants to formally shorten the amount of

training time it takes to reach full production on a new machine from 30 days to one 8-hour shift.

### LIFE AND LIMB AT ISSUE

The company's attempt to implement its contract proposals unilaterally before negotiations has resulted recently in the death of one worker and scores of injuries. Shortened training time and double and triple speed-ups on machinery that can't safely be made to produce that amount equals industrial murder. For the 450 workers to agree to the company's proposals would be tantamount to signing their own death warrants.

Of 1,400 workers at Spaulding in 1970, only 450 are left now. The individually owned company was bought out by a multi-million-dollar-a-year conglomerate, Monogram Industries. In 1972, Martin Stone, president of Monogram, threatened the Spaulding workers that he would move the biggest department in the plant to New Hampshire where labor was cheaper if they did not accept a pay freeze. The workers rightly held out against the extortion and got their raise, but could not stop the department from running away.

### NOT JUST JOBS AT STAKE

After 13 weeks of strike, during which several departments were dismantled, Spaulding sent a letter to all union members threatening them that if they did not return to work, the company would find permanent replacements for them.



In Tonawanda, N.Y., 350 determined workers and sympathizers from other unions prevent scabs from reporting to the struck Spaulding Fibre Co.

Getting no response from the union, Spaulding took out a full-page help wanted ad in a local paper.

Many of the strikers realize that with the dismantling of some departments they won't have jobs even when the strike is settled. However, they have militantly refused to allow the scabs in and see their continued participation as a matter of principle. "If we allow the company to break our union," said one member, "no union will be safe."

### LESSONS OF OTHER STRIKES LEARNED

The militancy and high con-

sciousness of these striking workers and the support of many area locals, especially the workers at International Paper which just closed its doors, is a response to the general economic assault of big business. The workers have also learned from the defeat of the office and technical workers at Buffalo Forge, where another bitter strike recently took place in the area. The connections between union-busting, runaway shops, here and abroad, and the need for class solidarity are being made and led one angry woman worker to predict that within ten years "there will be a revolution in this country."

## 'Peruvian road' proves to be illusion

# Big U.S. banks running Peru again

By P. MEISNER  
NEW YORK, Aug. 7—A sustained onslaught by U.S. imperialist banks has finally shattered the illusion of national and social liberation via the "Peruvian road."

In 1968, bourgeois nationalist military officers in Peru overthrew the outright U.S.-puppet regime of Belaunde Terry and began a program of nationalizing foreign enterprises and carrying out domestic agrarian reform.

To many liberal nationalists in Latin America, Peru appeared to be the new model and an alternative to the Cuban Revolution. One such believer was former Dominican President Juan Bosch, who himself had been overthrown by a CIA-Pentagon cabal in 1963 because of measures he had taken against U.S. monopoly interests in his country.

But after seven years of gradual reform in Peru, Washington and Wall Street have managed to sabotage and strangle the modest efforts of the government of General Juan Valesco Alvarado. A

U.S.-backed coup one year ago deposed that government and installed General Francisco Morales Bermudez, a solid right-winger, as the new president.

And within the last few months, the U.S. has virtually secured a complete reversal of the reform programs initiated under the Velasco government. A consortium of U.S. banks is now openly dictating political and economic policy to the Morales regime "in exchange" for loans to the Peruvian government. That policy includes breaking the promise that Peruvian workers would own 50 percent of Peru's enterprises, and the discontinuing of agrarian reform, leaving more than a million peasant families landless or living on subsistence plots.

The U.S. consortium is led by Chase Manhattan, Citibank, Bankers Trust, Bank of America, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Morgan Guaranty, Continental of Illinois, and Wells Fargo. One mouthpiece for these banks, the "liberal" imperialist New York Times, has more than welcomed the developments in Peru, as its August 4 editorial makes so clear:

"For developing countries the example of Peru holds a lesson—of generals forgetting the merits of gradualism and consolidation, succumbing to the lure of reckless public spending, and ignoring the uses of constructive criticism."

These are the same banks which have attacked the people of New York City for "reckless public spending," as if the city were also a U.S. colony to be super-exploited. The banking consortium has just forced a 44 percent devaluation on the Peruvian currency, a sharp increase in the price of gasoline, the elimination of government

subsidies from basic food products, and cuts in public spending.

These dictated measures will, of course, make it lucrative for U.S. industrial monopolies to invest once again in Peru, while at the same time providing new terms for Peru to refinance its \$3.7 billion foreign debt. The latter is in no small part due to a loss in copper export earnings, which suffered heavily as a result of U.S. manipulation of copper prices on the world market. The U.S. strangled the Peruvian economy during the Velasco years, as it did Chile under Allende, because of nationalization and tax demands brought against U.S. corporations operating in Peru.

The right-wing, U.S.-backed political takeover was completed last month when General Morales ousted the remaining radicals left over from the old Velasco cabinet. The Ford government has also been making veiled threats about what would happen to the new Peruvian regime if it does not come to terms with U.S. banks.

Recently, Robert W. Dean, the U.S. Ambassador to Peru, was invited to lecture to ranking Peruvian officers and civilian officials at Peru's Center of Higher Military Studies. According to a New York Times dispatch from Lima dated July 29:

"... Mr. Dean reminded the Peruvians that they were part of the Western economic system and they would have to put their house in order if they wanted to attract loans and investments to surmount their economic crisis."

Despite the decisive defeats recently suffered by U.S. imperialism in Southeast Asia and Southern Africa, it is still bent on destroying every liberal-

nationalist turn in underdeveloped countries where strategic and economic U.S. interests are present. And this includes just about every colonial and underdeveloped country in the world.

The real lesson behind the Peruvian experience is that "gradualist" or "peaceful" roads to national liberation will not satisfy the plunderous appetite of the U.S. bankers and their profit-hungry monopolies. Ultimately, Washington will demand complete economic and political subservience, as the imperialists have again accomplished it, this time in Peru. The Cuban Revolution, after all, is still the example for true social emancipation, where all capitalist institutions were completely overthrown and U.S. imperialism was kicked out forever.



Wounded Palestinian and Leben rightists. Emaciated condition of imperialism's allies.

## As Pak regime flounders

# Pentagon amassing

By SHARON SHELTON  
NEW YORK, August 11—With 42,000 U.S. troops and nuclear and other weapons poised within striking distance of its cities, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has warned during recent weeks of new troop and arm buildups by U.S. imperialism and its puppets along the border that artificially divides the Korean people.

These warnings of new tension building in Korea was confirmed by an Aug. 7 report before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee submitted by Sen. Mike Mansfield after a recent visit to Seoul.

"Korea is a time bomb, which has yet to be defused," the report stated flatly.

Although Mansfield hastened to point out to the committee that he did not feel war is imminent, the DPRK has viewed with alarm recent ominous developments such as a July 21 announcement by the U.S. that the Pentagon is supplying the repressive Pak Jung Hi regime with Redeye anti-aircraft missiles and other sophisticated weaponry.

### CRISIS SITUATION

In a statement issued Aug. 5, the government of the DPRK charged, "The long-standing tensions in Korea have now reached an acute stage as never before, and the Korean people are faced with the critical situation in which war may break out at any moment. . . .

"At the present the U.S. army units and south Korean puppet army units, fully combat-ready, have been moved and massed in the front line areas in a large scale," the statement continued, "and an order has been issued to all the army units for round-the-clock 'combat-readiness.'"

The DPRK further pointed out that the Pentagon has moved strategic bombers and other weapons from Guam to a base in Okinawa, where the U.S. Seventh Fleet has been put on alert for action in Korea. The U.S. military has also made plans to transfer to the puppet army all "Nike Hercules" ground-to-air missile batteries of the U.S. 38th Airborne Division.

### STUDENTS NOW UNDER MILITARY DISCIPLINE

Meanwhile, the Pak regime has put into effect a law passed quickly during anti-government uprisings in the schools last spring placing

students of 48 universities and colleges under military discipline. Called "Students Homeland Defense Corps," the students inductee group has been forced to participate in training, including a 20-day intensive mountain combat exercise.

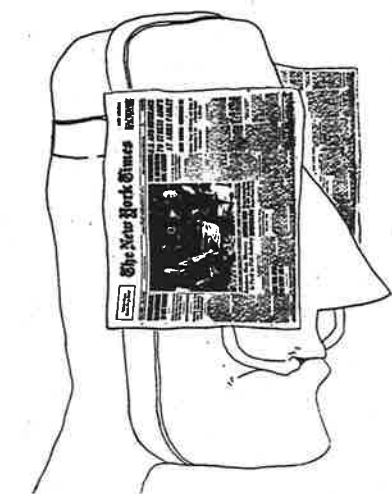
This move to force students into military service is just part of the harsh repression that Koreans living in the south face every day. All criticism of the repressive Constitution, all political activities of university students, and even the "spreading of falsehoods" are illegal, punishable by fines, jail terms, and even death. Even the regime's bourgeois critics have been mercilessly hounded and persecuted. Currently, Kim Dae Jung, Pak's opponent in the 1971 "election," is on trial in Seoul along with 18 others for alleged anti-government activities.

Behind this repression lies the increasing instability of the puppet government, which, as an appendage to U.S. and Japanese imperialism, has been particularly vulnerable to the effects of the worldwide capitalist economic crisis.

Fueling opposition to Pak is the fact that two-thirds of the south Korean population are now making less than \$400 a year, despite record inflation levels, which has sent rents and food prices in a steady climb upward. Also, south Korea is having trouble meeting its balance of payments, and in 1974-75 alone its trade deficit towered at \$4 billion.

In his report to the Senate, Mansfield admitted that south Korea's highly touted (by U.S. imperialist exploiters!) economic progress and stability are "underlain with uncertainties" and rest on "an extremely fragile base."

This is what is really worrying



## PSP exposes Puerto Rican Co. for illegally tapping phone conversations

By JULIO GHIGLIOTTY  
NEW YORK, Aug. 9—The Puerto Rican Telephone Company has been recording customers' phone calls without their consent, according to revelations made by Claridad, daily newspaper of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), in their July 30 issue.

Actual tapes and documents made available to Claridad show that Salvador Rodriguez Aponte, president of the phone company, directly authorized the recording of telephone conversations without the knowledge of the customer. The Puerto Rican Constitution specifically prohibits wiretapping by anyone.

The scandal is shaking the colonial administration of governor Rafael Hernandez Colon and his ruling Popular Democratic Party (PPD), since the phone company is a public corporation in Puerto Rico and its president is appointed by the governor. Rodriguez Aponte has not only authorized the recordings, but he has also been the source of the phone numbers which are taped. And, on occasion, according to Claridad's source, Rodriguez Aponte takes tapes home with him.

### PSP LEADER WARNS OF COVER-UP

Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the PSP, speaking at a press conference on Aug. 2, demanded that Rodriguez Aponte be dismissed from his post. A recording of a conversation taped by the phone company between

Francisco Perez Gandia and Manuel de J. Gonzalez, two PSP leaders, was played at the press conference as evidence of the telephone company's criminal actions.

Mari Bras also warned that care should be taken to ensure that the tapes now stored in the company's headquarters are not erased in an attempt to cover up.

The PSP leader also refused to turn over the tapes and documents now in the party's hands to the investigative team set up by the colonial Justice Department because of Aponte's still-existing ties to them. Aponte was the colonial Police Commissioner before he became president of the Puerto Rican Telephone Company, and he has maintained those ties allowing infiltration of police and FBI agents into the ranks of the workers in order to infiltrate the labor movement.

In fact, the FBI has absolute and exclusive control over the use of a trunk line set up in their office for them by the phone company from which they can tap into any phone call they desire.

### "INVESTIGATORS" SURPENA VICTIMS

The colonial Justice Department's "investigative" team, headed by special prosecutor Esteban de Jesus Pizarro, has subpoenaed Juan Mari Bras for refusing to testify before him or hand over the tapes the party has in its possession.

"In the first place," read a press

release issued by the PSP to explain Mari Bras' refusal to appear before the special prosecutor, "we have no confidence in whatever investigation (the special prosecutor) may initiate. The investigation must be initiated by an impartial group of people. In this case, it is not only the telephone company which is under censure but the entire administration headed by Rafael Hernandez Colon."

Instead, the PSP suggests that the "investigative team" search the basement of the telephone company's central office where the tapes are stored. The tapes in possession of Claridad are being handed over to the Colegio de Abogados, the equivalent to the Bar Association in Puerto Rico.

The fear that the tapes still in possession of the telephone company might be erased were confirmed when Claridad's sources within the phone company revealed that many tapes had been in fact erased or destroyed. The Aug. 4 issue of that paper printed a report from their source revealing that tapes were erased or destroyed over the weekend of July 31-Aug. 1.

Colon's administration delays and maneuvers, avoiding an actual confrontation with the president of the telephone company. Instead, it has been demanding that Claridad releases its copies of the tapes to the government rather than going directly to their place of origin—Salvador Rodriguez Aponte's office.





Lebanese Nationalist evacuees have been brutally gunned down by Israeli forces. These men attest to the genocidal character of the long siege by

## arms against DPRK

the war-driven Pentagon strategists responsible for the current buildup in south Korea. Washington sorely needs the continued existence of an ally in Asia that will follow its dictates and protect U.S. investments of powerful corporations like Gulf Oil, Texaco, and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

After its defeats in Southeast

Asia, U.S. imperialism is desperate to stave off the day when the glaring contrast between the misery and suffering of the Korean people in the south and the steady gains of their sisters and brothers in the north will result in the masses of people sweeping not only the puppet regime from Korean soil, but its U.S. masters as well.

## Mass resentment over rearmament, U.S. domination

### Behind the Tanaka arrest

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—With the arrest of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on charges that he pocketed \$2 million in bribes from the Lockheed aircraft company, the worst political crisis in post-war Japanese history has come to a boil.

The sudden imprisonment of this once powerful politician, who but two years ago headed the world's second largest capitalist nation, climaxes five months of economic and governmental disorder that have sown confusion and panic in the top ranks of the reactionary Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

The LDP has ruled Japan continuously since the U.S. military occupation authorities installed it in office in the early 1950s. Its record for scandal and knavery is best matched by the misconduct and downright criminality of the conservative Christian Democrats in Italy.

#### NIXON CONNECTION

In one respect, the jailing of Tanaka reflects strong anti-U.S. feelings by a wide stratum of Japanese society who resent having been dominated by the U.S.

for so long, a resentment fueled by the currency and trade war Nixon initiated against them in 1971. Tanaka's standing with the masses of people was not helped by his long friendship with Nixon, whom he first met as Finance Minister in 1964 when Nixon was in Tokyo as an advisor to the huge Japanese monopoly-conglomerate, Mitsui & Company. Later, at a summit meeting in Hawaii on Sept. 1, 1972, the two heads of state worked out the shady deal where, in return for millions in payoffs, All Nippon Airways reversed a previous decision to buy DC-10 jets from McDonnell Douglas, switching its order instead to the Lockheed TriStar.

In addition, Tanaka committed the Japanese Armed Forces to the purchase of Lockheed's P-3C anti-submarine plane. Had Nixon and Tanaka not turned the tide for Lockheed in these agreements, this gigantic company, the largest "defense" contractor in the U.S., would most likely have gone into immediate bankruptcy.

The Lockheed TriStar bribes (Japanese politicians, including Tanaka, got payola amounting to \$1 million per plane purchased)

## Rightists close in on Tal Al-Zaatar as heroic Palestinian resistance enters seventh week

By BILL DEL VECCHIO

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The circle has tightened around Tal Al-Zaatar and its 30,000 residents following the capture of the adjacent neighborhood of Nab'a, but still the camp's defenders remain defiant. Tal Al-Zaatar, now going into its seventh week of siege, has become the symbol of the Palestinian people's resistance to the genocidal aims of imperialism's Middle East allies.

"Mopping up" operations are now going on according to today's New York Times, in Nab'a, an impoverished Lebanese neighborhood which supported the National Movement. The Times reporter, presently in the rightist center of Junieh, witnessed yesterday the dead, mutilated body of a man taken prisoner in Nab'a being dragged through the street tied to the back of an automobile.

While the Syrian officials stall the implementing of a ceasefire agreement reached 12 days ago, rightist forces are reported to be massing on two fronts for major attacks. All-out attacks on Tal Al-Zaatar and Tripoli and an attempt to seize the Beirut airport are expected, according to the Joint Command of the Palestinians and Lebanese Nationalists.

The International Red Cross has abandoned its plans to evacuate more of the wounded from Tal Al-Zaatar after its last convoy was fired on by rightist snipers last

week. Two convoys had succeeded, but brought out less than 200 patients.

#### APPEAL FROM PALESTINIAN MEDICS

The medical group in Tal Al-Zaatar issued an urgent appeal on Aug. 3, according to the Palestinian press service Wafa. The appeal read in part, "The problem lies in the supply of medicine and facilities to treat the wounded in future attacks and the problem of treating the civilians whose water supply the isolationists have cut off. The problem is that the children do not enjoy proper care due to the lack of milk and water and to the spread of epidemics due to the pressing sanitary problems."

The appeal continued, "The conscience and public opinion of the world have a duty to learn about the tragedies which our people face due to the isolationists' policies of extermination, hunger, and thirst. We demand that a medical committee from the International Red Cross supervise the treatment of the children, who are about to die of malnutrition and thirst."

The Joint Forces have been unable to break the siege around Tal Al-Zaatar because constant military pressure has been kept on them throughout Lebanon by the Syrian invaders as well as the

Lebanese rightists. Before aid came from the Syrian Army, the militia of the Lebanese rightist parties had been clearly defeated in the heavy fighting of last January.

But faced with the newly re-armed rightist militias, 16,000 Syrian infantry, armed with tanks and heavy artillery, and increasingly aggressive Israeli patrols across the Lebanese border, the Joint Forces are now fighting to survive.

Keeping a close eye on the fighting is the U.S. 6th Fleet, whose commanders have subtly let it be known that U.S. Marines are ready to step in if the right fails. Captain Joseph Kamrad, who commanded the most recent U.S. evacuation from Beirut, told UPI reporters on July 29 that the fleet has an invasion plan ready if they were so ordered by the President. Helicopters on board the "Two Jima" and 90 jet fighters aboard the aircraft carrier "America" were prepared to strike the National Movement positions and land Marines. "They said the U.S. Navy was developing strategies for landings all along the coast of Lebanon," the UPI report stated.

Yet the will and determination of the terribly oppressed Palestinian people and the progressive Lebanese are carrying forward their struggle against these combined forces of brutal reaction.



Prime Minister Tanaka being placed under arrest. The Nixon-Lockheed connection burned him.

Japanese "no war" constitution, the elevation of Emperor worship, and the violent destruction of trade unions and left parties.

All this was well understood by the U.S. ambassador, James Hodgson, and met with his approval. Hodgson, not surprisingly, had been a vice president of Lockheed.

The fall of Kakuei Tanaka should shatter one myth often propagated by modern bourgeois propagandists: the claim that an advanced system of state capitalism (the fusion of the state with big business) like the one in Japan will lead to the abolition of economic and political catastrophes. Could anyone persuade Mr. Tanaka or the 18 businessmen who are behind bars with him that massive corporate-state collaboration has eliminated the crisis of capitalism?

Of course, the Japanese workers are free to draw their own conclusions—and apparently they have. "The arrest was broadly popular with the Japanese people," wrote Newsweek on Aug. 9. Undoubtedly the arrest of Nixon would have been equally popular

with the American people, but Ford saved us from that.

#### STAR-SPANGLED MORALITY

Which raises another point. Big business has claimed that it must grease the palms of foreign officials because foreigners have lower moral standards than U.S. politicians. This is how Lockheed explains its payoffs in West Germany, Italy, Turkey, Colombia, the Netherlands, South Africa, Nigeria, Spain, and Greece as well as in Japan.

But what of the 17 U.S. corporations who have pleaded guilty to bribing Nixon? Hasn't even a so-called Mr. Clean like Jimmy Carter's partner Fritz Mondale admitted taking illegal funds from such business giants as the 3M Corporation? And Ford has gone so far as to openly declare he opposes any attempt to outlaw overseas corporate bribes!

No, there is nothing foreign about payola. The Big Fix, like capitalism, is most deadly right here at home and people will never be free from the one until they have overthrown the other.



## EDITORIAL

## The miners' strike

The month-old walkout of 120,000 soft coal miners is the first major strike to take place in this country for many years where the workers have explicitly stated that the main target of their anger is the U.S. government itself. It was the miners' militant opposition to the political interference of the federal government in the functioning of grievance procedures at the Cedar Coal Company that brought about the strike in the first place.

Cedar Coal is a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, a New York City firm with assets of \$6.5 billion and an annual profit rake-off running into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Like most other big mine outfits, it was constantly running to the courts to get fines, prison sentences, and injunctions against miners when they balked at working in dangerous pits or when they insisted that contracts negotiated by the union with the company be honored by the coal bosses.

Particularly hated are the notorious TROs (temporary restraining orders) that the companies instruct their lapdog judges to issue against union workers protesting hazardous conditions and other injustices on the job. The use of these TROs has become so pervasive that the miners have just about lost any legal right to strike at all. In Charleston, W. Va., alone, two of these bought-and-paid-for judges, Nixon-appointed Dennis Knap and K.K. Hall, last year leveled almost \$1 million in fines against the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) and sentenced loyal union activists to months in jail for defying injunctions ordered by the rich coal operators.

### AT ISSUE IS THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

In fact, winning back the elementary right to strike is the basic aim of this massive walkout, which has now spread from West Virginia to Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. Summing up the situation, the president of UMWA Local 1759 declared, "It's a strike against the U.S. government."

The miners have said they will go back when the companies agree to stop misusing the courts, when all injunctions and fines have been dropped, and when a thorough investigation has been ordered to determine exactly how many judges have been getting payoffs from the coal barons. On Aug. 10, the Bituminous Coal Operators Association answered these reasonable requests by demanding that armed federal marshals be sent into the coal fields to smash the strike!

In sharp contrast to the brave and resolute actions of the masses of miners and a number of their local leaders, the top officials of the UMWA International Executive Board have buckled under to the pressure coming down from the companies and the government and have ordered everyone back into the pits, threatening that those who don't obey will be "expelled from the union."

The strikers have made it quite clear, however, that "the union" is not this handful of fearful bureaucrats huddling in Washington, D.C. No, the union is the vast majority of its members, who are today on strike. They and their parents fought, and sometimes died, to build the UMWA in the face of the company's gun thugs. Unlike the silk suit "labor statesmen," it's their lives and hopes for a better future that are now on the line.

And in spite of all the threats, they are still holding out.

At a strike rally last Friday in Charleston, 4,000 strikers and their wives were asked to vote whether to go back or stay out until they got their rights.

The decision to keep striking was unanimous.

## Chinese earthquake

People the world over are deeply distressed by the news of the terrible earthquake that has taken such a terrible toll in lives and material wealth in the People's Republic of China. The industrial city of Tangshan, at the center of the disaster, has apparently been largely destroyed and the work needed to rebuild there will be truly enormous.

All eyewitness reports from the site of the worst devastation have stressed the calm and heroism of the Chinese people as well as the quick and orderly manner in which their government has moved to get medical care and shelter to the injured and homeless. The absence of any looting has been particularly noted by observers, a tribute to the high degree of cooperation and solidarity that has developed among the people of the world's largest socialist country.

Anyone acquainted with the remarkable feats of the Chinese people in rebuilding their country from the ruins left by the long civil war of 1927-1949 cannot doubt that Tangshan and the other areas hit hard by the quake will soon be reconstructed with modern new buildings and that ultimately, as the science of earthquake prediction advances (a field in which China is pioneering), such tragic loss of life will be a thing remembered only in the history books.



## Chile's politics of hunger

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 22 (PNS)—In Chile today the politics of terror is gradually being replaced by the quieter and even more pervasive politics of hunger.

"They hardly ever come to carry people away like before," says a Chilean mother in a poor west Santiago neighborhood. "I think they have decided to just let us starve."

Her words are echoed by statistics compiled by professional sociological and economic teams working for the Catholic Church's Vicariate for Solidarity. While government unemployment figures fluctuate between 17 and 20 percent, the Vicariate places the figure at 30 percent nationally and from 40 to 60 percent in the poorer areas of Santiago.

Those fortunate enough to get on a welfare work project earn the equivalent of a dollar a day—enough to buy three pounds of bread, some tea, sugar and kerosene.

According to the Vicariate, a family of five living on private industry's minimum daily wage of \$1.60—even if spending 80 percent of its income for food—suffers a 40 percent deficiency in calorie intake.

As a result, three of every five poor children between the ages of two and nine suffer malnutrition—and one in every four is mentally retarded.

Inflation has cut purchasing power in Chile by more than half since the junta came to power three years ago.

Industrial production dropped a full 25 percent last year, forcing Chile's economy back to pre-1970 levels. Few factories went bankrupt, but many shut down and sent workers home for month-long "winter vacations." A 30 percent drop in food imports mirrored a drastic fall in consumption.

Crime and alcoholism, long major problems in Chile, have increased sharply, while virtually all government projects, from building homes to maintaining community health clinics, have been eliminated.

### SANTIAGO'S POOR

A visit to Barancas, a working

class neighborhood in Santiago, confirms the Vicariate's statistics in stark human terms.

Despite the cold weather, neighborhood children wear shorts and no shoes. Nearly all have colds.

The homes, built during the Allende regime, are of sturdy brick with running water. But a dozen families face eviction, unable to pay the higher installments set by the government. Over half of Barancas' workers are unemployed, some victims of political purges, others of the recession.

Over a meal of noodles, bread and tea, an unemployed construction worker—also a Communist—relates the death of his

youngest child during a flu epidemic. He bought flu vaccine, he says—costing four days' wages—but a week later his daughter was dead.

"When the nurse arrived the next day," he remembers bitterly, "she just told us, 'Well, planes crash too.'"

Some 80 neighborhood children get a hot meal every day from one of the 400 soup kitchens run by the Vicariate. These kitchens, organized by neighbors and a clergy member (many of whom are foreigners), manage to serve a plate of rice or beans with bread and sometimes a cup of milk.

## —Hospital strike

(continued from page 4)

was cutting Medicaid payments to the city and that further cuts and layoffs would have to be made in order to balance the budget of the Health and Hospitals Corporation. The union should have viewed this as a maneuver calculated to threaten and intimidate the strike. They should have called a mass meeting and explained to the workers how the government was upping the ante.

They should have correspondingly demanded in any new negotiations the reinstatement of the 3,000 workers who have been previously laid off (also upping the ante). They should have called on the support of the rest of the municipal and trade unions and on the working people of the city whose hospital services were under attack.

They didn't have to stay up all night, negotiating for 18 hours straight, and then accept a settlement which the workers themselves are paying for. They could have taken a little more time, gotten a larger meeting hall, and made a presentation to the membership which would have roused and prepared them for a struggle.

But the leadership, with long years of experience in class collaboration with the bosses,

instead accepted a painful agreement which will be paid for by the most oppressed Black and Puerto Rican workers. Why did they do it? Partly because they hope and expect that if Carter and Mondale get elected, more money will come down from Washington and stave off the crisis. To put it bluntly, these leaders are tied to the Democratic Party.

But they are very mistaken and the coming economic period will prove them wrong. Neither Carter nor Mondale can wipe away the crisis of capitalism that the cities are experiencing. Hasn't it been the "liberal" wing of the Democratic Party in New York that has so successfully carried out all the cutbacks in the interests of the banks?

The municipal union bureaucrats did not properly lead the struggle in order to correctly assess or test the strength of the workers. The only way the working class as a whole or any section of it, such as the municipal workers, can turn around the current anti-labor offensive is through a united front of all the unions and workers. Each union alone cannot go against the whole capitalist state, with the banks behind it.

We need to broaden and strengthen our class bargaining position in order to stop the current attacks dead in their tracks. That's the only way a new relationship of forces advantageous to the workers can be achieved.



**Indians, Chicanos, Blacks have nothing to celebrate**

# Colorado centennial: 100 years of exploitation

By STAN WOODS  
DENVER, Aug. 5—Colorado workers have been put in "double jeopardy" this year. Along with other U.S. workers, they have had to suffer through the never-ending barrage of "Buy" Centennial propaganda, everything from "stirring" pseudo-patriotic speeches from bourgeois politicians to star-spangled toothpaste tubes, deodorants, and pest-control trucks.

And as if that weren't enough, we have to deal with Colorado's Centennial anniversary as a state. Along with the Bicentennial crap, we have billboards, newspaper editorials, and "centennial minutes" on TV. These are mini-documentaries glorifying Colorado's hundred years of gum ho cavalry officers, robber barons, professional gamblers who terminated their debts by shooting their creditors in the back, and John D. Rockefeller (with no mention of the Ludlow Massacre). Also getting honorable mention on these centennial minutes is the neo-fascist beer magnate Joe Coors, whose company just happens to be the sponsor.

In this spirit, the Colorado Centennial Commission held its official festivities at the State Capitol on August 1, toasting 100 years of class exploitation in the Rockies and fervently hoping for another hundred years of the same.

But members of Colorado's Native American, Chicano, and Black communities felt no urge to celebrate. While the Rocky Mountain branch of the bourgeoisie fondly recalled the nineteenth century robber barons' lavish private passenger trains which gently chugged up the Rockies, Colorado's oppressed minorities remembered the moans of the dying Ute Indians on the banks of the Sand Creek River in 1864 after an ambush by U.S. troops—or that night in 1880 when the spiritual ancestors of ROAR and the Nazis of Marquette Park in Chicago rampaged through the Chinese workers' section of Denver, burning their homes and small shops to the ground and beating and even killing any Chinese worker in sight.

200 SAY "WE HAVE NOTHING TO CELEBRATE"

With the theme that 100 years of oppression is nothing to celebrate, some 200 people participated in a counter-demonstration on Aug. 1. Members of the American Indian Movement-Colorado Warrior Society, Crusade for Justice, Chicano Comunidad (a Chicano nationalist organization from Colorado Spring), African Historical Society, Workers World Party, and the Communist Party USA were participants in the action. The delegation from Workers World Party marched under a banner reading "Sand Creek 1869, Carl Newland 1976—112 years of racist murder" and "Indian lands for Indian people."

John Trudell, national coordinator of AIM, Corky Gonzales, chairperson of Crusade for Justice, Harold Fobb of Colorado AIM, Steve Evans of the African Historical Society, and Margie Stewart of the Colorado Alliance Against Racism and Political Oppression addressed the rally with the AIM-Colorado Warrior

John Trudell stated that while the recent acquittal of AIM members Dino Butler and Bob Robideau on charges of murdering two FBI agents was a victory, the

struggle with the new U.S. Cavalry, the FBI, was just beginning.

He stated emphatically that AIM has no apologies for the deaths of the FBI agents who, as members of a large, heavily armed occupation force on the Pine Ridge Reservation, died as a result of opening fire on a small group of Oglala Sioux, poorly armed with a few broken-down guns.

He reiterated AIM's determination to rid their lands of these occupation forces, whether it be in the courts or in the streets, by any means necessary.

Corky Gonzales touched on the common bonds and unity between the Chicano and Native American liberation struggles, and Steve Nelson of the African Historical Society emphasized the solidarity and similarities of both oppression and resistance of Black and Indian people.

## Community outraged

## Protest Oakland cop's murder of Chicano

By JUDY GREENSPAN  
NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The cold-blooded murder of Jose Barlow Benavidez, a 26-year-old Chicano, by an Oakland policeman on June 11 has sparked massive outrage and resistance in the oppressed community of that California city.

On June 29, more than 300 demonstrators marched outside City Council chambers demanding an end to the racist murders of Chicanos and other Third World people. Afterward, the angry protesters poured into the City Council meeting and presented their demands. The demonstration, coordinated by the newly formed Coalition Against Police Crimes, was led by members of Benavidez's family.

Benavidez was stopped by Officer Michael Cogley on a street in downtown Oakland on June 11, allegedly as a robbery suspect. According to eyewitness reports, Benavidez was ordered out of his car at gunpoint by Cogley. The young Chicano complied and as he was being searched, Cogley fired



'We have nothing to celebrate'—200 members and supporters of Denver's Native American, Black, and Chicano communities stage a counter-demonstration to Colorado's Centennial celebration.  
WW photo: Allen Ragowski and Cheryl Labash



Rachel Benavidez. BPINS  
his gun, killing Benavidez.

The Chicano community mobilized quickly to protest this racist murder. On June 18, the Benavidez family held a press conference in front of the police department to demand justice. The crowd of over 150 demonstrators listened as Rachel Benavidez and other members of the slain

Chicano's family delivered a scathing indictment against the murderous police and city government.

"The people of the East Oakland community are outraged by this brutal and malicious act of police violence that has taken the life of Jose Barlow Benavidez. We are not satisfied with the superficial investigation finding the killing to be an unfortunate accident," said Rachel Benavidez, his mother.

Police brutality is nothing new to the Chicano and Third World communities of northern California. Several years ago, Tyrone Guyton, a 14-year-old Black youth, was killed by the police. This Jan. 22, Danny Trevino, a 26-year-old Chicano, was murdered under similar circumstances.

This history of racist murders was on the minds of Benavidez's friends and family on June 29 when hundreds of outraged members of the community, mostly Chicanos, gathered at City Hall to present their demands to the city government. Andrea Benavidez, a sister of the murdered young man, ad-

ressed the city council, demanding that the murderer, Cogley, be suspended without pay pending an independent investigation.

"If the Oakland government continues to give the police department a license to kill," said the young Chicana, "all men, women, and children are subject to losing their lives."

The Chicano community called upon the city council to set up a citizens' police review board and demanded that Police Chief George Hart stop "the harassment of eyewitnesses" of Benavidez's murder. The council has yet to respond to their demands.

The coalition and the Benavidez family are determined to continue their struggle against the murderous tactics of the police. Rachel Benavidez, in response to a question about why she is so strongly demanding justice for her son and the entire oppressed community, said, "He didn't deserve to die this way. I want to prevent somebody else's mother from suffering. . . . We're human beings, not dogs."

## Unemployed in Western New York Fight for rights, benefits

## 'Don't you think everybody deserves to eat?'

(This is the last in a series of four articles analyzing the unemployment crisis from the vantage point of Buffalo, N.Y., one of the more severely affected cities in the country.)

By JOE HARRISON  
BUFFALO, Aug. 2—Working people are currently paying about 85 percent of the taxes collected in this country. Until the last drop of blood and the last drop of sweat is squeezed out of the last worker, the rich will never stop clamoring for more.

It appears to be the belief of the boss class that cutting unemployment and welfare benefits, repealing occupational health and safety laws, "suspending" anti-pollution laws, fighting minimum wage laws, raising taxes for workers and the poor while adding more loopholes in the tax laws for the rich, and to top it off, blaming the whole problem of unemployment on a relative handful of immigrant workers, the so-called "illegal aliens," is the quickest way to economic recovery.

In the Western New York region, where the unemployment crisis is linked to the growing number of runaway shops, this poisonous program of "self-help for the millionaire" has little appeal to the thousands who are now on the street after giving a lifetime of labor to the corporations.

### LAI-D-OFF WORKERS KEEP UNION ALIVE

After the Hewitt-Robbins plant closed down in May 1974, firing 700 workers, Local 188 of the United Rubber Workers, AFL-CIO, remained active. Members of this union local have been voluntarily contributing \$1 a week to keep their organization alive. A legal battle, as was mentioned in an earlier article, is in progress to force the company to pay the workers their earned pensions and severance pay. More Local 188 workers are now attending union meetings than when the plant was open.

But a single local, or even an entire union, cannot always take on a giant corporation alone. Just as the press, the police, the

politicians, and (most important but always in the background) the banks can be relied upon by every corporation trying to starve its workers into submission, the working class as a whole need to be mobilized to resist the present onslaught of big business.

### UNEMPLOYED WORKERS SOUND OFF ON CRISIS

Earlier this year, the Buffalo Courier-Express interviewed unemployed women and men on the economic situation. One man, whose unemployment benefits had run out three months before, asked, "The streets are filthy, we've got buildings crumbling, and kids need day care centers. Why can't we unemployed people fix that stuff?"

The Buffalo paper quoted "one 34-year-old woman who worked in a school office until last November. . . (who) declared: 'Socialism would be fine with me. But I wouldn't have said this a couple of years ago. . . . Why can't this country make more work and share that money they waste on

spying, dirty tricks, and fixing up politicians' mansions?'"

"If taxes take almost a quarter of your check, don't you think everybody deserves to eat?" was the response of another man who had lost his job.

A laid-off factory worker, a woman, commented: "Socialism, from what I've read about it, could be good here, especially for medicine and perhaps basic industries like steel, and some others. But they need to take more money from the very rich, those people who live off of their investments and don't do a lick of work."

Socialism is the solution. Only a planned economy, based not on making profits, but on providing for all the people, can do away with unemployment and all the other ills of this crisis-ridden system. It's only in the socialist countries that there is a labor shortage instead of unemployment.

At a time when so many things need to be built and rebuilt in this country, it's a crime that unemployment even exists.

# Rigged elections 1876-1976

## 1948—Henry Wallace and the Third Progressive Party

By V. COPELAND

Most political prophets thought Harry Truman was doomed in 1948. And this was only partially because of the emergence of the extreme racist Dixiecrat Party. It was also because of the great prospects of Henry Wallace.

At the beginning of the year Wallace was expected even by his enemies to get at least 3 million votes. His friends thought the figure could be 10 million, or even more.

The new Progressive Party he founded—the third of that name—inherited some of the Western anti-Wall Street support from its predecessors, as well as from the more sizable left wing of the New Deal.

Considering that the New Deal had only ended in 1941, and by some estimates not until 1945 or even 1948, Wallace should have gleaned a very large harvest of votes. Theodore Roosevelt had received over 4 million on a Progressive Party ticket in 1912 and Robert La Follette nearly 5 million in 1924, a much less likely time for progressives than 1948 appeared to be—at first.

But in November of that year Henry Wallace, former Vice President of the United States, friend of the downtrodden insofar as any capitalist candidate can be such a thing, and authentic apostle of the immensely popular New Deal, got only 1,156,103 votes.

### WHAT WAS THE REASON?

The reason for this is not to be found so much in his running on a "third" party ticket as in his opposition to the Cold War.

In addition to what was then a radical domestic program, Wallace proposed a new pact with the Soviet Union and a \$10-billion reparations loan for that war-ravaged country. Considering that the U.S. had been allied with the Soviets and the Soviets had born the brunt of the Nazi attack and in fact of the whole war, this would have seemed a reasonable enough plan.

It would indeed—except for one thing.

The Soviet Red Army had shown unexpected strength at the end of the war and had marched across Poland into Germany—and into Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, etc., and finally taken these countries out of the orbit of capitalism altogether, laying the foundations for socialist reconstruction.

Most of the oil in Rumania, for example, had belonged to Standard Oil of New Jersey (Exxon). Now it belonged to the people.

By the middle of 1948 the Cold War was being fanned up toward a hot war. One popular magazine



(*Colliers*, now defunct) devoted a whole issue to consideration of a war with the Soviet Union. It was replete with pictures of atom-bombed cities, etc. (before the USSR had the bomb), and it was sweetly entitled "The War We Do Not Want."

### THE HURRICANE

Thus the Progressive Party was forced to buck an unfavorable headwind of its birth early in the year. And before autumn it was facing a veritable hurricane of reaction.

People who signed the nominating petitions for the party in August often found themselves persecuted in September. In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the newspapers published the names of every single person who had signed in the area to get the party on the ballot in Pennsylvania.

Many of these signers lost their jobs, were refused loans, had mortgages foreclosed, and so on. It is safe to say that only a fraction of them still had the fortitude to vote for Wallace in November.

The Communist Party supported Wallace with energy and vigor, supplying a relatively huge number of activists—doorbell ringers, organizers, vote-getters, etc. This was a principled stand, although the somewhat uncritical approach to Wallace himself (he was a millionaire and really a supporter of capitalism) left something to be desired from a revolutionary point of view.

Meanwhile, the union movement, which up to that time had been a dynamic participant in progressive causes, was also hit by the hurricane.

### PURGE BY WITCHHUNT

Several big CIO unions had progressive or pro-Communist Party leaderships. These unions endorsed Henry Wallace and the Progressive Party in the summer of the year.

The executive board of the CIO, led by Philip Murray, president of the organization, then proceeded to expel the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, the Fur and Leather

Workers, the Communications Workers, the United Electric Workers, and several other unions for this horrendous "crime."

Almost simultaneously with these expulsions, the right-wing bureaucracy sent organizers and other agents to thousands of local unions to drum up support for Harry Truman, while attacking Henry Wallace and red-baiting him wherever feasible.

This campaign finally convinced large sections of the working class that Truman would continue the New Deal and that Truman actually had a chance to win in spite of the three-way split in the Democratic Party.

### TRUMAN AS "RADICAL"

At the same time, the decision was finally made within the Truman camp to appropriate Wallace's radical domestic program—in words—while attacking his international apparent pro-Soviet policy.

That is, they decided to fan the dead embers of the New Deal again and, promising the people far more than they intended to deliver, they modestly renamed the project the Fair Deal.

They decided to challenge Wallace for the Black support he was getting, and for the first time, a Democratic candidate for President actually preached civil rights for Black people.

It must be recorded, however, that Truman knew that the most extreme Southern racists were now in the Dixiecrat Party and was thus the first Northern Democrat who didn't fear to offend his racist allies—because he had already lost them.

It must also be recorded, however, that Truman was personally a racist and he let this be known after he left the Presidency in the most ugly statements to the press during the freedom struggles of the sixties.

Clark Clifford, later the duPonts' famed million-dollar-fee attorney, and still later Secretary of Defense (succeeding Robert McNamara) was reputed to have masterminded Truman's 1948 campaign. And Hubert Humphrey was the one who made the famous civil rights speech at the Democratic Convention, living on the political dividends of its false promises ever afterward.

Truman's veritable last-minute campaign among the Black and white working class undoubtedly gave him the unexpected palm of victory with over 24 million votes to Dewey's slightly less than 22 million.

### TRUMAN COMES THROUGH

However unevenly he lived up to his Fair Deal and civil rights promises, he came through on his

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

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

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

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

anti-communism with a vengeance, producing a hot war in less than two years.

On June 26, 1950, he unconstitutionally declared war on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, cynically calling it a "police action."

John Foster Dulles, who had been the Republican Dewey's choice (and Rockefeller's) for Secretary of State, immediately began "consultation" with the Democratic Secretary, Dean Acheson. The latter had previously been more conciliatory with

People's China and opposed to a war with Korea.

Dulles took over in actual person when he was appointed by Eisenhower two years later.

The main difference to big business after the 1948 election was that Truman's face was in the White House rather than Dewey's. Wall Street did have to yield on several minor points to the more liberal social program of the now conservative-minded ex-New Dealers. But in return it got its long-planned hot war in Asia.

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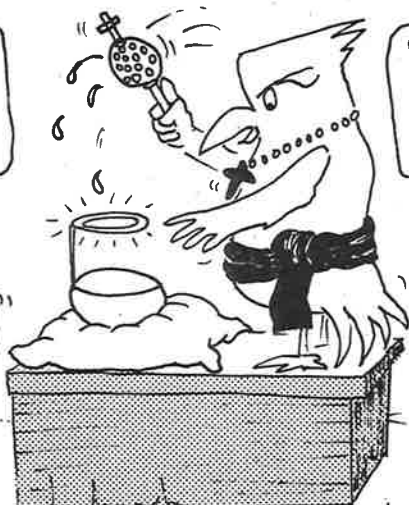
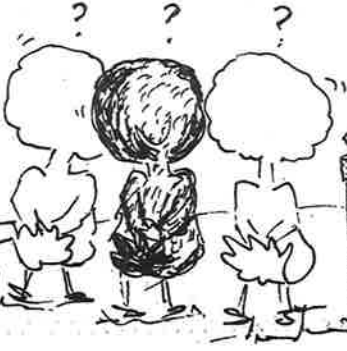
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CARDINAL  
KOOK  
DO WHEN HE  
ISN'T BLESSING  
NAPALM  
AND  
B-52 BOMBERS?



PREACH ON THE  
"SANCTITY OF  
THE YOLK?"



"BLESS YOU, MY  
CHILD, FOR YOU  
HAVE SINNED..."

TWO-BITS  
HE ASKS  
US TO PASS  
THE COL-  
LECTION  
PLATE...

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# POLITICAL PRISONERS



"End racist terror from Boston to New Orleans!" 2,500 people from all over the country march to free Gary Tyler. WW photo: J. Long

## 2500 in La. protest Gary Tyler frameup

By ELEANOR RIGGS

NEW ORLEANS, July 24—Supporters of young Gary Tyler marched through downtown New Orleans today militantly bringing their message of "Death to the Klan! Free Gary Tyler" to thousands of shoppers. Called by the Gary Tyler Defense Committee, the demonstration filled Canal Street with colorful signs and banners, its numbers swelling to 2,500 as people joined along the march route.

Signs proclaiming the Klan the "scum of the land" and calling for an "end to racist terror from Boston to New Orleans" were held high as the marchers passed by the Rivergate convention center, the site of a hastily cancelled Klan convention. Service workers at the hotel had informed the management that they would not serve these racist terrorists, thus forcing the KKK cancellation.

The march followed a rally at which the featured speakers were Walter Collins, chairperson of the Gary Tyler Defense Committee; Mrs. Juanita Tyler, Gary's mother; Terry Tyler, his brother; and Bill Hampton, brother of Black Panther leader Fred Hampton who was murdered by Chicago police in 1969. Prominent among the many contingents was a delegation of 200 Black people from Tyler's home community of St. Charles Parish, including the Gary Tyler Freedom Fighters, a group of high school students.

Also present was a southwide contingent of several hundred supporters organized by the Southwide Coalition to Free Gary Tyler.

There was also a sizable contingent of members and friends of Workers World Party from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, and Mississippi.

The Atmore-Holman Defense Committee brought a busload of people from Birmingham in addition to cars from other parts of Alabama.

The march participants reflected the increasing national attention Gary Tyler's case is receiving. People came from such distant cities as Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Houston, and Birmingham to participate.

### WHO IS GARY TYLER?

Tyler is an 18-year-old Black youth falsely convicted of murder and sentenced to death by an all-white racist jury. He has become a symbol of active resistance to

Klan terror and to Louisiana injustice.

The murder for which Gary was sentenced to the electric chair happened on Oct. 7, 1974, at Destrehan High School in Destrehan, La. That day, following a series of attacks by white racists at the newly desegregated school, the Black students were put on a school bus to be taken home. A mob of white parents and students, including known Ku Klux Klan members, surrounded the bus throwing rocks and bottles.

A shot was fired and a 13-year-old white student, Timothy Weber, fell dead.

Then the police, who had been standing idly by as rocks and bottles flew at the bus, dragged the Black students off the bus with their guns drawn. Gary Tyler was singled out for special harassment because he protested the rough way the police were treating his cousin. Later he was charged with the murder.

Another young Black student, Natalie Blanks, the state's only eyewitness at Gary's trial, has since testified that she lied about seeing Tyler shoot the white student. She claims that the state prosecutor had threatened her with imprisonment on other charges unless she cooperated with him.

The gun which police claim killed Timothy Weber was not found on the bus during the initial searches. It appeared only after the bus had been taken to a police garage. Strangely enough, the weapon turned out to be a police gun, allegedly stolen from the police firing range, though the theft had not been reported.

All this, including testimony that a white man in the mob had a gun, was ignored by the Louisiana judicial system which proceeded to railroad Gary Tyler.

The Tyler family and other supporters have been harassed and threatened by the state and other racist elements because they will not abandon the struggle to free Gary. Richard Dunn, a young Black man, was murdered last spring by white terrorists in New Orleans as he left a Gary Tyler fund-raising dance. No arrests have been made in connection with his killing.

Gary's brother Terry and Donald Files, a defense witness, have been charged with burglary. Police claim they stole a two-dollar bill on May 16, a date on which Terry Tyler was in Detroit

with his mother speaking at a rally for Gary. Their trial on these bogus charges is set for Sept. 3.

### LOUISIANA DEATH PENALTY OVERRULED

Despite the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling that overturned the Louisiana death sentence in Gary's case, he still remains in prison. However, an appeal to overturn Gary's conviction has been filed and will be heard before the Louisiana Supreme Court this fall.

The state has several legal options left by which it could keep Gary Tyler in jail, including charging him with a lesser offense. However, continued defense efforts such as the strong display of support shown by thousands on July 24 in New Orleans can force the state to abandon its racist schemes.

Free Gary Tyler and all victims of racist injustice!

## Struggle of Maryland women inmates

BALTIMORE, July 30—Today 15 prisoners at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women at Jessup brought suit against the prison for mutiny convictions they received after a rebellion took place at that jail last April 13. At that time, the women, who were peacefully airing grievances, were viciously beaten, locked up under the most overcrowded and unsanitary conditions, and then convicted of mutiny.

It began when 60 women held a sit-in in front of the administration building on April 13. The protest spread, and the next day nearly 200 prisoners came together to air grievances concerning overcrowded conditions, racist and sexist guards, lack of adequate medical care and sanitation, lack of decent educational programs, and poor food.

### TERRIBLE CONDITIONS HAD LED TO WOMAN'S DEATH

These conditions had led to the death of prisoner Margaret Johnson. Ms. Johnson was denied medical treatment and forced to live in filth in a lock-up cell until she died.

The administration responded to the meeting called by the prisoners by locking them in the gym. Later the women were told to go to lunch. However, when they returned to the gym to continue their meeting, they found they had been locked out. The

## Harris continue to fight for mistrial after judge, juror show blatant bias

By LESLIE FEINBERG

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Emily and William Harris' six-week struggle for a fair trial within the U.S. court system ended today in a conviction on counts of robbery and kidnaping. After 51 hours of deliberation, the jury rejected or reduced 9 of the 11 charges as excessive but found the defendants guilty on two of the more severe charges.

However, the trial is not yet over. At the request of the defense and with the prosecutor concurring, an inquiry began into possible prejudice by one of the jurors. Juror Ronald F. Pruyn is accused of saying that the outcome of the case was a "foregone conclusion."

"Anybody who was in this courtroom could see it was the most tainted of verdicts," said Leonard Weinglass, Emily Harris' attorney. "The fact that the court accepted a verdict after the revelations about the noose and the other incidents is very sad."

Regardless of the result of the hearing, Mr. Weinglass said that he would appeal.

The jurors had reached a verdict several hours before it was announced, but were kept sequestered as defense lawyer Leonard Weinglass argued once more for a mistrial based on a new disclosure—the testimony of a deputy sheriff that a prospective juror constructed a noose in the presence of others during jury selection. The deputy never reported the event. The motion was denied.

This was the second report of a juror making a noose with other jurors present. Another such incident was revealed in testimony in a three-day hearing on possible judicial and jury misconduct held while the jury was deliberating.

During the entire trial pro-

ceedings the defense repeatedly called for a mistrial on the basis of jury prejudice. The defense also repeatedly demanded that Supreme Court Judge Brandler disqualify himself from the case. These motions were denied by Brandler. In the course of the proceedings attorney Weinglass accused the judge of having become "more prosecutorial than the prosecution itself" and of displaying "obvious bias and prejudice" towards the defendants. Weinglass noted that Brandler, who was himself a prosecutor for 16 years, was "handling the case like a prosecutor gone berserk."

Emily and William Harris were accused with Patricia Hearst of assault, armed robbery, and kidnaping in connection with an incident at Mel's Sporting Goods store in Inglewood, California, on May 18, 1974. The trial of both the Harris was severed from that of Patricia Hearst who has denounced them.

The defendants never denied their participation in the incidents at the sporting goods store. They maintained all along that the facts in the 11-count indictment were not in dispute but that the heavy charges were way out of proportion to what actually happened.

Prosecutor Samuel Mayerson's task was to try to convince the jury that the Harris, who did not fire a shot at the sporting goods store, had nonetheless "acted jointly" with Patricia Hearst and therefore must be found guilty.

Both William and Emily Harris rested their cases without making an opening statement or calling any witnesses. Their decision not to present a defense followed immediately upon two adverse rulings by Superior Court Judge Mark Brandler.

Brandler reversed a defense motion that would have barred the prosecutor from submitting as evidence a tape allegedly sent by the Harris and Patricia Hearst in 1974 to radio station KPFK.

The judge also granted the prosecution permission to use five documents of revolutionary writings in cross-examination of the Harris in the event that they testified. The documents were taken from the Harris' apartment by police after a search following their arrest last Sept. 18. The information in the writings does not pertain directly to this case but does mention other activities of the SLA. The defense argued that allowing this information to be used would result in still more indictments against the Harris if the prosecution is allowed to run amok.

Also affecting Emily and William Harris' decision not to present a defense was the news that Patricia Hearst had agreed to testify against them and that her testimony would be heard in the prosecution's rebuttal. Since the defendants didn't present a defense, there were no rebuttals. Hearst volunteered to testify even though she wasn't given the protection of immunity.

In his final summation, William Harris accused the prosecutor of "inserting revolutionary politics" into the state's case because he lacked "hard evidence" to convict. "We are not charged here with being revolutionaries," William Harris pointed out.

The Harris will be sentenced on Aug. 30 and could receive one to 25 years in prison on each of the two kidnaping convictions as well as a minimum of five years and maximum life for the armed robbery conviction.

women sat outside, waiting for the gym to be opened.

Within minutes a busload of tactical police armed with rifles, helmets, night sticks, gas masks, and tear gas surrounded the women. The police announced that they were in an illegal sit-in. Without waiting, they fired tear gas into the crowd and attacked.

One woman was hit in the face with a tear gas canister and then beaten with night sticks. Later she was denied medical treatment.

Several women were thrown down flights of stairs and then beaten. Male tactical police searched several inmates after they were handcuffed. The administration ordered all of this brutality even though it later admitted that the women had never threatened to use force.

The prisoners were shoved into small maximum security rooms—five people in a room designed for one. There were no beds, no toilet paper, no ventilation, no water, no soap, no change of clothes, and the heat was turned on in 85 degree weather. Most women had to stay there a full month. And at least five women are still on lock-up due to their role in the rebellion.

To top it all off, the victims, the women prisoners, were convicted of mutiny while the cops got off free.

But the women remain strong. Each one is standing up before the court and the prison officials clearly pointing out who the real criminals are.

## Phony test results designed to avoid discovery of toxins

# U.S. drug companies: profits before safety

By BILL DEL VECCHIO  
NEW YORK, Aug. 5—How well does the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) protect consumers against unsafe products?

Well, judging from its testing procedures, the FDA protects consumers against dangerous drugs and foods like a wolf protects farmers against raids on their chicken coops.

Instead of conducting tests itself on new products, the FDA relies on testing information from the manufacturers of products to

prove their safety. While we don't want to imply that the manufacturers lie (we don't want to imply it, only prove it), common sense would tell us that the multi-million-dollar drug companies are less than impartial about their own drugs.

But science in the United States is not motivated by common sense, it's motivated by corporate greed.

Company test data have gotten so outrageously phony that even the FDA has had to speak out in order to maintain some credibility. In testifying before the Senate last

April, the FDA singled out G.D. Searle and Co. for manipulating test results to mislead the government agency.

FDA commissioner Schmidt in his testimony additionally admitted that other companies' test data were no better.

An FDA investigation in Searle's testing procedures revealed that the company "made a number of deliberate decisions that seemingly were calculated to minimize the chances of discovering toxicity," according to the Chemical and Engineering News.

The investigation at Searle's subcontractor, Hazelton Labs, further found that "animals reported dead at one inspection were listed as healthy at the next, and sometimes dead again at the next. Some animals 'died' as many as three times in the course of the nine-month study."

A random study of data submitted to the agency from other companies found that in 23 of 24 cases the testing was "not complete enough to demonstrate the safety of the product being tested."

Of course, not all federal regulatory agencies rely on corporate data—only the majority of them, like the National Cancer Institute, the Environmental Protection Administration, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

The harmful effects of new drugs, food additives, pollutants, and the rest will be discovered by and by. But wouldn't it be better to discover these effects in laboratories instead of waiting until their victims fill the hospitals?

# Jobs and ecology—workers have both in socialist Germany

By SHARON SHELTON  
NEW YORK, August 9—Ten years ago, the land surrounding the mining community of Grosskoschen in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) was disfigured by a huge gaping pit, the ugly remains of open-faced lignite coal mining so vital to the GDR's economy.

Today the site is a workers' resort. Tall trees, sparkling white sands, and vacation houses rim the formerly unsightly pit, now converted into a clear blue lake. Each weekend up to 40,000 visitors flock to the new resort to sail, swim and enjoy the beauty of the lake.

Had Grosskoschen been a village in Appalachia or the western U.S., its fate would have been much different. The hundreds of acres of scarred, barren wasteland left by the huge uncaring capitalist mining concerns of the U.S. furnish a stark contrast with Grosskoschen's blue waters and white sands.

Grosskoschen's transformation, which began even before mining operations were finished, is no accident. The GDR's Mining Law of 1969, which requires that any areas used for mining be reclaimed for agriculture, forestry, or recreation, is just one of many laws aimed at protecting the environment. This commitment underlines the fundamental difference between the GDR's socialist system, which puts human need as its basic guiding principle, and the capitalist system of the U.S., which serves only corporate greed.

## HOW THEY FIGHT AIR POLLUTION

As part of the GDR's fight against air pollution, free automobile tuneups to cut down on carbon monoxide emissions are offered in checkpoints in residential areas of the cities. Factories throughout the country are equipped with filters to eliminate odors and clean dirty air. "Green belts" of trees are planted around factory buildings—not only to do away with the traditional

stark appearance of industrial areas, but also because trees absorb pollutants.

Trees are also planted along roadways to absorb noise. When new streets are constructed in the GDR, engineers use noise maps in their planning. If noise is found to be excessive along a projected route, the engineers alter their plans and reroute the street—even in cases where it is less economical to do so. Traffic noise is also reduced by using absorbent pavement.

The conversion of city streets into attractive pedestrian malls is another way pollution from automobile exhaust and noise has been kept under control in metropolitan areas. Currently, almost every town in the GDR has at least one landscaped walking area in the busy downtown district.

Special attention is also paid to the harmful effects of high levels of noise in workplaces. An example of the care taken to protect the workers in noisy industries can be seen in a new forge at VEB Schwermaschinenbau "Heinrich Rau" at Wildau. The walls and windows of the forge have been insulated for sound, and hammers have been mounted on vibration-absorbing bases. Even the air conditioning system—a rarity in itself in U.S. foundries—is sound absorbent.

## CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF WASTE DISPOSAL

Wherever possible, wastes are put to use. One way is through using refuse as landfill. Near Doebein, for example, a former sand pit now services 13 communities as a waste depository, replacing 27 open dumps. The landfill site has been sealed at the bottom to protect the subsoil, since it will be converted to forest land after a projected 36 years.

The GDR also uses waste as a fuel with a heating value equivalent to low-grade lignite and has plants to convert garbage into usable compost. Cardboard and paper refuse is collected by mobile recycling vans or can be deposited in recycling centers. By recycling



Human need vs. corporate greed: In the GDR, the planned socialist economy turned a former open-pit brown coal mine into a recreation area [top]. But in Colstrip, Montana, scarred, barren wasteland is the result of stripmining by Burlington-Northern [below].



paper products, pollution is minimized and valuable forests are preserved.

These advances against the ravages of open pit mining, air and noise pollution, and waste disposal are the rule in the GDR rather than

the exception. In the U.S., limited environmental programs have been won through struggle, but usually amount to band-aid measures which are quickly abandoned when they directly conflict with the unbridled ap-

petites of the huge and powerful corporations. As the achievements of the GDR illustrate, only over-all long-range programs rooted in the planned economy of socialism are truly capable of overcoming the hazards of industrialization.