

Washington-Pretoria-Salisbury axis set back as

Africa rejects Kissinger plan as neo-colonialist

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The Rhodesian "settlement" scheme, patched together by Henry Kissinger, Rhodesia's Ian Smith and South African Head of State John Vorster, appears to have run aground just one day after it was launched with so much fanfare, a fate any sensible person could have predicted for a so-called solution to the problems of racism and colonialism proposed by the racists and colonialists themselves.

The Washington-Pretoria-Salisbury axis has suggested that the establishment of an interim Rhodesian government dominated by whites (although the European settlers comprise only 5 percent of the country's population), a government chaired by a white, a government in which the powerful agencies of police and armed forces would be administered by the very same white officials who now hunt down, jail and hang the freedom fighters, is a reasonable way to rule Rhodesia for the next two years until elections could be held (under the guns of the white controlled army, of course).

In return, Kissinger, Smith and Vorster are demanding that the guerrillas lay down their arms and that the world economic boycott of Rhodesia (which the U.S. and

South Africa already ignore) cease immediately.

Such a rigged set-up may well be acceptable to the rich of Salisbury drinking gin and tonics at the side of their 20,000 private swimming pools; it may please the director of Union Carbide Company who now controls Rhodesia's huge chrome deposits; it may gladden the hearts of the bosses of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, the large property owner in Rhodesia; it may satisfy the wealthy white farmers whose vast plantations cover the country. But for the oppressed African majority, for the propertyless Black laborer who gets paid 50 cents a day, for the political prisoners held in isolation and malaria infested concentration camps like the notorious Gonakudzingwa complex, for the millions who work and toil and fight and sometimes die for the freedom of their beloved Zimbabwe, the Kissinger settlement is a slap in the face.

PLAN LEGALIZES RACIST STRUCTURE

Less than two days after the details of the plan became public, the heads of state of the five frontline African countries, Tanzania

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Police fire on innocent commuters

Azaniaans take struggle to heart of apartheid

By SHARON SHELTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The people of Azania (South Africa) have carried their struggle to the very nerve center of apartheid.

On Thursday, Sept. 23, a crowd of over 1,500 demonstrators, chanting Black power slogans, marched boldly into the forbidden, all-white financial area of Johannesburg. It was the first time that the rebellion, which has been raging through South Africa since last June, has touched Johannesburg's business district.

The response of the apartheid regime was characteristic. After firing upon the unarmed demonstrators with automatic rifles and shotguns, the gestapo forces of Premier John Vorster fanned through the area, arresting over 400 people in one sweep.

At the same time, police units at

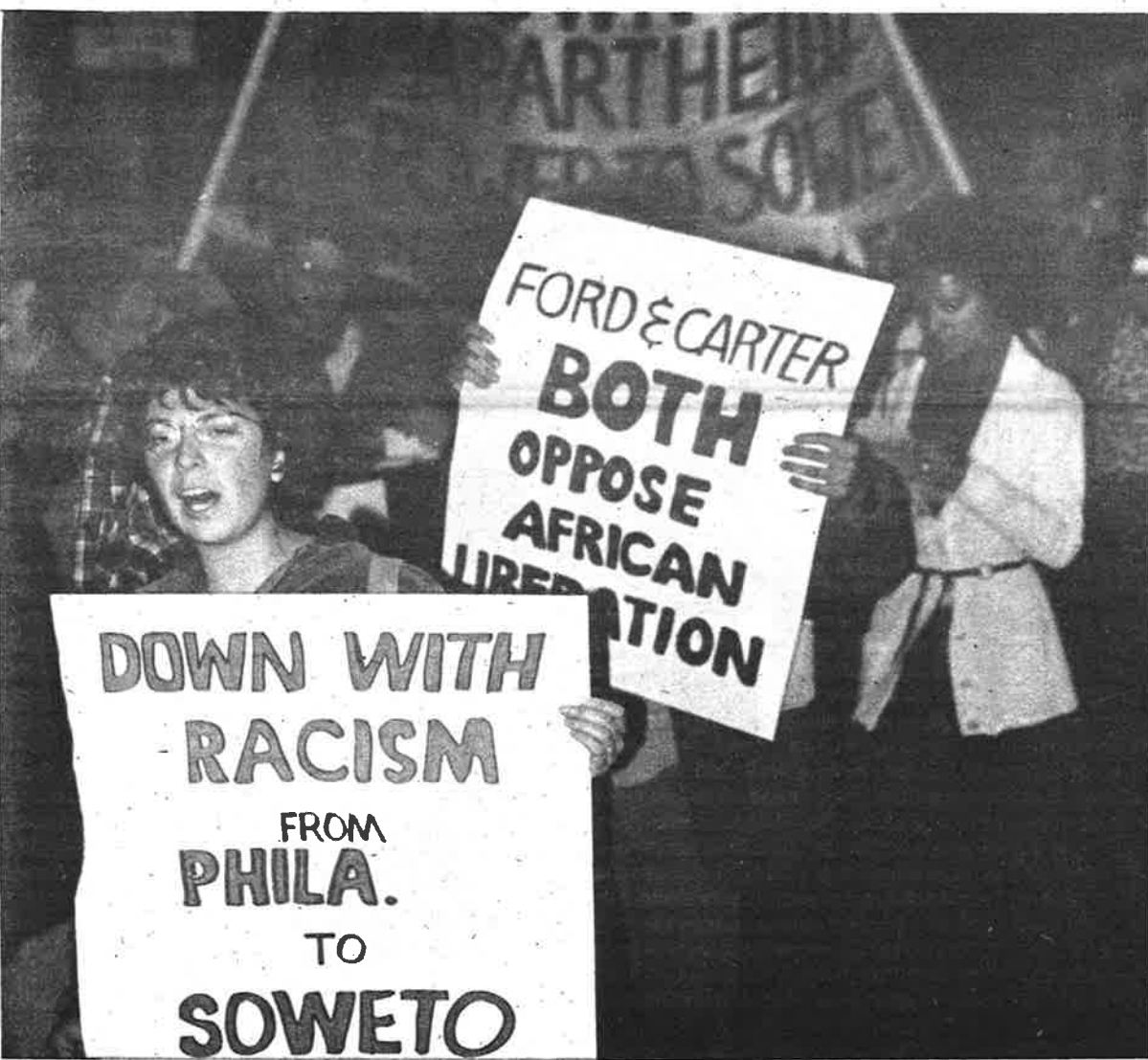
the Mzimhlophe railroad station in Soweto began shooting indiscriminately into a crowd of waiting commuters, including children, and women and men workers on their way to jobs in Johannesburg. At least five Africans were injured by the gunfire.

Elijah Mokoena, one of the injured, was quoted in the New York Times as saying the police issued a rain of bullets into the crowd "without saying a word."

"It was like war, so many shots were fired," another Black witness charged.

The only excuse given by the repressive "security" forces for this unprovoked attack on innocent commuters was that the fascist regime wanted to stop any Soweto residents who might have been on

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2,000 people hold protest demonstration outside Ford-Carter debates in Philadelphia on Sept. 23. A strong contingent expresses solidarity with African liberation. WW photo: Fabian

Bureau of Census reveals

Poverty increase at all-time high

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Figures recently released by the Bureau of the Census reveal that the number of people living in poverty in the United States increased by over ten percent last year, the largest single annual leap in that grim statistic since the government began keeping figures on it 17 years ago. The Census Bureau now finds that poverty in the U.S. is "quite pervasive," a damning indictment by its own officials of a country which boasts about being "the richest nation in the world."

Even worse, the rise in the number of the poor this year is no temporary fluke. The government admits that the purchasing power of the average family in the U.S.

has declined for four of the past six years, due to the ravages of inflation and spreading joblessness.

The current economic crisis, which translated into human terms spells hunger, sickness and denial of most of the things that make life worth living for tens of millions of people, is rooted in the way the capitalist system works, or to be more precise, doesn't work.

The aim of capitalism has never been to end poverty, guarantee people decent and easily accessible medical care, nutritious food or a comfortable place to live. In fact, capitalism does not consider the needs of people at all.

Do unemployment and poverty hurt profits? Not necessarily. On

the contrary, a plentiful supply of cheap labor is necessary for high profits. Unemployment damages profits only when the number out of work becomes so huge that business sales drop drastically because people can't afford to buy much. If no one is buying, even the Rockefellers can't make money! And of course, snowballing layoffs and joblessness are politically dangerous, since they expose the anti-human core of the capitalist order and have the potential of driving the people in the direction of a mass revolt against the whole profit setup.

With U.S. imperialism in decline, as it has been since the late 1960s,

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THE STRUGGLE IN BRIEF

Students and workers denounce Ford policies at home and abroad

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 15—Over 200 people demonstrated against President Ford when he came to speak at Ann Arbor's Crisler Arena today. Several organizations, raising many progressive positions, picketed for several hours at the entrances to that building.

Women, protesting Ford's opposition to the right to abortion, were joined by veterans demanding amnesty for draft resisters. Iranian students from Ann Arbor and E. Lansing protested the U.S.'s role in arming the fascist Shah of Iran.

An Ad Hoc Coalition of students

marched for jobs and against U.S. imperialism around the world. The U.S. Out of Korea Committee of Youth Against War & Fascism raised several banners denouncing Ford's recent war threats against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea).

The danger of another 'Vietnam,' this time in Korea was brought to the attention of thousands of people attending Ford's speech, and also received TV and radio coverage.

As Ford's voice began to be piped over outside loudspeakers, hundreds of voices responded—Jobs at Home, Not Wars Abroad!

Tenants say 'Roll back the rents, make the landlords pay' in D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 18—Some 75 people—Black, Latin, and white, young and old—demonstrated in front of the Apartment Owners and Builders Association (AOBA) in downtown Washington today to protest the repeal of rent control in D.C. AOBA has been influential in applying pressure to have D.C.'s rent control abolished.

The demonstration was called by the City-Wide Housing Coalition and was attended by member organizations such as the Gray Panthers and the Center for United Labor Action and representatives of tenants unions around the city. Slogans of the demonstration included, "No more rent increases, stop the evictions," and "Housing is for people not for profit."

Immediately after the court's decision to abolish rent control, many rents increased from as much as 50 percent to 100 percent! This attack by the landlords and their courts comes as a terrible blow in a city which is 80 percent Black and made up mostly of working people, the unemployed, and senior citizens on fixed incomes. Abolition of rent control comes at a time of many budget cuts, rising food prices, and high unemployment. Cutbacks in the city include more cuts in the school budget, cutbacks in the Medicaid program, as well as closings of fire stations, the area's free clinics, and the Rape Crisis Center.

In addition, poor and working

people of D.C. are being systematically cleared out of their homes which are bought and resold by speculators for exorbitant prices. As one elderly woman said to this reporter during the demonstration, "We just cannot pay any more. We have to start fighting back."

Cleveland pro-abortion protest hits mounting attacks by right-wingers

By MARTHA WATSON

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18—In an immediate response to right-wing harassment of abortion clinics and their patients, a group of women and men picketed outside two women's clinics here today chanting, "Free, safe abortion on demand, no forced sterilization."

This spirited protest was organized when it was learned that anti-abortionists had invaded and disrupted an abortion clinic by leafletting, singing, and by calling women who have abortions murderers. The right-wingers also phoned clinics and threatened future disruption.

The demonstration defending the right to abortion also attacked Congress for the recent ruling that Medicaid would no longer cover costs of abortions in most cases.

The women at today's picket committed themselves to counter anti-abortionists whether they show up at clinics or demonstrate when candidates come to town. The abortion clinics themselves are also prepared to defy "Right to Life" by increasing their own security and by keeping a store of picket signs for impromptu demonstrations.

A spokeswoman for the picketers told Workers World, "We are

defending the right of a woman to choose whether or not she wishes to have children." She continued, "While the right wing labels women who have abortions 'murderers,' they say nothing about high unemployment and child care cuts, which make it impossible for women to feed children they already have. They even go so far as to blame women for the high rate of joblessness. Women must unite for free quality child care as well as against forced sterilization and for free, safe abortion on demand."

—Jobless

(Continued from page 1)

social and political catastrophes, including the rise of unemployment, poverty and inflation, are bound to become more and more unbearable, as the latest figures cited above indicate.

And while for the present, poor and working people will fight the bosses and their politicians for every scrap they can get, in the end the only realistic solution is a socialist transformation of society which buries the rule of King Profit and makes the economy serve the needs of human beings. —A.S.



"Housing is for people, not for profit!" Demonstrators protest repeal of the rent control law in Washington, D.C. WW photo:

DECLINE AND FALL



A HANGMAN'S NOOSE IS THEIR SYMBOL

New York Post, Sept. 20:

"Four years ago Terry Oaks wore an American flag pin on his lapel. . . . Now a tiny gold hangman's noose has replaced the American flag.

"The hangman's noose is a symbol of a loosely organized citizens' vigilante group called Posse Comitatus. Oaks, 38, heads the Los Angeles chapter.

"Posse members claim they are organized nationally. Federal authorities estimate up to 10,000 members . . . ultra-conservatives.

"Last fall, armed Posse members in Stockton faced off with members of Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers Union for a tense three days after they showed up on a grower's field and declared they would stop

any union organizer who stepped foot on the land.

"Members have begun buying up property in a certain county in Northern California.

"'Once we get people up there,' Oaks said, 'then we'll elect our own sheriff and our own county council. We can get what we want then—mortars, machine guns, anything.'"

STATE AGENTS HARD AT WORK

Buffalo Courier-Express, Aug. 30:

"The Ohio Div. of Wildlife used as many as five agents, including two undercover agents, to investigate and prosecute an 11-year-old boy for selling worms and crawfish in his parents' front yard.

"The supposedly terrible crime this 11-year-old committed was selling fish bait

without a permit from the Div. of Wildlife. Neither he nor his parents knew any type of permit was required.

"The total amount of bait this boy sold from his little stand over a period of a couple of weeks was only \$4.50, \$1 of which was from two purchases made by two undercover agents of the Div. of Wildlife on two separate days. Obviously, the Division was the boy's best customer."

REFUGEES WITH A DIFFERENCE

Oregon Times Magazine, Aug. 19:

"Portland, Ore.—A small item in the Catholic Sentinel in July was the first public notice of the fact that three families of Chilean refugees have settled in Portland. They've been here since February and they've been quiet.

"Because they are refugees with a difference. The State Department has admitted them to the U.S. under a 'parolee' program, which means that they are liable to be expelled at any moment at the

discretion of the Attorney General and without right of appeal.

"The effect of the 'parolee' status is obvious: any Chilean refugee who becomes a political embarrassment by drawing attention to the ongoing reign of terror in his homeland and to the U.S.'s complicity could be summarily expelled.

"The State Department has shown great reluctance to accept Chilean refugees even on restricted terms. As of October 1975, the State Department had admitted only 19 Chileans as compared with approximately 12,000 accepted in other countries."

... AND A DIFFERENT KIND OF REFUGEE

New York Daily News, Sept. 11:

"A sturdy, spacious New England structure is believed to be the new home of exiled Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn in Vermont. The building and its surrounding 50 acres of greenery were purchased for \$135,000. Solzhenitsyn has been granted a permanent visa."

Key demands: health and safety, shorter work week**Ford strike still strong in second week**

By D. BUKOWSKI

DETROIT, Sept. 28—Workers World reporters who have been walking the auto picket lines this week found that after more than two weeks of picketing, Ford workers are still strong for their strike and determined to make it successful, despite some confusion as to what the union is demanding and what progress has been made in the negotiations. And the strikers have a lot to say about what they consider the important issues.

One of the chief demands of the United Auto Workers (UAW) is for additional days off with pay. Many rank-and-file strikers also feel that job security and the need for additional jobs are critical issues and would like to see a shorter work week. Workers at the Michigan Truck Plant, for example, worked from 50 to 58 compulsory hours every week before the walkout. Skilled workers at the Rouge plant, which employs 35,000 workers, mentioned that it was not uncommon for them to labor 14-15 days without a break; double and triple shifts there have also become a regular occurrence. Ford Motor Company is notorious for its dependence on overtime.

FORCED OVERTIME

One striker at the truck plant in Wayne, Michigan, remarked, "We shouldn't have to be working all this overtime to make a decent living. With its profits, Ford could afford to pay us each \$5,000 to \$8,000 a year more for a plain 40-hour week. I mean, Ford makes about \$15,000 profit for each worker as it is."

Many workers on the line reacted with anger when told that the company is trying to divert 41 cents more of their cost-of-living allowance (COLA) from their checks into payment for health care plans. UAW members already pay \$250 a year each into the dental plan. As one Ford worker wrote to UAW Solidarity, his union newspaper, his gross wage of around \$13,000 annually, which includes the current COLA, still is not sufficient to get his family of seven classified within even a moderate income range, according to federal statistics. (The federal government sets \$15,000 as the bottom level of this category for a family of four.)

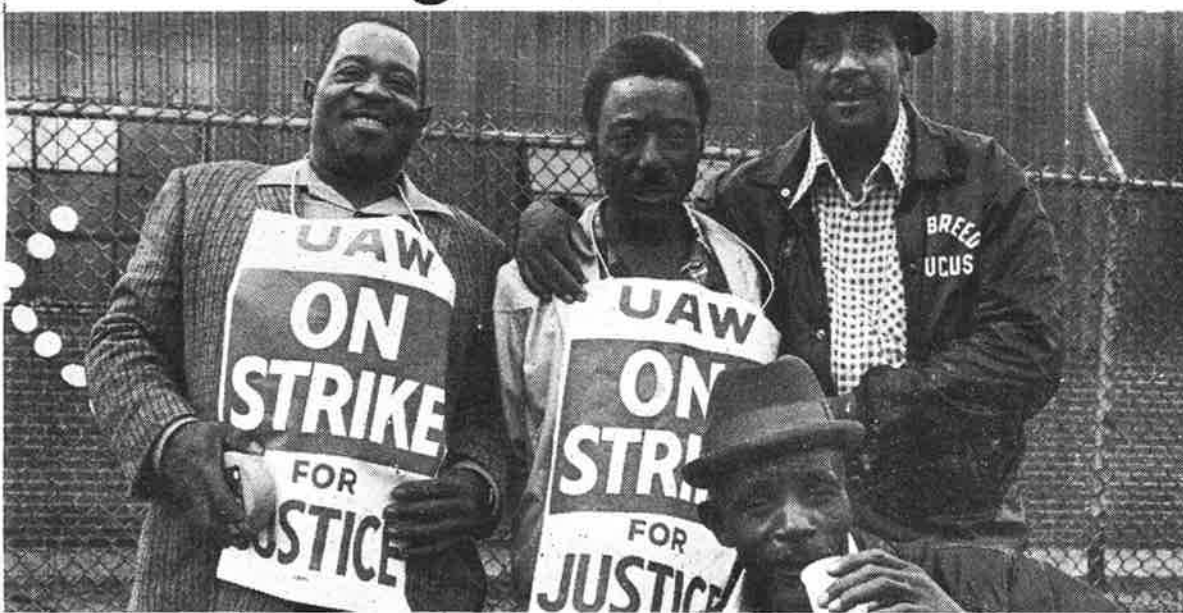
"We're just not keeping up with inflation," another worker on the line pointed out. "We need a better COLA, not less."

A worker at the Rouge plant, the largest Ford plant in the world, mentioned that her father was about to retire from there. She said, "Retirees need COLA, too. Even with \$600 a month, the cost of living still goes up, and that just isn't enough." She added that a lot of workers have put in 35 to 40 years at the plant and deserve a cost-of-living allowance.

SPEED-UP

Many workers talked about conditions on the job as an important issue in the strike. A worker at the truck plant said, "They're constantly adding work. You can't turn around in the plant without a time-study man breathing down your back."

A Rouge worker in the steel division described the terrible pollution where he works. "The protective devices they give you don't really block out the manganese and ore in the air," he complained. "It builds up and



Ford workers on the picket line at the Rouge plant. Compulsory overtime and speed-up are major issues raised by the rank-and-file.

Photo: LNS

stays in your system—you take it home with you."

Another Rouge worker demanded, "They should get better clothing and better footwear for people working in certain areas. In my area, there is a lot of water, oil, and grease on the floor and all over."

Out of 99 UAW Ford locals, less than 30 have come to any agree-

ment with the company on local demands, many of which deal with these health and safety problems. One worker at UAW Local 900, which includes the Michigan Truck plant and the Wayne Assembly plant and is a joint local of 5,500 workers, mentioned that out of 200 local demands, Ford has agreed to only 30. "They even quibbled over getting a retainer outside the paint

booths to store safety glasses there. That's a demand that's only going to cost them a lousy dollar."

HEALTH AND SAFETY

One striker stressed that while health and safety demands were important in local negotiations, they should also be strongly emphasized on the national level.

Another key demand of the strike

Fleetwood workers defy company recriminations in wake of wildcat

By IRENE RAMAN

DETROIT, Sept. 23—Following a wildcat strike at the General Motors Fisher Body Fleetwood Plant, which shut down production for three shifts August 26-27, ten workers were fired and 55 were suspended for up to 30 days. Another 400 workers have received penalties "on their records."

It appears, however, that neither the firings and severe suspensions, nor threats and new penalties have been able to break the spirit of the Fleetwood workers. If anything, these attacks on the union membership are stiffening the resolve of these workers to fight even harder to bring back their fired brothers and sisters and reduce the killer pace of their jobs.

The strike was sparked by penalties given to the United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 15 President and Bargaining Chairman, but its deeper causes were vicious speed-ups implemented throughout the plant and constant management harassment of workers.

The local union and International UAW officials, who refused to back the Fleetwood workers' demands for decent conditions, have quietly accepted the firing and disciplining of the workers. This was the signal management was looking for and they have become even more oppressive, making working conditions even more intolerable and giving out dozens and dozens of penalties for any imagined infraction.

ANGRY WORKERS PRESSURE UAW LEADERS

But the Fleetwood rank and file are not quietly standing for either the firing of their co-workers or management's slave-driving tactics. Showing the same unity and determination they did during the two day strike, over 300 Local 15 members packed their September 12 membership meeting. Over and over workers stood up and demanded that the union of-

ficials show some backbone and take on management. A resolution was unanimously adopted stating that no local contract (now under negotiation) would be accepted that did not bring all fired workers back.

The following week a delegation of Local 15 workers went to UAW Solidarity House and put pressure on International UAW representatives to fight the firings. And on September 22 a campaign began to get Local 15 members, as well as workers from other UAW locals, to

sign a petition expressing support for the ten fired workers.

At the same time, inside Fleetwood, workers have been carrying out hundreds of slowdown actions to protest the overloading of their jobs. This has forced management to put extra help on many jobs and also to constantly shut down the assembly line to give workers time to work back to their regular work areas. It was reported that some workers on the fifth floor 'door-glass' job were finishing their jobs on the fourth floor!

Cambion workers protest police terror tactics

By TOWNSEND WILLIAMS

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 27—Tonight nearly 50 Cambion strikers and their supporters picketed City Hall to protest the open alliance between the Cambridge police and the Cambion Electronics Co. here. Meanwhile, inside, United Electrical Workers (UE) union chairperson Sandi Polaski complained to the City Council about the use of cops as mercenaries to break up picket lines so a handful of scabs can enter the plant.

Out on the sidewalk pickets carried signs saying, "Cambion on strike, Cops off the line" while some passed out leaflets explaining police interference with the five-and-a-half month strike.

STRIKERS BEATEN, THEN ARRESTED

Cambion workers have been on strike since last April, when the company arrogantly threatened a lockout if workers rejected its "offer" of a mere 20 cents an hour increase (13.8 cents an hour for pieceworkers) and no improvements in benefits. Since then, the company has made no new offer

and up to this point is refusing to negotiate with the union.

Last Monday, Sept. 20, many pickets were beaten and four were arrested as cops made way for two scabs to walk through the main plant gate, and for a car with five scabs to drive through the gate to a back building.

That same evening one Cambridge City Councilman introduced a resolution requesting the police to "investigate" the disturbances around the Cambion plant.

As a result, Tuesday morning 50 cops, two paddy wagons, and several dogs were mobilized to escort eight scabs through the two gates. At the back gate there were more cops than pickets, and almost as many dogs as scabs!

So outraged were Cambion workers at this onslaught that they decided to carry their struggle to City Hall tonight. The union leadership hopes that tonight's demonstration will alert the public and particularly other union people to the critical need for support to keep Cambion from its objective of destroying the two-year-old union organization of its workers in the United Electrical Workers (UE).

Ford workers in Canada on strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Some 14,000 Ford workers in Canada are striking all five of the company's plants in that country. They are demanding wage equality with Ford workers in the U.S. The company wants authority to assign unlimited overtime and calls for a 50 percent slash in the current starting rate of \$5 per hour. The Canadian labor movement, including the auto workers, has targeted October 14 for a general strike protesting the Trudeau government's wage-cutting "Anti-Inflation Board" (AIB).

is that Ford pay more in to the Supplementary Unemployment Benefit (SUB) fund, so that all workers can be assured of receiving benefits through the duration of any layoffs. During the 1974-75 layoff, thousands of UAW members lost SUB benefits for long periods after the fund dried up.

24-HOUR PICKETS MAINTAINED

Although the UAW International has instructed locals to picket only Mondays through Fridays, from sunrise to sunset, Local 600 (Rouge plant), 898 (the Ford plant in Rawsonville, Michigan), and others have been maintaining 24-hour, seven-day-a-week pickets.

Similarly, Ford was forced to shut down the Ford Research and Development Center in Dearborn when the UAW International, which had originally agreed to let it remain open, was pressured into demanding a shutdown by a mass picketline at the center by strikers from other plants. (The center was shut down on September 20.)

At various plants, pickets have taken it upon themselves to stop salaried workers from entering, even when the police intervened.

On Monday, September 26, over 200 skilled and production workers demonstrated at UAW Solidarity House in Detroit, raising key issues that they wanted to see the International stress in negotiation, including COLA for retirees and a shorter work week.

Ford workers know that Ford has made record profits—\$772 million in the first six months of 1976. They know that the company can easily afford to meet their demands and are determined to stay out as long as necessary to win the strike.



Cambion striker

WW photo: Lee Bradford

New Syrian assault

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The long expected assault by Syrian and fascist Lebanese forces against Palestinian positions in the mountainous region northeast of Beirut began yesterday.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa reports today that a Syrian force took control of the easternmost positions of the Joint Forces this morning after bitter fighting. Another push by the invaders further south failed to break through the Palestinian and Lebanese National Movement defenses, leaving the Syrians with heavy casualties. A third attack by

Lebanese fascists was bloodily repulsed, leaving the battlefield covered with dead bodies.

The Syrians have made serious penetrations but it remains to be seen if they can hold them, and the next 24 hours should be decisive in the mountain battle, Wafa said.

The new drive by the Syrians, coming only days after the taking of office by rightist Lebanese President Sarkis, appears to be an attempt to militarily force the Palestinians and Lebanese National Movement to submit to a return to rule of Lebanon's decadent, pro-imperialist ruling class.

Butchering Palestinians

Kissinger's Mideast 'peace'

By BILL DEL VECCHIO

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—While Henry Kissinger shuttles through Africa trying to arrange a second "peace plan," the masses of the Middle East are still being victimized by the "peace" Kissinger designed for them two years ago.

Some 30,000 have died in Lebanon. Israel continues to steal Palestinian land in the occupied territories for Israeli settlements and is slowly annexing southern Lebanon. The Egyptian and Syrian regimes have turned away from

the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, and instead have turned their armies against the Palestinian people, the anti-imperialist Libyan regime, and Egyptian and Syrian workers and peasants.

This is Kissinger's peace.

While continuing to arm the Israeli settler state to the teeth, U.S. strategy has shifted to also allying themselves more with the bourgeois and feudal Arab regimes. U.S. imperialism has arranged for minor concessions to be made to these Arab ruling classes, has granted financial aid to them, and has sold them a limited number of weapons. In return, the U.S. has greatly improved its position in the Middle East following the beating it took in the October 1973 war.

The most extreme example of this turnaround in U.S. influence is the spectacle of the Syrian invasion of Lebanon. Once in the forefront of the struggle against Zionism, now the Syrian army has killed more Palestinians in the past four months in Lebanon than Israeli raids have in the past four years.

In Egypt the army was called out two weeks ago to scab on striking garbage collectors in Cairo. Strikes were declared illegal at the beginning of this month, and the walkout by Cairo's 15,000 trash collectors was the first major test of the strike ban. When the strikers tried blocking the collection terminal, the soldiers opened fire on the unarmed workers leaving two dead.

The strike was later denounced by the Sadat regime as having been led "by Marxist extremists."

Since the breaking of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship pact last spring, the Sadat regime has turned its attention to combating progressive forces within Egypt and threatening Libya for its uncooperative attitude towards Kissinger's "peace" plan.

ISRAELI EXPANSIONISM EMBOLDENED

The reactionary turn by Egypt and Syria, the leaders of the 1973 war against U.S.-backed Israel, has only emboldened Israeli expansionism. Large-scale plans for new Israeli settlements in the areas occupied since 1967 continue.

One Israeli government report made public this month called outright for the depopulating of Palestinian areas within Israel, especially in the Galilee area, through relocation, encouraging immigration to Arab countries, and birth control programs. The racist report sparked a call by Palestinians for a two-day general strike in the Galilee area scheduled to begin tomorrow.

The Kissinger "peace plan" has caused many major setbacks for the struggle of the peoples of the Middle East against imperialism, but it has by no means crushed it. Instead the struggle is growing deeper and more profound, and when the masses rise once again to take on U.S. imperialism and its flunkies, they will rise behind new revolutionary leaders and not the Sadats and Assads.

Fretilin battles Suharto fascists as

Pentagon fuels Timor invaders

By SHARON AYLING

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—"East Timor is situated in a strategic area vital for imperialist economic and nuclear strategy," Jose Ramos Horta, Fretilin representative, told the UN's Special Committee on Decolonization, which was meeting on September 8 to discuss Indonesia's invasion into East Timor.

Fretilin, which led the independence movement against Portuguese colonialism and established the Democratic Republic of East Timor on Nov. 28, 1975, is the only legitimate representative of the East Timorese people. Now, Fretilin is leading a struggle against Indonesian annexation.

U.S. BACKED INDONESIAN INVASION

Mr. Horta explained why his country was invaded and for whom when he said, "The control of East Timor by a friendly anti-communist government is a matter of direct strategic interest to the United States. This is because the fastest and safest way for American nuclear-armed submarines to pass submerged between the Pacific and Indian Oceans is through the deepwater

straits of Ombai-Wetar, along the northern coast of East Timor."

This latest information was revealed during meetings in Washington between Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and high-ranking officials of the Ford administration and the Pentagon in July. These nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines play a key role in U.S. nuclear strategy. If passage through the straits were denied them, it would take them an extra ten days and 3,000 miles (around Australia) to get from Guam to Diego Garcia.

Mr. Horta, in explaining the role Indonesia is playing for the U.S. imperialists, further stated, "Indonesia has become some kind of a policeman in Southeast Asia. With the extraordinary victories of the heroic people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, the balance of power in that region has been radically changed. Indonesia has become the stronghold of imperialism, which has changed its conventional, direct intervention to adopt now the strategy of war by proxy.... It should be recalled that President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger were in Jakarta when Indonesian warships and airforce were heading for East

Timor last December 7."

It was on that date of last year that Indonesia's fascist generals launched the U.S.-backed invasion into East Timor in an attempt to destroy the newly liberated nation.

VICTORIES FOR FRETILIN FORCES

That this invasion has failed was made clear by Radio Maubere (the national radio of the Democratic Republic of East Timor), which on September 16 broadcast that the Indonesian invaders are suffering further defeats. The report, monitored in Australia, announced: "Fretilin forces recaptured a sixth village in East Timor in the past month, driving Indonesian forces from the southeastern village of Uatolari that they had captured ten days before. The enemy retreated to Uatoluba where fierce fighting was continuing."

Because of this continuing fierce resistance, President Suharto of Indonesia was forced to concede that Fretilin's independence movement still possesses strength in areas of the former Portuguese colony. The Indonesian daily newspaper Kompas quoted General Suharto as having told

(Continued on page 5)

In New York:

Emergency Demonstration!

**Stop U.S.-Syrian genocide
against the Palestinian people!**

Syrian Mission to the UN 2:30 p.m. Saturday,
964 3rd Ave. (at 58th St.) October 2, 1976

Called by: Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF)
& Workers World Party

For more information call 989-3932 or 255-0352

Marcos' arrest of NPA leaders marks anniversary of martial law

By MOLLY CHARBONEAU

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—September 22 marked four years of Pentagon-backed military rule by President Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines. Those four years have brought untold suffering to the broad mass of Filipino workers and peasants, stripping them at gunpoint of their most elementary economic and democratic rights.

Despite and, in many cases, because of these hardships, thousands of workers, peasants and progressives have swelled the ranks of the New Peoples Army (NPA) to fight the Marcos dictatorship and its U.S. imperialist overlords.

NPA LEADERS CAPTURED

The NPA has made many gains over the years. However, an unfortunate episode in the Philippine armed struggle occurred last month with the capture of two NPA leaders, Bernabe Buscayno (known as "Commander Dante") of the NPA National Operational Command and Victor Corpus, NPA

staff member on military training.

According to the Sept. 15-Oct. 15, 1976 issue of Ang Katipunan, the publication of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP), Commander Dante joined the guerrilla movement at age 16. The son of a Hukbalahap fighter (the peasant based Huk movement first fought Japanese imperialism, then the large, wealthy landlords), Dante was deeply involved in the development of the Philippine revolutionary movement over the years. He was one of the founders of the reorganized revolutionary Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) on Dec. 26, 1968, and he played a leading role in founding the NPA in March, 1969. His revolutionary dedication has made him a hero to the poor and oppressed in the Philippines. Upon his arrest, Dante remained defiant, stating, "I would rather die than reveal any information to others."

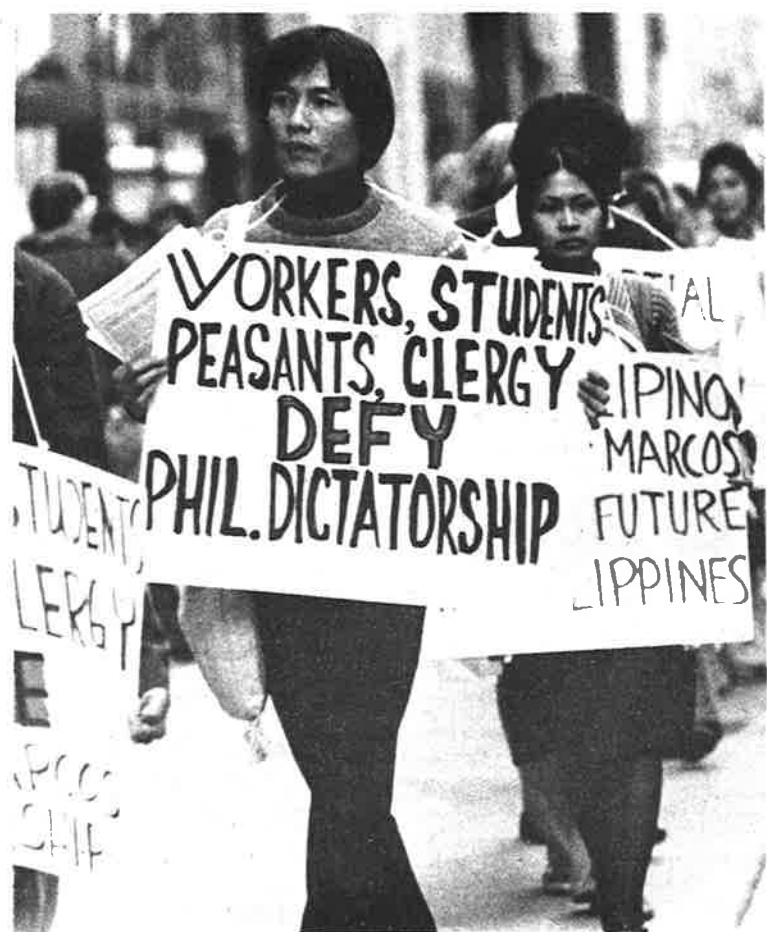
Victor Corpus was won over to the struggle of Filipino workers and peasants on Dec. 29, 1970, when he defected from the Philippine Constabulary to join the NPA,

taking with him arms and ammunition from a government armory. Throwing his lot in with the "teeming millions of countrymen who are poor," Corpus brought his years of military expertise and training to the NPA, preparing many cadre for combat.

HOLLOW VICTORY FOR MARCOS

While the arrest of these two revolutionary NPA fighters is a tremendous loss to their comrades and to the cause of the oppressed, the NPA continues to struggle, notwithstanding Marcos' grandiose press conference where he declared, "This just about eliminates the NPA."

By Marcos' own estimates, the NPA has 120,000 fighters. Even General Fabian Ver, in charge of internal security and the Presidential Security Battalion, was forced to concede after the arrests that the NPA has many more militants who can fill the positions left open by the arrest of Commander Dante and Victor Corpus, according to Ang Katipunan.



WW photo: Eddie C.

Demonstrators in New York [above] and around the U.S. join worldwide protest against martial law in the Philippines. U.S. protests were organized by the Anti-Martial Law Alliance.

Administration guilty of racism**Black students attacked by Lutheran college**

By FRANK NEISSER
BOSTON, Sept. 14—Concordia College, a Lutheran school located in Moorehead, Minnesota, has declared war against its Black students. The college administration has been responsible for racist felony prosecutions against at least four Black students. Derek Robbins, a Black Student Union leader, faces ten years in jail if convicted on charges trumped-up by the college.

POLICIES AT CONCORDIA RACIST TO THE CORE

According to an article by Robbins appearing in Black Collegian Magazine, some 72 percent of all Black students who ever attended Concordia College have been either placed on probation or suspended. Less than 20 percent of Blacks enrolled at Concordia in its collective history.

have been graduated, even though the Black student population overall has a higher average than that of the entire campus.

MINORITY CENTER TORN DOWN

According to Robbins, the college is tearing down the Minority Center and replacing it with a parking lot, denying Black students the right to have a Black history week, failing Black students in Black Studies courses, and their dropping the course.

Derek tells of "two Brothers being jumped by between 30 to 50 whites from another campus, which resulted in the two Brothers getting kicked out of school."

"My own troubles began last year, as a freshman," says Derek, "shortly after giving a speech on hypocrisy and racism at Concordia College. A week or so after

the speech, my academic advisor informed me . . . that he was going to see about getting me kicked out. I returned to Concordia, after unsuccessfully trying to transfer (Concordia never forwarded my transcripts), only to find myself in and out of school court on various trumped-up charges."

EXPLOSIVES THROWN IN DEREK'S ROOM

Last semester when Derek complained to a dorm director that money had disappeared from his room, explosives had been thrown under his door, trash dumped outside his door, and human waste thrown against his window, these racist acts were called "having fun" by the college official. Derek made complaints to the college president, but the racist harassment did not stop. Finally he was threatened with probation for

bringing up his situation in a dorm staff meeting.

Finally, when Robbins was away on vacation, the campus police broke into his room, did substantial damage, then claimed to have found stolen property.

Derek's trial came up in November. Derek and his supporters are urging concerned individuals to write to the following people demanding that these frame-up charges be dropped: Warren Spannaus, Attorney

General of the State of Minnesota, State Capitol Building, St. Paul, Minnesota; and to the President of Concordia College, Morehead, Minnesota, 56560. They also urge people to write to Kenneth Mines, Director, Civil Rights Division, Region 5, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 300 S. Wacker Road, Chicago, Ill. 60606, to demand an investigation of racism at Concordia College, and an end to federal funding of the college.



Mrs. Mozell Tucker and Rev. Joseph Boone denounce police harassment of a recent protest against racist hiring practices at the World Congress Center in Atlanta. WW photo: Smith

Atlanta welfare rights group blasts repression against anti-racist protest

By NOONAN and SMITH
ATLANTA, Sept. 23—Rev. Joseph Boone and Mrs. Mozell Tucker have denounced state police and court harassment of last week's anti-racist demonstrations at the World Congress Center (WCC) here.

Led by the Atlanta Welfare Rights Organization and several tenants' and religious organizations, Rev. Boone, Mrs. Tucker, and 30 militant workers were arrested on the first of three days of demonstrations condemning racist hiring at the grand opening of the World Congress Center, the world's largest convention-exhibit center. After the arrests, the demonstrations were joined by members of Workers World Party and other Black and white workers drawn by the spirit of the action.

Today, Rev. Boone was bound

over for trial by Fulton County Court on charges of failure to vacate the WCC, a state building, when ordered to do so. Mrs. Tucker and the other workers, arrested on the same charge, were released for "lack of evidence." All those arrested and their supporters pledged solidarity with Rev. Boone, who was clearly made into a scapegoat by the state, in its effort to cover up the illegal, racist action of the WCC and state troopers who arrested them.

Rev. Boone also denounced the racist media blackout of a publicly announced affirmative action hiring program agreed to by WCC officials as a result of the demonstrations. Except for Black media and Workers World, all major news organs in Atlanta have omitted any mention of the WCC concession to the demands of the Black community and unemployed

workers. Of course, the mass media is owned and controlled by the same ruling class which claims that racism and unemployment are no longer problems in Atlanta.

The media bosses, protecting the financial interests of their class, consistently play down or omit mention of victories won by workers and oppressed people here which might encourage others to join the struggle.

There seems to be a consensus of all those involved in the WCC actions that these racist television stations, whose FCC licenses are now up for renewal, must be confronted and exposed.

Boston's racist city council stalls on Black workers' demand for jobs

By MARSHALL
BOSTON, Sept. 20—Today over 200 militant members of the Black community filled the chambers of the racist Boston City Council to protest the Council's racist cutting of funds for the Third World Jobs Clearing House.

The Clearing House is the agency within the Black community that places oppressed people in jobs and has supported the struggle of the Third World Workers Association to achieve equal jobs for Third World construction workers.

The racist City Council, whose president is ROAR leader Louise Day Hicks, has held up for more than a month a \$13 million appropriation for the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) program, \$195,000 of which was earmarked for the Third World Jobs Clearing House.

The issue of the CETA funding was to come before the council today. However, seeing the strength of the community present, the Council filibustered and avoided dealing with the issue, hoping to resolve it later in privacy without the eyes of the community witnessing their racist actions. Two hours after the meeting began a motion was heard requesting the treasurer and other city officials to be questioned about CETA funding. However, the filibuster continued. When the question of the CETA funding finally came up, it was sent to the Ways and Means Committee.

The focus of the council's opposition to the CETA request is the Third World Jobs Clearing House, the agency with which the city contracts for the minority hiring program in the construction trades. According to city manpower officials, there is no reason to stop funding the Clearing House, as it has more than fulfilled its contractual obligations by placing over 360 people in jobs in the last 12 months. But this means nothing to the racists on the City Council.

The City Council wants to stop funds because Chuck Turner, executive director of the Clearing House, was present at some construction sites during job actions by the Third World Workers Association. At these actions op-

pressed workers shut down these construction jobs located in the Third World Community to press their demand for more jobs for Third World Workers. The City Council claims CETA money is being used to support "disruptive job actions," even though the Clearing House has no organization connection with the Third World Workers Association, nor responsibility for the job actions they have called.

The Third World Community will not give up its fight to preserve the Third World Jobs Clearing House. A full mobilization will again occur when the issue comes before the Ways and Means Committee, and whenever it comes up, until the funding is approved.

Who are the racists?

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The two-fisted collaboration of the police and big business in racist attacks was shown clearer than ever here last week when three cops and a former Wall Street executive were sentenced to jail terms for destroying a Staten Island home purchased by a Black family.

The conviction of these three cops and a business executive of "perjury and conspiracy to violate the Black family's civil rights," shows that racists are not just "bad-meaning people," but that racism, whipped up by the ruling class, is carried out for them by the police.

Fortunately, the Charles family had not yet moved into their house in the predominantly white New Dorp section of Staten Island when it was destroyed in April 1972, during a month-long racist rampage. Windows were with BB pellets, the house was flooded and later burned.

Despite the savagery of the attack on the Charles home, the racists were handed sentences that were nothing more than slaps on their wrists. Anthony

Vivelo, a police sergeant who had been on the force for 11 years, was sentenced to 18 months in prison. Albert Anzelone, a former vice-president and treasurer of Swiss American Securities Inc., 100 Wall St., was sentenced to one year.

Nicholas Lombardi, a city "corrections" officer, was also given a year in jail, but with 10 months of the sentence suspended. And Robert Barbieri, a Housing Authority police officer at the time of the arraignment who has since retired, was ordered to serve one month of a one year sentence. Barbieri, another cop, was only convicted of perjury.

The light sentences given to these racists stand in marked contrast to the way the courts treat Black people. For example, Gary Tyler, an 18-year-old Black man, was framed up in Destrehan, La., and may face death by electrocution, because he was the victim of a racist attack.

It is clear that the only just punishment for racists will be meted out by the anti-racist forces which are beginning to fight these attacks.

—E. Timor

(Continued from page 4)

university students in Bandung, West Java, on August 25, that for this reason Indonesia must try to "convince" members of the Timorese movement to join the Indonesian government side as soon as possible.

General Suharto's remarks were the first public admission that Fretilin was still a force to be reckoned with in the territory, which was officially taken over by Indonesia in July.

Then, two weeks ago, in an

urgent meeting between Suharto and his top advisors, it was revealed what he had meant by "convince." After admitting to Fretilin having 5,000 troops under arms (Fretilin sources claim a 15,000-strong regular army and 30,000-member militia), these top-level members of the junta made a decision to reinforce their naval blockade of the island, even forbidding Indonesian civilians access to the territory.

However, even under a complete naval blockade, Fretilin has been able to maintain 85 percent of the territory of East Timor. Despite the latest threats by the Indonesian junta, Fretilin is confident of victory.

—Reject Kissinger plan

(Continued from page 1)

Julius Nyerere, Angola's Agostinho Neto, Mozambique's Samora Machel, Zambia's Kenneth Kuanda and Botswana's Seretse Khama, attacked it as "tantamount to legalizing colonialist and racist structures of power," while they gave credit for "the isolation and collapse of the illegal racist minority regime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia" and to "the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe" and to "African and international solidarity in the implementation of sanctions and coordinated actions of all anti-colonialist forces."

BREATHING SPACE FOR RACISTS

Ndabaningi Sithole, head of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), hit the Kissinger-Smith agreement for its "diabolical intention of creating a puppet regime" and for aiming to give the colonialists "a breathing space to consolidate his military, economic and international positions."

Guerrilla commander Robert Mugabe, commenting on Kissinger's promise to raise \$2 billion to compensate whites for financial losses if they choose to leave Rhodesia after liberation, asked, "Who will pay Blacks for all their years of being exploited by the whites?"

ZIMBABWE GUERRILLAS

About 6,000 guerrillas are believed to be operating inside Rhodesia, while 22,000 more are training in Mozambique and Tanzania. The white-supremacist Smith regime has been unable to contain this insurrection and when it ordered its air force to begin terror bombings on villages in Mozambique, raids in which hundreds of innocent people were slaughtered, world opinion shifted even further onto the side of the Zimbabwean Liberation Army.

Half the Rhodesian army is Black and it is very improbable that these African soldiers will continue to fight much longer on the side of the slavemasters and against their own brothers and sisters. Ian Smith is willing to make some concessions only because he knows that he cannot hold out militarily.

"We will win this war and insure our economic and political independence," vowed Zimbabwean liberationist Tennyson A. Nyagumbo, an officer in the Rhodesian Restaurant and Hotel Workers Union. Rejecting Kissinger's intervention, Mr. Nyagumbo told the Associated Press on Sept. 21, "If a settlement is imposed by the Americans and South Africans, we will not have true independence."

USSR DENOUNCES PLAN

The Soviet Union, which has been supporting the guerrillas, also denounced the phony settlement. "The imperialist circles," stated a Sept. 25 Tass dispatch filed from Naputo, the capital of Mozambique, "are trying at this

stage to use the diplomacy of fraud and palliatives to give a breathing space to the Rhodesian racists in order to strengthen their positions in the course of the so-called transition period."

U.S. INVESTMENTS ENDANGERED

In somewhat more delicate language, the New York Times has conceded that this is true. "Behind the plan," observed a Times of Sept. 26, "is an American-British concern that Rhodesia not become radicalized during its transition," since such a development would "endanger Western supplies of chrome and nickel, with which Rhodesia is endowed."

The Times, like Ford, Kissinger, and British Prime Minister James Callaghan, naturally place the investments of the multi-national corporations ahead of the rights of the oppressed people of Zimbabwe, a stance not particularly surprising for bourgeois politicians and capitalist newspaper editors.

Meanwhile in Rhodesia, the battle rages on. Over 100,000 Black people have been rounded up and placed in 50 concentration camps which the Rhodesian government cynically calls "protected villages."

"We learned the technique from the Americans in Vietnam, from the French in Algeria and from the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique," bragged Ian Thom, a district military commander of the racist army, in a press interview last July 11.

Ian Thom, and the colonialists and imperialists whom he represents, should have learned something else from the lessons of Vietnam, Algeria, Angola and Mozambique—despite the murders and concentration camps, the people there won, ultimately defeating the foreign moneybags and their local stooges in every single case.

Wanted: Ian Smith

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Even before the heads of state of the five African front line countries rejected Kissinger's imperialist "settlement" plan, a Zimbabwean guerrilla group in Mozambique issued a statement calling for the arrest and trial of racist Rhodesian leader Ian Smith as a war criminal, adding that only once this is done will they be willing to negotiate. Clearly the guerrilla war against the state of Rhodesia will continue despite recent phony promises by the racist government there that Black rule is being negotiated.

—Azanian struggle

(Continued from page 1)
their way to join the Johannesburg demonstration.

WAR ZONE

The following day, downtown Johannesburg resembled a war zone. Riot squads in camouflage uniforms patrolled the shopping district, randomly searching and arresting even more Africans. The police picked up and jailed many commuters as they arrived in Johannesburg's bus and railroad stations from Soweto.

Over the weekend, an angry protest was held by Black youths in front of the home of a Soweto resident who had cooperated with a commission set up by the Vorster government to get information on the leaders of the rebellion.

SASO LEADER ARRESTED

Also over the weekend, according to Vorster's racist police, Terence Tyron, secretary general of the South African Student's Organization (SASO), a Black progressive youth group, was arrested in the coastal city of Durban and is being held without charges. Since June, over 850 Black leaders have been similarly rounded up and jailed. Many have been placed in solitary confinement without being allowed to see their families or lawyers.

According to a report issued by a church organization called the Christian Institute, South African prisons are virtual concentration camps where prisoners are subject to vicious torture.

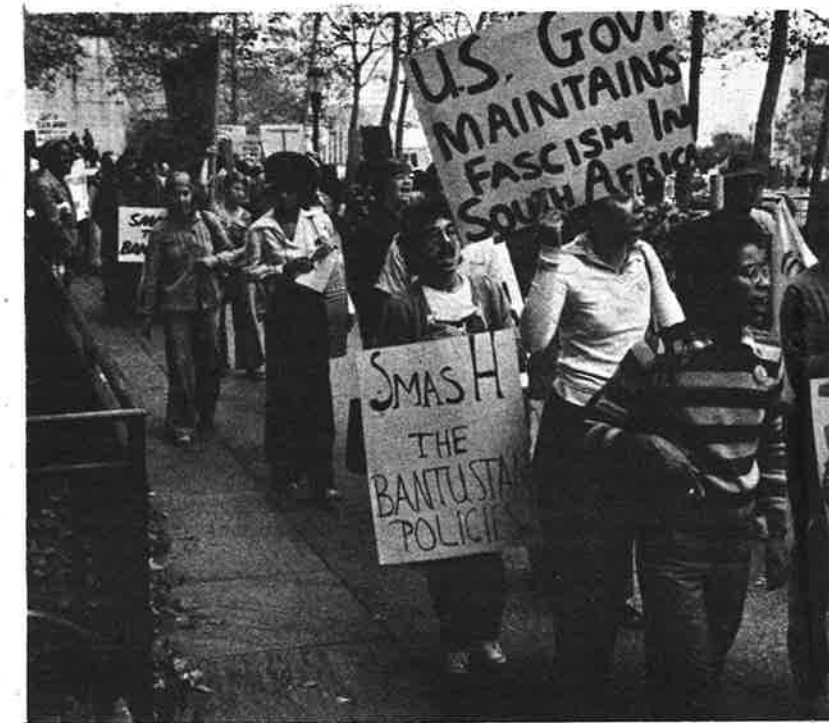
TORTURE DETAILED

Based on a study of at least 300 cases, the report details tortures such as holding a victim's head under water in a toilet basin, sleep deprivation, beatings by karate experts, death threats, making prisoners wear shoes with pebbles inside, shock treatment to genitals, hanging prisoners from the rafters with a rope around the neck, and forcing prisoners to hold weights above their heads for long periods of time.

It is against this background of fierce repression of the anti-apartheid struggle and the torture of its leaders that Vorster has been trying to palm himself off as a "moderate" as opposed to Ian Smith of Rhodesia. Connie P. Mulder, Vorster's Information Minister, has even had the audacity to suggest that Vorster, a former Nazi collaborator, deserves a peace prize for his role in the Kissinger "settlement" scheme for Rhodesia.

Of course, the Azanian people know that what Kissinger and Vorster are really up to is

preserving exploitation-as-usual for the hundreds of U.S. and European firms operating inside South Africa. Already, however, the continued anti-government uprising has undermined Kissinger and Vorster's schemes to separate the fates of the racist Rhodesian and South African regimes. The Azanian people have shown that they are determined to sweep over not only Kissinger and Vorster, but the apartheid system itself.



In New York City, demonstrators supporting the revolutionary struggle march across town to join a rally demanding independence for Puerto Rico.

S. African, Puerto Rican demonstrations merge

'Same struggle, same fight'

By PADDY COLLIGAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—South Africa-Puerto Rico, Same Struggle, Same Fight" echoed off the walls of the New York Hilton here tonight as several hundred angry but jubilant demonstrators linked these two great struggles of such concern to progressive people in New York City.

They were angry because of the continued murderous attacks on those who are resisting United States, South African, and international capitalism's grip; and jubilant because so many Black and Puerto Rican people were marching together in a deeply felt unity.

Two demonstrations had been scheduled for Tuesday at the United Nations. Blacks in Solidarity with South African Liberation (BISSAL), a coalition of African and Black American groups, led a spirited multi-national picketline of over 300 in support of the ongoing rebellions in South Africa. Across town, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) was protesting a high-society party, where big U.S. industrialists and financiers had gathered to give their generous support to the re-election of their front man, Hernandez Colon, governor of Puerto Rico, who has come to New York to get money for his campaign.

U.S. FIRMS ROB SOUTH AFRICA

The South Africa demonstration

concluded with a militant march to nearby offices of several institutions which facilitate U.S. imperialism's robbery and exploitation of South Africa—IBM, Chemical Bank, the U.S. Mission to the UN, and the African-American Institute. BISSAL then led 200 of the demonstrators to join the PSP demonstration a mile-and-a-half away.

The streets of mid-town Manhattan reverberated with Conga drums and chants of "Black murders in South Africa—Made in the USA," and "What's the word? JOHANNESBURG! What's the solution? REVOLUTION!" Just as the demonstration in support of the people of South Africa came in sight—and sound—of the demonstration in support of the Puerto Rican people, the chant became "South Africa-Puerto Rico, same struggle, same fight!"

Crossing through a line of cops, the demonstrators merged into one large solid force. Puerto Rican flags were thrust into the willing hands of the South African supporters, and the two marches became one.

For two hours, the chanting was kept up. Fire trucks, ambulances, and more police came with sirens wailing to respond to a bomb explosion inside the hotel. (A Puerto Rican nationalist organization later claimed responsibility for placing the bomb.) The increased



Following the assassination of Orlando Letelier, former Ambassador to the U.S., by Chilean secret police, New York demonstrators chant "DINA, CIA, No more aid to Pinochet." WJ photo: Eddie C.



struggles of the people of Azania to Rico.

WW photo: Paddy Colligan

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police presence and the fire trucks were met with "Fuego, fuego, fuego, los Yanquis quieren fuego!" ("Fire, fire, fire, the Yanks want fire!")

HILTON FETE INTERRUPTED

Even the most arrogant and self-confident of the ruling class guests at the Hilton tonight could not have missed the significance of their situation. Forced out of their luxurious surroundings by a bomb apparently exploded in solidarity with the struggle for independence of Puerto Rico, they had to go out into the cool night air and listen to hundreds of poor and oppressed people announce in English and Spanish the unity of their struggles to end the exploitation of the peoples of Africa, Puerto Rico and the United States itself.

Assassinations of Letelier, Moffitt protested in cities across U.S.

By JUDY GREENSPAN
NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Over 3,000 people carrying pictures of Orlando Letelier, the slain former Chilean Ambassador to the U.S. and Ronnie Karpman Moffitt, an aide, demonstrated in Washington, D.C., yesterday. The march culminated in a mass memorial to Letelier and Moffitt who were assassinated last week by the DINA, the Chilean fascist police, in Washington, D.C.

Although the DINA is being held responsible for the assassinations, the murder of such a well-known progressive figure as Letelier in the heart of the diplomatic area of the U.S. capital could never have taken place without the collaboration of the U.S., which engineered the bloody Chile coup three years ago.

Thousands of people in several cities took to the streets and participated in memorials, protesting the first bloody adventure of the Chilean junta in the U.S.

Letelier, former Foreign Minister of the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende and leader of the resistance movement here against the fascist Chilean junta, was assassinated in Washington last Tuesday morning when a bomb exploded in his car. Moffitt and her husband, Michael

WW interviews South African militant

'The people shall not yield to repression'

(Jeff Dumo Baqwa is Director of Projects for the Southern African Student Movement. He has fought apartheid all his life. Because of his activities organizing students in South Africa, he was restricted to a small village in the Transkei, from which he escaped in 1974. This interview was conducted by Workers World editor Deirdre Griswold.)

Could you describe the conditions that led to the outbreak of struggle in South Africa at this time?

The conditions have been there all the time. When Vorster said there's no crisis, I in fact agree with him, because there has been a perpetual crisis ever since the settler-colonialists landed on South African soil. The conditions that have given rise to the present action have always been there.

The question is the level of consciousness of the people, that they are able to relate to issues, to the actual conditions that exist, in a manner where they can begin to take a principled stand that results in such a confrontation between the people and the status quo.

In relation to the particular action that has been happening, there are obvious pinpricks that even the press has talked about, such as for instance the (compulsory use of) Afrikaans. But you realize that from the manner in which the thing got generalized, it began to touch on the various areas which affect people from day to day. So that when people began to demonstrate in solidarity, for instance, with what had started in Soweto, they were actually talking about their own situation.

What effect did the struggle and victory in Angola have on the consciousness of the people of South Africa?

The struggling peoples of the

world I expect have an effect on everybody who is in the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, and all its manifestations, capitalism, and imperialism. So that understandably, because of its proximity in southern Africa and the fact that we do look upon each other as people involved in one struggle, the struggle in Mozambique and Angola did have an effect on the extent to which we began to see the possibility of victory in our situation.

SOLIDARITY WITH FRELIMO

After the victory of Frelimo, we wanted to congratulate the people of Mozambique, led by Frelimo, for their victory against the Portuguese. The actions we took resulted in very, very heavy victimization by the system. (Mr. Baqwa is referring to police attacks on several demonstrations organized by the South African Student Organization after the victory in Mozambique.) Of course, we are used to this. It does not surprise us. And again, the Black Consciousness Movement as such has passed a definite resolution congratulating the people of Angola, led by the MPLA, for their victory.

FORMATION OF SASO

Generally speaking, when the South African Students Organization started, we felt that it was concentrating more on university circles and we felt that we should address ourselves to the general community. This is why the South African Students Organization spearheaded the formation of what is now called the Black Peoples Convention, which is in a sense the adult wing of the Black Consciousness Movement. It spearheaded also the formation of the National Youth Organization,

which deals with youth generally from primary to secondary school.

The South African Students Organization really is different from the Southern African Students Movement. It's a wing of the Black Consciousness Movement that concentrates on the level of youth that are at a certain stage of political understanding. We're talking specifically about secondary and high school students.

We even have a program for students in the creches—nursery schools. I was responsible for a resolution that suggested we start a program to address ourselves to these nursery schools because the sort of things that are said to kids in their formative years become important in the manner in which their psychological framework is influenced. So that we had to address ourselves to the teachers involved in these programs and begin to exert some influence in terms of what they teach and they say to the kids. This involves even things like nursery rhymes.

There's been a hell of a lot of activity in the secondary and high schools. In this particular instance, where they were making Afrikaans an official language for instruction, the students in the high schools and secondary schools actually took a stand and said "this is not going to be"—and this is how the actions started.

It's been four months since the uprising in Soweto and the struggle seems to be growing all the time. Yet the people have little but their courage to fight back with. How has the struggle been sustained with such a tremendous military imbalance against the people?

You said it already. It is the courage and determination of the people. In the end you realize that it's not the guns that matter, it's the will of the people. If the people will it, it shall be, in whatever manner. The main reason it has been sustained is the level of consciousness of the people coupled with their courage and determination to see what they are saying come true. When people take a principled stand, it's based on their conviction that they shall not yield to repression, they shall not yield to being pushed, to being bulldozed. The people have maintained their stand against the odds, and they are going to continue.

What's your position on the role of the U.S. through Kissinger in the current negotiations going on over Namibia and Zimbabwe?

I'd like to explode the myth that these people have just recently

decided to take a very deep and keen interest in the situation in southern Africa. We know about the document that was released in 1969. Mr. Kissinger was involved, and of course the CIA. The National Security Study Memorandum No. 39 contained options that dealt with the southern African situation in this manner: they said that the white settler colonialists and capitalists are there to stay and that Black people are not going to be able to attain their goals and aspirations through armed struggle or violence. One of the options contained in the document was that they should consolidate their imperialist interests using the white minority regimes. This was very definitely reflected in the "detente" policy that was launched by Vorster. That failed.

That was a stage when the African presidents took an attitude that "armed struggle must be intensified and is the only alternative. This escalated and the Western imperialists decided to assume different tactics. We see Kissinger's role now as reflecting merely different tactics but a continuation of the message contained in Memorandum No. 39.

KISSINGER SERVES IMPERIALIST INTERESTS

Kissinger is going down there to try and maneuver to contain the struggle and move it along a path where it is going to continue to serve imperialist interests as he indicated in Memorandum No. 39.

If Kissinger succeeds in doing anything, he will only succeed in doing that—which at the moment I doubt, because I know what the people want. The people want their land; the people want the means of production to be turned into the hands of the rightful owners of the land. We shall make sure that the struggle is won in a real and definite sense and our aspirations and goals are reached.

What are the ultimate goals of the struggle, and what is the next stage in South Africa itself?

We are still at the stage of struggling for national liberation from the settler-colonialists, capitalists, imperialists, and their running dogs. As for what the next phase of the struggle will be, I think the people will determine that. I'm not going to talk here in the typical sense in which Western leaders do. In fact, I'm not a leader, I'm merely representing the opinions of my people. In terms of what direction the struggle takes, the people will determine that.

march in front of the Chilean Embassy.

Yesterday, a large procession of people, led by the families of the two slain people, marched through Embassy Row in Washington past the spot where Letelier and Moffitt were murdered to St. Matthew's Church for a memorial service.

There, members of Chile solidarity groups urged the demonstrators to continue to support the Chilean resistance. "I call upon all the civilized nations of the world and the UN to stand up to this serious threat—Orlando Letelier is a banner that will not be lowered," said Hortensia Allende, widow of the former President of Chile under the Popular Unity government. Allende had made a special trip from Italy to attend the memorial.

The crowd, which included a large number of Chilean exiles, was also addressed by Michael Moffitt. "If the purpose of the junta and its henchmen was to silence the voice that speaks for free Chile then they have not silenced that voice. They have multiplied it a hundredfold," he said.

Actions also took place in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Seattle, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Binghamton, New York.



Africans in racist-ruled Rhodesia rejoice as they hear that five African presidents have denounced the Kissinger-Smith scheme for a neo-colonial settlement.

EDITORIAL

The Kissinger 'settlement'

With the flames of revolution and guerrilla war closing in, the U.S. and South Africa at long last find it necessary to jettison the stinking regime of Rhodesia's Ian Smith. The people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) forced this concession from imperialism last week after long and uncelebrated years of guerrilla war. It is the hope of Kissinger and Vorster that sacking Ian Smith will stall the struggle for complete liberation in Zimbabwe.

In the press of the imperialist world Kissinger has been portrayed as a "mediator" between Black and white in southern Africa. Representing U.S. and British finance capital, Kissinger's mission has not been to mediate but to establish an alternative to the collapsing Smith regime that can guarantee continued imperialist control in that part of southern Africa.

In their efforts to stem the tide of a mounting guerrilla war for the liberation of all of southern Africa from Western colonialism (from which the imperialists are still licking their wounds received in Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique), the U.S., Britain, and South Africa have contrived a scheme to replace Ian Smith and the rather crude, 19th Century type of colonialism that he represents with the more sophisticated, 20th Century variety of imperialism known as neo-colonialism.

MAJORITY RULE OR RULE OF THE DOLLAR?

India, for example, which had been the archetypal colony of the British Empire, since independence has become subjected to a much greater penetration of foreign (primarily U.S.) capital. Political independence can be a hollow phrase when the economic life of a country is still dominated by the same foreign corporations that presided over its colonial days.

In addition to Kissinger's phony claim of "mediation," another lie put out by the imperialist press is the alleged necessity for the U.S. to fill a "power vacuum" in Zimbabwe. This lie should be wearing rather thin after its use in Vietnam and before that in Cuba. It is precisely because the U.S. fears the revolutionary power of an armed people that Kissinger is desperately trying to outmaneuver the guerrillas.

And to say that there should be an "African solution," as the pro-imperialist press here puts it, is sheer hypocrisy. After all these years of propping up Ian Smith, the U.S. is now talking about an "African solution" at the very moment when the African people, arms in hand, are about to drive the European colonialists out of the country. This phony concern by the U.S. for an "African solution" is directed at Soviet assistance to the liberation struggles—something every progressive and anti-racist should applaud.

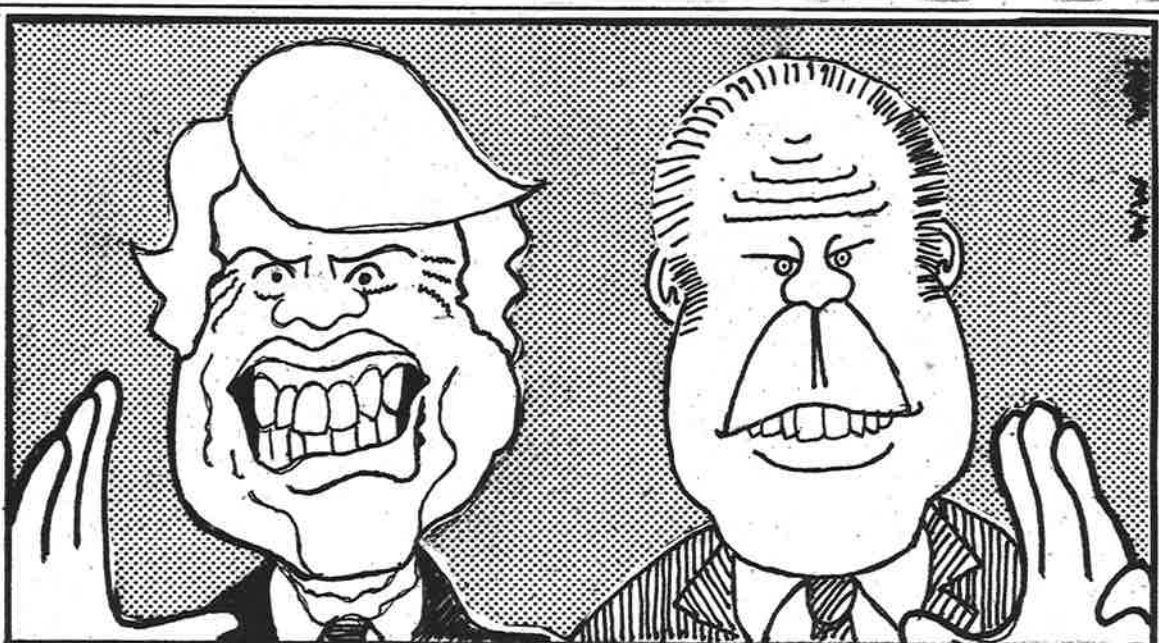
SMITH EXPLAINS KISSINGER PLAN

Smith put the matter quite plainly when he said, "Dr. Kissinger assured me that we share a common aim and a common purpose, namely to keep Rhodesia in the free world and to keep it from Communist penetration." This "common purpose" is, of course, at the heart of the Kissinger-Smith plan. The Rhodesian settler state has inadequate resources to maintain this "free world" status and thus constitutes an exposed flank for imperialism in southern Africa.

The apparent rejection, at press time, of the Kissinger plan by the presidents of Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, and Zambia has dealt a setback to the U.S. Keeping the army, the police, and the courts in the hands of whites for a two-year period before elections are to be held, while asking for the guerrillas to lay down their arms and for international sanctions to be lifted, requires a special brand of effrontery, as the Kissinger plan proposes. The Soviet Union, it should be noted, has militantly attacked the plan. When Blacks in Zimbabwe learned of the action, there was widespread celebration.

Accepting British Prime Minister Callaghan's proposal, as the five presidents do, to convene a conference for the purpose of establishing a transitional government and preparing for a constitution offers a loophole for Kissinger to carry out his basic approach. When closing the door on imperialism, one must take pains to see that the rear window has not been left open.

It is the right of the Zimbabwean people themselves, especially those who bore the brunt of the struggle, to establish the new government and constitution free from imperialist intervention. As we go to press, we have learned that a Zimbabwean guerrilla group based in Mozambique issued a call for the arrest and trial of Ian Smith as a war criminal as a condition for any negotiations.



BOTH CANDIDATES APPEAR THRU THE COURTESY OF AT&T, COCA-COLA, THE PENTAGON, IBM, LOCKHEED, U.S. STEEL, GM, GULF, STANDARD OIL AND (ILLEGAL) ORGANIZED CRIME.

Ford-Carter debate

No sound, even less fury

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD
NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The main thing about the "great debate"—and the one thing that no bourgeois commentator seems to have noticed—is that it was held in a literal isolation chamber. The candidates, the panelists, the audience—all were carefully sheltered and screened from the outside world.

And yet the bourgeois press has the nerve to complain about the "apathy" of the people.

We wonder how apathetic people would have been if the candidates had been forced to answer to them in that debate. What if, instead of a carefully rehearsed and sterilized performance, Carter and Ford had been pinned to the wall by real questions from real people suffering from the injustices of this system?

Wouldn't the unemployed, who so often stand in line for hours and even days trying to get a job, have camped outside that hall in Philadelphia indefinitely if they thought they had a chance to get inside and demand answers?

What if the audience had included an adequate cross section from the oppressed communities in this country? Could the candidates have evaded the issue of racism then—as they so neatly did in their "debate"?

In the million of words written in the big business press and intoned over the electronic media since last Thursday night, some have been critical of both men for dwelling on statistics, others have pushed Carter as someone really "concerned" about people. But none have suggested that maybe the "statistics"—that is, the millions and millions of people who suffer because of unemployment, because of inflation, because of a huge tax bite out of their paychecks each week, because of racist housing and job patterns—should have the right to grill these big business politicians themselves.

CARTER'S INOFFENSIVE OFFENSE

As for the "debate" itself, Carter, as the challenger and as a Democrat, presumably had the easy job of attacking the Ford administration's performance on

the economy over the past two years.

Before the primaries, when Carter was getting his face regularly displayed on the covers of both Time and Newsweek, and when it seemed that Ford would be on the defensive come November, that seemed like an easy thing to do.

Aren't the issues there? The economy may have "turned around" from the viewpoint of the profits of some of the corporations, but for the working people the crisis has only deepened. What an opportunity to lambast the incumbent administration—to hit hard at last month's rise in unemployment, at the absolutely obscene military budget, at the cutbacks in services which are turning the cities in this rich land into wastelands.

But Carter never even mentioned that holy of holies, the Pentagon budget, which next year is projected at \$130 billion! After all these years of talk about a "rearrangement of priorities," which to the average person means spend less on bombs and more on people's needs at home, Carter, the alleged "alternative," overlooked the backbreaking tribute demanded by the military-industrial complex. Couldn't he have made hay with Ford, too, just by mentioning the fact that, since the end of the war in Southeast Asia, the military budget has continued to rise!

No, Carter didn't really use the

ammunition at this disposal to attack the Ford administration—nor should he be expected to. He is treading the narrow path of trying to appeal to the discontent of the masses of people while at the same time not alarming his rich and influential backers. So great is the pressure from the right-wing that Carter couldn't even afford much demagoguery against the super-rich, other than a rather pale promise to close tax loopholes.

Yet even his Sunday School homilies about concern for the poor are looked at warily by a large section of the ruling class. This can be seen in the coverage of the debate by the electronic media, who reflect the attitudes of the powerful ruling class interest. In their appraisal of "who won the debate," the electronic media have slightly but surely tipped a bit toward Ford. They may claim they are reporting on public opinion, but in reality they are telling the public what to think when they say that Ford won and that Carter was evasive on the issues.

The truth is that both capitalist politicians are evading showing where they really stand: in the lap of the giant corporations and financial institutions that run this country. In claiming to be for the people and the "hard-working taxpayer," they hope to conceal the fact that they represent the billionaire class who have appropriated as their own personal property the riches created by the workers over centuries of toil.

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Oct. 1, 1976

In the spirit of Betances and Albizu Campos

Puerto Ricans celebrate 'El Grito de Lares'

By JULIO GHIGLIOTTY

LARES, P.R., Sept. 23—The one hundred-eighth anniversary of the revolutionary uprising of the Puerto Rican nation against its Spanish oppressors was celebrated here, where the uprising took place, today by several thousand Puerto Ricans.

El Grito de Lares—the Outcry of Lares—in 1868 was the first assertion of nationhood by the Puerto Rican people. It was a period when the Spanish were appointing one military governor after another in Puerto Rico as Spain itself went through one political convulsion after another. But the exploitation of the island stayed the same.

SOUTH AFRICA-LIKE WORKBOOK SYSTEM

The unpropertied classes of Puerto Rico were suffering under the yoke of the hated workbook system—similar to South Africa's passbook system—which kept the Puerto Rican laborer bonded to one municipality and gave the propertied classes almost absolute control over the laborer. Slavery was a heavy lid on the hope for the rise of the laborer's wages.

The native propertied class felt the oppression as a nation, since the Spaniards were favored in commercial trade with Spain, and trade with other countries was heavily restricted.

Ramon Emeterio Betances, a doctor from Cabo Rojo, became the leader of the revolutionary forces. He helped found revolutionary cells throughout the island which were to gather together a patriotic army to liberate the island from the imperial Spanish yoke. However, their plans were betrayed and their armaments shipments confiscated by the Spanish military. The revolutionaries, under the leadership of Manuel Rojas, a Venezuelan, decided to stage the uprising anyway, one week ahead of schedule.

They liberated the town of Lares



Thousands of Puerto Ricans gather in the Plaza of the Revolution in Lares, P.R., to celebrate the 108th anniversary of El Grito de Lares, the first revolutionary uprising for independence. WW photo: Julio Ghigliotty

on Sept. 23, 1868, and declared the Republic of Puerto Rico. Proclamations abolishing the hated workbooks and slavery were issued. Workbooks were thrown into bonfires and chopped to bits with axes. The slaves who joined the revolutionaries were declared free.

On the way to liberate the nearby town of San Sebastian del Pepino, the revolutionary forces engaged the Spanish army in a fierce battle. Outnumbered and underarmed, the revolutionaries fought heroically, but they were defeated.

LARES COMMEMORATED TODAY

In 1976, the Puerto Rican In-

dependence Party (PIP) and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) both commemorated the event at Lares' Plaza of the Revolution, reminding those present that today's struggle for liberation is a continuation of the fight begun by the heroes of 1868.

The PIP dedicated their activity to Mariana Bracetti de Rojas, revolutionary leader and wife of Manuel Rojas, and to the Puerto Rican women in general.

Ruben Berrios, president of and gubernatorial candidate in the coming elections for the PIP, called the two colonial parties, the Popular Democratic Party (PDP) and the New Progressive Party (NPP), "empty shells."

"Parties are instruments of the people," he said, "and when a party stops being an instrument of the people, then it is the duty of the people to change that party."

Berrios went on to point out how the founding of the Republic of Puerto Rico would not be the instant cure-all for the high unemployment, drug addiction, soaring cost of living, and "deteriorating moral fiber" which have buffeted Puerto Rico. But it will set the stage to begin solving these problems.

PSP CELEBRATION

Roy Brown and Andres Jimenez, singing revolutionary songs, opened the PSP celebration in commemoration of "El Grito de Lares". Several times during the event, the crowd would chant enthusiastically, "Jibaro si, yanqui no."

Pedro Grant, coordinator of the United Labor Movement (MOU) and PSP candidate for senator-at-large in the November 2 elections of the colonial government, talked of the need for unity among the leadership of the different independence organizations, since "the people have shown a thousand times over that they are united" in the struggle for liberation.

Carlos Gallisa, PSP representative in the colonial legislature and candidate for that post, talked about what Lares means to revolutionaries today. He said that care should be taken that it isn't converted into a date for the celebration of an event by a people who no longer exist.

"The colonialists cannot celebrate (El Grito de) Lares," he said. "They cannot eulogize heroes and martyrs of the liberation struggle against the Spanish without mentioning Pedro Albizu Campos or Lolita Lebron and the other nationalist prisoners who remain in jail."

LARES IS FOR SOCIALISTS AND INDEPENDENTISTAS

"That is why Lares is for the independentistas and socialists (to celebrate)," he pointed out.

Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the PSP and his party's

candidate for governor, was the final speaker. His speech was a searing attack on the colonial government and its unabashed servility to the interests of U.S. imperialism. He spoke specifically of the colonial government's virtual handover of Puerto Rico's copper deposits to U.S. corporations.

He went on to disclose that the colonial government has reached an agreement "behind the backs of the people" with four major oil companies—Exxon, Mobil, Shell, and Continental Oil—for the exploration and exploitation of possible oil deposits off Puerto Rico's north coast. This agreement, according to Mari Bras, gives the oil companies the right to draw 200,000 barrels of oil per day over a 30-year period for an investment of \$400 million if the oil is found. Confidential tests already made show a 90 percent probability that the oil deposits exist, he said.

This would make Puerto Rico the 19th-ranking oil producer in the world.

He pointed out that it is the number one material that the U.S. needs to meet its voracious industrial needs.

"This struggle (for independence) does not and cannot have an easy solution," he said. "Despite all this, the independence of Puerto Rico will be a reality. It will be a reality because Yankee imperialism does not have the power to stop it... because the Puerto Rican people have the power to realize it... because of the solidarity of the immense majority of the peoples of the world who now live in the socialist camp."

He ended his rousing talk with a call for the unity of all the pro-independence forces because "independence requires organizing the people at all levels of struggle."

In 1976, the outcry for independence made at Lares in 1868 is being carried around the world by the inheritors of the heroes and heroines who, with their sacrifice, introduced the Puerto Rican nation to the world.

In front of debate site

2,000 protest Ford-Carter hoax

By ALI SHABAZZ

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23—For nearly four hours, some 2,000 people demonstrated 50 yards from the Walnut Street Theatre here, the site of the Ford-Carter debate. Demands of the demonstrators included abortion rights and an end to U.S. involvement in southern Africa.

ABORTION: WOMEN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE

The majority of the demonstrators came from a coalition of over a dozen women's organizations including NOW, the Women's Union, and Dyketactics, a gay women's organization whose members are presently on trial after being assaulted by police at a city council meeting where a gay rights bill was under discussion.

The women, supporting women's right to abortion, chanted, "Women unite, stand up and fight, we will not lose our right to choose." A six-foot-long banner carried the slogan, "Stop forced sterilization."

Huddled helplessly on a corner a block away from the theatre, a small group of anti-abortion forces suffered from serious demoralization, as they say they

did not speak for the majority of women in Philadelphia.

A brigade of 100 people led by a bright yellow banner reading, "U.S. out of southern Africa, victory to the liberation movements," joined the demonstration. The women cheered the arrival of this multi-national formation, and as the group joined the picket line, the women picked up the chant, "U.S. out of South Africa, down with apartheid."

The brigade was organized by the newly-formed United People's Campaign Against Apartheid and Racism (UPCAAR), and called for freedom for all prisoners of apartheid, an end to racist attacks in Philadelphia, and independence for Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO.

AFRICAN LIBERATION CHEERED

The African freedom demonstrators came from downtown Philadelphia where they had marched chanting, "We say no to racism," and "Africa will be free, drive the imperialists to the sea." A banner carried by YAWF in the march read, "Down with apartheid, power to Soweto." The march picked up Black sym-

pathizers as well as solidarity salutes along the way.

The UPCAAR brigade had concluded a meeting earlier that evening featuring Noah Nujoma, a representative from SWAPO, who told his highly attentive audience that Kissinger's maneuver's would not change any of SWAPO's objectives. Referring to South Africa he said, "We are not about to negotiate our independence with anybody who has 50,000 troops occupying our country and whose existence is illegal to begin with."

An UPCAAR spokesperson told Workers World, "Whatever the differences the candidates might have, they support the interests of the American corporations in southern Africa. This means they both support the vicious racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia, whose oppression of Black workers makes possible the sky-high profits of the American corporations which have run away to southern Africa."

This mobilization in front of the debate site took place despite varied attempts by the city and the Secret Service to prevent any display of opposition to the capitalist candidates.

Rigged elections 1876-1976

1964—The peculiar split

By V. COPELAND

After the assassination of John F. Kennedy in November 1963, Lyndon Johnson became President. He ran again in 1964 and easily defeated Republican Barry Goldwater, the super-reactionary Senator from Arizona.

Everything was done to make the 1964 election appear to be a "typical" razzamatazz American election, even to running feature pictures of Johnson and his Vice Presidential sidekick in white suits and straw hats at the Atlantic City convention, acting like an innocent, friendly song-and-dance team.

Actually, there was extremely tense movement behind the scenes in the Democratic high command along with the highly publicized explosions in the Republican camp, notably the Rockefeller-Goldwater fight at the Republican Convention in California.

To begin with, Johnson maneuvered to give the nomination for Vice President to Hubert Humphrey instead of to Robert F. Kennedy, for whom there was great sentimental support because of his murdered brother, and of course considerable machine support as well.

Humphrey has always been in a different faction of the Democratic Party than the Kennedys, and in fact had conducted a vigorous campaign against John Kennedy in the 1960 primaries until his financial backers threw in the towel.

Allegedly a liberal and pro-labor figure, Humphrey is now famous for taking large political contributions from the milk monopolies, Ashland Oil, and Gulf Oil—the latter owned by the highly conservative Mellon family.

His 1972 Senatorial campaign manager, Jack I. Chestnut, was given 4 months in jail for accepting illegal contributions from the milk companies, the servant taking the punishment for the master like certain "whipping boys" used to take the blame for disobedient young princes.

ANOTHER "HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR"

Johnson conducted another "He Kept Us Out of War" campaign promising, in effect, to reduce the small Kennedy commitment of troops to South Vietnam and attacking Goldwater for the latter's advocacy of enlarging the war, bombing the North and closing Haiphong Harbor, etc.

But before Johnson was even inaugurated for his first full term he sent an additional 16,000 troops to South Vietnam and on Feb. 7, 1965, began systematic bombing of the North.

This was exactly the pattern of



Lyndon Johnson

elections in both world wars and it duplicated the global anti-communism of Harry Truman in the Korean War.

Nevertheless, things were different. In addition to there being a real fight at the polls, Goldwater's candidacy reflected an even bigger split among the Republican capitalists than Johnson's candidacy did among the Democratic big businessmen.

THE SMELL OF FASCISM

At the Republican convention, the billionaire Nelson Rockefeller, who was to order the biggest single prison massacre in U.S. history just 7 years later, cried out that there was "the smell of fascism" in the air!

Goldwater might not have been quite a Hitler or even a Joseph McCarthy, but he was a magnet for those who would have supported such types.

He didn't bother with social demagoguery and false promises like his Democratic counterpart, George Wallace. He simply came out for lower old age benefits, lower unemployment insurance, for cutting out welfare and even for eliminating cheap government electricity of TVA in the mid-Southern states. In general, as it was said in those days, he "wanted to repeal the 20th century."

Whether or not he was, strictly speaking, a fascist, all the fascist elements like the John Birch Society, the Minute Men and the Ku Klux Klan supported him.

But how could the super-rich Nelson Rockefeller find himself in the position of opposing Goldwater's program—at that time—and declaring it fascist?

WHY ROCKEFELLER WAS AFRAID

In 1964 the masses as a whole were in a more fighting mood. The Black freedom struggles had begun in earnest and were to reach a peak in the biggest rebellions of the cities only 3 years later. One part of big business wished to deal carefully and buy off these struggles rather than meet them head-on, although even this section would unleash the police for

hundreds of shootings and thousands of arrests.

It was not, however, from any deep liberal convictions of Rockefeller on this method of ruling people that led him to make the sharp statement about fascism at the convention. It was rather that the Goldwater forces attacked first.

It was rather that they labeled Rockefeller himself as a dangerous liberal, a crypto-communist and other such wildly inaccurate things.

It was Rockefeller's own fear at that time—his actual fear of being inundated by a right-wing opposition that was going for his own throat, regardless of his impeccable credentials as a bloody exploiter himself—it was this self-preserving fear that spoke about "fascism."

WHERE DID GOLDWATER GET THE MONEY?

Rockefeller literally poured money into the primaries, admitting to \$3 million in a half dozen states. But Goldwater spent \$5.5 million in the same period. Each of the two spent \$2 million in California alone. Goldwater won the state.

According to liberal mythology, Goldwater's funds (he got another \$16 million for the general election to Johnson's \$8 million) came from the "little people"—the middle class nuts who believed Goldwater would end the income tax and from a few small neanderthal millionaires who thought he could immediately smash the labor unions, crush the Black people and so on.

The facts suggest otherwise. A part of the ruling class itself was behind Goldwater and was making the first big push since the Kennedy assassination to overthrow capitalist democracy—this time by legal means.

The DuPonts of Delaware are known to have given \$71,000 to Goldwater's campaign and not even a consolation prize to the Democrats.

The Mellons gave \$93,000 to the Republicans and a hedge bet of \$17,500 to the Democrats.

The Olin family gave \$44,900 to the Republicans and the oil rich Pews of Philadelphia \$94,510. Neither of these families gave to the Democrats.

Richard King Mellon increased his donations to the Republicans during the Goldwater candidacy.

RIGHT IN ROCKEFELLER TERRITORY!

Probably the biggest Goldwater backer was Roger Milliken, multimillionaire chairman of Deering Milliken textiles in South Carolina, who is the power behind Senator Strom Thurmond.

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 12576, East Cleveland, Ohio 44112. (216) 451-9538 or 231-8456.
DETROIT—Workers World Party, 229 Gratiot, 3rd fl., 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).

Milliken, however, crude and "primitive" in politics, is an Easterner and a director of the Rockefeller-controlled First National City Bank of New York.

Goldwater's campaign manager was Dennis Kitchel, an Arizonan from New York City. Still in the New York Social Register, he is married into the fabulous Douglas mining fortune. He is the principal attorney for Phelps Dodge Mining Corporation, which may be remembered as the Morgan-associated cabal which floated the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson.

Thus Goldwater was not primarily a phenomenon produced by "little old ladies in tennis shoes," but a carefully orchestrated front man for fascist-oriented wealth which was in a deep and deadly split with the Rockefeller gang on how to rule the country—and the world.

(This is not at all to imply that the Rockefellers are less ruthless or will act less desperately when they feel it necessary.)

JOHNSON'S RACIST-LIBERAL COALITION

Meanwhile, the Democratic camp seemed to be exceptionally powerful and united during the election—but only because a number of anti-Goldwater Republicans secretly helped bankroll the Johnson campaign

and propagandized for him.

While Johnson preached about the "War on Poverty," he formed the President's Club with a \$1,000 initiation fee. There were 4,000 memberships sold, many to small Republican businessmen of the type who were allegedly the main sponsors of Goldwater.

No doubt Johnson really did have a relatively liberal domestic program, due to the social roots of his particular political gang and in spite of the sordid maneuvers with the Kennedys and others.

But Johnson ordered Humphrey to do the hatchet job on the new Mississippi Freedom Party (mostly Black) at the convention.

The MFP had challenged the regular—that is, the racist—delegation from Mississippi. And they were completely in the right, legally as well as morally.

Humphrey offered the whole MFP two votes as a "compromise" to allow the "regular" delegation to keep their seats and keep the old unity between racists and liberals. (The Black delegation walked out.)

And thus the new politics of ruling class split joined with the old politics of flim-flamming on the oppressed.

But 1968 was to bring a new crisis, caused in the main by the ruling class failure to defeat the revolution of the oppressed in Vietnam.

FOR THE BIRDS ...

WHY DOES MR. ROCKEFEEATHER LOOK SO GROUCHY?



BECAUSE HE "WORKS" SO HARD...



... THINKING OF WAYS TO STEAL OUR MONEY!



POLITICAL PRISONERS



Judge drops racist charges against family

BOSTON, Sept. 22—This fall has seen continuing violent assaults on Black families here, like the attack on the home of Bessie Gall by an organized racist mob from outside her Dorchester neighborhood.

The police responded by ignoring the attackers and arresting her five sons, one of them mentally retarded, on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to assault and battery on a policeman. But Mrs. Gall decided to fight back. Encouraged by the city-wide anti-racist defense which is being developed especially by the Committee to Free the Black Defendants of East Boston and Dorchester, she organized a tremendous campaign that included prompting her neighbors to write letters of support to newspapers, holding a fund-raising benefit on August 21, and participating in a benefit to Free the Black Defendants, held August 28, by the Committee.

On September 20, the cases of the four Black youths (charges

against the retarded son were dropped) were heard by Judge Tucker, one of the few Black judges in the Massachusetts court system, in Dorchester Municipal Court.

VICTORY IN COURT

Judge Tucker found the Black youths not guilty on every count and said that their actions constituted justifiable self-defense. He also found the manner of arresting the youths to be an "intrusion and over-zealous performance of duty," adding that the arrests seemed to be "motivated by a desire to recover

damages rather than to assist in the enforcement of law."

Other court cases, notably that of Robert Phifer, another victim of a racist attack, are coming up soon. To support these defendants and to call attention to the victories recently won, the Committee is calling for a demonstration on Saturday, October 16.

Self defense against racist attacks is a right. For more information on these cases write to the Committee to Free the Black Defendants of East Boston and Dorchester, P.O. Box 8875, Boston, Mass. 02114. (617) 247-1778.

Defense counsel puts off major trial of Assata Shakur until January

By JUDY GREENSPAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The trial of Assata Shakur (aka Joanne Chesimard), originally scheduled to begin today in New Brunswick,

New Jersey, has been postponed until Jan. 17, 1977, due to last minute legal maneuvering on the part of her defense counsel. Shakur, a militant Black woman, has been incarcerated since January in solitary confinement in the Middlesex County Jail, an all-male institution.

In May of 1972, a car in which Assata Shakur was traveling with two friends, Sundiata Acoli and Zayd Malik Shakur, was stopped by the state police on the New Jersey Turnpike. A shoot-out ensued in which one state patrolman died and Zayd Malik Shakur was killed. Assata Shakur, wanted on bank robbery charges in New York, was seriously wounded.

The Black woman has been incarcerated ever since in solitary confinement cells both in New York and in New Jersey even though she has not been convicted of a single crime! Because the State has alleged that she is a member of the Black Liberation Army Assata has been a defendant in three major trials. She has been acquitted on all counts.

Shakur faces two counts of murder in the upcoming trial, each count carrying the sentence of mandatory life imprisonment. The racist New Jersey judge has even refused to set any bail in this case.

Shakur's attorneys have initiated a federal lawsuit, demanding that the Black woman be moved to the Middlesex County Workhouse, where she can be incarcerated with other women in the general prison population.

Powless ran one of the most effective programs to combat alcoholism in the U.S.

Bellecourt also stated that Indians and their supporters will demonstrate throughout Canada on September 25, to fight the extradition of Leonard Peltier to South Dakota where he would be falsely tried for the murder of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation last summer.



Leonard Crow Dog

Rap Brown, Black militant activist, wins parole after five years in prison

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—H. Rap Brown, a leading activist of the Black liberation movement of the 1960s and former head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), won parole on September 25, from Greenhaven Prison where he has served 5 years for alleged robbery and assault. Brown is eligible for parole on October 21.

Shortly after his parole was announced, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, reversed an earlier conviction of Brown on federal gun charges and ordered a new trial. The only other charge the Black militant is now facing is a bail-jumping charge arising out of a 1967 arrest in Maryland.

Brown, who was constantly under attack by the federal government and the police for his participation in the Black movement, was convicted in April 1973 for his alleged participation in an attempted 1971 robbery in Manhattan. A shootout with the police at the Red Carpet Lounge led to the wounding of Brown and a policeman. Brown was acquitted of attempted murder in charges stemming out of the incident but convicted of robbery charges.

Attempts are being made to have Brown released on bond pending a new trial on the federal gun charges. The Black militant faces a ten year probationary period upon his release.

State witness admits informant role in murder trial of Lewis 17X Dupree

By LESLIE FEINBERG

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The New York Post has agreed to turn over to defense attorneys in the trial of Louis 17X Dupree here, any notes, tape recordings, and other materials related in a Post interview of police informant Foster 2X Thomas, a star witness for the prosecution in this case.

Defendant Dupree, a member of the Nation of Islam, is charged with "felony murder" stemming from an incident that occurred on April 14, 1972. At that time, police invaded Muhammed'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, most probably from a bullet fired by another policeman.

Brother Dupree, a teacher and dean at the Mosque, is standing trial four years later for the

murder of Cardillo.

POLICE INFORMANT APPEARS

Thomas is the first "eye witness" the prosecution has been able to produce. Thomas testified recently that he saw Mr. Dupree fire a shot at a policeman at "close range" on April 14, 1972.

Thomas, a former Muslim, also testified that he has been a paid police informant since March 1973. He said he has been paid more than \$23,000 by the police since becoming a material witness in this case 2½ years ago.

Lawyers were unable to comment upon recent developments in this trial because of a gag order imposed by Justice Martin Evans forbidding lawyers to talk about the case with the press.

Defense attorneys argued that the order violated their First Amendment right to free speech as well as the public's right to know.

Gary Tyler's life in constant jeopardy as state launches death campaign

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The racist "justice" system of Louisiana is continuing its brutal efforts to railroad Gary Tyler to the electric chair despite the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling overturning the State's death penalty. Six assistant state attorneys filed a 75-page brief on September 16, demanding that the Louisiana Supreme Court legalize the murder of Tyler, an 18-year-old Black man.

The state prosecutors are going all-out to block a recent defense appeal filed by Tyler's lawyers demanding that the young man be set free. The prosecution brief asks the State's highest court to convene a special jury to deliberate between electrocution and life imprisonment for Gary Tyler.

Gary Tyler, arrested and framed up on a murder charge, was himself the victim of racist violence. On Oct. 7, 1976, a school bus bringing Black children to a previously all-white high school in Destrehan, La., was attacked by an organized racist mob armed with bricks, bottles, and shot-

guns. A shot was fired and a white youth was killed most probably by the racists, who were the only ones armed. However, Gary, who was on the bus, was convicted of the murder by an all-white jury.

Natalie Blanks, the only witness that claimed she saw Tyler fire a gun, has since recanted her testimony and has admitted that she was forced by the police to testify against Tyler.

Thousands of progressive people around the country have rallied to defend Gary Tyler against this blatantly racist frame-up. On July 24, more than 2,500 demonstrators marched through the streets of New Orleans demanding that Gary Tyler be set free.

Massive community protest has forced the prison authorities to move Tyler from death row at the Angola state penitentiary to St. James Parish Prison in Convent, Louisiana.

Contributions and letters of support can be sent to the Gary Tyler Defense Fund, care of Mrs. Juanita Tyler, 736 Mockingbird Lane, Destrehan, La. 70047.

Racist Missouri judge turns down J.B. Johnson's appeal for probation

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—On September 10, a racist St. Louis, Missouri judge turned down a strong defense appeal for probation for J.B. Johnson, a young Black man, and instead resented him to life imprisonment. Judge William Corrigan told Johnson, who has been fighting a racist frame-up for 6 years, that the Black defendant would not be granted probation since he has not admitted his guilt.

Despite community outrage, Johnson was framed for the alleged murder of a white policeman during a 1970 jewelry store robbery and subsequently found guilty by an all-white jury in 1972. Johnson was sentenced to life imprisonment following the trial, and through pressure exerted on the courts by the Black community, Johnson was granted a new trial. In May of this year, another all-white jury convicted Johnson again and he was resented on September 10 to life imprisonment.

Mary Watkins, Johnson's

mother, said that her son received such a harsh sentence simply because he is Black and "wouldn't crawl before the court and confess to a crime he didn't commit."

The judge refused to even consider the over 40 letters received from a wide variety of religious and community groups, demanding that the court grant Johnson probation. The chairperson of the Missouri State Civil Rights Commission, the Missouri Legislative Black Caucus, the National Association of Black Social Workers and the chief officer of the jail where Johnson has been incarcerated, are only a few of the organizations and individuals that petitioned the court to have the Black man released.

William Kunstler, a defense attorney who has filed an appeal for Johnson's conviction, summed up the judge's decision as "racism at its worst." Kunstler noted that if any white man had one-tenth the support that Johnson had, the judge would have granted probation.

Unemployed in Indiana camps all rehired

Striking migrant workers win concessions

By ALAN ROTH

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24—Migrant workers have always been the most exploited section of the U.S. working class. Traveling from one harvest to another, they have been at the mercy of their many bosses. But a recent strike of field and cannery workers has proved that those days of mistreatment are numbered.

This past August, over 240 Mexican and Chicano workers struck the Morgan Packing Company in Warren, Indiana. Morgan is one of Indiana's largest producers, with seven plants, each with fields and migrant camps. The Warren plant produces tomatoes.

The strike was led by the Ohio-based Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC), along with United Mexican Americans, a community organization. FLOC points out that it is "committed to and steadfastly stands behind the belief that farmworkers are a legitimate and viable labor force in this country. Farmworkers have been systematically excluded from legislation designed to protect workers. . . . In order for workers to receive just benefits, it is the processing companies that our grievances must be directed to."

STRIKE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

The main issues in the strike were "unfair hiring practices, pay, lack of a grievance system and written contract, and camp conditions." The most immediate problem that these Mexican and Chicano workers faced was unemployment. Contractors, known as "crew leaders," recruit workers from the South for the eight-week tomato season. These crew leaders get 10 cents an hour of each worker's wages.

Forty workers and their families came to Morgan with the promise of work in the cannery. Instead, they found themselves as a reserve labor force. Only a handful found the hardest and lowest paying jobs



This amazing photo shows the realities of class warfare in Indiana. Heavily armed federal marshals stand like prison camp guards over arrested farmworkers striking for a union contract.

Photo: John Cantor-Nuestra Lucha

in the cannery; most cannery jobs were given to local white residents.

On Aug. 23, the employed Chicano and Mexican workers walked out in protest of the lack of work for the other Chicanos and Mexicans. Though the walkout was short-lived, it was followed by a camp-wide strike meeting the next day.

A strike was called. Chicano and Mexican workers, women and men, young and old, those from the plant, from the fields, and the unemployed, blocked the plant entrance and maintained the blockade for several days. An attempt by some white workers to scab by climbing over an unguarded fence was met by a squad of women strikers, who chased them away. During the entire strike, scabs were never

able to penetrate the militant picket line.

COURTS TRY, BUT FAIL TO STOP STRIKE

As in most strikes, the local courts intervened with an injunction against the strike and kindly requested that Morgan negotiate in good faith. For a moment, the blockade was taken down. Yet, when Morgan refused to keep his part of the bargain, the strikers shut the plant down again.

On August 31, the strike committee, known as the Warren Farmworkers Camp Committee, issued a statement. "We shall stay on the picket line and call for a walkout of other field workers until our grievances are listened to and negotiated. We understand that we may be subject to arrest, but if the

courts cannot provide any justice, then we must look for justice elsewhere."

Support for the strike grew. No more tomatoes were picked. The "truckeros," who truck in tomatoes from the fields, stopped their trucks outside the plant, locked them up, and went home. Several white workers indicated their support for the strike.

Unfortunately, many other white workers responded with racist insults and threats, calling on the state to "check for illegals." State inspectors did show up to harass the strikers, but were kept out of the migrant camp. FLOC organizers told Workers World that "there are no boundaries for workers. If a worker is in an area where we are organizing, we include them, no matter where they

live. Many of our members have Mexican addresses."

Still trying to break the strike, the federal courts stepped in on September 3. A restraining order against the strikers was read the next day by a squadron of federal marshals, backed up by local and state cops in riot gear.

42 STRIKERS ARRESTED

Without allowing the strikers enough time to obtain legal assistance, cops moved in and arrested 42 workers, including a 63-year-old man, and FLOC president Baldemar Velasquez. Charged with contempt of court, they were sent off to Allen County Jail. Although those jailed included the strike committee, a new one was elected in the camp. A local church raised bail and all were released.

It was at this point that Morgan sat down to negotiate. Feeling the strength and determination of the strike, he gave in to many of the strike demands. Ray Santiago of FLOC told Workers World that they won a raise in pay to \$2.30 in the cannery and a four-cents-a-hamper increase in the fields.

In addition, the workday was extended to 10 hours, a demand made by the workers because of the short season, and the 10-cents-per-hour deduction to the crew leader was abolished. Morgan promised to improve conditions in the camp.

But most significant was the hiring of all the unemployed workers in the camp!

While fighting now for grievances and upgraded working conditions, FLOC hopes to unionize the fields and canneries of Ohio and Indiana. The tomato season may be over, but Morgan and the rest of the canning industry will have to face the fact that migrant workers are entitled to and will fight for their basic rights.

(FLOC is in need of contributions for its continuing strike fund. Write to Farm Labor Organizing Comm., 408 Segur Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43609.)

Super-exploited garment workers fight for union

Special to Workers World

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27—For almost seven months, some 145 mainly Mexican and Chicano workers have been courageously fighting for a union at Metric Products, Inc., a garment sweatshop here in Culver City. A National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) election is due here next week to determine if the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) will represent the workers.

The struggle at Metric began last March, when five Mexican women staged a sit-down strike at the Metric Products factory over a simultaneous wage cut and speed-up. (The piece-work rate above the low hourly wage was almost entirely wiped out.) The workers produce molds for brassieres and swimsuits.

The ILGWU received an anonymous phone call from one of the workers and the union immediately went out to the factory to leaflet and hand out union cards. ILGWU organizer Mario Vasquez told Workers World last Thursday:

"We did this for several months, trying to get the majority of workers signed up, hoping for a majority, that is, to call for an election and get the workers to vote for the union. . . ."

WOMEN LEAD ORGANIZING

"From the very start of the campaign a secret organizing committee was formed within the plant. The committee, mostly women, has been most militant and effective in leading the organizing campaign from the inside.

"We got a majority in June and made an offer to the employers. They refused, saying they wanted to have an election under the NLRB procedures. . . . They stood by their guns and we filed for an election."

Herbert and Shirley Magidson, and their son Mark, owners of Metric Products, don't think there is anything wrong with paying workers \$2.80 an hour who have been at the factory for more than eight years. They boast of having started workers in their factory at \$1.15 an hour almost 14 years ago when the minimum wage was slightly lower.

But these bosses have a new twist when it comes to oppressing workers. The Magidsons think of themselves as "radicals" and are apparently recognized as leading members of the New American

Movement (NAM). They have, in the past, supported union organizing campaigns such as that of the United Farmworkers, but they don't support unions in their own sweatshop.

Even NAM leaders, including Dorothy Healy, have rallied to the support of the Magidsons.

COMPANY LIES COUNTERED

"From the beginning, almost as soon as the campaign started," says Vasquez, "the employers, through their supervisors and managers, started a campaign of intimidation against the workers." However, "Sound systems and loudspeakers have been used daily to broadcast rebuttals to company lies, and charges made against the company by the union.

"During the course of the

campaign we found one of the top managers had been sexually blackmailing some of the women with the threat of deportation.

"At this point, the campaign is reaching its end, and the election is next Thursday. It has become a real battle. The employers are having lengthy meetings with every section in the shop to ask them not to vote for the union, and tell them the union is going to 'rip off' the workers."

However, organizers within the plant are able to inform the union of the boss's latest lies. Then the union uses loudspeakers outside the factory to broadcast rebuttals. Vasquez says, "Employers and supervisors are amazed that we know immediately sometimes within the hour, what is being said by the company."