

Part of nationwide right-wing offensive

NYC Black worker killed by racist mob

By SHARON SHELTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—In the early evening hours of Wednesday, September 8, a mob of over 50 white youths carrying baseball bats, sticks, metal pipes, and chains suddenly appeared in Washington Square Park here. Screaming racist epithets, the youths fanned through the park, systematically beating every Black and Puerto Rican person they saw.

The attack, which lasted a full 10 minutes, left a Black Dominican worker, Marcos Mota, near death with a fractured skull. Mota died five days after the attack without ever regaining consciousness. Only 22 years old, he had lived in the U.S. for three years and had planned to enter a vocational school this week. He was his mother's only son.

At least 34 other Black and Latin people, both women and men, were injured during the assault. Fourteen people required hospital care. One of the victims suffered a cervical fracture after being bludgeoned off his bicycle, and another faces a possible loss of vision in one eye after receiving repeated blows to the face.

OPEN POLICE COLLUSION

"The attack was sudden and brutal, but it was also clearly organized," a Black worker who witnessed the beatings told Workers World reporters who arrived at the scene. "Just prior to the attack the police disappeared from the park and didn't return for 10 minutes."

At least 25 eyewitnesses unanimously confirmed the sudden disappearance of the police, who normally maintain a conspicuous presence in the park. Although the cops claim they were having a late dinner during the incident, at least one person told Workers World he had actually heard a cop being told to leave the park by a white youth with the words, "They're coming."

Another eyewitness reported he had seen the racists assembled on a busy street several blocks away a half-hour before the attack occurred. He said the youths were brandishing their weapons in plain sight, yet no police stopped to intervene.

Other witnesses told Workers World that after the attack took place, the police immediately returned to the park, allowing remnants of the racist mob, still armed with baseball bats, to leave. Due to the widespread publicity the beatings received and to cover

their own involvement, the police were forced to arrest 11 youths. Almost overnight, a racist rally was organized to protest the arrests. The rally, held on Friday, September 10, drew a crowd of over 500 bigots, who chanted and waved signs audaciously demanding the release of the arrested youths. The all-white group of demonstrators first picketed a police station house on West 10th St. and then marched to

the Manhattan Criminal Court where the youths were being arraigned.

Many of the demonstrators packed the courtroom and cheered as each of the accused was released pending a hearing. Among those arrested was a lone Black person, obviously framed up by the police to make the attack seem as though it wasn't racially motivated. Appearing bewildered

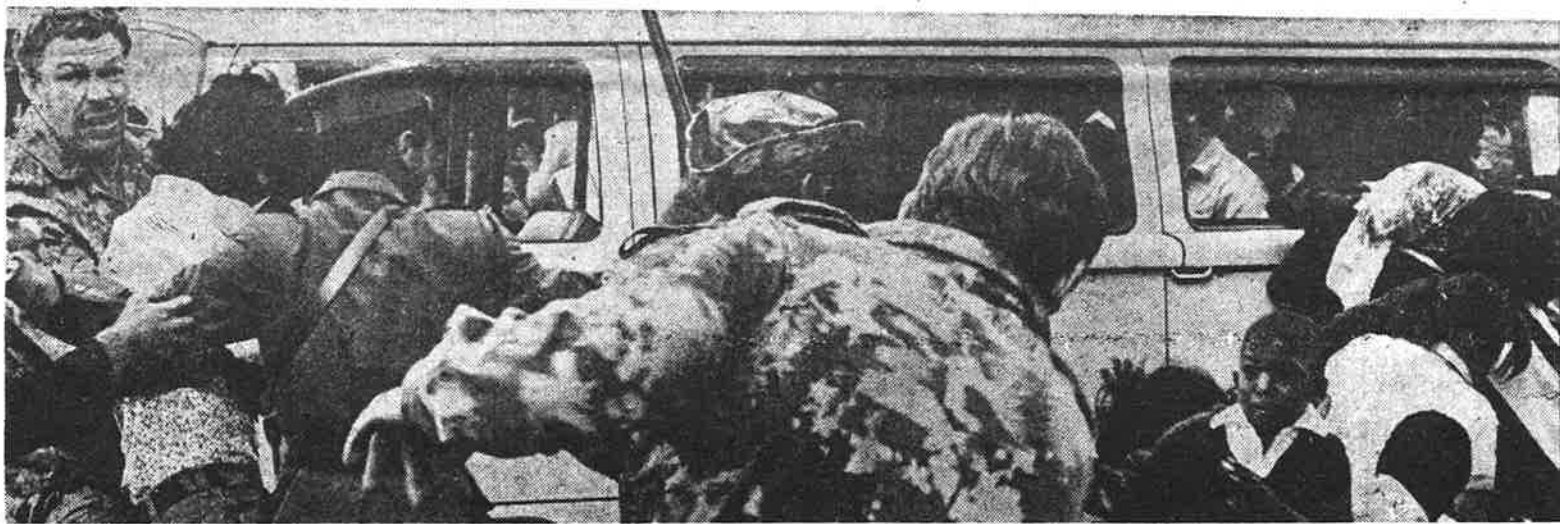
at the proceedings, the Black youth knew none of the defendants or spectators and had a court-appointed lawyer. The white defendants, however, all had private counsel, addressed one another by first names, and obviously knew the demonstrators.

PRESS SHOWS WHERE IT STANDS ON RACISM

Instead of condemning the

vicious racist campaign, the response of the capitalist press was to give prominent play to the cops who say the attack on innocent bystanders arose from a rumored dispute over a drug deal a day earlier. What the press didn't point out is that the racists haven't even claimed to have attacked the one alleged marijuana seller who they say was Black, but instead organized what amounted to a

(Continued on page 3)



South African cops attack and beat school children protesting the ultra-segregationist policies of apartheid. In the U.S., too, Black people face increasing racist violence from organized fascist gangs and from the police.

Ford workers on strike!

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The word is strike! The Ford Motor Company was shut down tight as a drum tonight as auto workers in 22 states walked off their jobs.

Their contract was due to expire at midnight but when midnight came, the more than 165,000 Ford workers were long gone. Angered over speed-ups, lay-offs, and excessive overtime the workers walked out of the more than 90 plants at 6 p.m., 6 hours early.

The last time that Ford was struck was in 1967 when the United Auto Workers (UAW) halted production for 66 days.

The workers are seeking badly

needed improvements in their wage scales, benefits, and working conditions. They are also seeking a shorter work week, increased benefits for retired workers, and a strengthening of the system of Supplemental Unemployment Benefits (SUB) through which auto workers have increased protection from the effects of a layoff.

Despite the fact that Ford, as well as General Motors and Chrysler, reported record quarterly profits last month, Ford has refused to make a serious attempt to negotiate with the union. In what can only be interpreted by Ford workers as a calculated insult,

Ford management proposed new contract provisions that would offer the workers less in raises than what they would receive if the present contract was simply extended. This arrogant and chiseling approach by Ford is well known by the workers at all the auto companies, indeed by workers in all industries.

As the workers brace for what could be a long strike, there is incredible bitterness among rank and filers toward the Ford Motor Company.

Auto workers have the peculiar fate of being subjected to both layoffs and gruelling overtime. The union has proposed a shor-

tening of the work week so that there would be work available for more workers. Management has thus far refused to bargain seriously on this issue nor have they made a serious offer to increase their payments to the SUB fund, which the union is demanding.

The strengthening of the SUB fund is seen by auto workers as a major issue since workers who were laid off by GM and Chrysler in 1974 to 1975 discovered that when they needed the money, it wasn't there. There were so many layoffs at that time that the SUB fund became exhausted.

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THE STRUGGLE IN BRIEF

Ten anti-nuke protesters convicted—to serve three months for contempt

By LEE BRADFORD
ROCKINGHAM, N.H., Sept. 10—Ten persons, members and supporters of the Clamshell Alliance, a coalition of progressive and anti-nuclear groups, began serving 3-month sentences yesterday following their conviction on charges of criminal contempt of a court injunction. The ten were part of a group of 179 protesters arrested on Aug. 22, while trying to occupy and reforest the site of a proposed nuclear power plant (nuke) in Seabrook, New Hampshire.

Neil Linskey, speaking for the ten said, "We stand before the court not as criminals, but as political prisoners. The evidence speaks for itself that we had no contempt. We acted on our consciences." The anti-nuke protesters jailed include Mary Gregory, a resident of Keene, New Hampshire and mother of five.

21 DEMONSTRATORS FINED
An additional 21 protesters were convicted of criminal trespass charges stemming from the same demonstration and were fined \$100 each. Trials are pending for 148 more.

Last Friday, on an apparent reversal of the state's legal strategy, warrants were issued for the 169 persons previously charged only with criminal trespass, also charging them with criminal contempt of a court injunction. This, along with the arrest of the attorney for the Clamshell Alliance on similar charges, represents a

vicious escalation of the attacks on the anti-nuke movement.

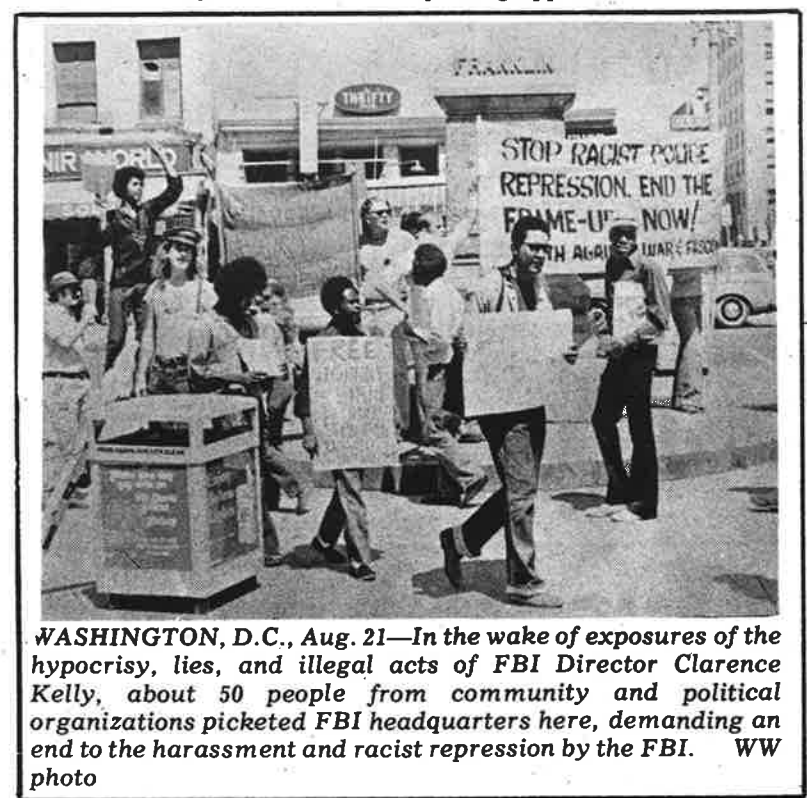
HEARING HELD ON SEABROOK NUKE

In a related development, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) Atomic Energy and Licensing Appeal Board held a hearing on Wednesday, September 8, in Washington, on an effort by opponents of the Seabrook nuke to block construction.

The permit to build the Seabrook facility was issued by the NRC in a split decision only two weeks before the U.S. Appeals Court ruled as inadequate the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's procedure for weighing the impact of waste disposal. In the wake of that decision, there has been a suspension of construction permits issued to nuclear plants.

At the hearing Guy Chischester, chairperson of the Clamshell Alliance, said, "The Public Service Company and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission are living in a dream world if they believe that the people of New England will do anything less than continue to oppose the construction of the nuclear power plant in Seabrook by all possible means including non-violent civil disobedience."

ROCKINGHAM, N.H., Sept. 13—Today the ruling of a lower court was overturned on the question of bail for the Seabrook 10. The New Hampshire Supreme Court ordered the Ten released on bail pending appeal.



WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 21—In the wake of exposures of the hypocrisy, lies, and illegal acts of FBI Director Clarence Kelly, about 50 people from community and political organizations picketed FBI headquarters here, demanding an end to the harassment and racist repression by the FBI. WW photo



Boston rally protesting battering of women and racist attacks on Blacks. WW photo

Massive womens' march in Boston says no to racist, sexist attacks

By BRENDA KAATZ
BOSTON, Aug. 26—A march and rally of over 1,000 people were held here today to protest violence against women, particularly a recent upsurge in battering of women and children. The demonstrators also spoke out against racist attacks in Boston.

Marchers chanting "Sexist attacks, racist violence, we say no! No more silence!" were joined by hundreds of office workers during their lunch hour.

The demonstration was a bold statement of support for lesbians, for sisters victimized in prisons and mental institutions, for working women, oppressed women, and for the right of self-defense against racist attacks.

A banner carried by YAWF

women bearing the slogan "Racism, sexism—enemy of us all!" combined the themes of the demonstration.

Several speakers at the rally mentioned that the penal system often blames battered women for their own beatings. Speakers emphasized that women must take care of each other.

Elaine Lewis, a member of the Committee to Free the East Boston Black Defendants, urged all women to understand that the primary concern of Black women in Boston is the struggle against racist violence directed against the entire Black community.

Attorney Florynce Kennedy said that people should fight for socialism as the only way to end all oppression.

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DECLINE AND FALL

MEAT PAYOLA
Buffalo Courier-Express, May 13:
"A Senate panel investigating fraud in military meat purchasing heard testimony Monday that one meat packer made up to \$192,000 a day in illegal profits by substituting tough for tender cuts of beef."
"Four present or former military meat inspectors admitted receiving gifts, bribes and favors, including the services of prostitutes, for refraining from nitpicking and not creating disputes at G&G Packing Co. of Boston and at Blu Ribbon Frozen Foods of Hamden, Conn."
"Army Spec. 4 Nadja Hoyerbooth, 20, testified she was assigned as a military inspector at G&G in the summer of 1974

after only a day or two of instruction in beef inspection."
"She said she received gifts of football tickets, weekend trips to Cape Cod, airplane tickets, clothing and perfume from the G&G plant manager and the assistant manager."
"Charles Reidinger, a veteran of 18 years in the Army Veterinary Service, testified that he was paid \$200 a month in cash and later \$400 a month while he was an inspector at G&G and was provided with prostitutes on about 10 occasions."

PROFESSOR OF URBAN DECAY
WNEW Newscast, July 8:
"Roger Starr, NYC Housing official who gained notoriety by advocating accelerated

decay of ghetto housing, will leave his post in September to become a 'Professor of Urban Values' at New York University."

RUSSIA OF THE TSARS IS JACKIE'S SPECIALTY

The New York Times, July 20:
"In Moscow yesterday, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and Thomas P. Hoving, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, met with Ministry of Culture officials and lunched with United States Ambassador Walter Stoessel Jr. They planned to view a Kremlin exhibit of Russian costumes before traveling today to Leningrad. It is Mrs. Onassis's first trip to the Soviet Union."
"Mrs. Onassis was there as consulting editor with Viking Press, which will publish a book in connection with the Soviet show there. Thomas H. Guinzberg, head of Viking said that the book, tentatively titled 'Mother

Russia,' would include 18th and 19th century Russian decorative and fine arts as well as costumes. He said that the book, while concentrating on court life and the nobility, 'might include some rich peasants.'"

"LET THEM EAT SAWDUST"

UPI, June 30:
"Resistance by the world's affluent to economic and social changes will ultimately stand in the way of abolishing hunger and malnutrition, a leading Filipino sociologist said today."
"I have no illusions that the rich of the earth, whether in the developed or the developing countries, would substantially and deliberately alter their life-style so that the lower 40 percent might have a better lot in life," said Gelia Castillo."
We agree. And so, undoubtedly, does Jackie Onassis, if the subject ever crosses her mind.



WW photo: G. Dunkel

Labor delegation disrupts racist meeting of politicians

By BRIAN HURST

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—A multi-national labor delegation from the Chelsea-Greenwich Village area forced its way into a "clean-up Washington Square Park" meeting of politicians at New York University today. The delegation, representing the Center for United Labor Action, demanded that they confront the issue of racist mob violence and murder.

The meeting, initiated by John Sawhill, President of New York University, was attended by a host of politicians including Congressman Edward Koch, in the wake of the racist attack at Washington Square Park last Wednesday, September 8.

The purpose of today's meeting was to develop a strategy that could finish what the racist mob started—an all-out effort to drive Black people from the park. As Michael Blumenfeld, director of public relations at New York University, explained to this reporter, "the purpose of our meeting was to outline the necessary steps to rid the park of drug pushers, muggers, and so on."

To make the point perfectly clear, Richard Kaye, a representative of the 6th Precinct at the meeting, blurted out, "Most of the drug pushers in Washington Square are Black and you can quote me on that."

Much to the dismay of Blumenfeld, Kaye, and the other politicians present, the issue of racism was forcibly placed on the agenda by a delegation of 30 members of the Center for United

Labor Action, an organization which has initiated a campaign in the neighborhood to combat the racist mobilization.

Reading from a prepared statement a representative of the labor organization ripped at the politicians' smokescreen about "drug pushers" and explained "Organized, racist mob violence against Black and Latin people is a major trend in this city. One need only to recall the stoning of Black and Latin school children in Carnarsie, the recent attack with axes on a Black family in Staten Island, the fire bombing of three apartments occupied by Black families in Brooklyn, and the fire bombing and continued harassment of a Black family in Rosedale, Queens. Need we state more examples?"

The strong pressure of an anti racist labor delegation was seemingly too much to bear for the assembly of politicians. They quickly adjourned the meeting and fled the premises!

In a statement issued to the press following the confrontation, the Center for United Labor Action expressed its intention to continue the campaign: "We will continue our leaflet distributions in the community combatting all the racist hysteria being whipped up. The real issue in Washington Square Park is RACISM, and we invite the help of all those opposed to these racist attacks. We ask anyone with more information to come forward and contact us." The C.U.L.A. can be contacted at 166 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. Telephone 741-0633.

—Black man killed

(Continued from page 1)

lynch mob, attacking everyone who was Black who happened to be in the park on Wednesday.

The press also used the incident as a pretext to whip up its own propaganda campaign to "clean up Washington Square Park," echoing the bigoted remarks of white area residents who object to Black people using the park. For example, the New York Daily News on September 11 devoted editorial space to denouncing what they called "drug dealers, winos, and other assorted bums," terms which are nothing more than thinly-veiled, slanderous code words for oppressed people.

PART OF ORGANIZED RACIST CAMPAIGN

The attack in Washington Square Park was no isolated incident. The organized nature of the attack, the collusion of the police, the suddenness with which a large racist protest against the arrests was organized, and the racist coverage by the capitalist press together show that the incident is really a part of a broader, national racist campaign being fanned by the rightwing ruling class working with the police.

The brutal clubbings in Washington Square Park are part of the consciously promoted racism that flared up in Boston and Louisville, where Black school-children were stoned for going to the school of their choice; in San Francisco, with the so-called Zebra cases; in Detroit, where Black

youths have been terrorized by the fascist STRESS unit; and in Brooklyn and Staten Island, where Black families' homes and apartments have been bombed.

The real cause of all of these outbreaks of violence against Black people lies in the capitalist system which cannot provide jobs and a decent standard of living for all. The capitalist class, especially during this period of economic crisis, is trying to safeguard its rule by pitting whites against Black people in order to destroy working class solidarity.

These attempts to foment racism have not gone unchallenged, however. Immediately following the Washington Square Park attack, the Center for United Labor Action (C.U.L.A.), a multi-national organization of working people and unemployed, conducted its own investigation of the beatings and issued a press release demanding the dismissal of all police connected with the incident and a thorough public investigation to be carried out by a committee representing Black, Latin, community, and labor organizations responsible to the people.

The C.U.L.A. followed this action by distributing a leaflet entitled "Stop racist mob violence" in Washington Square Park and the surrounding area. C.U.L.A. members were able to initiate conversations with many area residents and explain that racism serves only the rich and must be fought by all working people.

On Monday, the labor organization attended a meeting of politicians at New York University called to discuss "cleaning up Washington Square Park" and demanded they instead discuss

racism as the only legitimate issue in the attack. (See accompanying article.)

To challenge the propaganda being perpetrated in the bourgeois media, the C.U.L.A. submitted a request to answer a WNBC editorial, which said that at the heart of the Washington Square Park incident was not racism, but the question of the legalization of marijuana! The request is still pending.

C.U.L.A. also contacted family members of Marcos Mota, expressing its heartfelt condolences and making a monetary contribution toward funeral expenses. (Despite the murder of Mota, District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau has announced he has no plans to bring homicide charges against the lynchers.)

Vowing to vigorously continue the counter-campaign against the Washington Square Park fascist attack, a C.U.L.A. spokesperson emphasized, "Black people will not tolerate this racist abuse and neither will our organization. All labor must condemn this criminal and cowardly act."

'Save the world's largest Black library'

Schomburg workers confront library brass

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Nearly 200 members and supporters of the Citizens Coalition to Save the Schomburg Center picketed in front of the main branch of the New York Public Library (NYPL) yesterday to protest the threatened closing of the world's largest Black library or its transfer out of Harlem. The demonstration was timed to coincide with a meeting inside the building of the library's Board of Trustees who are responsible for the plight of the Schomburg Center.

Marchers carried signs that read: "Keep the Schomburg in Harlem," "Save Black culture," "Say no to racism," "Rehire the fired Schomburg staff now," and "Stop cultural genocide."

Attracted by bold chants of "Stop the war against Black America!" and "Save the Schomburg!" people on their way home after work stopped to watch the marchers. Many joined the picket line. Riders in passing buses clamored for copies of the leaflet being distributed that explained the attack against the Schomburg.

RACISM OF N.Y. LIBRARY

The Schomburg Center—the largest and most important collection of books, newspapers, manuscripts and pictures on Black people throughout the world—is rapidly being destroyed due to the racial discrimination practiced by the NYPL.

In the past year, two staff members have been dismissed by the NYPL's all-white administration—without cause and despite funds being available. The NYPL has refused to respond to this issue and others, such as the physical deterioration of the building, staff layoffs through attrition, the lack of upgrading of present staff, and the lack of regular fundings.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES CONFRONTED

Shortly after 5 p.m., a delegation of ten people from the Citizens Coalition representing the Black community and armed with a list of demands, entered the building and confronted the Board as they left their meeting. Some of the Board members ran down the hall with delegation members hot on their heels.

Earlier that day the Board had refused to meet with the Citizens Committee, claiming their agenda was too crowded.

The delegation from the Citizens Committee included John Henrick Clarke, Afro-American history professor at Hunter College; Larry Holmes, representing the Center for United Labor Action; Henry Foner, head of the joint board of the Fur, Leather and Machinist Union; Dennis Serrette, president of the New York chapter of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists; and four present and past members of the Schomburg staff.

In marked contrast, the Board of Trustees, which oversees the Schomburg Center, is composed of New York City's rich and their representatives. The honorary Chairperson is Brooke Astor of the ruling Astor family. The vice chairperson is Roswell L. Gilpatric, chairman of the Board of Fairchild Corp., and a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Members of the Board include Robert R. Douglass, a director of Rockefeller Center Inc., and Samuel H. Wolley, a director of the Bank of New York International Corporation.

DEMANDS READ TO NYPL

After the shock of having the meeting confronted, Richard Cooper, president of the NYPL and Chairman of the Board, Director of the Research Libraries John Cory and Board member John Gutfreund somehow found the time to meet with the Citizens Coalition at 6 o'clock.

The delegation again presented their list of demands which included a new Schomburg Center or the site purchased for that purpose and that, in the meantime, the present building be renovated. One demand was aimed directly at the Board of Trustees: that it be expanded to include Black and other Third World peoples, workers students, and housewives on a proportional basis.

Larry Holmes, spokesperson for the delegation, summed up the

(Continued on page 2)



Two hundred demonstrators picket the main branch of the New York Public Library protesting racist policies, WW photo: Dunkel

1,000 lbs of poison dumped daily

Lake Ontario: chemical company cesspool

By E.B. HARRISON
BUFFALO, Sept. 10—Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corp. in Niagara Falls, NY has been exposed for its practice of dumping a cancer-linked pesticide, Mirex, into Lake Ontario. But the leakage of this toxic chemical may be only

the tip of the iceberg in this corporation's role in endangering human and wild life.

Some 950 pounds of chemicals, classed as chlorinated hydrocarbons are dumped by Hooker daily into the Niagara River, which flows into Lake

Ontario. A permit for this was issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1974. Although sanctioning the dumping, neither the EPA nor NY State's Environmental Conservation Department (DEC) claims to know just what is the composition of this

potentially hazardous waste.

Reports in the New York Times and the Buffalo Evening News on Sept. 4, 1976, revealed, however, that the DEC knew about the Mirex problem in Lake Ontario as early as 1972 but chose to ignore it.

Although it hasn't been produced by the company in 18 months, Mirex sticks in the mud in sewer pipes. One-and-a-quarter pounds of the powerful chemical, a chlorine compound that is not water soluble, enter Lake Ontario daily from the discharge into the Niagara River. Hooker, a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum, also currently stores 200,000 pounds of the pesticide, used to control fire ants in the South, and in some fire retardants. Under certain conditions, Mirex breaks down into Kepone, a chemical proven toxic to wildlife and human reproductive systems. Kepone's hazard to workers and the environment has made it the center of hearings currently taking place in Virginia to ban its production.

Local health officials in Niagara Falls have also reported that there are 50 tons of other toxic pesticides, including DDT, stored in the area in 50 gallon underground drums, some of them leaking. DEC has approved this operation, although regional officials opposed to the burial of these chemicals were not informed.

INTEREST IN PROFITS PUT BEFORE ENVIRONMENT

Excessive amounts of Mirex in Lake Ontario fish were first

reported in June of this year by Canadian environmentalists. Kepone has also been found in fish taken from the lake and the Niagara River. Most of the fishing in the area is for sport, but perch caught in the lake are shipped to New York City for consumption.

Today the DEC placed a quarantine on fishing in Lake Ontario due to Mirex contamination. The quarantine applies to both commercial and recreational fishing.

However, the DEC will not make a decision on whether to hold the Hooker Corp. responsible for the contamination. This comes as no surprise, as the "environmental" representative of Hooker Corp., Dr. Jerome Wilkenfeld, has served on the state environmental board "advising" the DEC for several years. Further, DEC officials have already raised concern that pushing Hooker too hard on the Mirex issue could threaten the company's \$70-75-million expansion plans for the area.

That the government's environmental protection agencies have done more to protect the companies that pollute the environment than to control the abuse is not a new revelation. Even with the proven danger of Kepone to the environment and workers in plants producing it, the hearings on this dangerous chemical still drag on.

This is not the first instance of chemical contamination from the Hooker plant, either. Last year an explosion of a railroad car containing toxic gases seriously threatened the lives of workers and area residents. Also, just one day before the Mirex story appeared in the press, the papers carried news of the death of a Hooker worker and injuries to several others from a rupture of a 150 pound pressure line.

However, the State's attitude on Hooker's role in the Mirex hazard was summed up by Eugene F. Seebald, director of the Pure Waters Division of the DEC at an Albany meeting last week when he expressed the eagerness of the agency to avoid the threat of economic retaliation against such a giant firm as Hooker.

"We're not dealing with a corner bookstore," said Mr. Seebald.

But, Mr. Seebald, are the profits of Hooker Chemical more important to you than human lives?

—Schomburg

(continued from page 3)

meeting as follows: "The reply to our demands was a barrage of endless excuses. We are totally dissatisfied with the outcome of this meeting. We feel that the meeting was a hoax, and so we will continue to bring as much pressure as we can to bear on the NYPL's Administration and we will continue to expose their racist treatment of the Schomburg Center."

The Citizens Coalition plans to return to the main building of the NYPL when the Board meets again. Meanwhile they intend to hold a series of rallies in Harlem, to organize a mass base to defend the Schomburg staff from further dismissals and to alert people to the dangers the Schomburg faces.

For further information about these planned actions, write or call: Citizens Coalition to Save the Schomburg Center, care of CULA, 2nd floor, 166 5th Ave., NYC 10010, phone (212) 741-0633.



FLINT, Mich., Sept. 3—Striking school maintenance workers, seeking for the second day to block the movement of buses from the school maintenance center, forcefully defend their picket line as police attempt to break it up.

Hospitals, 'welfare' kill baby—mother jailed

By BEVERLY SLAPIN
NEW YORK, Sept. 13—"She was so happy over the birth of her even-pound baby girl," said Marguerite Bashold, whose daughter, Joann, had been planning to return to Ohio for her 25th birthday and bring the baby for a visit.

crib—now, we're just waiting to see what happens . . ."

Mrs. Bashold was referring to Joann Bashold's arrest for criminally negligent homicide after her 4-year-old daughter, Cara, was killed.

HOSPITALS NEGLIGENT

On Sunday night, Sept. 5, the

young welfare mother was released from Bellevue together with her 3-day-old baby, who was visibly jaundiced. Although she expressed concern, she was told that the condition was "not uncommon" in newborn babies.

When she asked for her personal belongings, including \$23 that she was going to use to buy food for the baby, herself, and her 8-month-old German shepherd puppy, she was told to come back the next day. She left the hospital with only \$5, four of which was used to pay a cab driver for the ride home.

Alone and penniless, the new family spent Sunday night on a rug in their sixth-floor walkup apartment, barren except for a folding chair, a stove, and refrigerator. There was no food in the refrigerator; a few child-care books were stacked on top of the stove.

Early the next morning, Joann Bashold, exhausted from the ordeal of giving birth, decided not to take the baby with her to claim her \$23 from Bellevue. She wrapped the sleeping infant in the rug, put her on the floor with the dog to protect her, and took the subway to the hospital.

By the time she returned home an hour-and-a-half later, her daughter was dead, mauled by the hungry puppy.

Still in shock, she was subjected to more than 2 hours of police interrogation, and then arrested for criminally negligent homicide, which is punishable by 4 years in prison.

HRA NEGLIGENT

Joann Bashold became pregnant after being raped.

She had been living alone in the city after leaving her hometown of Chesterland, Ohio, because, as her mother said, "she always wanted to be on her own."

After being employed as a temporary worker for months, she had to quit her job last May as her pregnancy advanced. Ineligible for unemployment benefits, she was forced to go on welfare.

She received \$270 a month, \$120 of which was immediately paid to the landlord. There was no money at the end of the month for furniture. The Human Resources Administration took no steps to see that she had a bed for herself and a crib for the baby because when she applied for welfare, according to an HRA spokesman, "nobody brought up a furniture need."

Welfare officials now say they were planning to deliver a crib to the apartment. Hospital brass say that they, too, had arranged to get a crib from a charity agency.

WHO IS GUILTY?

Joann Bashold has been victimized by a health care system that offers neglect instead of compassion, by a welfare system that offers no choices, and by an economic crisis with built-in traps for the poor.

Even had her child not died, she would have been just one of the nameless welfare mothers trying to survive against the terrible odds that capitalism imposes on its poor.

Who took away Joann Bashold's right to raise a healthy child? Who is criminally negligent? How many more people must suffer at the hands of the real criminals?



Joann Bashold, in shock after the death of her 4-day-old daughter, and with TV cameras glaring in her face, is indicted for criminally negligent homicide.

Black workers are hardest hit

Jobless figures reach highest level of year



Jersey City school workers, members of one of the 2,200 school locals throughout the country without settled contracts, picket the Board of Education as the school year begins.

By KENNY PETERSON

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Official figures released by the government earlier this month show that unemployment has continued to climb for the third month in a row, pushing the joblessness of American workers to the highest level of the year. Department of Labor statistics for the month of August peg the unemployment rate at 7.9 percent. This accounts for more than 7.5 million workers, according to the Department, who are unable to find a job.

Bad as these figures are, the government has long been accused by most independent observers of consistently underestimating the actual degree of unemployment in the country. For example, George Meany, the conservative head of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), places the average rate of unemployment at 10.5 percent.

And the figures for unemployment among Black workers are very much higher. The Labor Department's estimate for unemployment among Black youth was given at a whopping 40.2 percent and at 13.6 percent for Black workers generally. Black organizations, such as the Urban

League, have also long maintained that the actual unemployment in the Black community is significantly above government figures.

NO RECOVERY IN SIGHT

Whatever the actual figures for unemployment, and it is no doubt higher than anyone is saying, the significant thing about the government's latest announcement is that unemployment is continuing to rise and the government cannot reverse the trend. So much for the Ford administration's claims of economic recovery. Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, has abandoned his prediction of reducing unemployment to even 7 percent by the end of the year.

On the very same day that the government reluctantly was announcing this latest set of unemployment figures, it was proudly reciting the accomplishments of the successful Viking 2 landing on Mars. For the increasing number of increasingly desperate men and women who are unable to find work, it must be a painful irony indeed. This most exacting scientific and engineering feat,

involving years of planning, billions of dollars, and thousands of workers, technicians, and scientists, only highlights the inability of the government to accomplish the very modest task of lowering the unemployment rate by even one-tenth of one percent.

VICTIMS OF CAPITALISM

The increase in unemployment is all the more startling in view of the upcoming election where the odds are running against Ford. The Ford administration must be straining every muscle and nerve to reduce the unemployment figures before the election, to save its own skin of course, yet the recent set of statistics is the next to last before the election. This speaks volumes about the government's plain inability to get the economy out of the worst depression since the 'thirties.

The fact is that chronic and severe unemployment is a permanent fixture of capitalism in decline. It is the profit motive, which is served by both Republicans and Democrats, that is responsible for the collapse of production and the inability of this society to provide for its members.

School boards try to reverse past gains

2200 teacher unions still without contracts

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—As the 1976-1977 school year begins, there are over 2,200 unsettled teacher contracts nationwide. The major contract issues in dispute are wages, job security, class size, school hours and school board efforts to roll back gains won by teachers in recent years.

One third of the school districts in southern New Jersey and 48 school districts on Long Island are without teacher contracts.

Teacher strikes have occurred all over the country. In Pennsylvania alone, more than 11 walkouts have already taken place.

BUFFALO TEACHER STRIKE

Buffalo has been the scene of a

militant strike that has gained considerable community support, the first such teacher strike there in 30 years.

After nine long months of negotiations, members of the Buffalo Teachers Federation (BTF), voted overwhelmingly to strike on Labor Day.

At the Labor Day meeting, BTF President Thomas Pisa told teachers that Buffalo politicians and the Board of Education were trying to apply the anti-labor lessons of the New York City crisis to the current situation in Buffalo.

Defying a temporary restraining order, pickets appeared at over 100 Buffalo city schools on September 7. In a desperate attempt to buy off substitute teachers, who for the

most part were refusing to cross the picket line, the Board of Education raised their pay from \$30 to \$50 a day for the duration of the strike. But this only increased the substitutes' feeling of solidarity with the striking teachers.

STRIKE GAINS COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Since the first day of picketing, many parents and children throughout the city have joined teachers on the lines. The rank-and-file have learned the lessons of other teacher strikes that did not have the support of the community. The strikers have made efforts to show parents, especially in the oppressed communities, that the strike is aimed not at them but

at the bosses. For example, the teachers have not stopped buses bringing Black school children to schools across the city, as part of Buffalo's court order integration plan which began this week. As a result, the support for the strike in the Black community is strong and widespread.

Despite a viciously anti-labor press and the penalties of New York State's infamous Taylor Law that prohibits strikes by public employees, the union has vowed not to return until they have a decent contract and all cutbacks are restored.

NEW JERSEY STRIKES CONTINUE

In two other cities, Jersey City

and Bayonne, New Jersey, over 2500 teachers have been on strike for higher wages and more advantageous hiring, dismissal, and promotion policies. Over 47,000 children have been affected by the strike, a majority of whom have stayed at home.

These two strikes follow a summer during which all the state's public schools were closed in July by the New Jersey Supreme Court, causing the cancellation of summer school programs. The schools were allowed to open only after the Legislature approved financing of the state's new education aid program. The strikes have continued in open defiance of back-to-work orders.

Southern textile workers mark anniversary of union victory

By BOB BRUTON

ANDREWS, S.C., Aug. 28—Approximately 50 rank-and-file textile workers, mostly Black women, met today to celebrate the third anniversary of the organizing victory over Oneida Knitting Mills in Lane and Andres, S.C.

The struggle for a contract at Oneida led to a 187-day strike. While on the picket line, the fighting spirit of the workers carried them through eight inches of snow in the winter to 105-degree temperature in the summer.

Joining the Oneida workers in celebration and solidarity were workers from local 1836 at Raybestos-Manhattan in Charleston, S.C., and from Wellman Industries in Johnsonville, S.C. (The Wellman workers voted to be represented by the United Textile Workers of America over 6 years ago, but the company continues to bargain over a contract.)

Because of the oppressive,

racist, and anti-union tactics used in the southern textile industry, workers at these four plants have joined together in the South Carolina Coastal Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (ACTWU).

Also attending the meeting, Sol Stein, director of the Textile Division of the ACTWU, brought gestures of solidarity and pledged further national support for the struggle of the southern textile workers in the U.S.

Also bringing greetings of solidarity were representatives of the Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders Union in Georgetown, S.C. These workers, currently on strike, have been fired, but have vowed to remain on the picket line until they win.

Black and white, women and men, Carolina textile workers have learned the importance of being organized, and supporting one another in order to survive and win.



A Labor Day demonstration of 3,000 supporters demands a contract for the J.P. Stevens workers of Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina.

WW photo

All oppressed in S. Africa uniting**Struggle rages in Cape area**

By G. DUNKEL
NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The rebellion against apartheid has intensified and spread to the "coloured" people of South Africa—those whose ancestors came from different ethnic groups, mainly African, European, and Malay.

"Coloured" people are subjected to many of the same horrors of apartheid suffered by the Black population. However, since they have been granted a few minor privileges to divide them from Africans and since they share the language, religion, and many of the same customs of white South Africans, many whites considered them fairly reliable allies. Their rebellion was quite a shock and a demoralizing blow to the white racist minority.

The recent demonstrations in the Cape Town area began September 1, when grammar and junior high school students left school to protest substandard conditions. The next day, 3,000 "coloured" people, mainly students, marched through the ritzy white shopping area of Cape Town carrying signs attacking the pass laws and apartheid. They drew support from "coloured" shop and office workers. The demonstration was called to support African and "coloured" students arrested after demonstrations in the Black townships in the middle of August.

During the course of the protest, the police opened fire and killed at least one demonstrator.

The next week, the demonstrations spread to the "coloured" townships and rural areas surrounding Cape Town, as well as the city itself. The demonstrators set up barricades of burning tires and concrete, and stoned the

police. "Coloured" construction workers joined some of the demonstrations.

Showing tremendous militancy, the students shouted out, "Save your money for the struggle," when their parents came to pay their fines and get them out of jail. Young boys and girls from grammar school were in the front of demonstrations, which were brutally fired upon by the police, killing at least 15 people.

In Cape Town, a group of protesters went into a white park—which is against the law—sang hymns even though the police threatened them, and were beaten by the police so badly that even white on-lookers were disturbed. Two whites were also arrested.

Some press reports estimate that since the first uprising in Soweto on June 16, 1,000 people, mainly Africans, have been killed. Thousands are under arrest and hundreds are detained without a trial or hearing. Ten Black journalists, who have been doing much of the reporting on the rebellions, including Joseph Thlooe, president of the Union of Black Journalists, are under detention.

The repressive Vorster regime has announced a few futile measures aimed at stopping the rapidly developing struggle of "coloured" people. They will no longer have to use Black rest rooms and they can set up businesses in white areas. Under pressure of the spirit of struggle which has engulfed the entire country, the government has also promised to begin to discuss some concessions to urban Africans in early October. It is expected that all Vorster will offer are slight changes in the pass laws and improved residency rights.

These "concessions" come from

an outmoded and decaying system that is facing political and military defeat in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

It is, in fact, the ever-increasing instability of the colonialist governments in Southern Africa that has prompted Secretary of State Kissinger to begin his recent round of so-called shuttle diplomacy aimed at bailing out the racists and imposing some sort of solution acceptable to the imperialists.

Whether Kissinger can be successful in this is highly problematical, however.

The rebellions that began June 16 and now the determination of the "coloured" population to struggle alongside their Black sisters and brothers have shown all the world that the racist white minority regime has no future.

On 10th anniversary of Namibian struggle**Vorster ignores UN liberation date**

By JUDY GREENSPAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—A United Nations Security Council demand for the withdrawal of all South African troops from Namibia (South West Africa) by August 31 and a call for free elections have been ignored by the racist South African regime. Defying an international consensus, South African Prime Minister John Vorster's 50,000 troops have stepped up their murderous campaign against the Namibian people.

On August 26, demonstrations and celebrations were held throughout the world commemorating the tenth anniversary of the armed struggle of the Namibian people led by the South West Africa People's Organization

(SWAPO) against their colonial oppressors.

"The deadline of the Security Council was primarily to get a solemn declaration from South Africa to obey the UN provision for the independence of Namibia," Tulinane Emvula, Deputy Chief Representative of the SWAPO Observer Mission to the UN told Workers World.

Instead the South African government announced its own plans for a phony "independence" of Namibia for Dec. 31, 1978. On September 22, the UN Security Council will meet again to "consider" possible economic and political sanctions against the Vorster regime.

"We do not believe that the independence of our country will come from the United Nations," said Emvula. "Our liberation will come from the struggles of the Namibian people."

Emvula, addressing the large assembly, stressed that the "main thrust of the armed offensive is yet to come." Pointing to the military and economic assistance that South Africa is receiving from the U.S., he urged the "continued assistance and support from fraternal and progressive countries for Namibia."

He issued an international call to friendly governments "to stand by to offer any kind of assistance the Namibians may require at an appropriate moment" from this time on.

On August 26, a full day conference was held at the UN marking the tenth anniversary of the armed struggle of the Namibian people led by the People's Liberation Army (PLAN) of SWAPO against the South African colonial oppressors.

"On behalf of the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of

NYC marchers show solidarity with Soweto**'We're with them all the way'**

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Today a spirited mobilization protesting the unbridled and increasing repression wielded by the white minority regime in South Africa against the territory's 20 million Black and "colored" peoples took place here.

The affluent shopping center of Fifth Avenue rang with anti-imperialist chants and slogans as 300 mostly Black demonstrators culminated a 6-mile march from Harlem in a powerful picketline in front of the midtown offices of the South African Airways.

Joined by other waiting sup-

porters of African freedom the demonstrators surrounded the police and Marine guarded South African offices. Chanting "South Africa, Harlem, same struggle, same fight," they formed a militant but orderly demonstration that stretched the block.

Today's demonstration was called by the newly formed Blacks in Solidarity with South African Liberation (BSSAL), a coalition of progressive organizations and individuals who "share a concern and commitment to freedom and liberation for south Africa..."

While the march and demon-

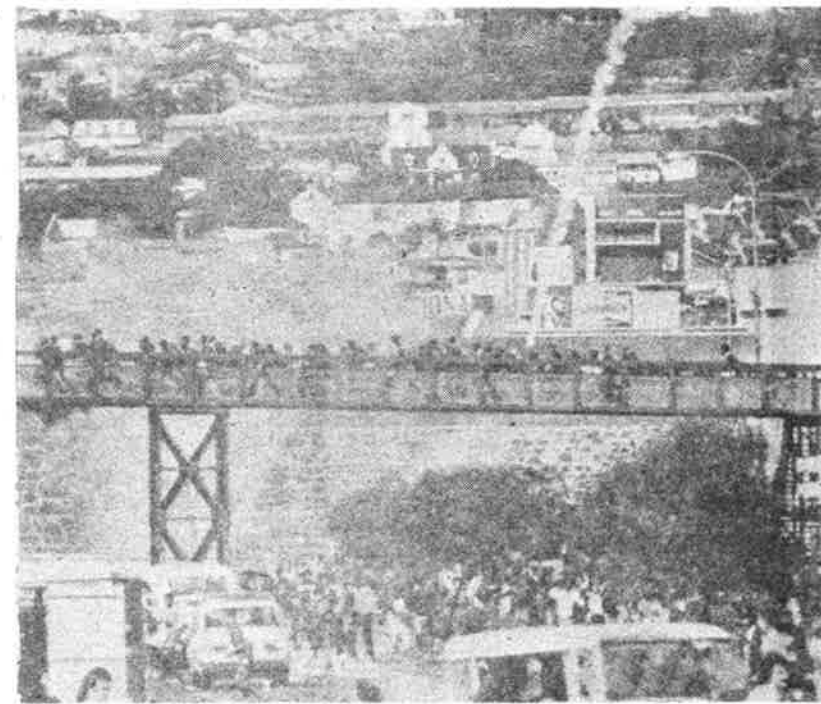
stration drew many unaffiliated individuals from the Black and other oppressed communities as well as progressive whites, strong organizational representation was also visible from some anti-imperialist and progressive organizations including the Pan African Student Organization in the Americas and Youth Against War & Fascism.

TIRED OF APARTHEID

"Sure you're tired," said an older Black woman as she urged some of the demonstrators resting on the sidewalk to rejoin the demonstration. "That was a long march, I'm tired too. But we have to show these people that if there is one thing we're really tired about it is that rotten system in South Africa that's keeping our sisters and brothers like slaves for a few racist whites. In Soweto they're giving their lives; we have to let them know that we're with them all the way..."

Nodding in agreement everyone joined the line and chanted, "Murders in South Africa made in U.S.A.," growing louder and louder.

The picketline ended in a short but emotional rally where the demonstrators promised to return again on Tuesday, September 21, at 5 p.m., at 44 St. and 1 Ave., to again demonstrate their support and solidarity with the African Revolution. For more information, contact BSSAL at 237-0927.



Tear gas fills the streets of Capetown as South African police attack demonstration. The "coloured" population has risen up along side them to demand an end to racist minority rule.



Hundreds of New Yorkers marched 6 miles, from Harlem to the Fifth Ave. offices of the South African airlines to demonstrate their deep solidarity with the struggle against apartheid.

Week of solidarity in

Almost 80 percent of all Mexican industry is U.S.-owned. U.S.-based multi-nationals operating in Mexico control the food industry, drug industry, tourism, the production of automobiles, machines, tools, articles for the home, and more. Mexican workers are super-exploited by U.S. bosses.

Recently a dialogue was held between labor and revolutionary movements south of the border and Mexican movements for liberation in the U.S. This article was written by a participant in this dialogue.

Special to WORKERS WORLD

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3—A "Week of Solidarity with the Mexican Workers in the U.S." was held under the sponsorship of several independent trade unions, leftist squatter communities and progressive legal people in Mexico City from July 19-24. A delegation of 35 Mexican activists from the U.S. attended.

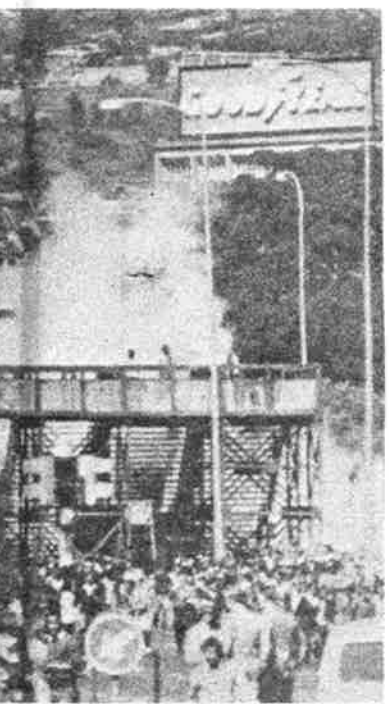
The U.S. delegation was composed of several leftist and progressive individuals such as the Teatro Movimiento Primavera, the musical group Primero de Mayo, representatives of the organization Familias Unidas from the Southern Texas Valley, and Prensa Rescate from Seattle, Washington. A group of professors from various universities

throughout the U.S. also attended, as well as several trade union officials, a leading cadre from the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, and the Political Commission and several other cadre of CASA-General Brotherhood of Workers.

The main purposes of the week of solidarity were: 1) to strengthen the ties between the Mexican segment of the U.S. working class and the independent labor movement and other progressive people's movements in Mexico; 2) to educate Mexican workers as to the social and political struggles of Mexican workers in the U.S.; 3) to learn about the various forms of class struggles currently being waged in Mexico and to educate U.S. workers about them; and 4) to organize a support committee among progressive Mexican organizations and individuals.

The week of solidarity took place in the midst of sharp and convulsive class struggles in Mexico. In several states, landless groups of rural proletarians are taking over latifundia and holding them by force of arms.

On July 16, the Mexican government preempted a strike of the Democratic Tendency of the National Electrical Workers (SUTERM) by staging a massive take-over and lock-out. Army



attempt to break up yet another
their Black sisters and brothers

Postpone UN vote on island's colonial status, but

U.S. is again rebuffed on Puerto Rico

By P. MEISNER

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The U.S. government gained another diplomatic breather last Tuesday when a compromise statement was adopted by the UN's Decolonization Committee over the issue of Puerto Rico's colonial status. Consequently, a vote on the issue has been postponed until next year. But, significantly, the Ford government failed in its effort to reverse the Committee's basic position on "the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence."

The U.S. delegation put tremendous pressure on most of the 24 member countries of the Committee to vote against a resolution initiated by the delegation from the Revolutionary Government of Cuba. That

resolution would have placed Puerto Rico back on the list of UN colonies, which would have been an embarrassment to the U.S. imperialists. The threat of severe U.S. economic sanctions, however, prevented passage of the resolution and thus the compromise.

But Washington may not be able to avoid the vote next year as the Decolonization Committee clearly called for a resolution of the issue in next year's session. The twin developments of a rising anti-colonial struggle of the Puerto

Rican people and a stepped-up level in U.S. repression on the island has shifted world public opinion against U.S. imperialism there.

Juan Mari Bras, Secretary General of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), testified before the Committee on September 2 that U.S. colonial repression had reached "unexpected levels" and cited the assassination of his son earlier this year as having been "inspired and guided by North American imperialist intelligence."

And in response to the rising mass movement for Puerto Rico's independence, Washington and Wall Street are desperately trying to cover up the island's colonial status with the new "Compact of Permanent Union" which, if approved by Congress, would be a mere cosmetic replacement for the already discredited "Commonwealth" status with the U.S. But none of U.S. imperialism's maneuvers, either in Congress or in the UN, can forever postpone the inevitable—a free and socialist Puerto Rico.

Cuba hits U.S. threats on DPRK

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—At the height of the crisis provoked by the U.S. in Korea, in which the threat of war loomed over the Korean peninsula, the Revolutionary Government of Cuba delivered a blistering attack on the war threats of U.S. imperialism and reaffirmed its militant solidarity with the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

The statement of the Cuban Government vigorously denounced the "escalation in the war preparations" of U.S. imperialism and its puppet regime in the south, headed by the fascist Pak Jung Hee. The Cuban statement cited "the new adventurist, war-mongering

maneuvers of U.S. imperialism which are aimed," the Cubans warned, "at bringing about a new war on the Korean peninsula."

Speaking on behalf of the Government and the people of Cuba, the declaration reaffirmed "their unlimited, militant support of the just position of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and once more insist that the U.S. troops stationed in the southern part of Korea be withdrawn, since their principal aim is to maintain the arbitrary division of Korea and to prop up the corrupt, reactionary puppet regime, thus endangering peace and security in that region but in the rest of the world as well."

Namibia," Emvulu stated, "we express the pledge of the Namibian people to make the period between this tenth anniversary and the next one signify a new step in the effort to rid Africa of the last vestiges of colonialism."

in Mexico

troops, pro-government scabs, and para-military shock groups known as "halcones" occupied electrical installations throughout the country.

That same week the Mexican Army staged a take-over of the National Agricultural University of Chapingo in an attempt to destroy the progressive government there formed by the students, faculty and staff.

At the solidarity conference the contingent from the U.S. split into several brigades which made visits and presentations before many independent unions, government and people's prep schools (the latter created by the student radicals from the '68 Movement), the leftist squatter community known as "Campamento 2 de Octubre" (the date of the massacre by army troops which destroyed the '68 Movement), and a progressive farm community in the state of Tlaxcala.

On July 22, the whole visiting delegation participated in a mass demonstration of over 50,000 people in downtown Mexico City in support of SUTERM. Although there was no direct government repression, there was a massive presence of riot police and army troops in the immediate vicinity of the demonstration.

U.S. backed fascist military coup in Chile 3 years ago

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—On Sept. 11, 1973, the CIA-Pentagon-backed Chilean military overthrew the progressive government of President Salvador Allende.

Elected in 1970, Allende headed the Popular Unity coalition, which included the Chilean Socialist Party (Allende's party), the Communist Party, and other radical parties.

The Allende government nationalized the holdings of U.S. corporations such as Kennecott, Anaconda, and ITT.

CIA plotting to destroy the Popular Unity coalition took place even before Allende ever took office in December 1970. However, after Allende took office, the CIA, Pentagon, Anaconda, Kennecott, ITT and other U.S. monopolies began a campaign of economic sabotage against the Chilean government. At the same time, these same U.S. interests, financially backed the Chilean bourgeoisie and the Chilean military to bring down the Allende government. Substantial gains were made by the Popular Unity government in parliamentary elections held March 1973 and made the Chilean capitalist class and the bourgeois armed forces even more desperate to overthrow the Allende regime.

FAILED TO ARM MASSES

The Popular Unity government failed to see the handwriting on the

wall and didn't prepare the mass of workers and peasants for armed resistance against the impending military coup and for the armed seizure of state power.

On June 29, a right-wing faction of the Chilean bourgeoisie attempted a premature military coup which was put down by the Chilean military leaders, but for tactical reasons only. However, the entire Chilean military with CIA backing was itself planning the same coup.

Again, the Popular Unity government failed to take notice of the threat against the progressive regime. Policies of the Allende government, heavily prompted by the revisionist Chilean Communist Party, were not geared to preparation of the masses for armed struggle against the right-wing. This orientation was opposed, however, by some left groups, notably the MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left).

On September 11, one of history's most bloody coup d'etats was launched with full U.S. support. The Popular Unity forces were decimated, and a pro-U.S. fascist military regime, headed by Augusto Pinochet, was installed.

Salvador Allende heroically fought the Chilean-CIA "gorillas" and died with a rifle in his hands.

U.S. ROLE DOCUMENTED

The U.S.-CIA role in the Chilean events of 1970-73 have not been

elected Allende government in 1973.

FROM SOWETO TO SANTIAGO

Chants like "From Soweto to Santiago—the resistance continues to grow," and "Como en Cuba y en Viet Nam, los Chilenos venceran!" (As in Cuba and Vietnam, the people of Chile will win!) connected the struggle of the Chilean people with the struggles for liberation throughout the world.

"The people of the world have made this date their own," said a member of the Chile Anti-Fascist Committee. He continued, "for the past three years people around the world have shown solid support for the thousands of men and women who are struggling in our country to overthrow the most brutal military dictatorship known in Latin America."

ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED IN CHILE

While demonstrations and evenings of solidarity have become traditional ways to mark September 11 in the U.S., the people of Chile living under a fascist regime have also found means to observe this date. "The people confront the dictatorship by boycotting transportation, by not buying anything," continued the Chile Anti-Fascist Committee member. "Even those interned in Chile's concentration camps hold meetings, observe camp-wide moments of silence, and publicly sing the 'Internationale,' the song of the world working class. Through such acts of struggle Chilean prisoners maintain their strength to resist the tortures and indefinite periods of confinement under hellish prison conditions."

A letter smuggled out of one such Chilean prison was read at the rally. While gratefully acknowledging successful international campaigns which have led to the freeing of perhaps hundreds of Chileans from jails, the prisoners urged the movement of international solidarity with Chile to now concentrate attention on aiding the active resistance movement, for only through the actions of the resistance movement will Chile succeed in breaking the shackles the junta has placed on all Chileans.



In New York, as elsewhere throughout the world, demonstrators mark the third anniversary of the Chilean coup and pledge support to the resistance against the junta. WW photo: Wheaton

EDITORIAL

On China-USSR relations

Nothing has done more in recent years to hold back the revolutionary struggle against the dying world capitalist order than the tragic division and hostility between the Soviet Union and People's China. With China at a crossroads following the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, a new opportunity presents itself to end this division and begin a new era of Sino-Soviet relations.

The conflict, which began as a revolutionary polemic by People's China against Khrushchev's policies of subordinating the class struggle to "peaceful coexistence" and class collaboration, has degenerated into a narrow, national conflict which has been exacerbated and utilized by U.S. imperialism.

What is the basis of the conflict now? It doesn't stem from the social structure of these two countries, for both are powerful socialist states, a fact the imperialist strategists are only too well aware of. Because of their planned economies, both countries are free from unemployment and capitalist cycles. And both are free from the vicious, uncontrollable drive for ever-expanding markets that is inherent in the nature of imperialism.

No, the struggle between these two great socialist countries runs against their own material interests, as well as against the interests of the world's workers and oppressed.

The only issue of substance left in this dispute is the border question, a problem that could be resolved by a timely troop withdrawal on the part of the Soviet Union. As we stated in *Workers World* on April 16, "Instead of cursing the darkness, the Soviet leaders could light a candle in the gloomy international situation by making a genuine offer of a troop pullback, with total indifference to the internal struggle in China and without conniving with the U.S."

In turn, the Chinese leadership should withdraw its false characterization of the USSR as "social imperialist," a formulation which has only spread confusion, gloom, and pessimism throughout the world revolutionary movement.

The revitalizing of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Pact would free over 1 million Soviet and Chinese troops stationed along the border to turn their energies against the real enemy, U.S. imperialism. The time was never more urgent than now, as the U.S. military continues its provocations against Korea, arms its Taiwan puppets with nuclear weapons, and accelerates its war preparations around the globe.

"Peaceful coexistence" and normalization between socialist countries would be the greatest boon to the cause of the socialist revolution and the greatest aid to preventing imperialist war.

The 'free Croatia' ploy

Why did the U.S. government depart from its "no negotiations with terrorists" policy when the hijackers this week were five Yugoslavs? Why did the press insist on calling them "freedom fighters"? And why did the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Chicago Tribune, the Los Angeles Times, and the International Herald Tribune all obligingly print in full the hijackers' 2,500 word "Declaration of Croatian Independence"?

Because the issue involved is not really "freedom" for Croatia (which in any case has its own locally elected assembly as well as legally guaranteed equal representation in the national government). It is the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, a goal long sought by the U.S. and entrusted to the Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA has for years been sponsoring Croatian fascists who previously served the Nazis during World War II and has been promoting them as independence fighters.

The "Fighters for a Free Croatia" who commandeered the TWA flight are directly descended from the infamous Ustase organization promoted by Hitler when he set up the puppet "Independent State of Croatia" in 1941. Fitzroy Maclean, the commander of the British Military Mission to Tito's partisans in German-occupied Yugoslavia has described in his book "Tito" how these fascist Croatian "patriots" murdered over 100,000 Yugoslavs (including Croatian anti-Nazis): "Bands of Ustase roamed the countryside with knives, bludgeons, and machineguns, slaughtering men, women and children, laying waste villages, torturing, raping, burning, drowning. Killing became a cult, an obsession. The Ustase vied to outdo each other. Some Ustase collected the eyes of their victims, proudly displaying them and other human organs in the cafes of Zagreb."

When these agents of fascist reaction were defeated by the Yugoslav Partisans, who set up a socialist government, the Ustase were suddenly transformed into representatives of an oppressed people by the U.S. "friends of the captive nations."

Notwithstanding Tito's sporadic collaboration with the U.S. in a number of areas, there is much that has angered Washington recently, particularly Yugoslavia's role at the conference of non-aligned countries and its presence at the conference of European CPs. The hijacking incident merely confirms a stepped-up campaign to drag that nation into the imperialist orbit.



Mao Tse-tung 1893-1976

By ANDY STAPP

On September 9, Mao Tse-tung, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the organizer of the world's greatest mass revolution, died in Peking.

"The human essence," wrote Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialism, "is no abstraction inherent in each single individual. In reality it is the ensemble of the social relations." And so it was with Mao.

During the 82 years of his life he shared both the joys and hardships faced by the majority of the Chinese people. Beaten by his traditionally patriarchal father for trying to learn to read, made to wear pig-tails as a sign of submission to the feudal Manchu dynasty, forced during boyhood into marriage with a person he had never even seen before the wedding day, pressganged at the age of 16 into a warlord's army, despised by his rich fellow students at Peking University for his poverty, worked to exhaustion in the sweltering heat of a cramped laundry, Mao identified with the oppressed masses of workers, women, and starving peasantry.

Insatiable for knowledge and fresh ideas in the suffocating atmosphere of backward, Confucian China, the young Mao devoured the works of Darwin, Adam Smith, Rousseau, and Mill, but it was his study of Marx, whose writings had just been translated into Chinese in 1919, combined with what he later would recall as "the salvos of the October Revolution," that set him on the road to revolution.

FOUNDER OF CCP

In July 1921, meeting in secret to avoid police repression, Mao and 11 others launched the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Under the influence of the Soviet party, headed by Stalin after Lenin's death, the small CCP was led into an ill-fated alliance with Chiang Kai-shek's KMT organization. In a common front the KMT and the Chinese Communists fought side by side against the nation's reactionary warlords, but in 1927 Chiang, backed by foreign imperialists, turned on the "Reds" in Shanghai, butchering thousands of

party members and militant workers. Mao himself was seized, but broke free and escaped while being led before a firing squad.

Moving away from the big cities then in the grip of counter-revolutionary terror, Mao, a \$250,000 bounty placed on his head, set up a base in Chinggangshan in south central China. There his guerrilla band grew from 1,000 to 100,000, as militant workers fleeing the urban areas joined the wretchedly impoverished rural population in rallying around Mao's rebel banner.

During this period in the late 1920s and early 1930s, Mao not only displayed his genius in helping the peasants organize themselves, but equally important, he began rebuilding the CCP into the tightly organized and disciplined party that alone could insure eventual victory.

Mao's activities did not go unnoticed by Chiang. In 1930 Yang Kai-hui, his second wife, was captured and executed during one of Chiang's attacks on the liberated zone. Finally, in October 1934, 700,000 KMT troops under the command of the Nazi General Hans von Steeckt launched their fifth and "final extermination campaign" against the Chinggangshan Soviet.

THE LONG MARCH

Breaking out of the encirclement, the Red Army began its famous long march to Shensi province in northwest China. Bombed constantly from the air and fighting over 200 battles, the guerrillas covered 7,000 miles in 368 days, crossing 18 mountain

ranges and six major rivers. Less than a fifth of those who began the trek lived (one of Mao's brothers perished in a rearguard action), but the exhausted, triumphant survivors recovered their strength and numbers, going on to become the backbone of the anti-Japanese resistance movement in the national liberation war of 1937-45.

After the defeat of Japan, the smoldering class war between the Communists and the KMT broke out again with renewed fury. Chiang, whose forces controlled all the major cities and transportation networks, and whose army was three times larger than Mao's, was confident of victory. Surely, Chiang reasoned, with all his modern U.S. weaponry and the backing of 50,000 U.S. Marines, how could he lose?

Chiang was still asking himself that question three years later as he fled with the battered remnants of his once-huge armies to Taiwan, while Mao, who had known all along that the Communists would win because they had the support of the people, entered Peking and announced the founding of the People's Republic of China to a cheering sea of humanity gathered in the city's main square.

After the victory of the revolution, China became transformed. The formerly trampled down peasants held mass trials of their greedy and cruel landlords, burned property deeds, and ultimately collectivized the land. Industry was brought under public ownership. (With socialist planning factory production has increased from \$11.2 billion in 1950 to

(Continued on page 12)

MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

WORKERS WORLD PARTY EXTENDS TO YOU OUR DEEP CONDOLENCES OVER THE DEATH OF CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG. A LEADING ARCHITECT OF THE MOMENTOUS CHINESE REVOLUTION, WHICH LIBERATED ONE-FOURTH OF HUMANITY FROM CLASS OPPRESSION, CHAIRMAN MAO'S PASSING DEPRIVES THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF ONE OF ITS TRULY LEGENDARY AND HEROIC FIGURES. HIS VAST ACHIEVEMENTS AND DISCIPLINED PERSONAL EXAMPLE REMAIN THE HERITAGE OF THE WORKERS AND OPPRESSED THE WORLD OVER.

The record of Workers World Party

In defense of the Chinese Revolution

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

In the 27 years since the victory of the revolution on the Chinese mainland, Workers World has been unique in both consistently defending the essentially socialist character of the revolution and in providing a profoundly Marxist explanation of its successes and reverses. Even before the formal launching of Workers World Party in 1959, the leaders of our party-to-be saw in the Chinese Revolution the greatest social upheaval since 1917, when the Russian Revolution had for the first time put the proletariat in power.

In a document on "The Global Class War" published in September 1950, Sam Marcy, future chairman and theoretical leader of Workers World Party, was the first defender of the revolution to explain that it was, in essence, a "dictatorship of the proletariat," although "not chemically pure, as no social formation ever is."

This position was put forward by no other political tendency known to us at that time, including the Chinese Communist leadership themselves. Of course, the proletariat was then very weak numerically in China, and the revolutionary workers' state was not able to carry out many of the socialist tasks of the revolution at the beginning. But even though the leaders of People's China themselves referred to their state as representing a "bloc of four classes" and a "democratic dictatorship," this only masked the fact that one class, the proletariat, was dominant in the bloc, and that only proletarian revolution with the expropriation of private property and the introduction of socialist planning could move China forward out of centuries of oppression and backwardness.

While this fact was debated by the entire left, it was quickly grasped by world imperialism. In less than a year, a war had been launched in Korea that arrayed the forces of world imperialism, led by the U.S., against the combined strength of the Korean people and the entire socialist camp—led by China and the USSR. Its objective was to turn back the socialist revolution sweeping Asia, and the ferocity of the imperialist onslaught confirmed the character of that revolution.

"HAIL THE COMMUNES!"

The founding of Workers World Party in 1959 signified the emergence of a tendency in the U.S. that championed all the socialist countries, seeking through its press to educate the most advanced elements here on the earthshaking changes being wrought in that part of the world that had seemed to be mired in social stagnation. In the very first issue of this newspaper (March 1959), a front-page article hailed the Chinese communes, which were being treated as utopian by many on the left. Workers World saw the communes not only as a higher stage of production in agriculture, but as an expression of the revolutionary determination of the youth, of women, of students and political cadre, to thoroughly reorganize life in China on a collective basis, in the process overthrowing the old oppressive institutions and social relations based on private property.

To combat ideologically the anti-communism of the U.S. imperialist ruling class and help the workers and oppressed here understand their identity of interests with the



Picture of Karl Marx is held aloft at a Red Guard demonstration during the cultural revolution.

revolutionary currents in the world—such has always been a cornerstone of the purpose of Workers World Party. Of course, in order to best defend the over-all interests of our class camp, that is, in order to be most partisan to the cause of the world proletarian revolution, it is necessary to maintain the kind of political independence that enables revolutionaries to speak up if they see that cause being damaged by the policies of leaders of socialist countries subject to the tremendous pressures of hostile imperialism.

SUPPORT IN DIFFICULT TIMES

While Workers World Party has always maintained such independence, this has not prevented it from being the most enthusiastic fighter for the Chinese revolution, especially in those years when the masses in China were sweeping away one entrenched institution of class society after another, and when China's international policies were more and more providing a rallying point for the world working class and the liberation movements in the struggle against imperialism.

In the early sixties, there was no organized "Maoist movement" in the world. China was under constant ideological attack by imperialism, and increasing military pressure on its borders, too.

The bourgeois press then created an image of the USSR and China almost the opposite of what they convey today. Chinese society was "dogmatic," "totalitarian," "xenophobic." Khrushchev's openings to the West, his meeting with Eisenhower at Camp David, his advocacy of "peaceful coexistence" were all viewed in the camp of imperialism as positive developments, and the Soviet leaders were increasingly characterized as "imaginative," "flexible," and "realistic."

People's China was extremely hard-pressed and isolated on the issues of Tibet and the border war with India. Workers World Party stood virtually alone in this country in its defense of China on these questions. In retrospect, they may not seem difficult issues. Now it is known that the CIA had a special campaign to promote counter-revolution in Tibet through the Dalai Lama, and a Tibetan colony under the protection of the U.S. Air Force exists in Colorado today, a legacy of that period.

And by now several books have been written to show that China

was fighting a defensive war against India in a struggle largely orchestrated by U.S. imperialism. But at that time the bourgeois opinion-makers depicted China as a monstrous aggressor hungry to dominate the entire Indian subcontinent, and it took a thoroughly revolutionary, internationalist party in this country to expose this as a lie.

The origins of the Sino-Soviet split must be seen in the context of a world in which the leaders of the Soviet Union were courting the U.S. imperialists, who in turn showed an unbending hostility to People's China. And it was a world in which rising revolutionary movements—in Vietnam, in the Congo, in Cuba—were seeking not accommodation with imperialism, but liberation from its oppressive coils.

With the publication in late 1962 of the article, "The Differences Between Comrade Togliatti and Us" by the Chinese Communist Party (reprinted in the U.S. in pamphlet form by WWP), the Chinese party began a polemical attack on the policies of revisionism and class collaboration practiced not only by the Italian CP, but also by the leaders of the Soviet Union. On Jan. 25, 1963, Workers World newspaper called for "firm support to the Chinese CP" in the polemic and explained, "Marxism-Leninism is the doctrine of the prosecution of the revolutionary class struggle in the interest of the victory of the world socialist revolution. In its answer to Togliatti, the CCP states that 'he and other comrades are in reality substituting class collaboration for class struggle on a world scale (and) advocating a fusion of the capitalist and socialist systems.'"

THE TEST BAN TREATY: AN IMPERIALIST WEDGE

It was only six months later that U.S. imperialism achieved a significant victory in its efforts to inflame the differences between the Soviet and Chinese leaders, to push them beyond polemics onto a state-to-state collision course.

This was the purpose of the nuclear test ban treaty of July 1963. Far from leading to any kind of move toward world disarmament, the U.S.-Soviet treaty was seen by U.S. imperialism as a way of freezing its military advantage over the socialist countries. Politically, it was a razor cut at the Sino-Soviet alliance. Workers World newspaper said at the time

(July 26, 1963), "In carrying on the negotiations with the U.S., while at the same time carrying out a campaign of vilification against the Chinese CP, Khrushchev has not only undermined the strength of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, but the Soviet Union itself."

"It is now plain that he has embarked upon a course that is most dangerous to the cause of world socialism and the destiny of mankind itself. No greater error can be made than to underestimate this danger."

Workers World saw this pact—the test ban treaty with its implied U.S.-Soviet alliance against China—as a weighty link in the chain of events that led China's leaders to so drastically alter their stance toward the USSR, and eventually to seek their own alliance with Washington. The course of Sino-Soviet relations cannot be understood without taking into account the long and carefully planned efforts by the U.S. imperialist bourgeoisie to split the socialist camp.

THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

In all the great bourgeois revolutions, and in the first proletarian revolution in backward Russia, the period of intense forward motion was followed by a decline and a partial reaction. Marxists call such a period Thermidor, after the month during the French Revolution when the political reaction asserted itself, restored much of the old society, but was unable to overthrow the

class foundations of the new bourgeois state.

In China, this period of reaction was anticipated by the revolutionary leadership, who called on the masses to meet and defeat it with the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The Cultural Revolution was almost universally condemned at the time—first of all by the world bourgeoisie, who slandered it as "anarchy" and "chaos"—but also by the CPs lined up with the Soviet leadership and even by those tendencies who considered themselves to the "left" of the Communist parties.


Workers World, however, hailed the Cultural Revolution as an "earnest effort" to bring into practice new, revolutionary socialist ideas, habits, and customs to conform to the socialist foundations of China. In a series of articles in Workers World, beginning Jan. 20, 1967, Sam Marcy explained that the Cultural Revolution was a genuinely leftist development that found inspiration in the first workers' government, the Paris Commune, and that it was responding to the rise of a restorationist element in China that had become so strong within the party and in the positions of authority that a situation of dual power had been created.

Workers World Party supported the momentous effort of the leftists—particularly the Red Guards and units of the People's Liberation Army—under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Defense Minister Lin Biao to rouse the masses in this struggle against reaction and bourgeois restoration.

It was at this very moment in history that the leaders in the Soviet Union took another step fatal to the revival of Sino-Soviet collaboration. While visiting Britain in February 1967, that is, while in the capital of an imperialist country, Premier Kosygin told the press, "We are aware there are today in China, in the Communist Party in China, and in the Chinese government, people who are struggling against the dictatorial regime of Mao Tse-tung. We sympathize with them..."

This counter-revolutionary attack on the leadership of the Chinese revolution was made in a period when the USSR, not China, had made an accommodation with the U.S. It was followed by yet another blow against People's China: an agreement in 1968

(Continued on page 10)



CHINA

the struggle within

A collection of articles on China, from the pages of Workers World covering the period 1959-1972. Most were written by Sam Marcy, chairperson of Workers World Party. 116 pages, \$1.00.

ORDER FROM: World View Publishers
46 W. 21 St., New York, N.Y. 10010

—Defending Chinese Revolution

(continued from page 9)

between Washington and Moscow preventing the "proliferation" of nuclear weapons to their allies—an agreement that it is obvious today the U.S. never intended to keep, since it has provided Israel, Taiwan, south Korea, and others with nuclear capabilities.

The tremendous heightening of tensions that followed these events led ultimately to an actual military clash along the Sino-Soviet border—a disastrous development not only for these two socialist countries, but for the solidarity and consciousness of the world proletariat and the oppressed nations.

THE BORDER DISPUTE

While the parties that were lined up with either the Soviet or Chinese leaders at that time took sides on the border dispute, Workers World called for a peaceful solution of the conflict. In an editorial on March 20, 1969, we said, "The continuation of the border conflict between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China can serve no useful, genuinely progressive purpose. If it is not terminated soon, it will divert the struggle against imperialism, confuse large masses of progressive people everywhere, diminish the political consciousness of the working people, and inflict untold damage on the cause of world socialism."

This position did not ignore the role that Soviet revisionist policies had played in provoking the border clash. "The fundamental responsibility for the border clash rests... on the Soviet leaders," we said. But we believed that the Chinese Communist Party, as the party that had been "the standard bearer for the revolutionary cause," had "the duty to the world movement to see to it that the border conflict does not divert the main revolutionary struggle against imperialism."

The border dispute did not turn into the all-out war between the Soviet Union and China that the bourgeoisie so hoped for, predicted, and incited. But it did raise the spectre of such a war on both sides and gave impetus to those elements in China who had been characterizing the Soviet Union as "social-imperialist." It had only been a year earlier that Peking Review had for the first time declared that capitalism had been restored in the Soviet Union. Even then, it had run it alongside a quote from Mao Tse-tung advising that "the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionism will not last long."

"SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM"

This optimism, which belied any

serious assertion that there had been a thorough-going bourgeois counter-revolution in the USSR, did not survive the "non-proliferation" treaty or the border clash.

The label "social-imperialist" was used for the first time by Premier Chou En-lai to describe the USSR immediately after the Warsaw Pact intervention into Czechoslovakia in 1968. Yet this move by the USSR to prevent a bourgeois restoration in Czechoslovakia, no matter that it was done by a revisionist bureaucracy, was no different in essence than the Soviet intervention in Hungary in 1956—a move that had been supported at the time by the Chinese leaders.

This new class characterization of the Soviet Union by the Chinese CP, arrived at not because of any fundamental change that had taken place in the USSR but because of the increasingly hostile relations between these two great socialist countries, opened the door to a U.S.-China rapprochement. If the Soviet Union were now "social-imperialist," then the question of an alliance with one imperialist against the other was only a matter of tactics, not principle. And if the Soviet Union were "fascist," a term that began to appear in the Chinese press, then it might even be preferable to have an alliance with U.S. imperialism!

THE NIXON VISIT

Yet even this logic did not cushion the shock for many loyal followers of China's line when, in the early summer of 1971, it was announced that Nixon had been invited to China. For China had attracted behind its banners many who wanted the most to fight U.S. imperialism and who hoped that a new international alliance of revolutionaries could be forged. This was the height of the war in Indochina, and U.S. imperialism was passionately hated around the world. Every day the living images were there to see: children burned with napalm and phosphorus; villages razed to the ground; bomb craters stretching to the horizon. Nixon personified U.S. imperialism, and the question on every politically conscious person's mind was: Why did China do it?

Workers World Party had been prepared for this painful turn of events much earlier. At the 1966 Labor Day Conference of the Party in New York City, Comrade Sam Marcy had raised this possibility: "If the ideological struggle between the Chinese party and the Soviet revisionists deepens and becomes a struggle between states, then it is possible that People's China may make a pact with the U.S. against the USSR."

Then, as in 1971, our party did not

oppose the right of a socialist country to conclude a pact or treaty with an imperialist nation. But there was more involved in the Nixon visit than a mere "normalization of relations" between the two states. What it signified was a broad agreement between the U.S. and People's China—undertaken at a time when U.S. imperialism was intensifying its bombing against the Vietnamese people. As we said on July 30, 1971, "The irresistible conclusion is that the Nixon invitation is a setback to the revolutionary movement."

But in analyzing why China did it, Comrade Sam Marcy wrote that it could not "be explained solely as a response to Soviet revisionist policy." Comparing this turn to that made by the Soviet party in the twenties, after the failure of important revolutionary struggles in Europe, he pointed out that the crushing defeat to the progressive forces in Indonesia in 1965, plus the inability of the Chinese party to win to its side in the struggle against Soviet revisionism any large and influential communist parties, were key factors in China's retreat to a "national" brand of socialism—where it perceived its own national interests in a way that subordinated the interests of the international revolutionary movement.

THE FALL OF LIN PIAO

The tragic end of Lin Piao, former Defense Minister and successor to Mao according to the Chinese Constitution, and the disappearance of his associates marked the end of an entire stage of the Chinese Revolution. In two wide-ranging articles in this paper on "The Cultural Revolution and the Fall of Lin Piao," Sam Marcy reviewed the lessons derived by Marxists from earlier great social revolutions. He showed how applicable were the writings of Engels on this subject to the course of events in China.

Speaking of modern bourgeois revolutions, Engels had noted that "after the first great success," the victorious class had become divided. "One half was pleased with what had been gained, the other wanted to go still further, and put forward new demands." But the radicals had been defeated in this. Nevertheless, said Engels, "the achievements of the first victory were only safeguarded by the second victory of the more radical party; this having been attained... the radicals and their achievements vanished once more from the stage."

This was the achievement of the Cultural Revolution, said Marcy, and of Lin Piao and the other "radicals" in China. "Their participation and leadership in the Cultural Revolution helped block capitalist restoration and to

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 St., Baltimore, Maryland 21218. (303) 366-3713.
BOSTON—Workers World Party, 419 Boylston St., Rm. 204, Boston, Mass. 02116. (617) 353-1400 or 247-1778
BUFFALO—Workers World Party, 730 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14202. (716) 855-3055.
CHICAGO—Workers World Party, 542 S. Dearborn, Rm. 310, Chicago, Illinois 60605. (312) 922-0326.
CLEVELAND—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 2576, East Cleveland, Ohio 44112. (216) 451-9538 or 231-8456.
DETROIT—Workers World Party, 229 Gratiot, 3rd flr., Detroit, Michigan 48226. (313) 962-4979.
HOUSTON—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 52115, Houston, Texas 77052. (713) 224-2842.
MILWAUKEE—Workers World Party, 150 E. Juneau, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202. (414) 224-0422 or 224-0429.
NEW YORK CITY—Workers World Party, 46 West 21 St., New York, N.Y. 10010. (212) 255-0352.
NORFOLK—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 7032, Norfolk, Virginia 23509. (804) 627-0870.
PHILADELPHIA—Youth Against War & Fascism, P.O. Box 9894, Philadelphia, Pa. 19140. (215) 227-3517.
RICHMOND—Youth Against War & Fascism, P.O. Box 12132, Richmond, Virginia 23219.
ROCHESTER—Workers World Party, 171 State St., Rochester, N.Y. 14614. (716) 546-6429.
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Workers World Party, 930 F St., North West, Rm. 720, Washington, D.C. 20004. (202) 783-7079 (evening).

safeguard the new property relations established by the revolution."

But there are also important differences between a proletarian revolution and the bourgeois revolutions, Comrade Marcy pointed out. A proletarian revolution "needs a revolutionary worldwide perspective for its further socialist development," while the bourgeois revolutions were nationalistic in character.

"Peaceful coexistence and accommodation with the West is what Mao proposed as the new foreign policy," he wrote. "This is what the 'radical faction'... rejected and opposed. They were vanquished as earlier opponents of peaceful accommodation with the West were vanquished in the long period following Lenin's death in the Soviet Union."

"But the decay of the worldwide system of imperialism daily brings in its train economic, social, and political catastrophes for the masses as well as genocidal imperialist wars. This makes the worldwide proletarian revolution all the more imperative and inevitable, and peaceful accommodation with the West a reactionary utopia."

ANGOLA—AND THE FUTURE
In the four years since this was

written, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos have succeeded in expelling the foreign imperialists and have embarked on the road of socialist reconstruction of their war-torn societies; Portugal's former colonies in Africa have defeated the combined efforts of the colonialists and their imperialist backers; and the capitalist world has entered a period of economic decline more prolonged and severe than any since the Great Depression.

China's leaders in this period have found themselves in a blind alley with regard to international policy. This reached a critical point over the question of Angola. The false theory of "social-imperialism" and its application to southern Africa put the People's Republic of China in an antagonistic position to a genuine and most revolutionary struggle for national liberation led by the MPLA—in other words, in a position harmful not only to the world movement but also to the basic class interests of socialist China itself.

The policies of China's leaders in recent years have led to their support of NATO and other reactionary bourgeois alliances to contain "Soviet social-imperialism" and to the sorry spectacle of a right-wing militarist like ex-Defense Secretary James Schlesinger being welcomed at Chairman Mao's funeral.

Proletarian revolutionaries can only be saddened by and opposed to such harmful policies, and promote, in the words of Ho Chi Minh, the "restoration of unity among the fraternal parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in a way which conforms to both reason and sentiment."

(This article is but an outline of positions taken by Workers World Party over the years with regard to developments in People's China. The reader interested in studying more on this question is referred to the pamphlet "China—the Struggle Within" advertised on the preceding page.)

FOR THE BIRDS...



POLITICAL PRISONERS



Support builds to free Muslim teacher

By LESLIE FEINBERG
NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Public support has continued to grow around the month-old trial of Louis 17X Dupree despite a gag order imposed by Justice Martin Evans forbidding lawyers in the case to talk with the press. Most recently Muhammad Ali and

Angela Davis attended the trial and urged support for Louis 17X.

Brother Dupree is charged with "felony murder" stemming from an incident that occurred in April, 1972. At that time, police invaded Muhammad's Mosque No. 7 in Harlem firing guns and rifles allegedly in response to a phone

call that a fellow officer was in distress. Although they found no signs of police or distress they continued to fire weapons. When they stopped, one cop, Phillip Cardillo, was dead.

Brother Dupree, a teacher and a dean at the mosque, is standing trial four years later for the murder of Cardillo. The gun and bullet that killed Cardillo have never been produced and the prosecution has not produced a single eyewitness.

The defense has raised the possibility that the cop was shot by his own partner, Vito Navarra, who admitted in court that the only two shots he heard around the time of death were those he fired.

PHONY DISTRESS CALL

Justice Evans allowed the jury to hear an inaudible tape recording allegedly containing the call made by an unidentified person dialing 911 summoning police to the Mosque. Because this tape was unintelligible, Evans allowed the jury to read a transcript which supposedly follows the conversation. Evans has denied the press access to this transcript.

Meanwhile the defense has protested a court-sanctioned search of the Harlem Mosque—four and a half years after the crime—for unspent bullets that have never been found.

On August 10, the Minister of Mosque No. 7 warned Judge Evans that Harlem was ready to explode over the trial. Minister Ali Rashied said emotions nearly got out of hand when investigators invaded the Mosque on August 9 in search of evidence, triggering a dispute over the validity of the search warrant.

NATIONAL PATTERN

The invasion of the Harlem Mosque in 1972 was one of many in those years when police attacked Nation of Islam mosques in cities across the country causing deaths, injuries and property damage.

In the Harlem battle, bullets ricocheted off stone walls endangering unsuspecting Black adults and children. Following the attack defendant Dupree was rounded up in the basement with other Muslim brothers and beaten.

The attack sparked angry rebellion in the streets outside. Many national and local groups and leaders lodged protests within hours.

Internationally, the Libyan government filed a protest against the attack on Mosque No. 7 with the U.S. government. Later thousands attended a Harlem rally in support of the Muslims.

Friday program to highlight struggle to free imprisoned independentista

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—A forum sponsored by the Campaign to Free Lureida Torres will be held Friday, September 17, 8 p.m. at Casa de las Americas, 104-106 West 14th Street, Manhattan. The program will highlight the nationwide struggles to end FBI harassment and grand jury abuse against oppressed communities and will feature talks by members of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) and the Grand Jury Project.

Lureida Torres, an Independentista and member of the

Amnesty agreement betrayed by Waupun prison officials

By SUSAN OLAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Prisoners at Waupun State Prison in Waupun, Wisconsin, are facing serious repression following their heroic uprising of July 21.

On that day 90 men seized the industries building and took 14 guards hostage. They demanded an end to the virulent racism of the prison guards and a chance to speak to the press to tell the people of their grievances.

Wisconsin Governor Pat Lucey, a "liberal," responded by calling the National Guard, who surrounded the prison and prepared for an Attica-styled attack. The prisoners lined the building with gasoline and other flammable materials making such an attack extremely dangerous and risking their own incineration rather than surrendering.

The courageous prisoners literally stared down the governor, the warden, and the National Guard. Amnesty was guaranteed the prisoners, and a committee of prisoners, two Black, one Menominee (the Native American tribe that has waged a valiant struggle for its lands in Wisconsin), and one white, spoke to the press at midnight exposing the outrageous prison conditions. Clayton Cooke, a prisoner leader, said: "This is racial solidarity."

Since the uprising the amnesty agreement has been brutally betrayed by state and prison officials.

Political prisoners and anti-war activist Karl Armstrong, who is serving a 23 year sentence at Waupun for the bombing of the notorious Army Math Research Center in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1970, was singled out for special harassment. Karl wrote the following letter to a friend on September 5:

"... I'm now in the hole. It seems that the amnesty

agreement after the uprising of July 21st is not being abided with....

"Four days after the uprising about 50 men, including myself, were taken to the hold where we were squeezed two and sometimes three men to a cell—myself and others thrown in the cells without clothing. I was charged with 'inciting to riot and rebellion' along with about six other charges and given nine days isolation and 120 days 'adjustment.' The county D.A. now wants to bring charges against yet unknown person(s) for the alleged assault on a guard who was found unconscious and who has already stated that he fell and hit his head after fainting when the uprising began.

"... It seems the administration is being especially vindictive because they think I helped plan the uprising which is not true...."

A spokesperson for the Waupun Brothers Defense Committee told Workers World that Karl Armstrong has since pled guilty to the charges against him so that other prisoners would not testify on his behalf thereby endangering themselves. For this he will spend two months in the hole, and all his "good time" will be wiped out, making parole unlikely. In spite of harassment, Karl's spirit remains strong.

The situation in the prison is grave and more indictments were expected, most probably against the Black, Latin, and Native American prisoners, according to the defense committee.

There have been several work stoppages at Waupun since the uprising and prisoners vow to continue struggling until conditions are changed.

For more information, or to send contributions, write to Waupun Brothers Defense Fund, c/o Mark Frankel, 520 University Ave., Madison, Wisc.

State harasses lesbian feminist as Boston bank robbery trial begins

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Susan Saxe, anti-war activist, feminist and lesbian is scheduled to go on trial September 15 in Boston on charges stemming from a 1970 bank robbery in which a policeman was killed. The charges of first degree murder and two armed robbery counts carry a penalty of mandatory life imprisonment without parole.

Women's groups and progressive people all over the country rallied to Saxe's defense when she was apprehended by the FBI in March 1975 in Philadelphia. The lesbian activist had been on the FBI's most wanted list for over four years. Katherine Power sought on the same charges as Saxe is still underground.

The government has viciously attempted to intimidate Saxe and separate her from her supporters by shuttling her back and forth this summer between prisons in Massachusetts and New York.

The lesbian activist is presently being held in solitary confinement in the Suffolk County courthouse in Boston. Her door is kept open so that her every move is monitored by two guards, one armed with a shotgun.

In June of this year, Saxe pled guilty to bank robbery and theft charges in Philadelphia, receiving a ten year and two year sentence to run concurrently. At that trial, Saxe clearly stated her decision not to collaborate with the government at any time.

Before Saxe was apprehended a series of grand jury investigations were conducted in lesbian and women's communities under the pretense of seeking information on Saxe's whereabouts. These investigations were fishing expeditions designed to gain information on political activities within these communities. Three lesbian activists, Ellen Grusse, Terri Turgeon and Jill Raymond, were jailed for contempt when they refused to testify.

A demonstration in support of Saxe will be held September 15 in front of the federal courthouse in Boston. For more information contact the Susan Saxe Defense Committee, P.O. Box 38, West Somerville, Mass. 02144.



Louis 17X Dupree [4th from left] with defense team. Dupree was charged with murder after police invaded Mosque No. 7, killing one of their own.
Photo: Bilalian News

Chicanos, Native Americans fight U.S. government terrorist operation

By T. GRENDLE

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—When the Criminal Intelligence Division of the Connecticut State Police, in collaboration with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, sent a telex message June 18 to police departments across the country warning of an alleged plot by a consortium of radical groups "to kill a cop a day," the intention was nothing less than to provide the excuse for intensifying the on-going campaign of harassment and murder against Native Americans and Chicanos struggling for their rights.

The message outlined an alleged alliance of the American Indian Movement, the Brown Berets (a militant Chicano organization), and Students for a Democratic Society (now largely inactive) for the purpose of a nationwide disturbance and terrorism operation to begin July 4th, wherein false calls to station houses were to lure responding police units into ambushes.

One individual was singled out by name, Rudolfo (Corky) Gonzalez, as allegedly being a leader of the Brown Berets and having at his disposal a rocket launcher with rockets, explosives, hand grenades, and ten to fifteen M-16 rifles with banana clips (30-round magazines).

As a result of the message, which has since been discredited even by some police agencies, virtually the entire repressive police apparatus of Texas (including the National Guard), Vermont, Utah, and other jurisdictions were placed on a state of advanced alert for the possibility of an "insurrection of national scope" on July 4th.

ATTEMPT TO CREATE HYSTERIA

Mr. Gonzalez, a leader of the Denver-based Crusade for Justice, has denied the allegations of the telex message, pointing out that the police did not even get his organizational affiliation right. He accused the police of trying to "create hysteria and panic in the American public," so that

"mentally unbalanced, overzealous, fanatic right-wing patriots" could seize the opportunity to assassinate progressive people and disrupt progressive organizations, including the Crusade for Justice and himself.

He cited the day and night surveillance, phone taps, and harassment to which he and other activists are subjected. "Only last year, a member of the C.B.I. (Colorado Bureau of Investigation)...had tampered with a training plane used by our students (Escuela Tlatelolco)," he said.

Ever since the struggle at Wounded Knee in 1973, the repression meted out by the FBI, federal marshals, local police, and goons of the hated, government-supported Dick Wilson regime against members and supporters of the American Indian Movement on and off the Pine Ridge Oglala reservation in South Dakota has continued, with 40 Native Americans having been murdered in the three years.

DAMAGE SUIT FILED

To counter this latest effort of the repressive police forces to escalate their war against Chicanos, Native Americans, and other progressives, the American Indian Movement has joined with the Crusade for Justice in filing a suit September 1 against the Connecticut State Police and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. They are charged with distributing false and incitive information about the two groups in an attempt to destroy them, to damage the rights of free speech and association of their members, and to put their members' lives in jeopardy.

The suit seeks damages in the amount of \$2.5 million, an injunction against the police to prevent similar actions in the future, an apology from the defendants to the two organizations, and telex messages to all recipients of the first telex admitting that all information contained in the first message was false.

March in Raleigh demands

Free the Wilmington 10 and Charlotte 3!

By JIM HARLOW

RALEIGH, N.C., Sept. 6—More than 3,000 people marched here today demanding freedom for the Wilmington 10, the Charlotte 3, and all political prisoners. "Stop the war against Black America," the demonstrators chanted as they marched along Lane Street in this Labor Day March for Human and Labor Rights. The march was organized by the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression.

Along with demanding freedom for the Wilmington 10 and the Charlotte 3, the demonstration demanded protection for labor's right to organize and an end to attempts by North Carolina to reinstate the death penalty.

The Wilmington 10 are nine Black men and one white woman arrested during a series of attacks on the Black community of Wilmington, N.C., in 1971. Convicted on phony arson charges, the 10 were sentenced to a total of 282 years in prison.

The Charlotte 3 are Black community organizers jailed in 1972 on charges of burning down a riding stable near Charlotte, N.C. They were arrested 3 years after the stable had burned.

BLACK ORGANIZERS FRAMED UP

The Rev. Ben Chavis of the

Wilmington 10 and Dr. Jim Grant of the Charlotte 3 are both prominent Black organizers who were often the targets of government and police harassment. After years of persecution of these and other Black activists, the state of North Carolina chose to frame up Grant and Chavis at a time of growing Black resistance to oppression.

Along with the march here today, two rallies were held featur-

ing speakers from the Charlotte 3, the families of the Wilmington 10, a representative of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, union and civil rights organizers, and several area clergymen.

TEAR DOWN THE WALLS

Lewis Turner, the husband of Anne Sheppard and an ex-prisoner who helped organize the North Carolina Prisoners Union, read a statement from Anne, who is in-

carcerated at the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women, in Raleigh.

"It's time that we take the necessary steps," he said, "by any means necessary, to tear down the walls—the walls that oppress you and oppress me."

Jim Grant thanked supporters of the Charlotte 3 for forcing the state to grant them bail. He also spoke of his recent visit to Jerry Jacobs, one of the Wilmington 10, who is

now in solitary confinement at Wagram prison in Scotland County, isolated for his efforts in organizing the Prisoners Union.

FROM RALEIGH TO SOWETO

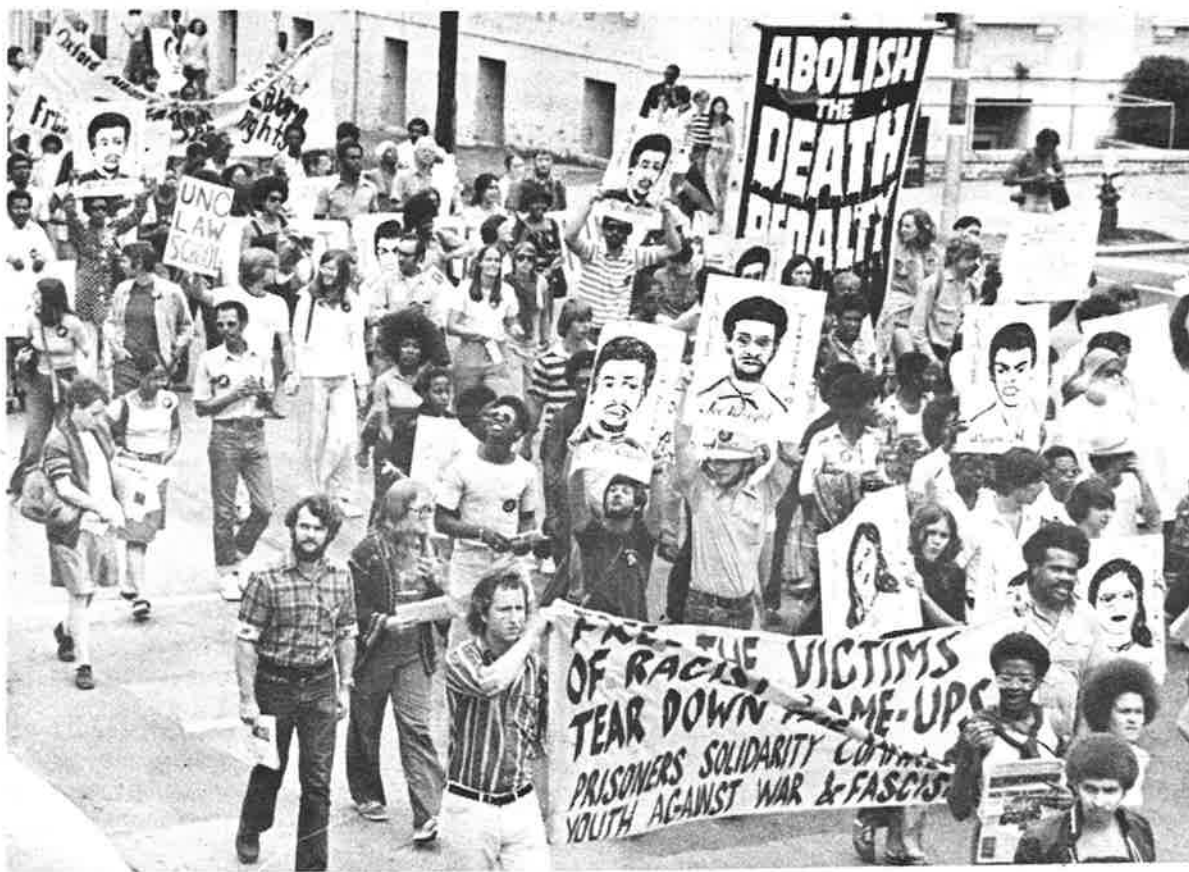
Mrs. Elizabeth Chavis, mother of Rev. Ben Chavis, read a statement from her son. He has maintained a 103-day hunger strike to protest the denial of his visitation and other rights by prison officials. He is now in the prison hospital at Raleigh's Central Prison. His spirit strong, his statement included the call for people to "come together, whether it be Raleigh or Wilmington, Johannesburg or Soweto!"

A representative of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party read a solidarity message linking the struggle against repression in North Carolina to independence struggles of oppressed peoples around the world.

Angela Davis, the keynote speaker and a co-chairperson of the National Alliance, pointed out that North Carolina has more prisons, more incarcerated children, more women prisoners, and more prisoners on death row than any other state. It is also the state with the lowest number of workers organized in unions, she said.

BLACK-WHITE UNITY

James McPhatter, a young Black maintenance worker from New York, summed up his impressions of the Labor Day March, and its call for unity in struggle against racism, repression, and union-busting by saying, "I feel that white workers should join with Third World workers and support one another. Because we're all exploited," he continued, "we all have a common struggle."



A demonstration of 3,000 marches through Raleigh, N.C., on Labor Day demanding an end to attempts by North Carolina to reinstate the death penalty as well as protection for labor's right to organize.
WW photo: J. Long

—Mao

(Continued from page 8)

\$125 billion last year, a leap of over 1,000 percent!) Famine was swept away, health care made available at nominal cost to everyone, and literacy and a sense of human dignity brought to hundreds of millions.

After the seizure of power in 1949, Mao's greatest achievement was undoubtedly his support for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of 1966-69, a genuine mass movement which successfully warded off the very real danger of rightist elements restoring capitalism in China.

In more recent years, a number of false policies pursued by the Chinese leadership, particularly their accommodation with U.S. imperialism, have damaged the prestige of the Chinese Revolution and the world struggle for socialism.

Mao, however, will be remembered not for these mistakes, which occurred at the very end of his life. He will be honored by future generations for what his life as a whole represented. After all, Mao Tse-tung, more than anyone else, was responsible for awakening the enslaved masses of China from their sleep of centuries and inspiring them to write one of the most glorious chapters in the history of humanity's long march toward full political and social emancipation.

Birmingham KKK member shoots Black girl during racist attack—cops call it 'accident'

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 1—An 18-year-old white boy, Sam Doyle Morgan, shot Lasaund Underwood, a Black girl who can neither hear nor speak, between the eyes with a high-powered rifle here today.

Morgan lives with his family. People in the neighborhood have stated that the family has constantly harassed Black people and that Sam Morgan and his brothers have declared they were in the Ku Klux Klan. The Morgans have assaulted Black people for walking on the same side of the street where their house is. The family has vicious dogs which they sic on neighborhood Black children. Women, children, and even old men have been constantly threatened with rifles by these racists.

HOW IT HAPPENED

The incident occurred when Lasaund, three other young Black

women, and a 15-year-old Black male were walking past Sam Morgan's house. Morgan and his brothers began to taunt the Blacks, following them into Butrus' Store. When the group left the store, one of the white boys threw an empty drink can and hit one of the Black women on the arm and then hit her in the face with his fist. As the woman tried to fight him off, his brother tried to stab her in the back. When the 15-year-old Black youth yelled at the racist not to stab Lasaund, the white began chasing him with the knife.

At this point, Sam Morgan ran into his house and came back onto his porch with a high-powered rifle and began firing at the Black youths. Lasaund, who could neither hear nor speak, could not hear the shots and was shot between the eyes as she stood eating a bowl of popcorn.

Now Lasaund has lost sight in one of her eyes, and the other eye is

still in danger of being lost. Also, she suffered severe brain damage as a result of the shooting. The young Black woman is currently fighting for her life in the intensive care unit of University Hospital.

NEWS MEDIA, POLICE COVERING UP FACTS

As always, the news media and police have tried to whitewash the case. They have tried to pretend that this racist shooting was a simple accident. These myth-makers always collaborate to conceal the truth about racist attacks on the Black community. However, Black people have always understood that the Ku Klux Klan and the police are synonymous.

The Klan connection was brought to national attention last year when FBI informer Thomas Rowe revealed how the FBI, police, and Klan worked together

during the Sixties when the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church was bombed, Freedom Riders attacked, and other terrorist activities against the Black community carried out.

Is Bull Connor really dead? Did the death of this reactionary sheriff of the Sixties whose name is synonymous with racism exonerate the other equally-guilty racists of crimes against the Black community?

The fact is that Bull Connor's henchmen have just moved up into the higher echelons of city government and police department, where they lick their bloody hands.

This tragedy is the sum result of a society that is designed to protect the rights of the rich by dividing poor and oppressed working people. This terrible tragedy wrought upon Lasaund Underwood should be an outrage to all people, both Black and white.