

In Tonawanda, N.Y.

Call for general strike foils union-busting plan

see page 5

S. African protests spread as non-Blacks join fight against apartheid regime

BY SHARON SHELTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The flame of rebellion that has been raging through Black townships throughout South Africa since the Soweto uprising in June has now ignited the anger of those oppressed communities classified by the white racist South African government as "colored."

This new wave of protest in solidarity with the Soweto struggle eloquently disproves the effectiveness of apartheid's policy of promoting artificial divisions among nonwhite people.

Taking place simultaneously with renewed struggle in the Black townships, the spread of the protests to the so-called "colored" neighborhoods near Cape Town presents a new challenge to the continued rule of the reactionary, U.S.-backed John Vorster regime.

Adding to the mounting pressures Vorster faces, even progressive white youths have begun to register their horror at the brutal practices of the racist regime by demonstrating in solidarity with the victims of apartheid.

CAPE TOWN

MARCHERS ATTACKED

The latest round of demonstrations, taking place in the Cape Town area, actually began in the Black townships of Langa and Guguleto last Wednesday, leaving 33 people dead and 50 injured in two days, before spreading to nearby "colored" communities.

Wednesday's demonstrations began when Black school children, who had walked out of their classrooms over inequalities in education, were viciously beaten by Vorster's troopers, dressed in camouflage uniforms and armed with automatic rifles and attack

dogs.

Later the same day, about 800 students, along with a large number of workers, were teargassed as they marched on a police station at Langa. The students carried white flags and blackboards reading, "We are not fighting. Don't shoot—just release our fellow students."

Children were also fired upon in the Black township of Sebokeng, while in Kagiso, the police randomly arrested 76 Black youths following an anti-government demonstration there.

Meanwhile, in the Johannesburg area 800 miles to the north, protests continued with at least two people killed by the racist police.

PROTESTS SPREAD

By Thursday, the protests had spread into the "colored" communities. In a "colored" area near Nyanga, fires were set at two schools by protesters in solidarity with the Black students' struggle against the injustices of apartheid's educational system.

Also on Thursday, "colored" students at the University of the Western Cape staged a protest march against apartheid. Racist police immediately attacked the march with teargas and arrested at least 17 participants.

At the same time, over 76 white students, protesting alongside hundreds of their classmates at the University of Cape Town, were arrested as they marched from the campus in solidarity with the Black uprising. Police moved in on the demonstrators under terms of a ban on "all outdoor gatherings" imposed in the wake of the June rebellions.

There are no signs that the
(Continued on page 6)



Many of the heroic demonstrators in South Africa are school children. They have been met with every kind of organized brutality by the racist state.

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Vol. 18, No. 33

THE STRUGGLE IN BRIEF

Puerto Rican demonstration called at UN August 26

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—A call to all progressive and anti-imperialist forces to demonstrate their support and solidarity with the Puerto Rican independence movement "more fervently than ever" has been issued here by the U.S. branch of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party. Through a series of attractive leaflets and posters, "Black, Native Americans, whites, and all people" are invited to join the Independentistas on Aug. 26 at the United Nations "to stop the United States and . . . demonstrate the strength of our fight for Independence and socialism."

Puerto Rico has suffered the most brutal and effective exploitation at the clutches of U.S. imperialism since 1898, when the Pentagon forcibly invaded this Caribbean island under the pretext of "freeing it from Spanish domination." But in 1898, the nightmare of colonial oppression had only begun.

Soon their rich mineral lands were pillaged at an incredible rate by Phillips Petroleum, American Metal Climax, United Fruit, and other profit hungry multinationals. Their nation is occupied by a foreign army while their sons are used as cannon fodder for the Pentagon's imperialist wars of aggression. The men and women have been used as a cheap source of labor. The widespread sterilization of women and the institutionalized destruction of Puerto Rican culture stand alongside dozens of other equally horrendous crimes committed against the Puerto Rican people.

However, the history of the Puerto Rican people is very rich,

filled with resistance to colonial oppression, resistance to Chase Manhattan and AT&T. It is this history, this struggle waged by the independence movement, which has made the colonial case of Puerto Rico known throughout the world.

Last year it was only through the might of bribery, threats, and "dirty tricks" that the United States was able to prevent the UN from recognizing Puerto Rico's colonial status. A resolution presented to the UN Decolonization Committee at the initiative of Cuba was prevented from reaching the General Assembly by a 15-14 vote.

In the months since, the U.S. has exerted all its pressure and strength against the growing independence movement. This has included visits to dozens of Latin American and African nations and the introduction of the new "Compact" bill in Congress, a bill that has been dubbed by the independence fighters as no more than "another disguise for the colony."

But the question of Puerto Rico will once again be raised this year at the United Nations. Getting the discussion of Puerto Rico to the floor of the General Assembly will be an important victory for the independence forces and an embarrassing blow to U.S. imperialism.

It is of importance for all progressive people to be there on Aug. 26 in front of the United Nations to join with their Puerto Rican brothers and sisters in demanding, "U.S. out of Puerto Rico!"



The community of Seabrook, N.H., is up in arms over the "nuke"—a proposed nuclear power plant that would threaten their lives.

N. Hampshire nuclear plant

(continued from page 12)

the power plant 768 to 632 at a town meeting. The Public Service Company, sponsor of the project, says that it doesn't have to abide by the decision. It is also instructive to note that Dr. Eugene Sallo, the only scientist on the three-person Board of Governors set up to decide on the nuclear facility, voted against it.

When the decision was finally announced in late June to move ahead with construction, two appeals were initiated to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board and the Federal District Court in Boston. The federal court appeal is still pending. But most people involved in the anti-nuke struggle have little faith left in the legal process and thus direct action has become the main strategy.

THE PEOPLE ANSWER

On Sunday, Aug. 1, shortly after the formation of the Clamshell Alliance, a rally of 800 people was held at the Hampton Falls Depot near the Seabrook site. Speakers included Bob Gustafson of the American Indian Movement, Seabrook officials, and local fishermen.

Following the rally, 18 protesters accompanied by a large group of newspeople marched along a railroad right-of-way to the proposed nuke site. Once on the site, the demonstrators began planting trees and corn seedlings. All 18 were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct and criminal trespass.

They were dragged across mud,

gravel, and stumps away from the site to police vans. Reporters and photographers present were instructed to leave or they too would be arrested. One local newsman was physically restrained and his photographic equipment jostled and threatened by a sheriff's deputy after he began taking pictures of the arrests being made. Trials are set for late August.

On Thursday, Aug. 5, two protests were organized to coincide with official groundbreaking ceremonies at the Seabrook site. A militant picket line was set up outside the Exeter Inn where a reception was being held for political and business bigshots connected with construction of the plant. At the same time, 40 Seabrook residents and their supporters initially tried to meet with the Governor, but when they were rebuffed, moved chairs into the road to block vehicles carrying dignitaries from leaving the site after the groundbreaking. The protesters were removed by police.

One person holding a large sign was hit by the Governor's car during the action. Before being taken unconscious to the hospital, he was arrested for criminal mischief. Guy Chichester, spokesperson for the Clamshell Alliance, was arrested for trying to plant a tree near the groundbreaking ceremonies. He was charged with criminal trespass. One other arrest took place at the Exeter Inn.

The struggle against the Seabrook nuke continues, and on Aug. 22 a mass demonstration will be held at the Hampton Falls Commons. Sponsors expect 2,000 people from around New England to attend the anti-nuke protest.

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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

Published by:

World View Publishers, Inc.

46 W. 21 St.

New York, N.Y. 10010

Editorial office: 212-675-2555

Business office: 212-255-0352

Published weekly, except for the first week of August and September.

Closing news date Aug. 16, 1976

Subscriptions: one year, \$7.00; 6 months, \$3.50. Please address requests for bundles to World View. Make checks payable to World View Publishers.

Second Class Postage

paid at N.Y., N.Y.

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Aug. 20, 1976

DECLINE AND FALL

TEN OVERCONSUMERS

Parade Magazine, June 29:

"According to Forbes magazine the 10 highest-paid executives in the U.S. last year from all forms of compensation were:

NAME	COMPANY	TOTAL PAY
John P. Harbin	Halliburton	\$1,593,000
Charles L. Graves	J. Ray McDermott	1,233,000
Meshulam Riklis	Rapid-American	966,000
Harold S. Geneen	ITT	782,000
Edward S. Reddig	White Consolidated	706,000
Maurice F. Granville	Texaco	672,000
William F. Laporte	Am. Home Products	660,000
Robert O. Anderson	Atlantic Richfield	639,000
Rawleigh Warner Jr.	Mobil	639,000
David J. Mahoney	Norton Simon	624,000

MILLIONS STARVE WHILE SOME AMERICANS OVEREAT

The New York Times, June 29:

"The 1976 World Food Conference was told today that millions of people could die of starvation before a solution could be found....

"Sartaj Aziz, deputy executive director of the United Nations World Food Council, told participants that the United States, as the world's leading industrialized nation, must bear prime responsibility for averting future food crises.

"The overconsumption of food in the rich countries," Mr. Aziz said, "besides being undesirable in itself, is at least one factor in the relative scarcity of supply for the poor."

"A HEALTHY AND POSITIVE ATTITUDE"

Mother Jones magazine, August:

"It's a good season in Haiti," writes California travel columnist Stanton

Delapine, meaning it's a good season for tourists. But if Haiti is a nice place for tourists, it has become an even better place for U.S.-owned light manufacturing and assembly plants.

"Some such firms received a letter a while ago from the Haitian Assembly Industry Association, inviting them to relocate in Haiti. Come to Haiti, urged the Association, where the minimum wage is only \$1.30 a day, where union problems 'do not exist,' and where the government has a 'healthy and positive attitude toward American investment.'"

As healthy as the bubonic plague.

FOSSILIZED SENATOR

Mother Jones, July:

"Tennessee State Senator Fred Berry withdrew his bill to name a Tennessee state gem, rock and fossil after the bill was amended, by voice vote, to designate him the official fossil."

Tal Al Zaatar falls, Palestinian revolution set back but not defeated

By BILL DEL VECCHIO
NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Tal Al-Zaatar, which has become the symbol of the Palestinian people's heroism, fell to rightist attackers on Aug. 12 after 52 days of uninterrupted siege—52 days of continuous shelling, shortages of food, medicine, and water, 52 days of treachery and lies by the Assad regime, 52 days of planned inaction by the Arab League "peace-keeping" force. Still the 30,000 Palestinians trapped in the camp never surrendered, and fighting inside the camp continues, according to reports as recent as in today's New York Times.

Repeating the pattern of atrocity the fascist Lebanese began after their seizure of the Karantina neighborhood in Beirut last January, all men of fighting age captured in Tal Al-Zaatar were executed, along with any other civilians who offered resistance. The refugees' homes were looted, burned, and then bulldozed.

But the physical removal of Tal Al-Zaatar will not remove its memory in the minds of the Lebanese and Palestinian masses. The survivors of Karantina, who had lived in shanties, were moved by the left-wing forces into luxurious beachfront condominiums taken from their imperialist owners. Perhaps the survivors of Tal Al-Zaatar will soon be placed in millionaire-fascist Camille Chamoun's new palace in Junieh.

The cry of the dying in Tal Al-Zaatar, when echoed through West Beirut, quickly became a cry to battle. Leaders of the Palestinian-Lebanese National Movement Joint Command declared that following the massacre at Tal Al-Zaatar, no ceasefire agreement was possible, and that they would launch an all-out war against the Syrian invaders and the Lebanese fascists.

SYRIAN INVADERS ALLIED WITH FASCISTS

The Syrian invasion force, now estimated to number 20,000 troops equipped with heavy artillery and tanks, tied down the popular forces on all fronts, preventing large reinforcements from rescuing Tal Al-Zaatar. In addition, arms and supplies were given to the rightists by the Syrians, and Syrian officers coordinated with their rightist allies.

Dr. Kholy, the Arab League mediator in Lebanon, reported seeing Col. Ali al-Madani, a high-ranking Syrian army officer, in the operations room of the rightist National Liberal Party militia shortly before they stormed Tal Al-

Zaatar, according to the Palestinian news agency Wafa.

New Syrian reinforcements were seen crossing into Lebanon in the past three days, and the border between Syria and Lebanon was closed by the Assad regime, which fears political and economic troubles from a massive influx of refugees. A massive attack by the right-wing on the positions of the popular forces in the mountains to the northeast of Beirut has been expected by the joint command and is beginning to take shape.

HYPOCRISY OF BOURGEOIS ARAB REGIMES

The fall of Tal Al-Zaatar exposed the hypocrisy of the Arab League's words of support for the Palestinians, for these bourgeois governments have stood back and allowed them to be slaughtered. Two key members of the league, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, had been open supporters of Lebanese rightists until last winter, and are to this day open supporters of U.S.

imperialism's schemes in the Middle East.

Last December the Egyptian regime delivered an arms shipment to Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party, the butcherers of Tal Al-Zaatar. And King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has had \$200 million transferred into the accounts of rightist Lebanese bankers.

The loss of the camp represents a great setback for the Palestinian revolution, but in no way is it a defeat equaling that of Black September, 1970, when the Jordanian army murdered an estimated 20,000 Palestinians in 13 days and literally crushed the resistance movement in that country.

The Palestinian resistance movement is still an independent political force seen by the Arab masses throughout the Middle East as synonymous with the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The war in Lebanon has only

Syrian soldiers rebel—won't invade Lebanon

The reactionary invasion of Lebanon has set into motion mass resistance and increasing economic troubles for the Assad regime in Syria. President Assad forced the resignation of the President of the Council of Ministers, Mahmoud Al-Ayabi, and instructed General Khlefaoui to form a new government which would be capable of imposing austere financial measures on the masses without wavering, according to the Aug. 4 Le Monde. Despite official denials, the government shakeup is directly tied to the Lebanese invasion.

Rebellion within the armed forces to the invasion continues, and during the first week in

August 10 pilots were executed for refusing to fly bombing missions over Lebanon, according to the Peoples World of Aug. 7.

"Bread and gasoline shortages in the Syrian capital were reported by travelers in the past week," according to a dispatch from Lebanon in the Aug. 14 New York Times. The article continued, "They also spoke of security problems, with at least one explosion heard in Damascus every night this week. The anti-Syrian leftist press here printed a statement today purportedly issued by a new underground organization calling itself 'Syrian Revolutionaries' and claiming responsibility for the explosions."

served to further unify the many organizations behind a program of struggle and to develop their military capabilities. Most importantly, the Palestinian revolution is welded together with the struggle of the Lebanese masses for an end to the rule of the pro-imperialist Lebanese wealthy

elite. The seizure of Tal Al-Zaatar has made the fighting more costly—for all involved. A defeat for the masses would be a major setback, while a defeat for the Syrian invaders and the Lebanese fascists could throw the entire Middle East into a revolutionary class battle.

Library workers fight closing of Schomburg Center on black history

By KEITH KERN
NEW YORK, Aug. 11—About 50 workers and supporters of the Schomburg Center, the largest and most important library on Black people throughout the world, met Friday, Aug. 6 at the offices of the Center for United Labor Action to plan future demonstrations to protest the threatened closing down or transfer of the collection out of Harlem.

The meeting, which was originally intended to be a small work session, was turned into a public forum for the truly multinational audience. Three workers from the Schomburg Center gave a history of the library, outlined the racist policies of the New York Public Library (NYPL)—which controls the Schomburg Center—and recounted the struggles of the workers and the library's supporters during its 50-year history.

The meeting was called by the Citizens Coalition to Save the Schomburg Center, a broad coalition of workers from the library, community organizations, labor groups, and individuals. Coalition members to date have conducted an intensive campaign to demand that the NYPL's all-white administrators stop its racist actions.

TWO WORKERS FIRED

The most recent actions were the firing of two staff members in the last year—without cause and despite available funds. The dismissal of the first worker, a Haitian national, in May 1975 led to a 2½-day wildcat strike and a picketline at the Schomburg Center. The second worker, the only untenured person at Schomburg to participate in the strike, was dismissed in May 1976 in retaliation by the NYPL's all-white administrators.

NYPL PRIVATELY OWNED

The New York "Public" Library is in reality a privately controlled corporation with a portfolio of \$70 million in investments. It annually receives millions of dollars in city, state, and federal funds, despite its being controlled by the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations and despite its being unresponsive to the needs of the people of the City

of New York.

The NYPL has a long history of racial discrimination against all Black workers in the library system, who are only hired at the lowest job levels, and especially against the Schomburg Center and its nearly all-Black staff. And finally, the NYPL's policy makers are a 25-member Board of Trustees of bankers, industrialists, and corporation lawyers—many of whom do not even live in the city.

SCHOMBURG WORKERS' DEMANDS

At the Aug. 6 meeting, the Schomburg workers and their supporters called for a picket line on Sept. 8 at 5:30 p.m. against the racist administrators of the NYPL in the enemy camp at 42nd St. and 5th Ave. The Schomburg workers

are demanding a new building to house the Schomburg Center, that the site purchased for that purpose be immediately cleared, and that, in the meantime, the present building be renovated. They are also demanding that continuous funding be guaranteed at a higher level, including funds from private sources which are now denied. Finally, the workers are demanding that the staff of Schomburg be expanded, present positions filled and present positions upgraded, and that the two fired workers be rehired with full back pay.

The meeting was chaired by Larry Holmes of the Center for United Labor Action. Both Larry Holmes and Dennis Serrette, president of the New York Chapter of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, linked the struggles of



Graphic: Schomburg Library

the Schomburg workers to the struggles of the 18,000 city hospital workers who were then on strike in New York City.

And after the meeting, 30 members of the audience marched in a body for several blocks to join several dozen striking hospital workers on the picket lines in front of Bellevue Hospital.

San Quentin 6: 3 convicted despite no direct evidence against them

By JOYCE BETRIES
NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The frame-up trial of the San Quentin Six, probably the most brutal and savage in the history of the U.S. courts, is over.

On Aug. 12, a jury of 11 whites and one Black found Fleeta Drumgo, Willie Tate, and Luis Talamantez not guilty. Johnny Spain was found guilty of conspiracy and two murders and Hugo Pinell and David Johnson were convicted of assault charges.

The mixed verdict came on the 24th day of deliberations after the San Rafael, Calif., trial of the five Black and Hispanic prisoners and one Black former prisoner who had been accused of participating in an escape attempt at San Quentin with Black revolutionary prisoner George Jackson on Aug. 21, 1971. On that day, Jackson was assassinated by prison officials.

Sentencing for Pinell, Spain, and Johnson will take place on Sept. 30, with Judge Henry Broderick presiding.

Lawyers for all three plan to appeal the convictions.

Willie Tate, the only defendant

who is not currently in prison, sobbed as he told reporters after the trial he felt terrible that David Johnson and Hugo Pinell were convicted of assault. He said, "I don't see how Johnny Spain could be convicted of murder."

The jury found Spain, the only Black Panther of the six, guilty of conspiring with George Jackson and with Stephen Bingham, a radical lawyer, to escape the prison by force. Since the deaths of two prison guards resulted from the alleged escape attempt, Spain is guilty of murder, according to California law.

NO DIRECT EVIDENCE AGAINST THE SIX

After spending \$2 million on this trial and calling 34 witnesses, the state was not able to present any direct evidence that any of the defendants actually killed anyone.

The murder conviction of Spain seems especially flagrant in light of the testimony of Louis Tackwood, the defense's most dramatic witness. Tackwood, a former paid informant for the Los Angeles Police Department

(LAPD), testified that he had participated in developing two assassination plots at the LAPD headquarters and that he watched as two police sergeants smuggled a defective revolver to a San Quentin guard for the purpose of setting up a fatal escape attempt.

DEFENDANTS CHAINED AND SHACKLED

Five days a week for the last 16 months, the six were brought to court draped in chains. Inside the courtroom each man was chained into his chair. Their hands were cuffed to a chain around the waist and passed under the crotch. Their feet were also shackled. The chairs were bolted into the floor. On either side of each prisoner sat a San Quentin guard.

A bullet-proof \$60,000 plexiglass barrier separated the spectators from defendants, judge, and counsel.

Despite a ruling that the use of chains on the six constituted cruel and unusual punishment, Judge Henry Broderick refused to have

(Continued on page 11)

Fascism in Lebanon

The fascist Tashank party, which claims to fight for Lebanese Christianity, crucified two local leaders of the Communist Party during the "mopping up" operations in the mostly Armenian neighborhood of Nab'a near Tal Al-Zaatar. Hratek Kazandjian, age 35, and Keverk Kavan-djian, 45, were crucified publicly before the assembled residents as a "warning."

So-called "Christian" forces from Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party militia later executed 60 Palestinian nurses captured inside Tal Al-Zaatar for the crime of caring for the wounded during the siege, according to the Aug. 13 CBS evening news.

700 strikers at Firestone keep scabs out

60,000 rubber workers win 37.5 percent increase



Striking rubber workers outside B. F. Goodrich plant in Akron, Ohio

Photo credit: Alan R.

Peter Bommarito, president of the United Rubber Workers, announced late last week that a tentative master agreement had been reached with Firestone. The agreement provides for an \$80-a-week raise over three years in a total package increase of 37.5 percent over the life of the three-year contract. Details of the cost-of-living agreement are sketchy. The ranks of the URW have yet to be heard from as to their approval or rejection of this economic agreement. The following article was written before the announcement.

By ALAN ROTH
AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 11—Today was the 114th day of the strike by 60,000 rubber workers against the Big Four rubber producers. This is the longest strike in the history of the United Rubber Workers union (URW), with picketing at 47 rubber plants. But despite the length of the strike, the weeks of low strike pay, and threats from the companies, cops, and courts, the spirit on the picket line is high.

Workers World traveled to Akron to speak with several strikers who were staffing one of the gates at

B.F. Goodrich. The message of these workers, two white and one Black, was the solidarity of labor.

Goodrich is one of the oldest rubber plants in Akron. Thirty years ago it had many thousands of workers, but now there are barely 2,000. They produce airplane and farm service tires.

Inflation has taken a big toll on the value of these and other rubber workers' paychecks over the past three years. Without a cost-of-living provision in their last contract, rising prices, rents, and utility rates have eaten away at their wages.

"Years ago I only made \$1 an hour, but I saved 25 cents," pointed out one of the strikers who had 35 years of work at Goodrich under his belt. "Now I make \$200 to \$300 a week, but I'm always in debt. I can't even come close to buying a new car."

Another 58-year-old striker was angry about the upcoming pension of Goodrich's president. "He's been here only seven years, coming from some oil company. And he's getting a 'pension' of \$70,000. I've been here for over 30 years and I'll receive only \$300 a month when I retire. If I got a decent pension, I would be retired."

URW negotiators are demanding a hefty wage boost, a cost-of-living clause, and better pensions.

White merchants win \$1,250,000 suit in Mississippi

Racist court rules against NAACP boycott

By LESLIE FEINBERG
NEW YORK, Aug. 16—A Mississippi court has awarded 12 white merchants in the town of Port Gibson a \$1,250,599 settlement against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) because of the organization's leadership of a successful boycott of local shops in 1966. The boycott 10 years ago had been one of several throughout the state in which Black people exerted pressure on officials for job programs and voting rights.

The court ruling, handed down by Chancellor George Hay of the Chancery Court in Mississippi's Hinds County, is a staggering blow that virtually threatens the existence of the oldest Black civil rights organization in the United States.

"This threatens to put us out of business," said Nathaniel R. Jones, the association's legal counsel. "There is no way we could raise that kind of money and still function."

This clearly racist ruling comes on the heels of another decision by the Hinds County Circuit Court which imposed a \$262,000 fine against the NAACP in support of charges by white Mississippi state trooper Robert Moody that the association had libeled him. The NAACP had vocally supported a Black man, James C. Stokes, who was beaten and pistol-whipped by Moody.

Although the NAACP now faces yet another racist court decision which threatens to drain it financially even before the sluggish courts can reverse their decision, the fight is not over. The case of the \$1,250,599 settlement is being appealed, massive fundraising efforts are being organized, and the half-million-member organization is trying to raise its membership above the million mark.

RIGHT OF BOYCOTT, RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

This attack on the NAACP is part of a long history of assault on the freedom of the civil rights

movement to use the boycott. The implications of a threat to this right are not local to Mississippi but are much farther reaching and threaten the very right of free speech. It is a two-pronged attack, leveled simultaneously at oppressed minorities and at the trade union movement.

The boycott has always been an important weapon in the arsenal of

oppressed people and the entire labor movement. Its use dates as far back as the class struggle in the U.S., and for just as long the ruling class has attempted to strip the exploited of this method of struggle. Because a boycott sinks deep into the Achilles heel of the capitalist class—their profits—the Taft-Hartley Act, enacted in 1948 by the flunky courts, largely

outlawed the right of boycotts for unions.

WHAT IS A BOYCOTT?

The right of boycott is the right of Black, Latin, Chicano, Asian, and Indian people, of trade unionists, the elderly, women and the poor—all people oppressed by class society—to ask for union recognition or a raise or even a job. The boycott is a tool in organizing the broadest, most sweeping support and solidarity for such demands from people who would gladly participate in the struggle if they had the means—the boycott provides the means.

An example is the successful international boycott of Farah pants from May 1972 to February 1974. Three thousand striking Chicana workers were unable to picket Willie Farah's plant gates to force union recognition. In their way stood Willie Farah's agents, the police, clubs, dogs, strike-breakers, and hired goons. So the workers turned their attention to a multi-million-dollar strikebreaker, Sibley's Department Store, a major purchaser of Farah slacks. Internationally, the workers and oppressed who were sympathetic to the strikers effectively participated in the boycott and made it work.

Since the Farah victory, the ruling class would like to find a way to never face a boycott in the future. Meanwhile, behind the closed doors of wood-paneled rooms, boards of directors and bankers meet to organize financial cooperation, to pool economic resources, and plan campaigns such as the recent sweeping cut-backs in social services in New York City aimed at the poor. But when the oppressed organize broad cooperation in their own class interests, the bosses scream about "constitutional violation of free speech." But they only bellow because it hurts!

The NAACP is facing a crucial hour and deserves the real support of progressives, trade unionists, and anti-racists. At stake is the right of a Black organization to exist and the right of free speech.

Miners end walkout on their terms



Coal miners at Core, W. Va., prepared to resume work last Friday after their four-week walkout. Despite intense back-to-work pressures from the top United Mine Workers leadership, the solidarity among the workers in eight different states was remarkable.

Before the strike was over, 120,000 workers had gone out, protesting anti-union actions by the federal courts in favor of the big coal operators. The strikers did not return to the mines until the courts had dropped all fines against union locals and dismissed all contempt charges pending against the miners. (See WW editorial on page 8.)

STRIKEBREAKING AT FIRESTONE

While the strike goes on, Firestone has been hiring "white collar" personnel, who are working on production and turning out almost 1,000 tires a day. These tires are being shipped out by rail and truck. This harms the strike, since Firestone can keep making profits, its lifeblood.

In response to this, 700 strikers showed up at Firestone gates on Monday, Aug. 9, in violation of a court injunction issued early in the strike. One of the strikers related what happened when these workers effectively kept all scabs out of the plant.

"Here comes the sheriff and a shit-load of cruisers. (Thirty-seven arrested workers) were taken away in city-owned Metro buses driven by cops. The Metro drivers refused to drive the buses."

The strikers pleaded guilty or "no contest" to contempt of court charges. They were ordered to stay away from the picket line for two weeks, and to show up for sentencing on Oct. 1. Added to this, all those arrested had their names and addresses printed in the newspaper.

Back on the picket line, another striker stressed the need for other unions to show solidarity and help out in such a situation. "When one union is on strike, all unions should help. If steel is out, we should all help their strike fund, and so on." It was suggested that UAW members refuse to put scab tires on the cars. "The Teamsters should have made sure that none of their trucks transported scab tires."

If the enthusiasm of these three workers is representative of the 60,000 strikers, then, if necessary, Thanksgiving dinner will be eaten on the picket line. And one gate at Firestone already has a Christmas tree as a subtle hint to the bosses.

The ranks know that the rubber companies have reported their biggest profits this year. And since the workers were the ones who produced the tires, they are determined to get a bigger and bigger piece of their pie.

In Buffalo

General strike threat—Spaulding Co. backs down

By TOM COMAR

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 13—Hundreds of workers from all over the Western New York area converged today on the scab-hiring Spaulding Fibre Company in Tonawanda, N.Y., to support the striking International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Local 2106.

But an unprecedented general strike that had been threatened didn't take place because the company capitulated. Just the threat of this show of strength from textile, chemical, rubber, electrical, steel, auto, and county workers and neighbors and friends was enough to force the company to shut down the plant late last night. There was no sign today of the riot-gear. Tonawanda or Buffalo police or Erie County sheriffs who, backed with a court injunction, had been breaking up the militant picket lines over the last three days to escort 75 scabs through.

COMPANY FORCED TO NEGOTIATE

In fact, the company was so scared of the support that Local 2106 was getting that it reopened negotiations two days ago with the union and came to a tentative agreement before the scheduled mass picket line. Indeed, the number of workers turning out to put an end to Spaulding's blatant

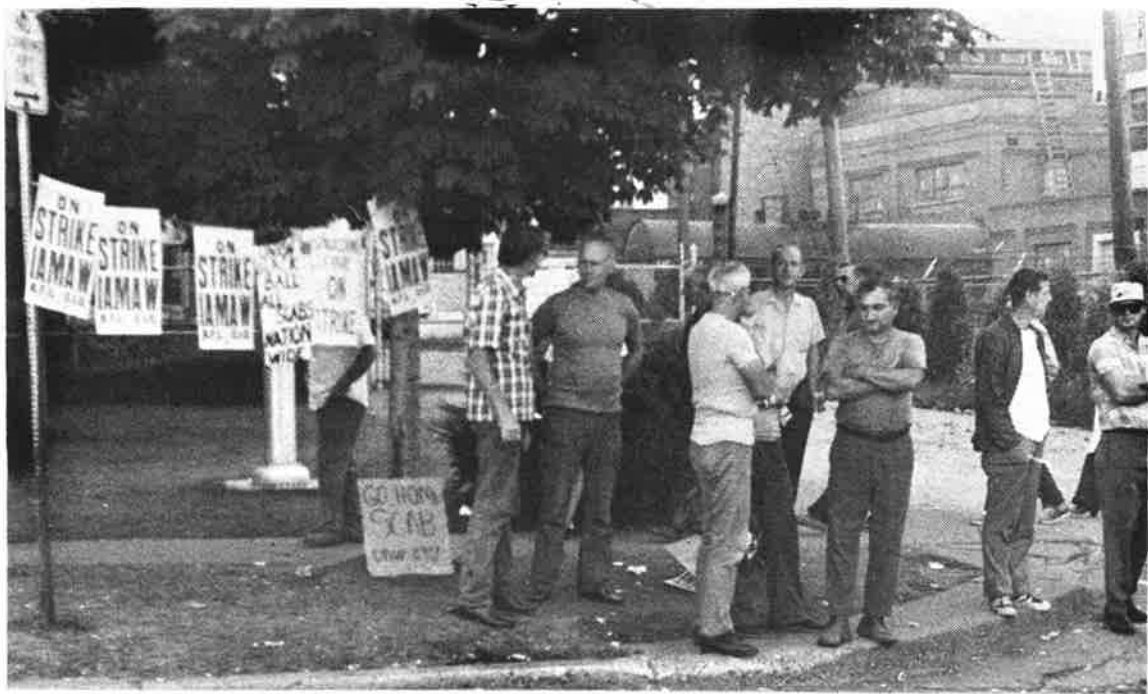
union-busting campaign would have been even much greater had it not been for a last-minute news announcement that a tentative pact had been reached between the company and the union.

At this time, the only thing known about the agreement is that the union negotiators made it clear that no union member would ever return if a single scab were hired by the company. The tentative contract is to be voted upon by the rank and file on Sunday, Aug. 14. Whether it's found acceptable or whether the three-months-old strike will continue, the strikers and all of area labor have taken a giant step forward in forging workers' solidarity.

AS YE SOW, SO SHALL YE REAP

The 450 workers at Spaulding, like many others in this period, were forced to strike. The company was demanding the impossible: that the workers, whose average age is 52 and average seniority 23 years, give up seniority rights along with just about every other gain they have won over the years.

The company's recent speed-ups had resulted in the death of one worker and scores of injuries. The fact that the company cancelled its payment of the workers' medical benefits a month in advance of the contract expiration date was in-



In Tonawanda, N.Y., the threat of a general strike and the militance of union members forced Spaulding Fiber to stop production with scab labor.

WW photo

dicative of its cruel intent from the beginning. Spaulding, owned by a multi-million-dollar conglomerate, Monogram Industries, wanted to force a strike and then try and break the union with scabs in order to increase its profits.

With the onset of the Nixon wage freeze and the general economic assault on all workers' standard of living, the bosses have been trying

to break the back of organized labor. Their tactic in this area has been to put the screws on small locals and isolate them from any outside support. This campaign was successful at WGR Radio and TV, Whitmire & Ferris, Kans Supply, and more recently at Buffalo Forge. The union at Spaulding was to be the next victim.

CALL FOR GENERAL STRIKE

But the bosses miscalculated. The workers had learned the lessons of these bitter defeats. Local 2106 called a meeting of area union presidents to deal with the prospect of scabs getting in with police protection and a court injunction.

Over 100 local presidents attended this historic meeting on Monday, Aug. 8. A UE representative proposed that the unions pull out their members from every plant in Tonawanda and get on the picket line. The Tonawanda Labor Council endorsed the proposal and set the date for Friday the 13th.

The first general strike in this

area for a long time had been called.

Just this threat of a general strike forced Spaulding to renege on its campaign. While a local politician is taking credit for getting the two sides together, the workers know that it was their unity and strength that forced the company to the table. The Spaulding bosses, as well as other local bosses who no doubt were upset that their workers were going to close them down, settled. They feared the education that a general strike, if it occurred full blast, would give to the area workers. But that lesson has been learned.

The Spaulding workers have given organized labor a boost that has been a long time needed. Their leadership is making up a calling list of all the locals and individuals who supported them and sending it out to be used if other bosses try the same thing.

The setting up of a permanent flying squad of all local labor is making a weapon out of the concept of class solidarity.

Biggest growth since 1970

UFW signs 46 new contracts

By PADDY COLLIGAN

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Three years have gone by since Naji Daifullah and Juan de la Cruz were murdered in the wave of grower-inspired violence which swept the California vineyards in 1973. The United Farm Workers is fittingly commemorating their deaths with mass picketlines at stores promoting the sale of scab and unfair grapes.

But despite the fact that the grape boycott must still be maintained, this year has seen the most dramatic growth of the UFW since the historic signing of the Delano grape contracts in 1970. In the past six months, the union has negotiated 46 contracts covering 17,000 farmworkers. Benefits under most new contracts include \$3.10 an hour minimum, paid vacations and holidays, overtime, medical and retirement benefits, protection against pesticides, and a union hiring hall.

Massive popular pressure and the fear of stronger legislation has resulted in funds being restored to

the California Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) in early July. This board, the only government body guaranteeing any of the farmworkers' rights as workers, had stopped functioning in February when grower pressure forced the state legislature to deny the emergency funding. As long as the board was not functioning, no elections could be held in any vineyard or field in the state, effectively denying the right to vote for union representation to the 250,000 farmworkers who had not yet had the chance to participate in elections. The union expects to be able to resume elections in September.

In another important development, the UFW recently merged with the Asociacion de Trabajadores Agricolas (ATA), a predominantly Puerto Rican East Coast Farmworker group. ATA, which had been organizing Puerto Rican contract laborers since 1973, has officially become the Northeast Division of the UFW. Field Organizing Department.

Boycott activities continue as over 200 California growers employing 20,000 farmworkers refuse to sign contracts with the UFW months after decisive victories for the union on these ranches. By boycotting the "unfair" produce of these growers, non-farmworkers can show solidarity with their brothers and sisters and help force their bosses to comply with the election results. Dole products, particularly fresh bananas and pineapples, are being boycotted because of the anti-union position of Dole, and the company's influence in the agribusiness industry.

All these organizing campaigns cost money. Supporters in the New York area are invited to a benefit dance concert planned for Friday, Aug. 27, at 8 p.m. Beverly Grant and the Human Condition will perform with guest artist Mario Giacalone at Midnight Special, 122 West 26th St., 12th floor. The donation is \$2.50. Come and bring your friends.



The boycott has been a powerful weapon of farm workers in their struggle to win union recognition. Here, UFW members march in Delano, Calif., in 1970.

Clothing workers target J.P. Stevens for demonstration

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—The Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers of America are calling for a demonstration at the J.P. Stevens textile plant in Roanoke, Va., on Sept. 5 to support the workers' organizing drive for the recognition of the union as their bargaining agent.

The 46,000 mostly Black workers in J.P. Stevens' 89 factories have been organizing for 13 years to win union recognition. Their union drive has been met with a viciously racist and anti-labor campaign. Just recently the National Labor Relations Board has found the company guilty in 15 cases of illegally discharging or intimidating workers or of refusing to negotiate in good faith.

Pay at Stevens is 30 percent less than the average for factory workers in this country. Many workers have developed byssinosis, known as Brown Lung disease, from the high levels of dust in the plants. Workers suffer

from noise levels which are far above even minimum federal standards. There is no pension at J.P. Stevens.

Overall, only about 10 percent of the 700,000 textile workers in the eight Southeastern states hold union cards today. The eyes of all southern textile manufacturers are on Stevens. Robert E. Coleman, chairman of the Riegel Textile Corporation, a non-union shop which employs 8,500 workers in Carrlina plants, said of the Stevens organizing drive, "We're running scared."

The Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers of America, chosen by the Stevens workers to represent them, was formed in June by a merger of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The Sept. 5 demonstration in support of the union drive will start at 3:00 p.m. at Roanoke Rapids High School, Roanoke, Va.

—S. African protests spread

(Continued from page 1)

demonstrations have subsided. Yesterday, 700 "colored" people demonstrated outside a Bellville courthouse where 10 students were appearing for participating in earlier protests. Police carrying staves charged the demonstrators on two separate occasions and viciously beat them.

Also, in the "colored" neighborhood of Grassy Park, students left their classrooms to show solidarity with the struggles which took place last week in the Black townships of Nyanga, Langa, and Guguleto.

VORSTER LAUNCHES DRAGNET

Besides using attack dogs, police guns, and hastily enacted repressive laws in hopes of stemming the protests, the Vorster regime has now begun a massive dragnet. In addition to the over 1,500 people arrested during demonstrations since June, over 70 Black leaders have been rounded up and held without charges.

Among those arrested this weekend were Silumko Sokupa, an organizer for the South African Students Organization (SASO) in Kingwilliamstown, and other SASO leaders; Winnie Mandela, active in the Black Parents Association formed during the June rebellion, and wife of Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress (ANC) jailed 14 years ago; and Dr. Mamphela Ramphele, superintendent of a Black health clinic in Kingwilliamstown who was the

only nongovernment person present at a post-mortem examination of Mapetla Mohapi of SASO who was "found hanged" in his cell Aug. 4.

Also arrested in Vorster's gestapo raids were Jeanie Noel, a leader of the Black Women's Federation; Pieter Geldenbloem, a member of the University of the Western Cape's student council; leaders of the Black People's Convention; and others.

So far, all of those arrested have been placed in solitary confinement and have not been allowed to see their lawyers or family. According to today's New York Times, these arrests are still going on.

As the crisis facing the apartheid regime steadily worsens, the South African rulers hope by their frantic attempts to arrest the rebellion's leaders to stem the struggle that is raging throughout the country.

WHAT IS APARTHEID?

The apartheid system was officially proclaimed in 1948 to insure the rule of a tiny clique of white Nazi sympathizers and to preserve the cheap labor supply that has long made South Africa so attractive to imperialist exploiters such as the over 200 U.S. corporations holding a fifth of all foreign investments there.

The apartheid system provides for the total separation of Black people, those of mixed ancestry labeled as "colored," and whites. Dining rooms, toilets, schools, benches, hospitals, ambulances, churches, and buses are all

segregated along racial lines—with the best of everything, of course, reserved for the white minority.

Three-quarters of all African families exist on or below the starvation line, while whites have the highest standard of living of any group of people on the face of the earth.

FUROR OVER THE "HOMELANDS"

In hopes of creating further divisions, the apartheid regime is now trying to relocate by force the bulk of urban Africans to the "bantustans," or "homelands," which are in reality reservations existing separately for each of the major African ethnic groups, such as the Zulus, Xhosas, Sothos, etc., and amounting to only 13 percent of the land area of South Africa. Under the new policy, which the Vorster regime is trying to play up as granting "autonomy," only those Africans needed for labor in the cities will remain in the impoverished shantytowns surrounding the major cities as "foreign workers" without their families present for as long as their jobs last.

Most Africans have denounced this relocation policy as an attempt to dismantle the growing, politically conscious work force that has arisen in townships such as Soweto and which is constituting such a challenge to the Vorster government.

This last week's demonstrations, which for the first time involved the masses of people in the Black



In South Africa, the Vorster regime uses attack dogs, police guns of the Azanian people. Here, police and dogs attack group of women.

as well as the "colored" townships, clearly shows the futility of the racist rulers' efforts to divide the victims of apartheid. Inspired by the brave children of Soweto and fueled by a bitter hatred of the daily humiliation and robbery they have been forced to endure for so long, the oppressed people of Azania (South Africa) are rising up and signalling the rapidly approaching day when apartheid is banished forever from the face of the earth.

In earlier attack on Mozambique

'Guerrillas' wounded

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Aug. 16—Ester Judicio, her wizened black face showing little emotion, stood patiently beside the graves of her sister and nephew and answered reporters' questions: The planes were Rhodesian. They came in the middle of the night. Besides her sister and the child, three others of the tiny hamlet died. They tried to hide but couldn't. She herself was wounded.

Were Zimbabwe guerrillas (Rhodesian black nationalists) there?

No. She knew of only the Mozambican soldiers. They helped to drive off the Rhodesians that night when her sister died. She and a couple of others stayed in the hamlet, but most of the people had fled the border area to the interior town of Mapai, where there was a hospital, a school, and shops.

But mostly, Mapai was a safe

Rhodesian sneak attack on Mozambique

By ROBERT DOBROW

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Last week the white-settler state of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) launched a major invasion into the People's Republic of Mozambique. According to Mozambique, over 600 persons were killed in the attack, including many civilians. The invasion, which included heavy artillery and air strikes, marks a serious escalation of the struggle in southern Africa.

The avowed reason for Rhodesia's incursion into Mozambique territory was the supposed existence there of a guerrilla camp. However, it should be borne in mind that this was also the official reason for an attack last June 27 into the towns of Mapai and Malvern where 16 villagers, including children, were killed.

It was later learned that the real purpose of that attack was to cripple the economy of the region and attempt to undermine the government's credibility with the townspeople. Malvern is the western terminal of a railroad that runs to the border, and Mapai is the center of road transport for the region. The attacks were aimed at industrial firms, not guerrilla camps.

QUICK RESPONSE FROM MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique quickly responded to last week's invasion by launching a mortar attack on Wednesday against Umtali, Rhodesia's fourth largest city. And yesterday Mozambican troops attacked Nyamapanda, a border post 120 miles northeast from Salisbury, the Rhodesian capital.

The continued existence of the racist Rhodesian state, condemned

by the great majority of humanity, is not only illegal according to UN standards, but is an insult and a threat, along with the existence of the South African state, to the entire people of the African continent. Despite Kissinger's phony "majority rule" diplomacy and despite so-called strict international sanctions, Rhodesia has been artificially maintained by a conspiracy of multi-national corporations and major imperialist powers, headed by the U.S.

A recent report published by a research group of the United Church of Christ, entitled "The Oil Conspiracy," details this 10-year conspiracy. It shows how the Mobil Oil Company, at the head of the cabal, had been successful in breaking the boycott against Rhodesia and supplying it with its necessary oil. (Rhodesia has no seacoast, no port facilities, and no domestic oil wells.)

RHODESIA ACTING IN DESPERATION

Rhodesia's invasion comes at a time when guerrilla struggle in Zimbabwe is escalating and a revolutionary storm is sweeping the entire southern half of the continent. It comes at a time when Rhodesia is in the throes of a major economic and political crisis; more whites are leaving the country than are coming in at a rate of 1,000 a month, and many are deserting from the army. And it comes at a time when the revolutionary government of Mozambique has displayed profound solidarity in its aid and assistance to the people of Zimbabwe fighting for freedom from

slave-like domination.

The regime of President Samora Machel has shown unprecedented loyalty to the cause of Zimbabwean liberation. On March 3 the borders with landlocked Rhodesia were closed, even though the move was to result in enormous economic hardships for the year-old government.

Under colonialism, Mozambique's economic development was

completely deformed to the needs of Portuguese imperialism; it was a provider of services and transport facilities for Rhodesia and South Africa. For instance, although Mozambique is a major cotton producer, there are no cotton textile mills. Agriculture has been maintained at practically the same level as hundreds of years ago.

(Continued on page 10)



The existence of the racist Rhodesian state is an insult and a threat to the entire people of the African continent. Here, Mozambican students rally against the Rhodesian regime.



runs, and repressive laws in hopes of stemming the growing furor women who had been singing freedom songs.

Mozambique

were really innocent civilians

place—away from the frequent border clashes between the Mozambique-based guerrillas and the Rhodesian forces. That was last spring.

It was not safe for long. Four months later, Mapai, 60 miles from the border, was bombarded and assaulted by Rhodesian air and ground troops in the first deep penetration into Mozambique in the course of the widening war between Rhodesia's white-minority regime and Black nationalists fighting for majority rule.

Mapai was not a military target. The night it was attacked there were only 12 Mozambican soldiers in town, three of whom died instantly as they slept in one of the buildings first hit by bombs.

Mapai was the economic hub of a large rural district. The attack coincided with celebrations of the first year of Mozambican independence, which had drawn school children to the town from outlying hamlets. Some of them, sleeping in the school in the center of town, died in the onslaught.

The Ngala Transport Co., a vital link between the town and rural areas, was nearly wiped out by the bombs. Garages, vehicles, equipment, several canteens, and the clubhouse, all in the center of town, were destroyed.

Shops were raided and looted. People scrambled to the bomb shelters and to the brush to try to escape the nightmare of exploding bombs and the ground forces.

Besides the three soldiers, 16 civilians died, making it the largest single civilian casualty reported to date.

The damaged buses and trucks are a great loss. Though small boats still scuttle among the shoals to cross the shallow Limpopo River, the trucks that carried sacks of corn and other produce to market no longer come. Nor are there trucks to take the men to South Africa to work on contract in the mines. And the buses that regularly shuttled people about the rural areas are infrequent now.

Still, the people have their feet. One again, they are harvesting, hauling water, preparing food, attempting to get back to the daily

routine. In Mapai, reconstruction has begun, aided by funds from the national Solidarity Bank, to which all Mozambicans regularly contribute a portion of their earnings.

SUPPORT FOR GUERRILLAS

Though the attack on Mapai was deeper inside Mozambique than previous attacks, it was not unexpected. Back in March, when Mozambique's President Samora Machel announced the closing of the Rhodesian border in support of the Zimbabwe guerrillas, the people of Mapai were already digging bomb shelters.

In numerous interviews,

By RICHARD FERGUSON
NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The Western imperialist powers, mainly the U.S. and Britain, are in frantic negotiations with Prime Minister John Vorster's hated racist regime of South Africa. The negotiations are no more than closed-door maneuvering by the imperialist powers to decide exactly how they will hold on to their economic control of Namibia, in view of the Aug. 30 deadline set by the Security Council of the United Nations for South Africa to get out of that South West African country.

However, the Namibian masses, presently engaged in armed struggle led by the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), are in no way fooled by this face-lifting. Instead, they are preparing to celebrate the Day of Armed Struggle of the Namibian People on Aug. 26.

After facing decades of repression first from German settlers drawn by the rich minerals and then from the racist South African government, which is presently occupying Namibia militarily, economically, and politically and implementing its system of apartheid, the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO began their armed

Eritrea — 15 years of struggle against U.S.-Ethiopia colonialism

By PADDY COLLIGAN
NEW YORK, Aug. 16—“Between genocide and slavery there is something else—our right to self-determination, to independence.” With these words Eritrean revolutionaries describe the latest stage of their decades of resistance to foreign occupation.

After Italy's defeat during World War II, its former colonies were scheduled by the United Nations for independence—all except Eritrea. Instead of the independence the Eritrean people demanded, and despite the fact that most countries acknowledged its separate national identity, the Eritrean nation was federated to Ethiopia in 1952.

The U.S. and other imperialist powers thought their own interests could be best protected by feeding Ethiopian expansionism. The UN Security Council had been entrusted with this imperialist-inspired maneuver and pretended to justify the outrage with the explanation that Ethiopia had “special interests” in Eritrea.

During the 1950s the Eritreans organized mass demonstrations and general strikes demanding national independence. Each time they were brutally repressed by the Ethiopian regime. Finally in 1962 Eritrea was forcibly annexed and declared Ethiopia's 14th province. All other means having failed, the Eritrean people took up arms.

Today, after 15 years of fighting, the popular forces control 95 percent of the countryside in

Eritrea. The Ethiopian occupation troops, trained and armed by the U.S. and Israel, are encircled in the cities and towns, unable to move freely even along the main roads. Even their control of the airspaces does not go unchallenged.

In the liberated areas important changes are being made. The old society based on exploitation, oppression, and poverty is being transformed. People's power is being implemented from the village level. Schools, medical clinics, and roads are being constructed in



remote areas. The struggle for national liberation is being waged on many fronts.

Why is the Ethiopian military junta, like its feudalistic predecessor Haile Selassie, so determined to hold onto Eritrea and its 3 million people? And why does Washington continue to pour arms and other military assistance into this war where once again it is backing the losing side?

STRATEGIC LOCATION

First of all, there is Eritrea's

strategic location. This alone would probably be reason enough for Ethiopian and U.S. military involvement. Eritrea's 700 miles of Red Sea coast lie to the northeast of otherwise landlocked Ethiopia. It is through Eritrea that 60-80 percent of Ethiopia's import-export trade used to pass.

And for U.S. imperialism's strategic needs, Eritrea is also well located. The preoccupation of the Pentagon with the Horn of Africa-Middle East area is because of oil—the protection of Wall Street's oil investments and supplies, and the crushing of the revolutionary movements throughout the region which threaten these interests. Two of the three non-Arab ports on the Red Sea are located in Eritrea; French control over the third, Djibouti, is likely to be short-lived.

U.S. SPY BASE

Since the 1940's the Pentagon has maintained surveillance and communications installations in Eritrea at Asmara and the port of Masawa. The former U.S. military base at Kagnaw Station is still operating, thinly disguised in civilian camouflage. This “listening post” (a euphemism for spy base) is able to keep virtually the whole Middle East and much of Africa under the watchful eyes and ears of U.S. intelligence gatherers.

Besides its key geographical location, Eritrea is the most economically developed part of Ethiopia. One-third of the total Ethiopian industrial production

(Continued on page 10)

Mozambicans recalled that during their own struggle for independence—still fresh in their minds—Zambian and Tanzanian borders were also violated by colonial Portuguese troops.

Despite the incursions, Tanzania and Zambia remained firm in support of Mozambique's FRELIMO guerrillas.

Now, they say, they too will support the Zimbabwe guerrillas—

whatever the cost. Just one week after the raid on Mapai a support rally was held in the capital city of Maputo and \$250,000 was given to the Zimbabwe fighters from the Solidarity Bank.

August 26: day of armed struggle in Namibia

resistance on Aug. 26, 1966. This armed liberation struggle, strengthened by the liberation of Angola, has greatly intensified over the past ten years and has become a plague to the Western imperialist powers such as the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany, and of course South Africa.

KISSINGER SEEKS TO STEM THE TIDE

On June 23, in the midst of the bloody Soweto massacre carried out by the South African government, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met with John Vorster in Hamburg, Germany. The meeting was conducted under the pretense of setting up majority rule in Namibia. However, this meeting was no more than an open admission of the collaboration that has been going on between the U.S. and the racist regime of South Africa for decades.

These so-called constitutional talks, which of course exclude SWAPO, are frantic attempts by Washington to bail South Africa out of the Aug. 30 deadline, realizing that U.S. corporations are on the line also. The strategy of these meetings is quite clear. If the South African government does a little exterior decorating by sticking in a few token Blacks, perhaps some

kind of settlement can be reached that will stall their withdrawal at the end of this month. And perhaps some of the worldwide pressure against the hated system might be lifted.

These dreams are all the pro-imperialists have to hang onto, as was shown by a Washington Post article on Aug. 10 headlined, “Namibia Breakthrough Seen Averting Crisis.”

There have been other attempts made to crush the liberation movement in Namibia and avert South African withdrawal. On Sept. 1, 1975 (a date celebrated by whites as Settlers' Day), a Vorster-engineered conference took place in Windhoek, capital of Namibia, between several South African government officials and carefully selected and screened Bantustan leaders. This sham of a conference soon fell apart when the entire Black delegation demanded the inclusion of SWAPO.

Another aspect exposing the pure falsehood of the negotiations is the military build-up against the Namibian liberation forces. For the Namibian people there now exist curfews, a ban on all meetings, and shooting on sight, and random detention has been declared in the northern homelands of Kavango, Ovambo,

and Caprivi affecting 55 percent of Namibia's total population.

SWAPO charges that an increasing flow of armaments, including nuclear weapons from Britain and France, and thousands more troops are being sent to northern Namibia. The CIA-funded puppet troops of FNLA and UNITA, who fled from Angola after its liberation, are engaged in combat with SWAPO guerrillas and are conducting terrorist hit-and-run attacks against Namibian villages near the Angolan border.

Can Kissinger and all the other imperialist stooges possibly think the world, and most importantly the Namibian people, are blind to all this?

The determination of the Namibian liberation forces is summed up in this SWAPO statement:

“August 26, the Day of Armed Struggle, will be celebrated throughout the world as well as in Namibia. The brutal repressive governments of South Africa and Rhodesia, that have inflicted suffering on Namibians as all Black people of southern Africa, are crumbling under their own weight and Africans will be able to live as human beings.

“Long live the African revolution!”

EDITORIAL

Spinola returns

Last week Antonio Spinola, the former President of Portugal who was forced to flee the country in March 1974 after failing at two coup attempts, returned to Lisbon from his Brazilian exile. Despite demands by some left-wing deputies in the National Assembly that this hated ultra-rightist plotter be tried as "an enemy of the people and a fascist," Spinola was soon released from prison without charges being pressed.

Conservative social democratic Prime Minister Mario Soares, who had but 48 hours previously promised that Spinola would "have to answer to the law for his acts," now expresses no objection to freeing this bitter enemy of the Portuguese working class. On the contrary, it was the virulent anti-communist and pro-capitalist stance adopted by Soares that encouraged Spinola to return in the first place.

It should be noted, however, that the masses of people in Portugal are still among the very poorest in Europe and that this grinding poverty was one of the basic causes of the April 1974 uprising that toppled the old dictatorship. Since neither Spinola, nor Soares, nor any other political servant of Portugal's ruling class (which includes U.S. big business interests) has any real perspective for improving the terrible conditions oppressing the workers there, another social explosion can only be postponed but not ultimately prevented. And next time the people (and hopefully the radical parties, too) will know that the revolution must go all the way to socialism if it is to avoid the backslide toward ever greater reaction that unfortunately characterizes the Portugal of today.

Miners' solidarity wins coal strike

The 120,000 miners whose month-long strike paralyzed the coal fields of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Alabama, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana have gone back to work after winning a substantial, though not total, victory. Their walkout was history-making, for it sought to stop the intervention of the federal courts on the side of bosses who have been refusing to comply with union contracts.

Although many of the miners may have been reluctant to end the walkout, there is general agreement among them that they got just about the maximum they could obtain under the circumstances, which was a considerable amount. First of all, the judges who had been sitting in the lap of the rich coal operators were forced to rescind \$700,000 in fines they had slapped on the workers, including the original \$50,000 penalty (against United Mine Workers of America Local 1759) which had been the spark that started the nationwide strike. Also, Federal Circuit Judge Weidner was compelled to drop charges against 213 pickets who faced prison after they refused to resume work until he had done so.

There is no question that the power of the miners made the courts back off, an issue key to the entire strike.

Is it any wonder then that on the day the walkout ended the pro-big business New York Times bitterly denounced the "costly and leaderless wildcat?"

While the strike was certainly costly to the coal companies which lost \$130 million in sales, it certainly was not leaderless. Rank-and-file union activists in over 250 locals of the UMW showed both a high level of class consciousness and organizational ability throughout the action, despite the pressures and threats from the coal firms, the courts, and shamefully, from the bureaucratic leaders of their own union who competed with one another in denouncing the strike and succeeded only in discrediting themselves in the process.

The workers are back in the mines now, having returned in an orderly manner after voting to halt the wildcat once the courts shelved the fines and injunctions. Corrupt judges have been taught to think twice before blatantly interfering in the mines again. But the final chapter of this struggle has yet to be written. As one of the new breed of militants thrust forward by his role in the strike said, "This was just a battle, not the war."



Did CIA kill Rosselli and Giancana to keep lid on assassination plots?

By P. MEISNER

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—If the American people had reason to suspect a government plot in last year's murder of Sam Giancana, the Chicago mobster, this month's slaying of another mobster chieftain, John Rosselli, has more than confirmed those suspicions.

Rosselli's body was found Aug. 8 inside an oil drum floating off Miami Beach. The murder was made to look like a gangland-style killing to ward off suspicions of CIA or FBI involvement.

Rosselli had testified last year before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that he and Giancana had been recruited by the CIA (through a personal aide of billionaire capitalist Howard Hughes) to assassinate Fidel Castro around the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. Giancana was also going to testify, but was murdered four days before his scheduled testimony.

Giancana's murder also ap-

peared an "obvious" gangland-style murder—so as to let the CIA off the hook. Giancana was under 24-hour FBI surveillance, but, according to official government statements, his killing was purely an internal affair within the underworld!

The local police chief of the Chicago suburb where Giancana was killed told the press, however, that the evidence showed it was not the work of the crime syndicates.

Rosselli's lawyer also discounted a gangland murder for his client because Rosselli was 70 years old and was no longer a force within organized crime's hierarchy. And the Senate intelligence committee stated last year that Rosselli knew much more about CIA assassination plans than he divulged.

WHAT ABOUT THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION?

These two murders also cannot be isolated from the 20 or so murders of witnesses or persons

with evidence pointing to a powerful ultra-rightist conspiracy in the JFK assassination, including the involvement of CIA officials and agents themselves.

Aren't the CIA and FBI still trying to plug the leaks of a monstrous ruling class conspiracy?—a conspiracy which had its seeds in the Bay of Pigs invasion and culminated in the assassination of U.S. capitalism's chief executive, who was accused of "betraying" the imperialist cause in that invasion.

Didn't the same ultra-right-wing forces attempt a near second coup d'etat during Nixon's Watergate conspiracies? And didn't these same forces assassinate Rosselli and Giancana to keep the giant conspiracy from being exposed to the American people? There is no other explanation for this bloody chain of events, and the public has become so suspicious of government cover-ups that at this point none is even being offered.

Toxins from Milan plant threaten pregnant Italian women

By JUDY GREENSPAN

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—After a thorough investigation of the effects of a poisonous gas that contaminated the population of several small towns in Italy, Professor Ton Nhat Tung of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam advised that all pregnant women "should abort immediately."

The present crisis which erupted last month when dioxin particles escaped from a Swiss-owned chemical plant, has mushroomed into a national debate on abortion, which is illegal in Italy.

Four pounds of lethal dioxin gas were spewed into the air after an explosion at a Hoffmann-La Roche subsidiary factory located north of Milan on July 10.

The poison gas, used by the United States government in Vietnam supposedly as a "defoliant," could have disastrous effects on the infected population, particularly on pregnant women. In Vietnam, the gas produced stillbirths and badly deformed babies, according to Professor Tung, a specialist in this field. Professor

Tung was asked by the Italian government to investigate the present crisis.

Massive pressure by feminists and communists has forced the reactionary Italian political leadership to consider allowing therapeutic abortions for pregnant women contaminated by the chemical. Although the government has not strongly stated its position, doctors at Milan hospital have already performed several such abortions.

At the same time, the Vatican has stepped up its vicious anti-abortion attacks, threatening the women who consent to the necessary operation. The Catholic Church has consistently exerted a strong and reactionary influence on the poor and working people in Italy and has most flagrantly opposed every demand for women's rights.

Over 850 families have been evacuated from the contaminated towns and may not be able to return for an entire year. Even the director of the National Institute of Health has admitted that persons

exposed to the gas are in serious danger and in effect "human guinea pigs." On Aug. 1, a government commission recommended that all buildings and vegetation in the contaminated areas be destroyed.

Italian politicians have freely admitted that despite workers' complaints, safety regulations were routinely ignored at the Hoffman-La Roche plant because of the owners' "hunger for industrialization."

The capitalist politicians have refused to take a strong pro-abortion position during this crisis. Their wishy-washy wrangling has only served to confuse the Italian working people and greatly endanger the lives of their families.

The struggle to legalize abortion in this European country has been building for a long time now. Clearly, it is the responsibility of Italian communists and progressives to combat the reactionary influence of the church at this time and launch the final battle to make free, safe, and legal abortions a reality for the women of Italy.

Korea warns again of war danger

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Prime Minister Pak Sung Chul of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) today urged that the 85-member Conference of Non-aligned Nations demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The Korean Prime Minister warned that the situation in his country had become extremely tense and serious with the introduction by the U.S. military of new weapons into the south. "Unless this danger of war is removed in advance," he stressed, "new war, including nuclear war, may break out again in Korea, which would be expanded to a war of Asian and worldwide scale."

The fear that U.S. imperialism may attempt some desperate and drastic act in Korea because of the growing unpopularity of its puppets in the south is shared by many other countries. Just a day before the speech of the DPRK Foreign Minister, a bloc of countries had introduced a resolution into the General Assembly of the United Nations which showed a similar concern. The resolution, which will be debated this fall, calls once again for the dissolution of the fictitious "UN Command" which has been the cover for U.S. aggression in Korea since 1950—a time when the U.S. imperialists could push almost anything through the UN.

A similar resolution was passed

last year by the UN, but the U.S. has ignored it.

At the Sri Lanka conference of non-aligned nations, the Korean leader charged that the U.S. has stockpiled 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea. The charge of introducing nuclear weapons into Korea was reaffirmed in the UN resolution, which demands "the immediate cessation of all acts of foreign military involvement and aggression against Korea, the immediate withdrawal of new types of weapons and military equipment including nuclear weapons introduced into south Korea, and an end to the acts of aggravating the tensions and increasing the danger of new war in Korea."

The resolution repeats last year's demand that all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations Command should be withdrawn. The only foreign troops in all Korea are those sent by the Pentagon to protect U.S. corporate interests in the south. This occupying army of over 40,000 U.S. troops is equipped with a frightful array of the most modern and expensive weapons of destruction, and the inventory grows with each passing day.

The Institute for International Policy of Washington, D.C., recently estimated that \$189 billion has been spent by the U.S. government over the years to keep alive the unpopular string of dictatorships in south Korea.



Philippine demonstration in March 1970 denouncing U.S. imperialist domination of their country. Photo: Hsinhua

International campaign demands

End martial law in Philippines!

By MOLLY CHARBONEAU

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Detention of over 50,000 political prisoners, widespread torture, tremendous unemployment and poverty, massive dislocation of native peoples—these have become the every-day plight of the Filipino people since martial law was declared by U.S.-puppet Ferdinand Marcos in September 1972.

In response, the New People's Army (NPA), with bases in 80 percent of the provinces of the Philippines, and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), the army of the oppressed Muslim national minorities, are engaged in armed struggle with the Marcos regime and its Pentagon and Wall Street backers.

MARTIAL LAW OPPOSED IN U.S.

To bring added pressures to bear

on the U.S. and the Marcos dictatorship, a movement to oppose martial law in the Philippines is growing worldwide.

In the U.S., this opposition is led by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC) whose member organizations include the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP), Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP), National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines (NCRCLP), Philippine Information Bulletin (PIB), Pilipino Para sa Pambansang Demokrasya (PPD), Progressive Pilipinos in Quebec (PPQ), and the Philippine Research Center (PRC), as well as a number of unaffiliated individuals.

Founded in December 1974, the AMLC has organized demon-

strations, rallies, and forums to publicize and oppose martial law in the Philippines. This coming year the AMLC and local Anti-Martial Law Alliances (AMLA) will be organizing around four basic issues: to stop U.S. aid to Marcos, to demand "lift martial law, hold immediate elections", to continue the struggle to free all Filipino political prisoners, and to build support for political refugees in the Philippines left homeless by Marcos' scorched earth policy.

Meetings are planned around the U.S. to coincide with the fourth anniversary of martial law. The New York AMLA will hold a meeting on Sept. 18 (time and place to be announced) and will picket the Filipino consulate on Sept. 22. For more information contact the NY-AMLA at (212) 533-8508 or 685-7283.

U.S. arms Taiwan to the teeth despite promises to People's China

By JOYCE BETRIES

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—When the U.S. signed the Shanghai Communiqué in 1972, it appeared on the surface that hostilities towards the People's Republic of China might wind to an end. Washington actually agreed to remove U.S. troops from its island-fortress of Taiwan as the first step towards the reunification of Taiwan with the People's Republic without outside interference.

Today Washington still claims to be pursuing a "friendly" policy of "normalizing" diplomatic relations with the People's Republic. However, very quietly the puppet regime on Taiwan is being armed to the teeth.

The Ford administration is carrying out an arms sale program intended to put the puppet military dictatorship on Taiwan in an unassailable position.

In the recent budget presentations to Congress justifying military credit sales to Taiwan, the administration's objective was defined as "highest priority assigned to air defense and continued development of self-sufficiency." The phrase "self-sufficiency" is not used in connection with any other American treaty ally in this presentation.

Since June, in support of this objective, the administration has agreed to sell Taiwan a highly advanced radar air defense system linked to command and control of the jet interceptors and the Hawk missiles. It plans to double Taiwan's present holdings of 24 Hawk ground-to-air missiles, and to increase its order of F-5E jet

interceptors from 120 to 180.

Officials also disclosed that there is another contract pending for advanced ship-to-ship missiles, but they would not provide the details.

Taiwan's armed forces will be able to operate these new weapons systems on their own with a minimum of training from American personnel.

The U.S. has been sending large shipments of arms to Taiwan for the last three years. Arms transfers to Taiwan totaled \$196 million in fiscal year 1974, then \$215 million in 1975, then jumped to \$293 million in 1976. The estimates for fiscal year 1977 are for more than \$200 million.

TAIWAN IS PART OF CHINA

Since the second century, Taiwan has been developed by settlers from mainland China and the Kaoshien nationality people who live on the island. Taiwan has been an integral part of China since the 12th century.

After the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, the island of Taiwan was forcibly occupied and repressively ruled by the Japanese until World War II. The inhabitants of the island longed for reunification with the mainland. Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers were at first hailed as liberators when they arrived. Chiang's soldiers responded by looting and plundering the island and abusing the populace. The people rebelled and in 1947 thousands were massacred. The island has been ruled by a corrupt, repressive regime ever since.

In 1949 the entire Chiang Kai-

shek clique and the remnants of its defeated armies took refuge on Taiwan as revolution swept to power on the mainland. This is the same regime that the U.S. arms and supports.

Before the Chinese revolution, Washington had a different policy towards Taiwan. The U.S. vigorously supported China's claim to Taiwan at the Cairo (1943) and Potsdam (1945) conferences. After the 1949 revolution, imperialism had second thoughts.

PENTAGON'S "UNSINKABLE AIRCRAFT CARRIER"

In 1950, the year of the Sino-Soviet Pact and the war against Korea, U.S. policy was reversed. For the stated reason of "maintaining security in the Pacific," President Truman declared that the U.S. government had decided to prevent the People's Republic of China from liberating Taiwan. On his orders, the Seventh Fleet and the 13th Air Force moved into Taiwan. Soon General Douglas MacArthur referred to the island as the United States' "unsinkable aircraft carrier" on the western Pacific front.

For more than two decades, Washington saw Taiwan as the base for a Chinese counter-revolution. It was only with the impending defeat of imperialism in Vietnam that Nixon, seeking a new strategy towards the socialist countries, entered into the talks that resulted in the Shanghai Communiqué.

So far China has gained nothing from the Shanghai accord. Even though the U.S. agreed to reduce



While claiming to pursue a "friendly" policy with People's China, the U.S. has been sending large shipments of arms to the puppet dictatorship on Taiwan for the last three years.

and ultimately withdrew its 9,000 troops on the island, the powerful Seventh Fleet still remains. Even now when Washington talks of "normalizing" relations with the People's Republic, it has no intentions of permitting Taiwan to be reunited with People's China.

For many years the U.S. pushed the claim that Taiwan was the seat of the government for all of China. With the 1972 accord, it continued to recognize that "there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China." But in reality it is treating Taiwan as a separate country. In practice, the U.S. government is implementing what the New York Times editors call the "Japanese formula" downgrading diplomatic relations with Taiwan but continuing economic exploitation of the people and military support of the dictatorship.

NOT RESIGNED TO SOCIALISM

This new policy is as hostile to People's China as any past U.S. policy.

Imperialism has not changed its basic nature, which is and always will be thoroughly antagonistic to socialism. This capitalist government's diplomatic strategy, like all aspects of its foreign policy, only conceals further preparations to renew the expansion on which the health of the imperialist system depends.

Washington has not resigned itself to the building of socialism either in the Soviet Union or in People's China. It will never forget the 1949 Chinese Revolution, which permanently shattered imperialism's plan for control of the tremendous natural resources of China and the exploitation of the labor power of 700 million Chinese. These are forever lost to monopoly capital.

Naturally People's China wants to normalize its relations with the U.S. But it should be abundantly clear by now that U.S. imperialism is merely using the illusion of moves toward diplomatic recognition to pursue its real aim: setting People's China and the Soviet Union on a collision course.

Rigged elections 1876-1976

Why Reagan, why Ford?

By V. COPELAND

By the time this column appears in print, the Republican candidate for President will be definitely chosen and the sordid struggle between Ford and Reagan for this shoddy imperialist honor will perhaps be over.

How on earth did two such horrible creatures become the most favored sons of what is allegedly the party of Abraham Lincoln?

It is easy enough to explain the "sudden" rise to fame and political fortune of that Democratic fake friend of the people, Jimmy Carter. Under present circumstances, if he didn't exist, it would be necessary to invent him—necessary for the preponderant section of the ruling class, that is.

But how explain the brazenness of an unelected President who vetoed 50 acts of Congress in two years? (George Washington vetoed only two such acts in eight years.) And considering that almost every one of these vetoes was a blow against the most elementary principles of democracy or a slash at the already meager provisions of relief for the needy, how could another man—Reagan—insist that Ford was not conservative enough, not cruel enough, and not imperialist enough "for the good of the country"?

WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE?

How does Reagan differ from Ford? The former openly says he would send more troops to Panama and also to Rhodesia. The latter does not say this, but everyone knows he would do it the first chance he got.

Reagan wants to cut back more sharply on welfare and give bigger tax breaks to the rich under cover of a pretense of lower taxes for the middle class. Ford wants to do exactly the same thing and is only slightly restrained by the responsibilities of being in office.

For example, Reagan won the Texas primary last spring overwhelmingly, it was said, because Ford had been compelled to take a slightly progressive position on the matter of cutting the oil depletion tax. But the fact is that more big oil companies are supporting Ford than are supporting Reagan.

Can it be that the fight between these two not-so-Olympian contenders is really a struggle of California and Texas capital against the capital of the East—that is, Wall Street? Or is it a fight between two different points of view of the same capitalist class?

TWO SECTIONS OF CAPITAL?

There was once a fight of light goods industries against heavy



Ford [right] and Reagan [ultra-right]: where is the difference?

goods industries, as described by Daniel Guerin in France and Ferdinand Lundberg in the United States. But this was more than 40 years ago and today the same banks own both light and heavy industries.

It would be utterly impossible that the old Southern and Western populists of 80 or 90 years ago, many of them half-starving farmers, bitterly opposed to Wall Street as they were, could now have grown so rich and powerful that they are ready to overthrow Wall Street with their now reactionary weapons to put a West Coast Wall Street in office.

And yet that is what is implied in one way or another by the idea that Western capital is trying to take over. True enough, the great fortunes of the Hunts and the Murchisons of Texas have played a very reactionary role and often against some of the more "liberal" Wall Street crowd. But they are really trying to muscle in on Wall Street (and have already done so with some success) rather than overthrow it.

True, there has been a shift of population, votes, and some wealth to the so-called sun-belt. But the economic center is still in Wall Street, New York City. And conversely, Wall Street is still in California, Texas, Nevada, Colorado, Washington State, Oregon, and Idaho, not to mention North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and other Western and Southern states.

WHO OWNS CALIFORNIA?

In being Governor of California alone, Reagan had to reckon with the people who own California. The Texas-based Tenneco Corporation owns about a half-million acres of California land. But the New York-based Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads own just as much. General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler have huge plants and retail outlets in California. Surely they have something to say about who the governor is and what he does!

The Rockefeller-controlled Atlantic-Richfield Oil Co. (ARCO)

and Continental Oil (CONOCO) literally dot the Southwest with their service stations. Exxon, the super-colossal oil company of the world, invades the same territory along with Mobil, both owned lock, stock, and oil drum by the Rockefellers. And even the "home-grown" Standard Oil of California is strongly influenced by the Rockefeller Chase Manhattan Bank and is part of a consortium with Exxon and Texaco in the exploitation of the oil of Arabia.

A dozen big utility companies in California are run from Wall Street. The Greyhound Bus Company, the Pan Am, TWA, United and National airlines, all controlled from Wall Street, have big influence in California.

THE MYTH OF SMALL-TIME BACKERS

Reagan was originally backed by smaller California capitalists, as was Richard Nixon when he began his ugly crusade as Congressman in 1946. But when the New York Times lists Reagan's backers as only a couple of automobile dealers and wealthy lawyers in the sunshine state, they know they are lying in their teeth.

Serious national candidates for President of the United States are not made with dough like that! The Times conveniently omits the big executives of General Electric who are backing Reagan and above all, the Union Oil Company, a well-known Reagan supporter and a branch of the Eastern Establishment Mellons!

And furthermore, no important reactionary scoundrel could begin to get off the ground for a nationwide political fight without some branch of the always hopeful fascist family, the duPonts, getting in on the action.

And it is perfectly possible that one or another associate of the Rockefellers themselves is giving some kind of backing to the supposedly anti-Establishment Reagan.

It is not at all a case of one section of capital being in mortal opposition to another. Nor is it just a bunch of ignorant yahoo

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

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

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

ATLANTA—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 424, Atlanta, Georgia 30301. (404) 523-8990.
BALTIMORE—Workers World Party, 2402 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218. (301) 366-3713.
BOSTON—Workers World Party, 419 Boylston Street, Room 204, Boston, Mass. 02116. (617) 353-1400.
BUFFALO—Workers World Party, 730 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14202. (716) 855-3055.
CHICAGO—Workers World Party, 542 S. Dearborn, Room 310, Chicago, Illinois 60605.
CLEVELAND—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 2576, East Cleveland, Ohio 44112. 451-9538 or 231-8456.
DETROIT—Workers World Party, 229 Gratiot, 3rd floor, Detroit, Michigan 48226.
HOUSTON—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 52115, Houston, Texas 77052. (713) 224-2842.
MILWAUKEE—Workers World Party, 150 E. Juheau, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202. 224-0422
NEW YORK CITY—Workers World Party, 46 West 21 Street, New York, N.Y. 10010. (212) 255-0352.
NORFOLK—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 7032, Norfolk, Virginia 23509. 627-0870.
PHILADELPHIA—Youth Against War & Fascism, P.O. Box 9894, Philadelphia, Pa. 19140.
RICHMOND—Youth Against War & Fascism, P.O. Box 12132, Richmond, Virginia 23219. (804) 353-9937.
ROCHESTER—Workers World Party, 171 State Street, Rochester, N.Y. 14614. (716) 546-6429.
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Workers World Party, 930 F Street, North West, Room 720, Washington, D.C. 20004. (202) 783-7079 (evening).

millionaires taking on the sophisticated billionaires, as some of the organs of Wall Street would have us believe.

STRUGGLE IS OVER HOW TO RULE

It is a difference in program, a difference in outlook, a difference in how to rule the country and how to take on the world. And while Ford—or Carter—may ultimately do just what Reagan is advocating, there is a majority in Wall Street who think they can solve all problems with the old political promises and the patchwork of capitalist democracy and who are deathly afraid of facing the mad "solution" which is inevitably posed for their insane system.

To be sure, Reagan has built (with the indispensable help of the right-wing news media) a rather large and snarling middle class base of people who think he is going to cut their taxes by cracking down on welfare, etc.

The truth is that before the Second World War, nine-tenths of the tax burden fell on the rich and near-rich. But ever since 1941, there has been an enormous shift of the tax burden onto the shoulders of the workers and middle class. A tremendous propaganda campaign by both Democratic and Republican capitalists has convinced the people that welfare and social benefits generally are the

cause of those taxes rather than imperialist war.

FORD INSISTS HE IS JUST AS BAD

Gerald Ford, who is not one bit better than Reagan, once belonged to the same right-wing faction as Reagan. But in the deal between the Republican right and "center" during the cold coup d'état of 1974—that is, the replacement of Nixon and Agnew by Ford and Rockefeller—he fell under the political pressure of the Rockefeller wing, refused to remove Kissinger as the Republican right wing demanded and went along with Rockefeller's foreign policies.

Ford's 50 vetoes, on the other hand, were just as much calculated to convince the right-wing Republicans that he was still in their corner as it was to help his Wall Street masters to stabilize the shaking economy on the backs of the poor, the oppressed, the lower-paid workers, etc.

Meanwhile, the Rockefellers and most other Wall Street figures who back Ford are not more liberal than the Reagan forces, but only imagine themselves to be more realistic. And being "realistic," they are laying at least half their bets on the Democratic Carter, as well as on the very lame duck Republican Ford.

-Rhodesian attack

(Continued from page 6)

The losses in communications and trade with Rhodesia are already over \$500 million, as the only railroad linking north and south Mozambique goes through Rhodesia.

And yet, while struggling to build

up the economy, the revolutionary regime has not reduced its aid by one penny to the tens of thousands of Zimbabwe liberation fighters.

The foreign invasion of Mozambique, seen in this light, is a desperate act and a recognition by the settler regime of the utter hopelessness of its plight and the inevitability of its downfall.

—Eritrea

(Continued from page 7)

comes from Eritrea. Ethiopia's only oil refinery is located in

Assab, Eritrea.

The Italian colonizers had concentrated their investment in industry, agriculture, and infrastructure in Eritrea because they saw it as a forward base for economic and geographic expansion. Eritrea has a more literate and skilled workforce than has Ethiopia, and extensive though largely unexploited mineral resources are found there.

\$600 MILLION FOR THE MILITARY

The 40,000-man Ethiopian military is almost totally equipped by the U.S. Ethiopia has received \$600 million in U.S. military grants and credits since 1953. The napalm

and bombers used against Eritrean villagers are all U.S. made.

The Ethiopian regime also buys arms and got U.S. government permission to purchase \$200 million worth of heavy arms and other equipment in 1976 and 1977. Yet the Ethiopian people remain desperately poor, suffering from terrible famines and from diseases such as bubonic plague and smallpox, which no longer exist elsewhere in Africa. In a recent bid to lessen its dependence on the U.S., the Ethiopian junta tried to buy surplus U.S. military goods from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. NO SALE!

The Eritrean liberation forces

will celebrate the 15 anniversary of the armed struggle on September 1. This year the forces have achieved a new unity and strength built by the experiences of their struggle. They have won the support of the masses of people in Eritrea and a steady stream of young people including many women make their way each month to the guerrilla bases to join the fighting units.

The heroic struggles and sacrifices of the oppressed people in Africa and around the world have turned the tide against the U.S. and its counter-revolutionary client states like Ethiopia. Victory and national independence will soon belong to the Eritrean people.

POLITICAL PRISONERS



—San Quentin 6—savage, brutal trial

(Continued from page 3)
them removed.

Broderick, a Reagan appointee, fought with the defendants throughout the trial. The six filed motions to have him removed from the case and also requested that the California Judicial Council monitor his handling of the case.

Demonstrations were organized again and again by the San Quentin Six Defense Committee protesting the chaining and shackling as well as beating of the defendants. In a civil suit filed by the six against the Department of Corrections, all of the defendants testified they had been gassed, harassed, beaten, and tortured by prison guards.

The San Quentin Six "live" in what is called the Adjustment Center. Each man is locked in a tiny cell that is often infested with cockroaches, bedbugs, and other vermin. The prisoners sleep on a thin cotton pad often placed on the floor.

JACKSON MURDER PART OF STATEWIDE CAMPAIGN

The assassination of George Jackson and the indictments of the San Quentin Six were part of a plan concocted by prison officials and California Governor Ronald Reagan to murder all Black revolutionaries in the state.

The frame-up started in 1970 when George Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo, and another prisoner, John Cluchette, known as the Soledad Brothers, were falsely accused of murdering a San Quentin prison guard. The state went to tremendous lengths to prevent the Brothers from receiving a fair trial. The prison wing where the guard died was completely remodeled so that the defendants would find it difficult to prove their story.

On Aug. 7, 1970, George Jackson's younger brother Jonathan walked into a Marin County courtroom, passed out weapons to three prisoners there, and together they took hostage a judge, a prosecutor, and a juror. "We are revolutionaries," they proudly proclaimed. "We want the Soledad Brothers free by 12:30."

The police opened fire and all were slaughtered but prisoner Ruchelle Magee.

Magee was later tried and given a life sentence for kidnapping.

Because the weapons Jonathan Jackson used were registered in Angela Davis's name, the state indicted the nationally famous Black Marxist for murder under California law. After a national dragnet, Angela was found and tried. People throughout the country and all over the world rallied to Angela's support and were responsible for her acquittal.

The surviving Soledad Brothers were found innocent in 1972.

GEORGE JACKSON: REVOLUTIONARY LEADER

At the time of his murder, George Jackson was an internationally famous revolutionary. His book "Soledad Brother," in which he exposed the racist nature of the U.S. prison system, had been translated into 15 languages.

Demonstrators across the country protested Jackson's death, but his loss was felt most strongly by other prisoners, for whom he spoke. However, murdering a revolutionary does not kill the struggle.

On Aug. 22, prisoners at Attica graphically demonstrated their indignation over the murder of Jackson by wearing black arm-bands and refusing to eat lunch or dinner. This was the first of several united actions that led to the heroic rebellion there less than a month later protesting vile prison conditions.

Revolts followed that year in the Tombs, Lewisburg, Marion, Atlanta, Terre Haute, San

Quentin, Danbury, and others. America's concentration camps were under siege from within.

Straining all of its repressive apparatus to the hilt, the state has been able to convict three of the San Quentin Six. But in the end, the racist, capitalist state will surely lose. The astounding courage and perseverance shown by the Six and by all prisoners in U.S. jails demonstrates that the oppressed will never give up their fight for freedom.

Russell Means acquitted!

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Russell Means, the American Indian Movement (AIM) leader, was acquitted by a Circuit Court jury in Rapid City, S.D., on Aug. 6 of a charge of murder in a 1975 bar-room killing.

The verdict came after 20 hours of jury deliberation following a three-day trial. It brought a loud cheer from spectators, and many of Means' supporters cried for joy.

Means was accused of aiding and abetting in the March 1975 shooting of Martin Marshall in a Scenic, S.D., bar. It was the most serious charge brought against Means since he became nationally known as an AIM leader.

Ted Means, a brother of the defendant, said after the verdict, "This is the seventh time that Russell has been charged with a violent crime and been found innocent." He continued, "Russ is a very committed person, and that's why these charges are brought against him—because they recognize him as a true leader. What we're fighting for is sovereignty, and that goes against the state's economic system."

A caravan of five vehicles drove through Rapid City honking their horns after the verdict. Means was among them, giving a victory salute.

East Boston Black defendant goes to trial August 7 on phony charges

By FRANK NEISSER
BOSTON, Aug. 7—The trial of 18-year-old Vernard Hoge, one of the East Boston Black Defendants, will begin Aug. 18. Vernard has been charged with assault and battery to a police officer stemming from an incident that took place on Sept. 23, 1975.

On that day Vernard and his brother were assaulted and chased by a large gang of white racists at the East Boston Housing Project. East Boston police were supposedly stationed at the projects to provide protection for the Black residents there, who had been attacked several times by racists. However, the cops did not come to the defense of Vernard and his brother. Instead, they said to the racists, "Go on home, we'll finish the job."

The cops chased Vernard and his brother into their home, then broke in and arrested Vernard, claiming he stabbed an officer in the face with a knife.

Vernard's case is one of several that has been taken up by the Committee to Free the East Boston Black Defendants. Letters have been written to the Attorney General about the case, and demonstrations held at the State House. Many supporters are expected to attend his trial.

RACIST ATTACKS INTENSIFY

This summer racist attacks on the homes of the Debnam family in Dorchester, the Pages, and other Black families in Hyde Park have intensified. In recent weeks there have been large scale attacks on Black families living in predominantly white areas of Cambridge, Milton-Lower Mills, and Roslindale. In East Boston, Black sailors working at the shipyard have been attacked on their way to and from work.

On Bellevue St. in Dorchester

racists attacked the home of Mrs. Bessie Gall. The police arrested five of Mrs. Gall's seven sons, several of them juveniles, and charged them with assault and battery on police officers. Mrs. Gall's neighbors, Black and white, came forward and expressed their support for her in a joint letter sent to the media and public officials. They also organized a benefit in her behalf.

In the face of this opposition, the one white family which was behind the attacks has backed off. But the police continue to harass Mrs. Gall's children, recently arresting one of them for throwing a bag of potato chips at a police car and another for "trying to rescue a prisoner."

BENEFIT PLANNED

The Committee to Free the East Boston Black Defendants has been building support for a benefit on Aug. 28 to raise funds for victims of racist attack in East Boston and Dorchester. Money raised will go to support the trials of Vernard Hoge, Gary Franklin, Robert Phifer, Brian Swan, and the Gall family.

Mr. Phifer and Mrs. Gall will speak at the benefit, as well as Harvard Stevens of the Third World Workers Association.

Endorsers of the benefit include Black State Rep. Mel King, the Roxbury MultiService Center, Chuck Turner of the Third World Jobs Clearing House, William Worthy, Rev. Ed Rodman of the Episcopal Diocese, the Arlington Street Church, the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, the United Farm Workers, John E. Mitchell of the Amalgamated Meatcutters Union, the Center for United Labor Action, several tenant organizations, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Howard Zinn, and many others.



Children searched by guards before being allowed to observe San Quentin 6 trial.

NYC demonstrators demand: 'Stop the grand jury, free Lureida Torres'

By RACHEL LANDER

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Today over 50 people picketed in front of the federal courthouse here chanting, "Stop the grand jury, free Lureida Torres" and "The grand jury means repression by the FBI." They had come to protest the continued jailing of Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) member Lureida Torres for refusing to testify before a grand jury.

The demonstrators entered the courtroom to witness the defeat of a motion filed by Torres' lawyer calling for her immediate release from prison. Today's decision condemns the independentista to prison until the expiration of the grand jury on Oct. 28.

Under the pretext of investigating 1975 bombings attributed to the Armed Forces of

National Liberation (FALN), a grand jury was convened early this year to conduct a fishing expedition into the Puerto Rican community. Their special target was the PSP, a mass-based party that calls for the independence of Puerto Rico. Lureida refused to testify because, in her own words, "the main objective of this grand jury is to provide the FBI with information about any organization that supports and struggles for the independence of my country." She was jailed for contempt on June 24.

Today's activities were called by the Campaign to Free Lureida Torres, organized by the PSP and endorsed by over 50 organizations and individuals including Local 6 of the Newspapers and Graphics Communications Union and Workers World Party.

Attica brothers call for investigation of harassment by prison officers

I would like to thank you on behalf of all the brothers here at Attica State Prison for your edition (July 30) on the conditions here. The superintendent (Harold Smith) has been throwing "dust" into the news media's eyes, and also in the eyes of the people in Albany who are supposed to be so concerned about Inmates' Rights.

I have written to Mr. Smith on several occasions concerning the conduct and the practices of discrimination that the officers and some officials use against the inmate population. This was way before the disturbance of July 11. Mr. Smith knew the conditions existed, but pretended that they didn't. July 11 was just a spark towards the many incidents that these officers bring about.

As of today, officers and officials are still provoking, harassing, setting men up, and discriminating against the inmates for the pettiest of reasons.

We didn't create this atmosphere of tension. The officers did. They have their private little clubs formed in this institution. We are subjected to many retaliations, even if we submit a grievance to the grievance committee program about an officer or official.

Being confined within these walls is enough for any man. But the wall of hatred, disrespect, discrimination, harassment, and provocation that are daily occurrences is another thing. For a long time we have been asking to be heard about what is taking place here. We don't want something to occur and then be asked why later. We would like to be heard now, while these things are

taking place.

We have asked for an investigation (see Buffalo Challenger, July 21) and we are asking again now. The following officers and officials should be removed from this institution: Ronald Worth, A-Block hall captain; Mr. Comfort, C-Block hall captain; R. Branning, mess hall sergeant; Collen, C-Block sergeant; D. Wolfy, C-Block officer; N. Falcone, C-Block officer; Mr. Foley, C-Block officer; G. Corliss, special housing unit sergeant; guard W. Smith, adjustment committee; W. Cuer, A-Block officer; J. Dickey, D-Block officer; J. Mann, D-Block officer; officer J. Rafferty.

We respectfully submit these names, and will look to hear from you knowing that you received this letter.

Respectfully,
The Attica Brothers "76"

The following inmates verify all therein to be true concerning those officers who practice discrimination, harassment, disrespect, provocation, and set men up with false accusations: Mr. John Curtis Israel, Jr., 75-A-1407; Robert Sanford (Sharkey) 74-A-257; Charlie L. Lee, 75-B-521; Hector Cruz, 19032; Gregory Brown, "Swago," 74-A-967; Robert Alvarado, "Flock," 76-A-1077; Mr. Richard H. Blount, Brooklyn, 74-A-2132; David (Bahaheem) Young, 73-B-182; Benny Martinez, 29747; J. Thomas, 74-C-5; J. Cleveland Karim, 75-A-956; Mario Castro DeLeon, 28758; Ernest Pettigreen, 74-C-305; Mr. John W. Gokey, 75-B-529.

The Rhodesian sneak attack on Mozambique last week, which caused the death of 600 Africans, was an act of desperation by the white racist regime which finds itself increasingly isolated both at home and abroad. Page 7.

21 demonstrators arrested as

New Hampshire coalition fights proposed nuclear plant



Seabrook area and other N.H. residents have struggled for years to block construction of a nuclear power plant. Here, demonstrators are dragged away by police on Aug. 1.

By LEE BRADFORD
SEABROOK, N.H., Aug. 12—Twenty-one persons, members and supporters of the Clamshell Alliance, a coalition of progressive and anti-nuclear pollution

organizations, have been arrested over the past ten days in demonstrations against a proposed nuclear power plant (nuke) here. Eighteen protesters were arrested on Aug. 1 while at-

tempting to occupy and reforest the bulldozed site of the proposed plant. Three more were arrested during various demonstrations on Aug. 5, the day that New Hampshire Governor Meldrin Thompson

and various other "dignitaries" attended groundbreaking ceremonies for the plant.

The protests and arrests are but the latest phase of a several-year struggle by Seabrook area and

other New Hampshire residents to block construction of the power plant, a struggle which has now touched a chord with progressive people throughout New England.

Opposition to the construction of a nuclear power plant in Seabrook began as soon as the project was announced by the Public Service Company. A coalition of environmental organizations, including the New England Coalition against Pollution, the Audubon Society, and the Sierra Club legally intervened at a series of Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Environmental Protection Agency hearings in 1974. Several additional hearings were won by nuke opponents during 1975.

BIG MONEY TALKS

As opposition to the project grew, so did the money and influence in support of the power plant. Both New Hampshire Governor Meldrin Thompson and William Loeb, publisher of the state's largest newspaper, the Manchester Union Leader, came out vocally for the Seabrook nuke. Thompson even went so far as to say that New Hampshire state policy is in favor of nuclear power and that "any state official who opposes it can resign and do so."

In the meantime, the townspeople of Seabrook voted against

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Enormous possibilities for accidents exist

Nuclear power plants designed for profits, not safety

BOSTON, Aug. 13—The small group of people in this country whose prime occupation is making money hand-over-fist while doing no productive work are experts at developing new schemes to rob poor and working people. And nothing so minor as health and safety is apt to stay them in their pursuit of the almighty dollar.

One good, though frightening, example is the mad dash to develop nuclear power as this country's main energy source, with no regard to making safety a concern.

There are now 56 commercially operating nuclear power plants (nukes) in the United States. The push for more nukes comes from the very summits of ruling class interests, down through the banks and politicians. Nuclear power is seen as the answer to a future "oil embargo" as well as the only means to secure a constant growth rate for American industry vis-a-vis energy.

But just what are the facts? For one thing, the average nuclear power plant in the U.S. has produced less than 65 percent of the electricity it was designed to produce. In addition, the average life of a nuke is 30 years. An investment of almost \$3 billion is needed for each facility. From the above it would seem that just from the point of view of efficiency or economics nuclear power leaves

much to be desired. But there is more to it than that.

An 8 to 16 percent rate of return on investment is guaranteed by federal and state law to the utility providing electricity. Also, private industry has sought and received huge government subsidies to minimize capital outlays while maximizing profits. Last year, for example, Westinghouse asked the federal government to finance the construction of four nukes and lease them back to Westinghouse with full profit rate guarantees.

Thus, nuclear power plants are a boon to U.S. capitalism. To put it in sharper relief, the drive toward nuclear power in this country represents a giant confidence scheme, a rip-off arrangement that may prove to be a bonanza for capitalist investors in the same way that the railroads were in the late 1800s.

U.S. GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRY IGNORE SAFETY

Even the staunchest supporters of nuclear power like former California representative Craig Hosmer and nuclear energy consultant Dr. Ralph Lapp concede that nuclear power as currently designed by American industry is not safe. They promote the notion that it is not unreasonably unsafe given the prospective benefits (cheap electricity, energy self-

sufficiency, etc.). But just how unsafe is it?

The process and materials used in nuclear power are fraught with dangers. For example, since the estimated supply of uranium fuel is only seven to ten years in this country, plutonium would soon be used as a fuel as well as be produced as a by-product in all nukes.

Plutonium is the most toxic substance known. One ounce of this poison released into the environment could cause 300 million lung cancers. Plutonium has a half-life of 24,000 years—meaning it would take over 240,000 years for any given amount of this substance to reach "safe" levels of radioactivity. This is not even to mention strontium 90, another cancer-producing by-product of nuclear fission, which gets absorbed into the food chain.

Nuclear plants and their auxiliary facilities such as nuclear fuel reprocessing plants and waste disposal plants now in existence are allowed by the government to release radioactive materials in controlled quantities not only into the atmosphere, but also into the ground, ocean, and other areas. This "low level radiation" has an impact on each and every one of us sooner or later, notwithstanding government assurances to the contrary.

Additionally, the triated (heavy

or radioactive) water which is released into the oceans and rivers has a devastating effect on the marine environment, and the government does little or nothing about it. It is estimated, for example, that thermal pollution from the Turkey Point nuclear power plant has killed 33 percent of all marine life off the coast of Key Biscayne in Southeastern Florida.

SAFETY AND ACCIDENTS

There are enormous possibilities for accidents, both natural and human-made, in the use of nuclear power. According to a report issued by the Atomic Energy Commission, nuclear power reactors in America experienced 850 "safety related abnormal occurrences" during a 17-month period beginning January 1972.

Another important safety question involves natural disasters. Nobel prize-winning physicist Dr. Hannes Alfvén has quaintly observed that the nuclear industry in this country relies on a level of perfection in which "no acts of God can be permitted." An earthquake could wipe out in a single stroke any safety feature. And yet many nuclear facilities in the United States have been and are being permitted to be built on known geological faults.

No one knows exactly what

would happen as a result of such an "accident," but it has been reliably predicted that such an occurrence could precipitate a massive human disaster spreading death, sickness, and genetic disorders within hundreds of miles of a plant's radius.

With this in mind, three high-level General Electric nuclear engineers recently quit responsible positions to join the fight against nukes. Richard Hubbard, one of the three, said, "I am now convinced that there is no way that you can continue to build plants and operate them without having an accident."

All of this should come as no surprise to those who know the capitalist system is based on the profit motive rather than people's needs. There have been so many examples recently of U.S. industry ignoring safety, such as the Kepone poisonings in Virginia, vinyl chloride abuses, and critical levels of asbestos in American factories.

Nuclear power promoters see money to be made and the public be damned. Safety features cost money, and safety in nuclear power plants costs huge sums. As long as industry remains in the hands of the billionaires and bankers, the struggle will continue to stop the nukes and to explore alternative sources of energy.

—L.B.