

workers world

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

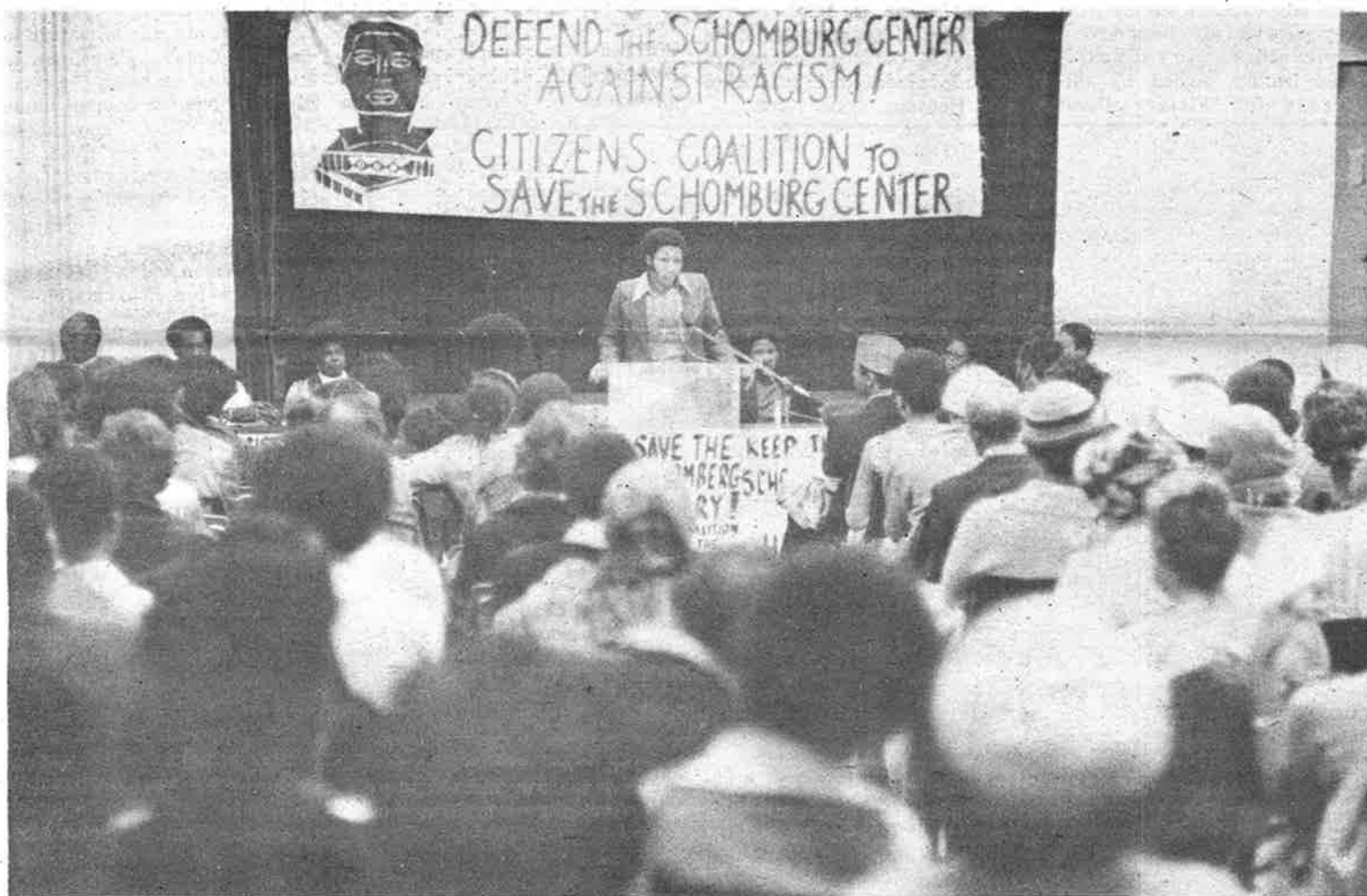
On Nov. 13, supporters of the Puerto Rican independence movement will take to the streets in New York and San Francisco to demand freedom for the Five Puerto Rican Nationalist Prisoners. Page 5.

Oct. 22, 1976

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U.S. backs S. African racists in UN vote



By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD
NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The suppression of Black people by the white racist minority regime in South Africa was given a boost today in the United Nations Security Council by the United States, France, and Britain.

These three Western imperialist nations vetoed a resolution supported by Third World and socialist countries that would have placed a world embargo on arms sales to the dictatorial South African regime. This is the third time that these three so-called democracies have come to the aid of the illegal and repressive Vorster regime in a crucial UN vote.

South Africa has been buying arms for three fronts: (1) its war against the independence struggle in Namibia, where the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO), recognized as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people by the UN, has been fighting for the people's liberation from the apartheid regime, (2) its continued war against the newly liberated country of Angola, where South African troops are still harassing areas in the south, and (3) its war against the Black people right at home, who make up the vast majority of the people in Azania (South Africa) but who have been stripped of the most elementary rights of citizens.

The U.S. delegation to the UN claimed it vetoed the arms embargo because it didn't want to "upset the diplomatic efforts" of Henry Kissinger in southern Africa. But since when did the niceties of diplomacy ever hold back this imperialist government when it wanted to use force against another country? Certainly not in Cambodia, when Ford ordered a massive Marine assault even though the crew of the Mayaguez had already been freed.

On the other hand, the U.S. ruling class has no qualms about embargoes—when they are aimed at countries where the poor, the workers, Black and white, are in power. It has kept up a total embargo on all kinds of goods to Cuba, including food and medicine, ever since the Cuban Revolution.

When it comes to upholding the rights of the rich and powerful to exploit the millions of poor and oppressed—then the courageous U.S. government will defy the whole world.

WW photo: N. Frankel

250 rally in Harlem to save Black Center

By NICK DE FREITAS
NEW YORK, Oct. 15—"We won't let the racist forces take the Schomburg out of Harlem," declared the chairman of a gathering of over 250 residents of this oppressed Black community who packed the Harlem YMCA tonight in support of the campaign to save the world-famous Black library across the street.

Organized by the Citizens Coalition to Save the Schomburg, the evening's event was called in response to the policy of racist discrimination that has left the Schomburg, a Harlem landmark and treasure of irreplaceable documents and manuscripts of

Black history, in a state of decay. Chairing tonight's meeting was Larry Holmes, a leading organizer of the Citizens Coalition and a member of the Center for United Labor Action (CULA).

The New York Public Library system, it was charged by the all-Black panel at the meeting, has callously neglected its responsibilities in maintaining what amounts to the world's largest repository of Black history, purchased in 1926 for \$10,000 from Arthur Schomburg, a Puerto Rican of African descent.

Paul Williams, a member of the Schomburg staff and activist in the struggle to save the Schomburg, explained to the audience at

tonight's meeting that while monies are allocated to other libraries outside of Harlem, such as the Lincoln Center and 42nd St. libraries, invaluable documents housed in the rapidly deteriorating Schomburg Center have been ruined simply because a leaky roof could not protect materials from the seeping rain or because the lack of air conditioning caused documents to wilt in the steaming hot summers.

MISSING PAGE OF WORLD HISTORY

Scholar John Henrik Clarke spoke of his first impressions of Arthur Schomburg as a man dedicated to "our history," a

history he described as the "missing page of world history."

Clarke spoke of both the historical significance of the Schomburg Center and the YMCA where the meeting was taking place. He pointed out that this YMCA had been the place where "Malcolm X had addressed rallies, where Black actress Cicely Tyson had first auditioned," and where other well known Black people first appeared publicly. Clarke explained that it was the strong feeling of Arthur Schomburg that his collection remain in Harlem, easily accessible to the Black community.

Ali Rasheid, a minister of the
(Continued on page 3)

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THE STRUGGLE IN BRIEF

Activist faces heavy charges after fending off Klan attack

By GLORIA RODRIGUEZ

HOUSTON, Oct. 16—A Houston political activist, Walter Birdwell, was charged with attempted murder this week for defending himself and 20 other participants of a memorial service to the late Mao Tse-tung from an attack by the right wing here.

After an extensive witchhunt by a local grand jury, who jailed a young Chicano, Omar Godinez, for refusing to cooperate in the fishing expedition, Birdwell was indicted. The charge carries a maximum of 20 years.

The charge arises from an incident at the Prairie Fire Bookstore, which began when two men were refused entry to the memorial service after they were immediately recognized as being members of the Ku Klux Klan.

KKK THREATS

One Klansman was shot in the chest after heaving a 20-pound rock through the front window of the store, and after two carloads of shotgun-toting KKK members began threatening the men, women, and children inside. The reactionaries had also been directing traffic with shotguns and passing out leaflets signed by the "Veterans for Victory Over

Communism," a front group for the Klan.

Birdwell told this reporter, "Repression is definitely on the rise, and this incident should give all progressive people a clue as to whose interest the state and its agents, the Klan, protect. We must stop this repression."

The collaboration of the police and the right wing is nothing new here. Only three years ago, heavily armed racist police joined right-wing thugs in an attack on a predominantly Chicano anti-war demonstration called by Youth Against War & Fascism.

As usual, it was the victims of the attack, known as the Houston 12, who were arrested and who could have spent the rest of their lives in jail had it not been for poor and working people and progressive organizations rallying to their defense.

BENEFIT SLATED

The Houston Coalition Against Repression has been formed to defend Birdwell. They will hold a benefit in Houston's fifth ward at the Le Sabre Club on Saturday, Oct. 23. Tickets are \$2.00.

Messages of support should be sent to the coalition in care of Prairie Fire Bookstore, 3221 Main Street, Houston, Texas 77002.

Working people in Houston expose real nature of Dole-Mondale debate

By BARBARA BROWN

HOUSTON, Oct. 15—Today more than 100 people demonstrated in the pouring rain across the street from the Alley Theater here where Vice-Presidential candidates Walter Mondale and Robert Dole were debating before a select audience. Hundreds of police lined the roof, sides, and front of the theater, making sure the working class people of Houston did not get in.

Although the candidates were behind glass, undisturbed, the demonstrators outside knew of many issues to be disturbed about. Several groups including the Gay Activists Alliance, National Organization for Women, and University Feminists chanted, "Not the Church, not the State, women will control their fate." A large banner carried by members of the Women's Caucus of Youth

Against War & Fascism read, "Free abortion on demand—stop racist sterilizations."

The issues of political prisoners and U.S. military aid to fascist regimes were raised by a coalition of groups, including Raza Unida Party, Lee Otis Johnson Defense Committee, Michael Johnson Defense Committee, Iranian Students Association (World Confederation), and Youth Against War & Fascism. This coalition stayed long after other groups were driven away by the rain.

One woman on the picket line told Workers World, "I heard about this demonstration and was so glad someone was speaking out. We all know the candidates say the same things—nothing ever changes for us. They're all after power and money and have forgotten we're here."

Iranians disrupt right-wing meeting with chants of 'Down with the Shah'

Special to Workers World

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 9—Today a reactionary symposium entitled World Politics in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf was forcibly ended by members of the Iranian Students Association (World Confederation). The symposium, sponsored by the president of Western Michigan

University was in reality an attack on the liberation forces in the Middle East, Africa, and the Persian Gulf.

When symposium speaker Walter Jacobs attacked the liberation forces of Mozambique, Angola, Oman, Palestine, and South Africa as being "terrorist" organizations, an Iranian Student Association (ISA) spokesperson soundly exposed his false arguments. The ISA reapplied Jacob's definition of "terrorist"—those who bomb and destroy villages—to the real terrorists by saying, "Is that not Nixon and the Pentagon?" Jacobs was forced to back down on his slanders.

Chants of "Down with the Shah" echoed through the auditorium as a former consul to the Israeli Ministry of Transport said Iran is now a developed country because of the industrialization and militarization in that country. He could not respond, when confronted with the facts that 75 percent of the people in Iran are illiterate, over 50 percent of the Iranian people live in poverty, there is no health care there, and massive amounts of U.S. dollars prop up the Shah's regime.

When another right-wing speaker explained U.S. foreign policy as being in the national interest of the American people, the ISA pointed out that although national interest should mean the interest of the people, it really means big business interest. The ISA explained that the 1973 coup in Chile and the Vietnam War were in the interest of multi-national corporations and the ruling class, not the working people of the U.S.

At one point when the cops attempted to remove one student who threw a book containing the true facts about Iran on the stage, he was successfully freed from the cops.



Organizer for the Center for United Labor Action [CULA] in Norfolk speaks at a community rally against a proposed VEPCO rate increase. CULA successfully halted a move by VEPCO to bypass public hearings.

WW photo: J. Long

Labor Center fights latest VEPCO rate hike

By A.P. ROSE

NORFOLK, Oct. 13—The Center for United Labor Action (CULA) today thwarted a ruling class conspiracy to railroad through an electric rate increase to the Virginia Electric and Power Company (VEPCO) by bypassing a public hearing that was to con-

sider the rate hike.

In a preliminary meeting on ground rules for the coming public hearing to take place in Richmond, the State Corporation Commission (SCC) asked all parties to the hearing to agree to a settlement granting VEPCO \$60 million instead of the \$102 million the company had requested. The SCC's proposal was blocked by the CULA, an association of working women and men which has led the fight against VEPCO's exorbitant rates for the past four years.

The refusal of the CULA, a protestant in the proceedings, to go along with the proposed settlement, forced the SCC to go ahead with the public hearings scheduled for Monday, Oct. 18.

CULA denounced the proposed settlement. Spokesperson John Lewis commented, "The SCC's proposal proves beyond a shadow of a doubt what the CULA has always said—that the SCC is nothing more than a rubber stamp for VEPCO and the huge corporations. VEPCO and the state have obviously already reached an agreement that VEPCO will get its rate increase once again."

The CULA is organizing con-

sumers from the Norfolk area to travel to the Richmond public hearings to present their grievances against VEPCO. Ida Outlaw, CULA's attorney, will present legal arguments proving that the vast majority of Virginia's working people, especially the poorest and the unemployed, cannot afford another rate increase.

BANKS' ROLE IN UTILITY PROFITEERING

In the Norfolk area the CULA has exposed the real power behind VEPCO—the huge banking firms that control VEPCO stock and make millions from interest payments on loans to VEPCO. The top VEPCO stockholders include such financial giants as the First National City Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and the Morgan Guaranty Trust.

The sixth largest VEPCO stockholder and the largest Virginia-based stockholder is the Mellon-dominated United Virginia Bank (UVB), four of whose directors are in top management positions at VEPCO.

The Norfolk CULA, in order to

(Continued on page 8)

CORRECTION

In the last issue, in the article entitled, "Chicago cops block anti-racist march," on page 12, Rev. D.I. Dunlap was erroneously referred to as Rev. A.I. Turner. Also, in the article on the same page entitled "Black activist dies from hospital neglect," the sentence reading, "She added that the records did not show that Toby was misdiagnosed and treated for one-half hour for the wrong thing!" should have been, "He added that the records showed if anything that Toby was misdiagnosed and treated for one-half hour for the wrong thing!"

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Oct. 31, 1975

Angered by wage freeze

1.5 million workers in Canada stage general strike

By PRESTON WOOD

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Business as usual came to a halt today as workers all across Canada walked off the job in a one-day general strike.

Over 1.5 million workers joined the historic strike, which was called by the Canadian Labor Congress (CLC) to protest the government-imposed wage freeze, in effect now for a year.

In Quebec, and across the country, workers shut down one plant after another in a militant response to the anti-labor policies of the boss-controlled Anti-Inflation Board (AIB).

WALK-OUT NATIONWIDE

On the Atlantic coast, most government employees were off the job. In Halifax, Nova Scotia, dockyard, ship, and railway workers were out. In Winnipeg, Manitoba, more than 11,000 unionized workers answered the call of the Winnipeg Building Trades Council for the one-day strike. In Quebec, over 20,000 workers in the iron-ore industry, along with 10,000 asbestos workers, were among those participating in the walk-out.

As the strike went into effect, workers came into the streets to demonstrate at local offices of the AIB. In many cities, students and community groups organized large demonstrations in solidarity with the striking workers. In Montreal, all public transit was shut down, and phone calls were nearly impossible, as thousands of telephone workers joined the protest. A spokesperson for the CLC described the strike as an "overwhelming success."

In Quebec, Robert Demers, representative of the 280,000-member Quebec Federation of

Labor (FTQ) told Workers World that the strike was "a great success with over 500,000 Quebecois workers participating. In spite of all kinds of scare tactics by the bosses, many major industries in the private sector were completely shut down for 24 hours."

U.S. BEHIND CANADIAN ANTI-LABOR POLICIES

Among the many industries hard hit by the shutdown were auto, where General Motors, Chrysler, American Motors, and Ford (already on strike) were completely closed. In Vancouver, MacMillan Bloedel, Ltd., Canada's largest pulp and paper concern, was forced to close two newsprint mills and a pulp mill. Other companies hard hit by the strike included General Electric, Westinghouse, Rothman's Pall Mall of Canada, Allied Chemical, Goodyear Tire and Rubber, and Union Carbide.

These U.S.-based companies, which exploit workers here in the U.S., in Canada, and in many countries around the world, have thoroughly penetrated the Canadian economy, and it is these monopolies which are behind the anti-labor policies of the AIB. The angry and unified response of the nationally oppressed Quebecois and English-speaking Canadian workers, which succeeded in shutting down much of Canadian industry for a day, is an indication of the immense power of working class solidarity in the face of growing attacks on the workers and their unions.

The solidarity forged on Oct. 14 represents a major advance in the working class movement in Canada. This unity will be a powerful weapon in future struggles against capitalist exploitation and U.S. domination.

No ventilation, heat at Schomburg Center

By NICK DE FREITAS

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—"For the last week, the second and third floors of the Schomburg have been closed to the public, and today the entire center was closed, due to the breakdown of the boiler," announced Glenderlyn Johnson, staff member of the Harlem-based library housing the largest collection of Black history in the world.

In a statement released here today by the Citizens Coalition to Save the Schomburg, Larry Holmes, a spokesperson for the coalition and organizer for the Center for United Labor Action (CULA), condemned the closing of this Black institution.

"That such intolerable conditions have been allowed to exist highlights what the Citizens Coalition has been saying—that a new facility in Harlem must be constructed immediately. It also underlines the policy of racial discrimination practiced by the New York Public Library (NYPL). Would the NYPL administration allow Lincoln Center Library or the 42nd Street Library to go without heat for so long?"

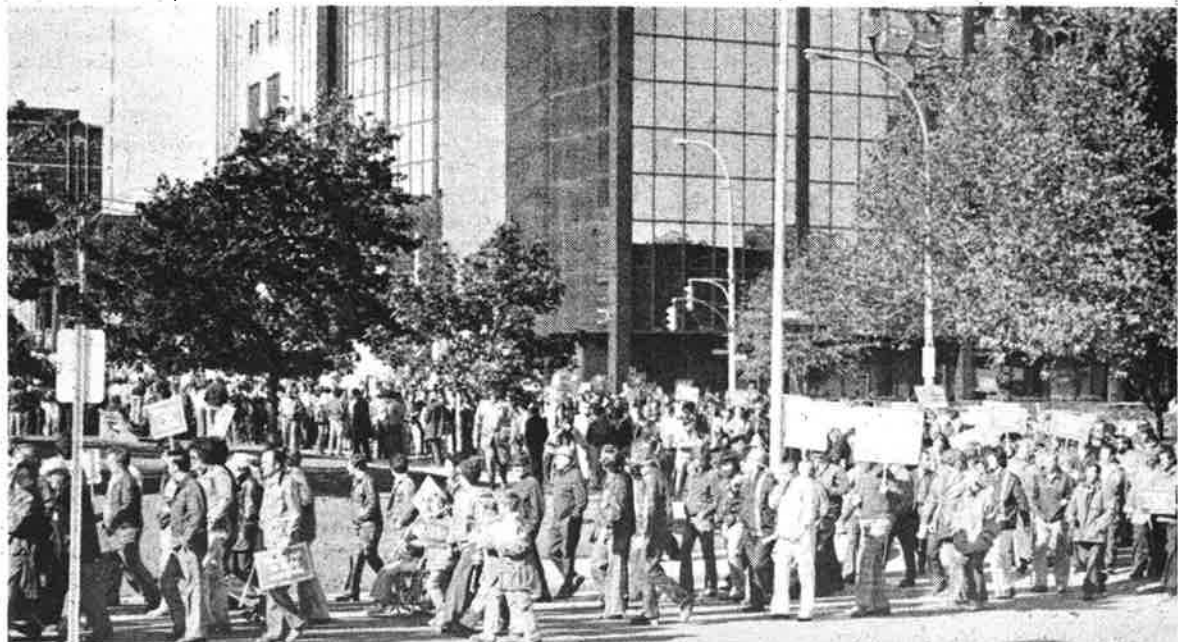
"The racist attitude towards the Schomburg is even reflected in the treatment of its workers," charged Glenderlyn Johnson, who herself has worked at the Schomburg Center for the last eight years.

"Just to get equitable job classification with the other research libraries, the workers at the Schomburg had to file a formal grievance. Working conditions are at times intolerable, due to antiquated ventilation systems the employees are forced to work under in extreme temperatures. By the way, these extreme weather conditions have already caused the destruction of several documents, many of which are old and need to be carefully preserved."

But according to Ms. Johnson, the Coalition to Save the Schomburg is making great progress. At a meeting on the citywide library crisis held on Saturday morning, Oct. 17, at City Hall here, a strong delegation from the coalition confronted Deputy Mayor John Zuccotti with demands that a new building be constructed for the Schomburg collection.

"On Friday, Nov. 5," said Ms. Johnson, "the coalition will hold its next meeting at the Harlem Branch of the YMCA, 180 West 135th Street. After such a fine success at our meeting last Saturday, we will continue the struggle stronger than ever. The meeting will announce future plans for saving the Schomburg."

Bulletin: As we go to press, Workers World has learned that the Schomburg has been reopened, at least temporarily.



Protesting a government-imposed wage freeze, over 1.5 million workers in Canada walked off their jobs on Oct. 14, shutting down many industries, as well as public transportation and communications. Above, workers march through Windsor, Canada. WW photo: C. Labash

5,000 Windsor strikers march on City Hall; K-Mart shut down

Special to Workers World

WINDSOR, Ontario, Oct. 14—Led by a contingent of K-Mart department store workers, who have been on strike for over four months, 5,000 Canadian workers rallied in Dieppe Park and marched to City Hall here today, in observance of the national general strike called by the Canadian Labour Congress.

Carrying signs and singing "Solidarity Forever," the marchers included workers from many UAW-Canada locals, as well as public workers. At least 30,000 Windsor union members participated in the strike.

After the march, over 500 of the

strikers proceeded to two suburban Windsor K-Mart stores and conducted mass picket lines there to show support for the striking K-Mart employees and a boycott of the store, which is U.S.-owned, called by the Ontario Retail Council of the Canadian Food and Allied Workers.

The two stores, still functioning with scab help, were totally shut down by the pickets, and eventually locked their doors when it became clear that no customers were coming in.

K-Mart workers in Windsor, newly organized into Local 725 of the Canadian Food and Allied Workers, are striking to obtain

union security provisions in their contract, wage parity with other Windsor-area department stores, and fairness and consistency in setting working hours. (It is common management practice to reduce full-time employees to part-time, sometimes with working time of only eight hours a week, with no notice or prior consultation.)

One of the K-Mart women strikers at the picket line told of working for K-Mart for 20 years with no medical benefits whatever. She said she makes only \$3.50 an hour and can look forward to retirement benefits of only \$49 a month!

—Black center

(Continued from page 1)

Nation of Islam, told the crowd the struggle waged by Arthur Schomburg is still continuing today "through you and me," and he called on all to join the struggle to save the Schomburg.

Lillian Roberts, associate director of DC 37, AFSCME, condemned the government for its all-out attack against vital services, especially in regards to the Black and Latin communities.

Dennis Serrette, president of the New York chapter of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, threw the weight of his organization behind the efforts of the Citizens Coalition to Save the Schomburg, a cause he said "every progressive should support."



Audience at a rally to save the Schomburg Center in Harlem listen to speakers condemn the racist attitude of the New York Public Library system. WW photo: N. Frankel

Claudette Furlonge, a leader of the May 1 Anti-Apartheid Day Committee, linked the struggle for the Schomburg with the struggle of the African masses in Soweto as struggles "against the same enemy."

The program concluded with a report of the many activities organized by the Citizens Coalition to Save the Schomburg by Glenderlyn Johnson, a leading member of the coalition and a staff member at the Schomburg for eight years. She described how the Citizens Coalition was born in June, 1976, as a means of halting the racist attacks on the Schomburg Center by the New York Public Library administration. Foremost on their list of demands, she explained, is a new building to house the in-

valuable materials.

The recent public exposure, Ms. Johnson contended, has forced the administration to send a few painters and plasterers to do "several patch-up" jobs to cover the leaky ceiling and the falling plaster. The re-hiring of fired workers is another of the Coalition's demands. In May, 1975, Schomburg's first archivist, Laurence St. Juste, was unjustly fired, followed by the unjust firing of Keith Kern, acquisitions librarian, in May of 1976. Both staff positions, the coalition explained, were adequately funded, so financial cut-backs did not play a part in either firing. The coalition is demanding that both men be rehired. St. Juste and Kern have cases pending before the State and City Human Rights Commissions respectively.

Organizers of tonight's event termed it a "great success" in the struggle to save the invaluable collection of books, photographs, records, manuscripts, and artifacts of Black history. Glenderlyn Johnson noted that the large turnout indicated "the tremendous support this struggle enjoys among the population of Harlem and concern it has over the deteriorating condition of Schomburg brought on by the New York Public Library's racist attitude to the Schomburg."

No medicaid funds for abortion

New bill attacks the poor

By CONNIE HARRIS
NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Last year, Medicaid funds paid for safe, legal abortions for 300,000 women in this country. This year, at least this number of women, many of them Black and Latin, will be condemned to unwanted pregnancies; sterilization; illegal, unsafe abortions; and, in some cases, death.

This is because of the passage of the Hyde Amendment, a bill which cuts off Medicaid funds for most abortions.

This reactionary bill has already been challenged by a class action suit by various civil rights and women's groups on behalf of all poor women. A temporary restraining order has been granted. On Oct. 20, the court will decide on a permanent injunction, which if granted, would force a decision on the constitutionality of the bill.

PART OF RIGHT-WING OFFENSIVE AGAINST OPPRESSED

This latest move against the most oppressed must be viewed as part of the current nationwide

right-wing offensive, engineered by the ruling class, which has increased in venom in the past few years. Characterized by vicious racist campaigns such as in Boston, New York City, and Chicago, the defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment, the reactionary campaign has also been marked by legal defeats such as the Supreme Court's restoration of the death penalty, and the refusal to grant gay people the legal right to privacy.

While members of Congress claim to be concerned with the "moral implications" of appropriating federal funds for abortion, they demonstrate no such concern for already-living children in this country. Where is the federal funding for daycare centers, hospitals, schools, or for an adequate food stamp program? Has there been a gesture on the part of Congress which would demonstrate so much as a shred of concern?

The gains won around the issue of abortion constituted a major victory of the women's movement. These gains, threatened from the

beginning by right-wing opposition, are under serious attack. This is another battle in the class war.

It is in the interests of all women and of all working and oppressed people to protest the Hyde Amendment.



A rally in New York protests the cut-off of Medicaid funds for abortion, a move which discriminates against poor women.

WW photo: P. Colligan

Mississippi gays, NAACP unite against police harassment

By BRUCE SMITH

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 11—Leading members of the Mississippi Gay Alliance (MGA) told Workers World today that the MGA and supporters from Black, labor, religious, and civil rights organizations will continue monitoring and protesting nightly police harassment of gays and other poor people in Smith Park in the downtown area here.

Since mid-September, eight to ten plainclothes cops have been assigned each night to the one-square-block park next to the Mississippi governor's mansion. The cops say they were assigned to the park to "stop people from urinating there." But what the cops have been doing is making sexual propositions to persons they suspect of being homosexual and then arresting anyone who will even discuss their proposition, including those who directly refuse their offer. Anyone resisting arrest has been jumped by up to 8 cops and beaten into submission.

MGA-NAACP UNITY

Complaints of police brutality, harassment, and entrapment of gays in Smith Park came to the attention of the Jackson NAACP and the MGA on Sept. 18. That night, Dr. Aaron Henry, executive director of the Mississippi NAACP, went to Smith Park to observe and question police about their treatment of gay Black workers using the park. Jackson Police responded by arresting Dr. Henry and charging him with disorderly conduct.

The media bosses smeared Dr. Henry's defense of the rights of gay and Black workers, saying he had "propositioned an officer." Mississippi's racist rulers are

already committed to a legal struggle and media blitz to crush the NAACP and outlaw the use of the boycott as a people's weapon against racism and exploitation. Dr. Henry has demanded a jury trial, and NAACP attorneys expect a November trial date to be set.

The MGA and supporters from the local American Civil Liberties Union, Delta Ministry, NAACP, and others responded to the racist, sexist attacks on gay people and the arrest of Dr. Henry by organizing nightly patrols in Smith Park. Gay and straight, Black and white, women and men, are now watching the cops and alerting park users to police presence and entrapment procedures.

PINK TRIANGLE PATROLS

An MGA organizer told Workers World, "We called police Sergeant Dickerson and told him we were going to monitor the park. Dickerson said that he thought the police chief and the mayor would welcome our presence in the park. All the monitors wear a pink triangle, the symbol homosexuals were forced to wear by the gestapo in Nazi Germany. We wear the pink triangle in solidarity with resistance to gay oppression."

When the Pink Triangle Patrols became effective, however, the police began threatening the monitors with arrest for "interfering with officers in the line of duty and disturbing the peace."

On Sept. 29, the MGA and the ACLU filed complaints with the Police Department and issued a public call for people to come to the park and stand up to police threats. At 10 p.m., more than 40 people showed up for a rally at the park, surrounded by about 10 racist,

sexist cops. The rally inspired many people to stay and patrol the park until almost midnight, when most of the cops had gone home.

The MGA and ACLU have demanded an end to the entrapment patrols in Smith Park and an investigation of harassment, brutality, and entrapment of arrest victims and MGA monitors by police officers.

Two entrapment patrol officers have recently been suspended for brutalizing people in other parts of the city, but the entrapment patrols remain in the park and Jackson officials defend them.

PART OF NATIONAL RIGHT-WING OFFENSIVE

A media worker and MGA supporter declared at a recent rally that "Police attacks on gays in Smith Park are not just the result of increasing right-wing power in the Jackson city government. Organized, violent attacks on gay organizations, their leaders, and gathering places have been mounting around the country, from Seattle to New Orleans, Jackson to Boston." These attacks are part of an overall right-wing offensive in the U.S. And they are occurring at the same time as stepped-up attacks on Black, Latin, Indian, Asian, and other oppressed nationalities in the U.S.

The slogan of the MGA campaign here is "Gay and straight, Black and white, same struggle, same fight. Fight back, smash gay oppression!" "And," one militant told Workers World, "the gay community is fighting back. We remember what we learned from Malcolm X. We know our rights, and we'll take whatever action is necessary to secure them."

Working women today—one-half of work force

By DIANE MONTE

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Can you recall the last time you rode on a bus driven by a woman or had your car repaired by a woman? Even if you have, you must agree it's a rare occurrence.

Some advances have been made by women as members of the labor force in the past 10 years, especially since the advent of the women's movement in the late 60s. However, a recent study compiled by the Conference Board, a non-profit business research organization, found that 97.6 percent of the secretaries and 94.2 percent of the typists in 1970 were women and forecast that by 1985, 98.6 percent of secretaries and 93.2 percent of typists will still be women. Their findings also predict only a 3 percent increase in jobs for women in skilled crafts.

These statistics clearly indicate the continued employment of women into traditionally "female," low paying jobs. This

study also found the average female college graduate earning less in 1975 than the average male high school dropout.

The capitalist system has traditionally used women as surplus labor, to be brought into the work force when needed and to be the first thrown out of work during a period of crisis.

However, the number of women in the U.S. who work outside their homes has been rising since 1947, and today about half of the American work force is comprised of women. These numbers are continuing to increase as more women are becoming heads of households.

Also, it has become almost impossible for a family to survive on one person's wages.

But the super exploitation of women workers has created a consciousness of the necessity to struggle so that all women will be entitled to decent wages and fair job opportunities.



Mrs. Jessie Williams with her grandson. WW photo: J. Long

Jessie Williams

Oct. 11, 1937—Oct. 10, 1976

"I have nine living children. I had twelve in all. Three are dead. Joann Little is the oldest.

"I did housework, picked cotton, picked peanuts, dug sweet potatoes. I did this until five years ago. Then I got a job in a factory. I worked there five years until I got off for nerves and heart trouble a week before the assault on Joann happened.

"I have been back twice since then, and they wouldn't hire me back. I go to the unemployment office every day, and they tell me they don't have a job for me.

"My other children are under a lot of pressure at school. My phone is bugged. But I will not leave here (Washington, N.C.). I'm close to Joann here, and I'm

going to stay and fight."

Mrs. Jessie Williams
February 11, 1976

On Oct. 10, Mrs. Jessie Williams, the mother of Joann Little, died from a sudden illness in Washington, North Carolina. She was thirty-eight years old.

Jessie Williams stood up against the notoriously racist and violent state of North Carolina, against constant threats aimed at her family, against harassment by prison and school officials, and against the daily pressure of trying to survive in the state with the lowest wage scale in the country.

Her daughter was railroaded to jail, sexually assaulted by a

white jailer, declared an outlaw by the state of North Carolina, put on trial for her life, and finally thrown back in prison after her acquittal on the murder charge.

Throughout these ordeals, Jessie Williams never hesitated in the struggle to free Joann. The threats and pressures never made her back down. She became an ever stronger fighter, not only for her daughter's freedom, but for working and oppressed people throughout the world, from the prisons of Alabama to the mines of South Africa.

Workers World Party extends our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Williams' family. We have lost both a dear friend and a strong comrade in the struggle.

Nov. 13 demonstration called to:**Free the Five Puerto Rican Nationalists!**

By BRIAN BECKER

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—On Nov. 13, supporters of the Puerto Rican independence movement will take to the streets in New York and San Francisco to demand freedom for the Five Puerto Rican Nationalist Prisoners—the longest held political prisoners in the Western Hemisphere.

The Five Nationalist Prisoners, Oscar Collazo, Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irvin Flores, and Andres Figueroa Cordero, have been incarcerated in U.S. prisons for over two decades after having participated in armed actions against the colonial occupation of their country by U.S. imperialism.

The main demands of the demonstration in addition to freedom for the Five will be the immediate release of Andres Figueroa Cordero (who is suffering from terminal cancer), independence for Puerto Rico, and freedom for all political prisoners.

SYMBOL OF THE STRUGGLE

The Five Nationalist Prisoners have become a symbol of the resolute and uncompromising struggle of the Puerto Rican independence movement. This Nov. 1 will mark the twenty-sixth anniversary of the armed attack on the Blair House, the temporary residence of then President Harry Truman, by Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola. This heroic assault, in which Torresola was

killed and Collazo seriously injured, was timed to coincide with armed uprising on the island.

Led by the Nationalist Party, the October 30, 1950, rebellion was the answer of the Independence movement to the imposition of the so-called "free associated state" status that the U.S. was using to camouflage its colonial stranglehold on the Puerto Rican nation. Although the armed rebellion, which began in Jayuya, spread quickly to many other cities and towns, it was eventually crushed by 4,000 National Guard troops.

On March 1, 1954, four Puerto Rican freedom fighters reminded the whole world that, contrary to the imperialist propaganda campaign in the United Nations, the question of Puerto Rico was not an "internal affair" of the United States. Gunfire accompanied their shouts of "Viva Puerto Rico Libre!" as the four Nationalists brought the independence struggle into the very halls of the U.S. Congress.

Explaining the purpose of their action, Irvin Flores, one of the participants, said, "It was an intolerable situation which forced us to take some action that would expose the political masquerade that the imperialists were trying to impose on us. We had to show the world the true facts—that Puerto Rico was still a colony."

These four Puerto Rican patriots and Oscar Collazo have become known as the Five Puerto Rican

Nationalists. The struggle to free them has reached to every corner of the world.

Activities to support the Five Nationalists have taken place every November for the past several years both in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

The November 13 demonstration is being sponsored by a broad-based coalition, including the Committee to Free the Five Nationalists, Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, Workers World Party, Youth Against War & Fascism, Attica Now, Native

American Treaty Council, Non-Intervention in Chile, National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, U.S. Committee on Latin America, Prairie Fire Organizing Committee, National Lawyers Guild, Black Panther Party (Oakland), and others.

The Nov. 13 demonstration this year will be a national mobilization. The New York demonstration will gather at 14th Street and Union Square at 12 noon. There will be a march to the United Nations at 43rd Street and 1st Avenue, followed by a rally

scheduled to begin at 2:30 p.m.

For those coming to the demonstration from outside the New York City area, contact the branch of Workers World Party and Youth Against War & Fascism nearest you (a listing of the branches can be found on page 10 of this paper). For leaflets, posters, and additional information, write to the National Coordinating Committee to Free the Five, P.O. Box 319, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. For information about YAWF's participation in the demonstration, call (212) 255-0352 or (212) 989-1252.



NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Thousands of militant students at the University of Puerto Rico march to protest police occupation of the campus. The university had been shut down for several weeks by a strike of non-academic workers which drew the near unanimous support of students and teachers. The campus was re-opened last Monday under a virtual state of siege with police often beating students and arresting many.

Photo: Claridad

Rally in Boston attacks racist frame-ups

By MARSHALL

BOSTON, Oct. 16—Boston today was the scene of a militant, anti-racist rally and demonstration sponsored by the Committee to Free the East Boston and Dorchester Black Defendants. The rally of over 300 people brought together all of the groups that have been helping Black families in East Boston, Dorchester, and Hyde Park to defend their homes from racist attacks. These anti-fascists demanded an end to the citywide police practice of arresting Black people who are being attacked by racists while letting their attackers go free. Demands were also raised that the racist charges against Robert Phifer, Gary Franklin, Brian Swan, and Thomas Walker, Black men from various parts of this city facing felony trials as a result of racist attacks on their families, be dropped.

The rally was chaired by Lavern Swan, the mother of Brian Swan, who was arrested in East Boston on frame-up charges arising from the allegation that he threw a firebomb at the home of a racist in the Maverick Square housing project in East Boston. Mrs. Swan spoke on the incidents which led to her son's arrest, in which her home was under attack by racist gangs for three days. The attackers broke the windows of her apartment with rocks and shouted racist slurs at her and her family. Brian's trial on the explosives charges begins Nov. 22.

VICTIMS OF RACIST ATTACKS

The main speaker at the rally was Robert Phifer, who is on trial along with his nephew, Gary Franklin, for allegedly shooting a racist in the foot. Phifer and

Franklin face a mandatory one-year sentence under the Massachusetts Gun Law. Phifer explained that his home was attacked by a group of racists. However, instead of arresting this racist gang, the cops broke into his home and arrested him and his nephew.

This case is scheduled for trial any time within 48-hours' notice, beginning Monday, Oct. 18, before arch-racist Superior Court Judge Roy.

Alva Debnam of Dorchester, whose home has been under attack by racists, also spoke at the rally. Mrs. Debnam told of an attack on July 4, when her brother, Thomas Walker, was arrested.

The incident began when racists tore down a section of the fence around Mrs. Debnam's yard while family and friends were there for a barbecue. When the guests at her barbecue went after this group some of the racist hoodlums stole Mr. Walker's car and ran over three people. But it is Mr. Walker, who was upstairs in his sister's home when the incident happened, who is being charged.

DEFENDING THEIR HOMES

Also speaking was Susan Page of Hyde Park whose home is also under attack. Susan and her foster son, Dana, were arrested in September, as the result of a racist attack on her home. The charges

against Susan were dropped, but her foster son still faces charges.

Mrs. Page also pointed out that both she and Alva Debnam have no intentions of moving, even though it is necessary for them to defend their homes, along with other anti-racists taking shifts, staying up all night, seven days a week.

Earl Swindale, who moved into the Maverick and Sumner Street Projects in East Boston two months ago, described how he, his brother, and his cousin were jumped by a gang of 20 whites with bats and clubs recently in East Boston's Maverick Square. Even though they had to go to the hospital where Swindale received 13 stitches, once again it is they

who are being accused of assault and battery with a dangerous weapon.

MULTI-NATIONAL ANTI-RACIST DEFENSE

Jane Kaatz, a white woman who was arrested while participating in anti-racist defense of Black homes in East Boston, pointed out how white people must fight racism among other whites so that the racist movement is put on the defensive and Black people can walk down Broadway in South Boston without fear of racist attack.

Harvard Stevens of the Third World Workers Association talked of the reality of Jim Crow in Boston in every sphere—economic, governmental, and social. He attacked the mayor for his silent support of the racist movement and said, "When the police department and the judicial system support white criminals and encourage savage harassment of Black families, the position of these government institutions is clear."

PICKET POLICE HEADQUARTERS

After the rally 200 of the participants marched to police headquarters on Berkeley Street where they formed a very militant picket. Among the chants were "Stop the war against Black America," "Drop the racist frame-up charges," "Free Phifer, Franklin, Swan, and Walker," and "We say no to racism."

Elaine Lewis of the Committee to Free the East Boston Black Defendants demanded a stop to police harassment of the Black community and arrests of the racists who attack the Black families, not of the Blacks who are victims of these attacks.



In downtown Boston, over 300 anti-racists marched to demand an end to the police harassment of victims of racist attacks, many of whom have themselves been arrested and charged with assault.

WW photo

U.S. backing of Syrian invasion decisive

Lebanon cease-fire a setback for left

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD
NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The long and heroic struggle of the Palestinian people for their national sovereignty received another blow this week as their hard-pressed military situation in Lebanon was reflected politically in a new truce agreement.

The so-called Riyadh accord, signed Oct. 18 by Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasir Arafat and five Arab heads of state—from Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait—calls for a ceasefire and the formation of a 30,000-troop Arab "peace-keeping" force. However, it is understood that many if not most of those troops will be Syrian. In other words, the agreement sanctions the Syrian invasion of Lebanon, since it says nothing about a withdrawal of the present 22,000 troops there and implies they will be incorporated into the "peacekeeping" force.

The accord says nothing about the Lebanese National Movement, the united front of progressive Lebanese who have been fighting alongside the Palestinians. This is regarded by the bourgeois press here as a successful maneuver in the campaign to split the Palestinians from their leftist Lebanese allies.

U.S. IMPERIALIST PRESSURE

The current setback for the Palestinian struggle and for the

revolutionary movement in the Arab world generally must be regarded as a direct outcome of Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy" in the Middle East that was packaged by the State Department and the press as a strategy for peace but that has resulted in the devastating civil war in Lebanon.

Kissinger's intervention in the Middle Eastern situation, supposedly as a neutral party but in reality as a representative of U.S. banks and oil interests (chief among them his own patrons, the Rockefeller family), strengthened the pro-imperialist elements in the Arab countries and weakened the revolutionary struggle of the masses. This was reflected in Egypt less than a year ago, when President Anwar el-Sadat broke the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union and moved even closer to U.S. imperialism on the international front while he moved for greater austerity and tighter repression against the workers at home.

The U.S. is ultimately responsible for the invasion by Syria, a move that aided the most odious alliance of neo-fascist and pro-imperialist groupings in Lebanon. This was a dramatic switch for the Syrian regime, which had claimed to be pro-Palestinian and even "Arab socialist."

And in Lebanon itself, the present regime headed by "President" Sarkis, (elected by

Congress under the pressure of Syrian tanks) is a carryover of the same political figures installed back in 1958 after the invasion of U.S. Marines into Lebanon. Sarkis himself was part of the government that was set up after that invasion, and became head of the Bank of Lebanon at a time when that country was regarded by U.S. and European bankers as the Hong Kong of the Middle East—that is, as the central clearing house for all imperialist financial transactions in the area.

ISRAELIS LINE UP WITH FASCISTS

At the present time, there is a clear class line-up in the Lebanese struggle. Their common hostility to the revolutionary alliance between the Palestinians and the Lebanese left has brought Syria, Israel, and the Lebanese fascists together on the same side in the war.

Imagine, Israeli troops are now reported to be fighting in southern Lebanon on the same side as the Phalangists—an ultra-right party that even takes its name from the party of fascist Franco in Spain!

These same Phalangists are using weapons—and this has been verified by Western reporters—with Hebrew markings on them as they seek to exterminate the most oppressed and hounded of all

Semitic peoples, the Palestinians. Such is the fruit of imperialist strategy.

Behind Israel, of course, stands the United States ruling class, which gives this tiny country the biggest military aid package in the world. Just this month, the Pentagon rammed through Congress an authorization to send Israel some of its newest and most ghastly "super-weapons," including an aerial concussion device that kills every living thing within a wide radius.

The other participants in the Riyadh conference—Saudi Arabia and Kuwait—are governments which are little more than appendages to the great multinational oil companies. The political opinions of their rulers are literally formed in the board rooms, while the masses of people are forcibly kept in the most abysmal backwardness to facilitate pumping billions in oil out of the ground under their feet.

These reactionary bourgeois regimes, with the shadow of U.S. imperialism looming over them all, have forced a hard agreement upon the beleaguered PLO. But in so doing, they have only deepened the class contradictions in the Middle East which must give rise to new revolutionary developments and nourish new allies of the Palestinian people.

"Bloody coup in Thailand, Made New York to condemn the fascist coup."

Protest expo right-wing co

By JUDY GREENSPAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Over 60 people, including a sizeable grouping of Asian people, picketed today in front of the United States Mission to the UN here to protest U.S. involvement in the fascist military takeover of Thailand Oct. 6.

The chants of "Bloody coup in Thailand, made in U.S.A." could be heard for blocks around, as the demonstrators condemned the murder of tens of Thai workers and students by the new military junta.

Before the demonstration, Clergy and Laity Concerned, an anti-war group, held a press conference documenting the role of the CIA and the Pentagon in the bloody coup.

Don Luce of Clergy and Laity Concerned discussed the political and social conditions that led to the coup in Thailand. He exposed the devastating effects that U.S. imperialism has had on the economy and the people of Thailand. Directly following a 1973 revolt against the fascist dictator, Thanom Kittikachorn, U.S. military aid to Thailand was slashed in half, he said. Since that time, the U.S. has steadily been increasing its aid to the military, laying the groundwork for the bloody coup.

U.S. BACKING

"The U.S. financed the coup, there is no doubt about that," Luce emphasized.

David Milliken, who recently returned from Thailand, described the events leading up to the coup, discussing the role played by several right-wing groups, including the para-military Red Gaurs of Thailand.

In the days prior to the coup, progressive Thai students had launched massive militant demonstrations to protest the return of Thanom, the former fascist dictator, to Thailand, he explained. The students, armed only with placard and picket signs, took over a university in Bangkok.

According to Milliken, the military directly called upon the vicious right-wing Red Gaurs and other groups to break up the demonstration. The fascist paramilitary group was given orders to "kill the students," and the Red Gaurs stormed the university, armed with U.S. guns



As Torrijos suppresses militant demonstrators

Panamanians demand U.S. leave Canal

By JOYCE BETRIES
NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Panamanian Foreign Minister Aquilino Boyd held a meeting here on Oct. 7, where they agreed to reopen talks on a new treaty governing the Panama Canal. Indications are that discussions will not resume until after the U.S. presidential elections.

Talks concerning a new treaty were suspended in May by the Ford administration under strong pressure from the right-wing here, led by Ronald Reagan, then seeking the nomination for presidency. Reagan made jingoistic statements that Ford and Kissinger were planning to "give away" the Panama Canal.

However, since the shelving of negotiations in May, Gen. Omar Torrijos, head of the Panamanian government, has moved steadily to the right, making him a more favorable negotiating partner in the eyes of the U.S. rulers.

In Torrijos' eight years of rule, Panama's foreign policy has drawn attention to the unjust colony that the U.S. has in Panama. Domestically, Torrijos has taken a popular nationalist stand, and has legislated some labor and land reforms for the workers.

However in the past year, Torrijos has had to deal with a severe recession due in large part to the increasingly dominant role of international finance capital, particularly U.S. finance capital, in the Panamanian economy. The resulting drain on the economy, combined with increasing pressure from the Panamanian bourgeoisie has led Torrijos to cut back many reforms previously granted to the Panamanian workers. Concerning the Panama Canal, he agreed to

cooperate with President Ford's need to soothe the Republican conservatives who were receptive to Ronald Reagan's charge of a canal "giveaway."

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST HIGH COST OF LIVING

Most recently, the outbreak of anti-government demonstrations in Panama on Sept. 10 has plunged the government of Gen. Omar Torrijos into its most severe political crisis, and he has responded by moving even further to the right.

Beginning as a student-organized protest of the anniversary of the brutal coup in Chile in 1973, the Sept. 10 demonstration in Panama escalated into a generalized manifestation of popular discontent with the failure of the Torrijos regime to solve the severe problems of spiraling food costs, low wages, unemployment, high cost of living, and police repression.

The demonstrators were met by club-wielding policemen, and at least 51 were wounded.

Following a second protest, the regime closed the high schools and primary schools, banned all future demonstrations, and arrested students and labor leaders.

In defiance of this ban, further student demonstrations were held on Sept. 20, which resulted in more arrests, and some prominent members of the left have been reported missing.

In the forefront of this struggle led by the independent left are the Frente Estudiantil Revolucionario (FER) and the Guaykucho, a student-worker coalition organization.

In response to the current crisis, the Torrijos government has

charged that there is a conspiracy by the independent left, the conservative Panamanian oligarchy, the CIA, and the U.S. military which it categorizes as the "counter-revolutionary alliance." It claims these organizations are attempting to destabilize the Torrijos government.

It is possible that elements of the Panamanian bourgeoisie have, with the help of the CIA and reactionary U.S. businesses, attempted to destabilize the government. However, to call popular demands and demonstrations of discontent a destabilization attempt is really aimed at confusing the Panamanian masses in order to salvage what is left of the government's popular base.

According to the Union Nacional De Panamenos (UNEP), an organization of Panamanians living here, the independent left in Panama sees the importance of the Canal question. However, they feel it is being posed in such a way as to mask the class contradictions between the masses of workers and peasants and the rising Panamanian bourgeoisie, who have been the sole beneficiaries of all previous treaty revisions.

PANAMANIAN WANTS THEIR CANAL

At a meeting recently held here by the UNEP, a Panamanian recently arrived in the U.S. from that country emphasized that an agreement between the Panamanian government and the U.S. would only benefit and strengthen the Panamanian bourgeoisie against the Panamanian workers.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Aquilino Boyd is using the tremendous hostility to the U.S. presence within his country to

pressure the U.S. government to negotiate a new canal treaty with the Torrijos government as soon as possible. Boyd has said that his government is "sitting on a powder keg. If there is no settlement within 12 months, violence could issue." He continued, "but the day that a situation of violence arises here, it's going to be very difficult for the government to go against a people who want to seek their liberation by a route other than the route of negotiations."

Many of the 40,000 North Americans living in the Canal Zone fear that the zone might be taken over by Panamanians without the formality of an agreement with the U.S. A U.S. official there referred to the rate at which North Americans are taking jobs in the U.S. as a mini-exodus.

Since 1903, the year of the first canal treaty, the Panamanian people have suffered tremendous indignities at the hands of the U.S. imperialists. Merely to pass from the north to the south of their own country they must pass through hostile territory, the U.S. Canal Zone, where they are subjected to U.S. law.

The canal is a natural resource of the Panamanian people, yet from 1960 to 1969 the U.S. and U.S. companies earned \$2.5 billion from the canal. Only five percent of Panamanian workers are employed in the Canal Zone. The Canal Company controls the only two ports in Panama.

The Panamanian people want the U.S. out now, and they want the riches from their canal to benefit the Panamanian workers, not the U.S. imperialists or the Panamanian bourgeoisie.



de in U.S.A." Demonstrators picket the Thai Mission to the UN in
st military takeover in Thailand and the role of the CIA in that
WW photo: G. Dunkel

Exposes U.S.-CIA role in coup in Thailand

and grenades. On Oct. 6, the military took over the government, and the CIA-trained Thai border police quickly moved in to brutally murder at least 40 leftist students and injure hundreds more.

The junta, after taking power, declared martial law, abolished the parliament and the constitution, forbade political meetings, and arrested over 5,000 students, workers, and leftist political leaders. The incarcerated Thais face the death penalty under a re-instituted anti-Communist law.

THAI RESIDENTS SPEAK OUT

A statement condemning the bloody military takeover written by a group of Thai residents living in the U.S. was read at the press conference. The Thai residents called the junta "a mutilation of our freedom." The statement said no matter what lies the U.S. press and the military junta are

presently spreading about the people of Thailand, that Thais want their freedom now.

The Thai residents said that the people will not accept this fascist setback. "People everywhere will continue to fight for their national liberation."

CIA ROLE EXPOSED

Winslow Peck, editor of Counterspy magazine, noted that Thailand has been under direct or indirect military control since 1932. He added that CIA involvement in Thailand began almost simultaneously with the birth of the U.S. intelligence organization.

"During the Vietnam War, the CIA used Thailand as a base for military operations into Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia," Peck said. Thailand is also a main transportation point for the traffic of heroin and opium, another CIA operation in Southeast Asia, according to Peck.

Kissinger plan called 'ridiculous' by Zimbabwean liberation leader

By A.P. ROSE
HAMPTON, Va., Oct. 12—"The essential question for the Zimbabwean people is to capture state power now," declared Dr. Elton Razemba before an audience of over 300 people on the Hampton Institute campus.

KISSINGER PLAN DENOUNCED

Dr. Razemba, who is the African National Council's chief representative to the United Nations and the United States, denounced as "ridiculous" the Kissinger plan for Zimbabwe, which calls for the Black masses to suffer "another two years of pressure and deprivation under the fascists."

"State power is derived from the police, the army, the civil service, and the judiciary," said Dr. Razemba. "There is great danger in inheriting a state machinery that is not yours, that does not serve your interests. We will only be independent when we can control our own people's army, our

own air force, a people's security force, and people's courts.

"There will be no cease-fire. We are not opposed to talks—on the condition that power be handed over to the Zimbabwean masses. We intend to fight until victory is attained. Peace can only come through the creation of our own government by the Zimbabwean people."

Dr. Razemba outlined a history of colonial oppression of the Zimbabwean people and the formation of the Rhodesian racist state. Since the beginning of guerrilla warfare in 1970, he said, "the Rhodesian fascist forces have been surrounded by Zimbabwean revolutionary forces. People's war is on the upsurge and the enemy is desperate and in a panic situation."

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

"We say that the people of Zimbabwe are our own liberators, but that does not discount international aid. We thank all forces

In wake of fascist murders

Protests flare anew in Soweto

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Fighting between the oppressed Black majority and the racist police broke out again in South Africa on Oct. 17, as thousands of angry mourners gathered in Soweto for the funeral of a 16-year-old African student who was murdered by the cops two days after his arrest late last September. Leaving the cemetery, 700 people marched on a municipal depot, overpowered the guards, and smashed trucks and other vehicles.

Three days before, another student, 22-year-old Jacob Mashabane, also a resident of Soweto, died while under "special detention." Mr. Mashabane was the twenty-sixth person to die violently in South African jails since the fascist Detention-Without-Trial-Law was invoked against the liberation struggle.

The Vorster regime has announced that of those who perished while in custody, 13 others "hung themselves," two "have fallen from high windows during interrogation," two others "slipped in their showers," and one "slipped downstairs."

The same week that the apartheid gestapo were lynching freedom fighters who had fallen into their hands, a consortium of large Wall Street banks okayed the loan of another \$150 million to the Vorster regime. Outstanding loans to South Africa from the big U.S. and English banks (Morgan Guaranty Trust, Manufacturers Hanover, Citibank, and Barclays) now total \$2 billion, twice the amount of a year ago. Much of this money is being used to beef up the settler state's security forces in their war against the African majority.

"INDEPENDENT TRANSKEI?"

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Vorster has proceeded full-speed ahead with his counterfeit "independence" scheme for South Africa's Transkei region. "Freedom" for the Transkei is nothing more than a deception

aimed at tricking world opinion, which, with the exception of the U.S. and European imperialist governments, is hostile to the white supremacist regime. The Vorster Transkei scheme is also calculated to bring about divisions among the African people along ethnic lines, as colonialist partitions imposed on the Indian Subcontinent and Ireland have. The hand-picked officials of the Transkei, individuals like Kaiser Matanzima, who has never been elected by the people and whose salary is paid by the racists, are in no way popular leaders. The real leaders, heroes like Lenard Mdingi, are in prison awaiting trial on a host of trumped-up charges.

The U.S. military has its own plan for the Transkei. An article written by Major Wesley Groesbeck in a recent issue of the U.S. Army Military Review has proposed that the Pentagon build a naval installation in the highly strategic area that dominates the Cape sea lanes.

But despite all these elaborate plans, there is one fear that constantly haunts Vorster and his foreign backers in London, New York, and Washington.

PEOPLE DEMANDING REAL FREEDOM

The people of the Transkei, who revolted against the racists in an armed rebellion during the early 1960s, have made it clear they will never accept this mockery of freedom. The plan to set up a

puppet Transkei quisling regime was dreamed up by the racists long before the massive anti-apartheid explosion erupted in Soweto last June 16 and quickly engulfed the rest of Azania (South Africa). Attempting to implement this scheme now only underscores how much they have lost touch with the reality of the situation which points toward a not-to-distant future when the whole colonialist system in Southern Africa will be destroyed.

According to a Reuters dispatch datelined Oct. 16, just 10 days before the Transkei is scheduled for "nationhood," a large crowd of militant Africans "shouted abuse at participants in the Transkei's independence celebrations in Capetown today."

"Heavily armed riot policemen kept order as the youths shouted slogans against the 1,000 people who had gathered at least in a stadium in the Black township of Langa."

"Why go and feast to your own destruction," the crowd jeered mockingly at the traitors and their racist masters, according to this report.

Such a rebellious spirit shows once again that despite the terrible suffering inflicted on them by the imperialists and the fascist settlers, despite the certain knowledge that the road ahead will be hard, and despite the plots cooked up by the South African fascists and their U.S. backers, the masses of Azanian people know that true liberation is certain.

SASO member to speak at solidarity with Azania forum

By JUDY GREENSPAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—"The struggle of the workers and students of Azania (South Africa) against apartheid is a part of our larger struggle for national liberation." The speaker, Kamara, a member of the Pan African Students Organization in the Americas (PASOA), was describing the focus of an upcoming East Coast meeting, a "Night of Solidarity with the Struggle in South Africa," being organized by PASOA along with KARABO, a group of South African residents in the U.S., and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). The meeting will take place Saturday, Nov. 20, at 7 p.m. at Joan of Arc High School, 154 West 93 Street here.

Jeff Dumo Baqwa, who escaped from a Transkei village in South Africa in 1974 where he had been exiled for his activities on behalf of the South African Student Organization (SASO), will be the featured speaker at the meeting. Baqwa, an activist in the Azanian struggle, has just arrived in the U.S. from southern Africa and is presently Director of Projects for the Southern African Student Movement (SASM).

Since June, the people of Azania have launched massive demonstrations against the racist regime of South African Premier John Vorster and his U.S. and European imperialist backers. The protests have spread from the impoverished Black township of Soweto to Capetown and even into Johannesburg itself. Vorster's gestapo army and police have murdered over 500 people since the uprisings began.

"Apartheid is not what you read about in the capitalist press," Kamara said. "It is a racist occupation of 95 percent of our land by 13 percent of the population which is white." The PASOA spokesperson emphasized that apartheid is an instrument of U.S. and European imperialism used to oppress and subjugate the Azanian people.

He compared the struggle in Azania to that of Angola and Mozambique, where the people have recently liberated their countries from the colonialists.

A spokesperson from KARABO, another sponsor of the public forum, explained that a major purpose of the meeting was to expose the Kissinger policy of "shuttle diplomacy" in South Africa. The KARABO representative said that despite the last-minute maneuvering of U.S. imperialism's representative, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, "we, the people of Azania, know that we are going to seize power."

"We are fighting to get our land back to establish a totally new system where the means of production are in the hands of the people," the Black South African said.

A spokesperson from YAWF stressed the importance of the upcoming Nov. 20 meeting and urged all supporters of African liberation to attend and show their solidarity with the Azanian struggle.

For transportation and other information, contact YAWF or Workers World Party branches in your area. (See Branch List p. 10).

Dr. Razemba's speech was sponsored by the Hampton Institute Center for Ethnic Studies.

EDITORIAL

Scottsboro case

For 64-year-old Clarence Norris, believed to be the sole survivor of Alabama's racist conspiracy of terror that practically destroyed the lives of nine innocent Black youth more than four decades ago, the nightmare of Scottsboro lingers on.

Despite the numerous books documenting the innocence of the Scottsboro Brothers and the widely publicized testimony of one of the two alleged "rape victims" that actually no rape took place, Clarence Norris after spending 15 years of his life in prison is still being pursued by the same criminal Alabama courts that tried to railroad him and eight other Black defendants to the chair in 1931.

The victims of frenzied white vigilantes, the nine Scottsboro Brothers were some of the millions "riding the rails" in search of work during the Depression when they were taken off a freight train by a racist mob. They were sentenced to death for allegedly raping two white women after a mock trial conducted in an atmosphere of racist hysteria. It was only a mass national movement which forced the Alabama authorities to commute their death sentences to long prison terms.

Today the terror of Scottsboro lives on. Four of the Scottsboro Brothers are dead (one driven to suicide) and the whereabouts of four others remain unknown.

Clarence Norris, now living in Brooklyn with his family, recently applied for a pardon from a 1946 parole violation because he felt he had "suffered enough for something I didn't do." The Alabama Parole Board answered by branding him a "fugitive from justice" and demanding his extradition.

It was only two years ago that one of the biggest murderers in contemporary history, a criminal responsible for the killing and maiming of millions of Vietnamese people, was given a full-fledged pardon by the President of the United States. Yet an innocent Black worker, the victim of one of the most frightful frameups, is instead being treated as a criminal by the racist Alabama courts.

If Ford or Carter were really interested in justice for all people (as they imply in those campaign ads aimed at the Black community), they could announce they would pardon Clarence Norris and other victims of racist injustice in the North and South. If they wanted a *real* debate, wouldn't that be an honest-to-goodness issue on which to take a stand?

Attacks on Cuba

There can no longer be any question that the U.S. CIA is responsible for ordering the horrible murder of the 73 passengers and crew aboard a Cuban airline that was destroyed in flight by two bombs shortly after it left Barbados last Oct. 6. The New York Times of Oct. 20 reports that in Venezuela, where a number of the right-wing terrorists who had conspired to place the explosives aboard the Cuban plane have been taken into custody, "two of the Cuban exiles under arrest in connection with the bomb plots had formerly worked for and been trained by the United States Central Intelligence Agency."

The same report adds that another of the plotters, Herman Ricardo Losano, who is under arrest in Trinidad, "had been trained in the 1960s by the CIA in bomb making." He has already confessed to planting the bombs on the Oct. 6 flight.

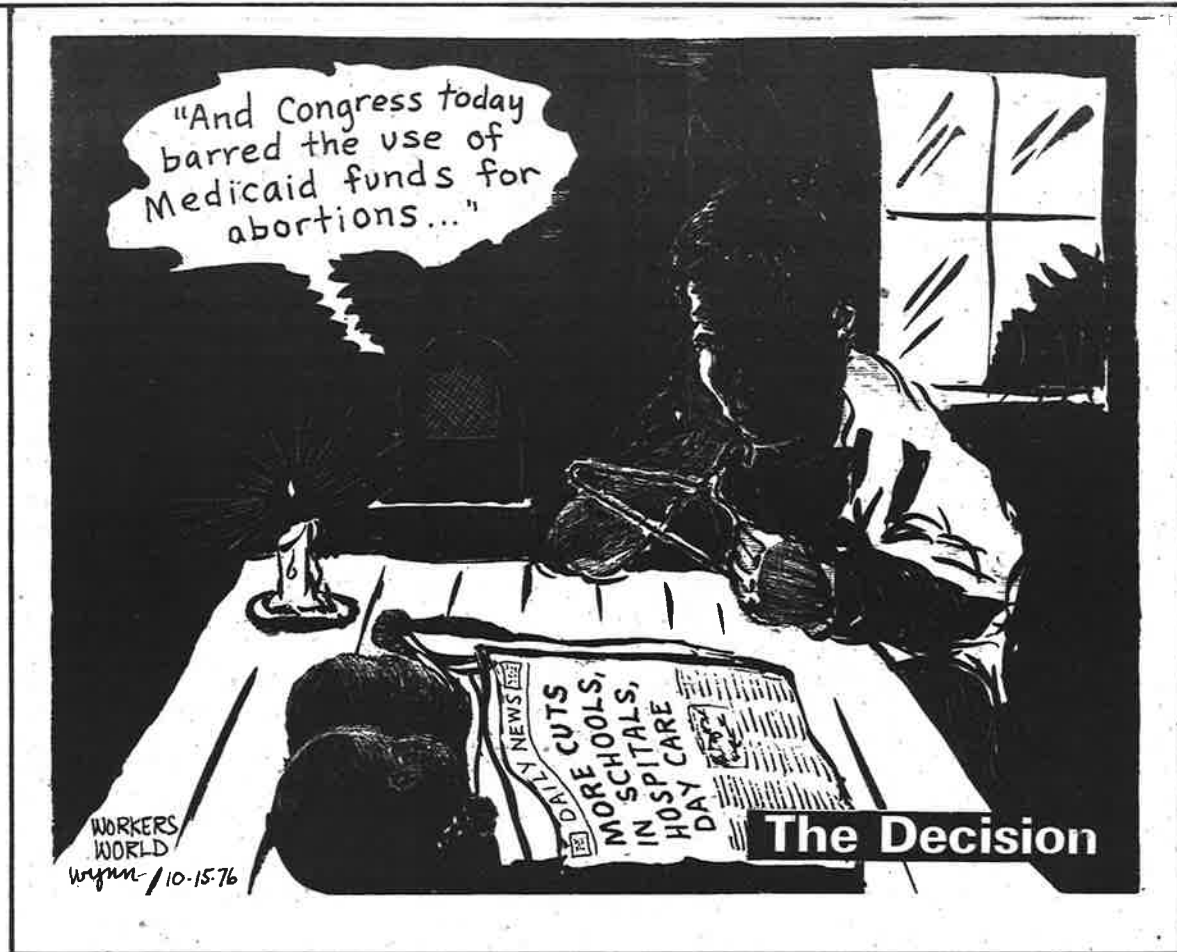
This is only the culmination of a number of recent CIA outrages against Cuba. Last April, Cuban fishing boats in international waters were shot up by counter-revolutionaries operating out of Miami, and in Portugal, two Cubans were killed when a bomb ripped through their Lisbon Embassy. In June, the Cuban Mission to the UN was bombed, and in July a Cuban airline office was blown up in Barbados. Also in July, CIA-paid fascists attempted to kidnap the Cuban consul in Merida, Mexico, killing a Cuban technician in the process.

In August, two officials from the Cuban Embassy in Argentina were kidnapped and apparently slain, and the offices of Cubana de Aviacion in Panamá were destroyed by a bomb.

Then, on Oct. 6, came the terrible mid-air massacre, followed by a retaliatory announcement from the Cuban government canceling the anti-hijacking treaty signed with the U.S. in 1973.

In an Oct. 15 speech at the funeral services for the 73 held in Havana's Plaza of the Revolution, Fidel Castro, a person whom the U.S. government now admits having tried to assassinate at least eight times, called these attacks "typical CIA methods." And indeed they are. All these assassination conspiracies, kidnappings, and bombings could never have taken place without the connivance of the U.S. government and are closely allied with the policy of "punishing Cuba" for giving assistance to the heroic people of Angola. Obviously the U.S. ruling class is prepared to jettison any pretense of normal relations with Cuba, a country which has become a beacon light for Latin America and the world anti-imperialist movement.

All the more, then, should progressive people unite with the vanguard people of Cuba in denouncing these provocations and atrocities and demanding that the U.S. blockade of Cuba be lifted.



Soviet emigres in U.S. given

Freedom to go hungry

By N. COHEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Over the last five years, some 20,000 Soviet citizens have emigrated to the United States. Their arrival is often greeted with a great deal of fanfare in the press and with stories about how they came over and the "philanthropic agencies" that brought them here. Recently, however, it was revealed that since 1973, the U.S. Congress has been appropriating \$15 million per year to "supplement" the work of these so-called private agencies. This fact means that in reality, the luring of Soviet citizens from their country is really a huge, government-sponsored project, and not simply a philanthropic effort.

In spite of the fact that approximately 20,000 people have been brought here, however, the U.S. government seems to care little about what happens to the emigres once they are here and have served the government's propaganda purposes (perhaps with the exception of some famous figures who defected). In fact, recent reports on the fate of the emigres here indicate that many of them may be downright ungrateful for having been brought here in the first place.

Some of the emigres' "inability to adjust," as their benefactors would put it, is extremely revealing about what it means to emigrate from a socialist country to a capitalist one. And even for those who may be glad to be here, the problems they all encounter in adjusting to life here speaks volumes about what life is like under a planned economy.

Take, for example, the question of work. In the USSR it is assumed that everyone who can work gets a job; in fact, it is the responsibility of the government to provide work for all. So it often comes as quite a shock to the emigres to find out that work is not automatically available here. According to an article in the New York Times Magazine of Sept. 26, by Faubion Bowers, the problem of unemployment is completely alien to the emigres.

"Over and over again, the immigrants ask how the American government could 'invite' them here and yet not provide jobs for them," Bowers calls this a "conceptual blind spot," but such a

"mistake" could be made only by a people who come from a society where the right to work is unquestioned and where mass unemployment (like that in the U.S.) is unheard of.

Another area of "misunderstanding" among the emigres is that related to medical care, which is provided for everyone by the state in the USSR. Bowers cites the case of one Soviet immigrant "who turned up at NYANA (New York Association for New Americans—n.c.) not long ago and presented the flustered social worker with a \$200 doctor's bill. He

was told for the fifth or sixth time that medical care is the individual's responsibility. He said he understood, but, as he left, he casually handed the bill to the secretary."

With all the government money that is poured into the program to get Soviet citizens to leave their country to find "freedom and fortune" here, the bitter lesson that many Soviet emigres are now learning is that the real freedoms under capitalism are the freedom to pay for medical care, the freedom to be unemployed, and freedom to go hungry.

Former Nazi collaborator is now an avid Zionist

By JUDITH STOLL

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—How does a virulent anti-Semite become a Zionist?

Yale University's "expert" on Russian literature resigned under pressure from his colleagues this summer after it was revealed that he had written anti-Semitic editorials for a pro-Nazi newspaper in the German-occupied Soviet Union during World War II.

Vladimir Sokolov-Samarin, a Russian instructor at Yale University for 17 years, admitted to a reporter from the Yale Daily News that he had written articles con-

demning Jews for the pro-Nazi publication, Reich. He said he aided the Germans only because they were anti-Communist. "The enemy of my enemy is my friend. I know no nationalities, only Communist and anti-Communist."

Among the articles Sokolov-Samarin wrote for the Nazis was one vile editorial in which he stated that every time he heard a Jewish name he imagined "a large yellow rat with a protruding mug." At other times he advocated violence against Jewish people and praised the German leadership.

Sokolov-Samarin's colleagues at Yale learned of his wartime activities last April, when his work for the Nazis was disclosed in a Soviet Yiddish-language journal, Sovietish Heimland.

Sokolov-Samarin is now an avid Zionist.

And how, one may wonder, does a virulent anti-Semite become a Zionist? Sokolov-Samarin became a Zionist, he says, because he believes it is the best way to fight communism. He now understands, he says, that Zionism and anti-communism have the same goal, "to liquidate the Soviet system."

Sokolov-Samarin will continue to draw his pay from Yale University through July 1977, and will also get a pension from a national teacher's organization.

He is one of the scores of former Nazi collaborators from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union who have found a refuge in the U.S.A.

—VEPCO

(Continued from page 2)

expose this conspiracy to pick the pockets of VEPCO consumers for the profit of the banks, initiated a boycott of the United Virginia Bank.

As this year's SCC hearings begin, the CULA has organized the most powerful and most conscious struggle against the rate increases to date. For the first time, it is a struggle that draws its main strength from those who have been hardest hit by the rate increases and by the economic crisis generally—people who are on fixed incomes of welfare or disability, unemployed workers, and Black people, who are doubly victimized by VEPCO's discriminatory cutoff and deposit policies.

Part 2

The suppression of the left in China

By SAM MARCY

OCTOBER 18—There can no longer be any doubt about it whatsoever. The assault against the revolutionary left wing of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has succeeded. The suppression of the leading cadres—Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hung-wen, and Yao Wen-yuan—is all but confirmed.

The failure of the Shanghai working class to rally to their defense has allowed the attack against the left wing to become a rout. Shanghai was the revolutionary citadel of the Mao grouping. The fact that the Hua Kuo-feng forces could carry out an officially inspired counter-demonstration against the left with impunity showed beyond a shadow of a doubt that they were in control of the situation and that the masses were either tired, confused, or apathetic—a classical situation made to order for the triumph of a Thermidorian reaction.

How deep and abiding the reaction will be cannot be gauged now. A rapid political reversal is now out of the question. If and when it comes, it will be on a new basis and most certainly with new leaders.

IMPORTANCE OF RECOGNIZING A DEFEAT

The most important thing is to recognize the defeat for what it is. It is important to call things by their right name in the interests of the world movement.

What's involved here is not the crushing of a small, accidental grouping. It is the wiping out of the representatives of the revolutionary wing of the CCP, of those most closely representing the proletarian class interests of the Chinese masses, and those who figured in and were most closely associated with continuing the struggle to retain, if not advance, the tremendous gains of the Cultural Revolution—the highpoint of the Chinese Revolution.

This is not to say that the leading cadre were infallible revolutionary Marxists. It's not to say that enormous errors, in both tactics and principles, were not made. But taken as a whole and measured against the right-wing, revisionist, and Thermidorian grouping, which represented hostile class interests, there could be no doubt whom the class-conscious workers and genuine communists all over should support.

The defeat of the left is a major setback for the proletarian revolution and for socialism as a whole. It will have worldwide repercussions and will certainly reinforce the conservative trend now current in the world working class movement. It is also likely to affect the course of the national liberation struggle in some measure. It will certainly strengthen the regressive tendencies in the social fabric of the USSR and push the revisionist tendencies in the bureaucracy there further to the right.

RELATIONS WITH USSR

Paradoxically, it does not exclude a softening of relations between the USSR and China. If and when that takes place, it will not necessarily be on the basis on which we had counted in our years of continually urging an end to the deteriorating internecine struggle and a normalization of relations according to the Leninist norms that should govern socialist states.

All of this must be said as part and parcel of a renewed effort at both theoretical and political rearmament of the working class in the coming period. It is particularly in a period of reaction that the ruling class exercises its greatest ideological sway. The bourgeoisie all over the world has never neglected to present its class point of view on developments in China, particularly over the last few years. Finance capital has not been blind to the "two lines of struggle" in China. While most bourgeois publicists have been most careful not to denigrate Mao ever since the rapprochement with Nixon, they have nevertheless been most hostile to the essence of the Cultural Revolution and began to praise some aspects of it only at a time when it was already in decline. All this was cunningly calculated as part of their overall imperialist strategy to ally People's China with American finance capital against the USSR.

Now that the core of Mao's party has been crushed, they have let out a sigh of relief. Indeed, they have all but shouted out three cheers for Hua Kuo-feng.

"The fall of Chiang Ching and her three Shanghai associates removes the most poisonous elements in Peking affecting Sino-

pig professor!

With slight variations, this is the general approach of the bourgeoisie. Revolutionists can argue about Chiang's approach to art and literature, but the larger truth was that she was in the front ranks of those in China who made remarkable efforts to bring revolutionary culture to the masses. She and others made the workers and peasants look strong, heroic, confident. That's her real sin. And she made the "beautiful people" look like what they really are and have been through all of history—ruthless exploiters, arrogant, brutal, and disdainful of the masses, ever viewing themselves as the subject of history and, needless to say, the masses as the objects of history.

LOSS OF REVOLUTIONARY INFLUENCE IN WORLD

Alas, China as a workers' state, as a People's Republic, has now lost stature in the eyes of revolutionary public opinion with the suppression of the left. When the PRC was voted in at the UN over the objections of the U.S., representatives of delegations from Third World nations, particularly Africans, were seen on television literally jumping with joy as the electronic screen flashed

"(Chiang) was in the front ranks of those in China who made remarkable efforts to bring revolutionary culture to the masses. She made the 'beautiful people' look like what they really are . . . ruthless exploiters, arrogant, brutal. . . ."

American relations." Who speaks in such harsh terms? It's the voice of Kissinger through one of his surrogates in the person of Allen S. Whiting, his former consultant during the Nixon administration and now a professor at the University of Michigan (Sunday New York Times, News of the Week Section, Oct. 17).

However, this isn't just Kissinger's position, it's the unofficial position of the ruling class. It's echoed by others such as the Washington Post of the same day in a long article by another professor and advisor to the U.S. government, Ross Terrill, who makes virtually the same point by reviling Chiang Ching.

"The willful former actress who wielded a big stick," he says, "over China's long-suffering cultural life has left the stage of politics, a stage she probably should never have mounted."

This professor, of course, is not known for having condemned the cultural life of the masses under the thousands-year-old domination of the feudal landlords, later the comprador bourgeoisie, and then the hangman Chiang Kai-shek, but he is quick to condemn Chiang Ching for the "drumbeat of 'uninterrupted revolution'" and blames her for dragging the three Shanghai leaders down with her.

"Intellectuals," he says, "were aghast at her militant policies in art and literature. Ordinary folks," he now tells us after taking a Gallup Poll of Chinese "ordinary folks" in the offices of the Washington Post, "disliked her barbs against former Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Chou." Indeed, a real criminal, that Chiang Ching!

"Above all, she was seen to have entered the halls of power through the back door of marriage rather than the front door of merit." Spoken like a real male chauvinist

the victorious vote for seating China.

Such applause for the Peoples Republic is not likely to occur again for a period of time.

Symptomatic of the shift in ruling class attitudes vis-a-vis China is the virtual embrace of former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger by both wings of the capitalist establishment after his return from China. Schlesinger seemed happy as a lark as he appeared on ABC television on Oct. 17 to give his version of the struggle in China. He had high praise for Hua Kuo-feng and nothing but hatred and contempt for the left. Hua is "shrewd," "self-assured," and a "moderate," Schlesinger intoned. The left is "small," its influence "negligible."

Naturally, he blamed the left for attempting a coup. The left was "foolish and quixotic for believing it could overpower the moderates."

The New York Times, which on the day following Schlesinger's ouster from the Ford cabinet had condemned him for favoring the retention of an option for the use of nuclear weapons against the USSR, now seems to be enlightened and even delighted by his unofficial visit to China, which it had virtually ignored until his return from Peking. This organ of high finance and the Sulzberger dynasty is now urging that "significant weight be given to the testimony of former Defense Secretary Schlesinger" (Oct. 18).

Earlier Schlesinger had hinted that it would be necessary to restore Taiwan to People's China in order to keep the PRC on a collision course with the USSR. Now Schlesinger's conclusion is that "the question of Taiwan is lower on the Chinese priority list than the question of the strength and posture of the U.S. with regard

to the Soviet Union."

"Events," says the Times, meaning the suppression of the left, "have disproved the argument that unless the U.S. abandons the people of Taiwan and quickly establishes diplomatic relations with Peking, the radical left will take over in China. The moderates, so far, seem in control."

What the Times is really saying here is that those in the ruling class who have been urging the restoration of Taiwan to People's China were really doing so only because they feared that the continued U.S. strangulation of Taiwan would help the revolutionary left in China's internal struggle. They now think it's no longer necessary.

But it is not so much the "lowering of Taiwan as a priority by the Hua forces" that has made the ruling class circles so happy. It is what they believe to be a new course of the Hua regime in both domestic and foreign policies as a whole that has raised the optimism of the ruling class.

Only time will tell whether the Hua regime is a coalition of the right-wing and centrist elements, what the relationship of forces really is, and the degree of stability it can achieve on the basis of political reaction and repression.

CHINA'S EVOLUTION AND THE WORLD SITUATION

It is vitally important in evaluating the significance of the defeat of the left that we first of all take into account the objective conditions surrounding the Chinese Revolution in the years immediately preceding the Cultural Revolution to the present day.

"An appraisal of the Russian Revolution," said Lenin, "is possible only on the basis of taking into account the entire international situation." It is the international situation, of course, which in the final analysis is decisive.

China is a vast country with a vast population, a quarter of the human race. But it is nevertheless profoundly affected by the other three-quarters of humanity and the social and political conditions of the rest of the planet. Revolutionary China, in turn, of course, has been a great and profound factor in altering the character of the international situation ever since the victory of the Revolution a quarter of a century ago.

Both China and Russia achieved their world historic victories over capitalism and imperialism during imperialist wars. They were able to thrust back the forces of counter-revolution at a time when these forces were weakened by the magnitude of the imperialist holocaust and the consequent economic, industrial, and political chaos.

Both People's China and the Soviet Union were forced to retreat and suffer political reaction as a result of the stabilization of the world imperialist system during post-imperialist war eras.

Capitalist stabilization following the First World War marked the beginning of the USSR's turn inward. Capitalist stabilization—in fact the very vigorous and protracted period of capitalist economic upsurge during the 1950s and 1960s—objectively, although unobtrusively, affected very vitally the course of the Chinese Revolution and the long drawn-out character of the Vietnam War.

Political reaction rose to formidable proportions in China in the

early 1960s. To halt the trend, which came in the form of a revisionist assault unleashed by the Khrushchev report and the denunciation of Stalin, the CCP under the guidance and initiative of Mao opened a revolutionary polemic against the leadership of the Soviet CP. This was both an attempt to discredit the rightist trend in the USSR, which was deepened by Khrushchev's elevation to power, and at the same time was an assault against the incipient right in China.

As the polemics against Khrushchev and his supporters deepened and sharpened, they crystallized the rightist trend in China. The ouster of Khrushchev in 1964 seemed for a moment to be a victory for the Maoist struggle to revive revolutionary Marxism—but this soon proved to be an illusion. The polemics, which in a general way were a reassertion of basic Marxist-Leninist principles, had come too late. The psychological moment for the attack against the Khrushchev grouping in the USSR—that is, when the report was first published in June 1956—had long passed and moreover the report had been approved by the CCP leadership.

The confusion in the international communist movement after a period of inner struggle soon gave way to a revisionist and reformist policy, especially in Europe, although most of the CPs had broken political solidarity with the Khrushchev leadership.

KHRUSHCHEV'S OUSTER NO HELP TO CHINA

The ouster of Khrushchev in the context of the failure of the revolutionary onslaught against Soviet revisionism was the first setback, and a very important one from an ideological point of view, for the revolutionary leadership of the CCP.

For a while it had looked as though the revolutionary prestige of the CCP and the terrible mistakes of the Khrushchev leadership, especially in Eastern Europe where things had been brought to the brink of counter-revolutionary disaster, would suffice to topple the Khrushchev grouping and aid the Soviet Union in restoring a more or less revolutionary regime in solidarity with the political conceptions of the Mao leadership. But that was not to be.

While the Brezhnev-Kosygin leadership soon restored economic measures necessary to halt the regressive tendencies toward a "free market" and bourgeois decentralization of the socialized economy, the Soviet bureaucracy was by no means friendly to the idea of restoring revolutionary Marxist conceptions governing political and economic intercourse between socialist states. Restoring Leninist proletarian diplomacy was not on their agenda; least of all did they intend to abandon their dogmatic approach to peaceful coexistence. Nor were they thinking of promoting a revival of the revolutionary class struggle abroad.

In the meantime, at China's very doorstep, the U.S. was conducting and enlarging a virtual war of destruction against Southeast Asia in general and Vietnam in particular. This could not but influence and strengthen the so-called moderate element that stood for so-called peaceful coexistence and was represented by Khrush-

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Rigged Elections 1876-1976

1972—When Watergate wasn't noticed

By V. COPELAND

The 1972 Presidential election campaign is known to history mostly for the Watergate bugging scandal and the enormous campaign funds of the participants. (The official Republican Presidential Fund was \$61.4 million; the Democratic, \$25 million.)

Less known today—such is the bias of capitalist history—is an event somewhat more startling if not so fundamental as Watergate: an attempted assassination of one of the candidates.

This time the assassination was attempted against the fascist George Wallace. As in the case of the liberal Robert Kennedy, the attempt was made during a fairly successful primary campaign.

WHO GAINED FROM IT?

While the usual "crazed" person shot him, Wallace's subsequent incapacity was of great benefit to none other than Richard Nixon.

In 1968, due to a three-way split, Nixon had won by less than half-a-million votes. By the elimination of Wallace's racist American Independent Party in 1972, the racist Richard Nixon gained the largest total vote and the second largest plurality (Lyndon Johnson received the largest in 1964) in U.S. history. It should be added that the ruling class had mounted a fiercely racist propaganda campaign after

the liberation struggles of the mid-Sixties.

Furthermore, after the Watergate scandals were publicized in 1973, a New York Post news item revealed that one of Nixon's own associates had secretly visited Milwaukee and burgled the house of Arthur Bremer, the would-be assassin of Wallace, immediately after the shooting.

SIGNS OF CRISIS

This shooting, like the more successful ones of the two Kennedys, directly affected the election, and was another sign of the intense faction fighting within the ruling classes.

The enormous slush funds were still another sign. The official Republican fund of 1948 was barely \$2 million. And as recently as 1964, Lyndon Johnson won his overwhelming victory with only an \$8 million war chest. Nixon's \$61 million, although padded with funds from smaller-time crooks who expected (and received) favors from Nixon, really constituted a more desperate push by some capitalist elements against others, some of these others being within the Republican Party itself and also contributing to Nixon.

WHY NO HUE AND CRY?

The Republican bugging of the Democratic headquarters at Washington's Watergate complex

was discovered late in June of 1972.

But there was no public outcry, no serious editorials, much less a U.S. Senatorial investigation on TV—not until after the election and after the inauguration.

This could only have been because the anti-Nixon elements did not feel strong enough to accomplish it, or else because the anti-Nixon Republicans of the ruling class were not ready to join with the Democrats in the ruling class against Nixon until the Republicans were safely elected.

In any event, Clark McGregor, who became head of the Nixon campaign early in July of 1972, successfully shrugged off the Watergate bugging, and the New York Times reported:

"He said he had carefully looked into the alleged attempt to bug the Democratic National Committee and had satisfied himself that the episode which he described as 'bizarre' was not known or authorized by the President, John Mitchell, or anyone in a senior status at the White House."

E. HOWARD HUNT—JUST A STAFF MAN!

White House sources admitted, however—the article continued—that E. Howard Hunt, Jr., one of those arrested at the Watergate, had once worked on the staff of Nixon's White House Assistant, Charles Colson. (Hunt was also the

imperialism on China's borders was another factor aiding the ascendancy of the right. Along with that were accumulating economic difficulties and a series of crop failures.

INDONESIAN COUNTER-REVOLUTION

Another factor which is taken little note of in the struggle "between the two lines" in China was the horrible tragedy of the Indonesian proletariat and the destruction of the Indonesian Communist Party at the hands of a CIA-instigated counter-revolution in 1965. More than 500,000 lives were lost inside of a couple of months, breaking the back of the revolutionary movement in a country with 100 million people at that time. This was a tremendous setback not only for the Indonesian masses, but for China too, where the success of the Indonesian revolution would have tremendously strengthened the revolutionary forces led by Mao and set back the rightists.

The victory of the counter-revolution in Indonesia, however, emboldened the revisionists everywhere and most significantly in China. It was really then, following upon the heels of the Indonesian counter-revolution, that the Mao leadership in 1966 launched the Cultural Revolution. This was basically an attempt to set back what certainly appeared to be a real bourgeois restorationist move in China—one encouraged by the Soviet leadership and loudly cheered on by the world imperialist press.

It is impossible to understand the present political regime and the ascendancy of Hua Kuo-feng unless one takes into consideration the course of all these antecedent events and views them historically. Thus the failure of the revolutionary polemics, the ouster of Khrushchev, the succession of the Brezhnev leadership—which revitalized the economy to some extent and certainly halted

Khrushchev's adventures into the "new politics in economics," but doggedly continued the revisionist and reformist policies on the international arena (and particularly in relation to China)—the escalation of the Vietnam war, the tragedy of the Indonesian revolution, all of this aided the rise of the neo-bourgeois elements, in the rightist faction in the government and in the party.

To this should also be added that the profoundly class-conscious proletariat of Japan, which ordinarily would have served as a tremendous revolutionary ally to revolutionary China, became somewhat neutralized as a result of the confusion arising out of the ideological split and the denunciation of Stalin. Its leaders, while pursuing a reformist line, did not, however, adopt a hostile attitude to the CCP.

The rightists in China opportunistically identified themselves with the great gains made by the Chinese Revolution and its successes in agriculture and industry and blamed all the failures upon the Mao leadership. The bourgeois intelligentsia in China, remnants of the dispossessed ruling classes, and all the forces which sought to limit the proletarian gains of the revolution and to whittle down the dictatorship of the proletariat, leaned almost instinctively in the direction of the "Soviet model."

The Cultural Revolution, therefore, of necessity had to be a struggle primarily against Khrushchevite revisionism, even though, as it had originally developed in China, it was part and parcel of the struggle against internal reaction and against imperialism, at that time considered the main enemy.

But as the Cultural Revolution progressed and the struggle between the factions deepened, the struggle against revisionism became more and more identified with the struggle against the USSR.

(Continued on page 11)

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).

man who had burgled the home of Wallace's would-be assassin immediately after the shooting.)

This remarkable admission was not even commented upon at the time. Nor was McGregor's equally remarkable disclaimer of Nixon's responsibility for Watergate. And the question of the Democratic Convention, George McGovern and his first choice for Vice Presidential candidate, Senator Eagleton of Missouri, soon blanketed the news media sufficiently for nobody to ask any questions.

It was not for lack of opposition to Nixon, however, that the Watergate affair was silenced. It must be recalled that George McGovern, even after a long drumfire drubbing from the news reporters of the capitalist class, still received 30 million votes and had a number of big millionaires behind him, including his chief sponsors, the half-billion dollar Kennedys.

As early as Feb. 16 of election year the Times ran a half-page story about Nixon's California backers. And although it did not remind its readers of his 1952 crookedness in using the funds provided by these same extreme right-wing individuals for his own personal expenses, the paper did show some sinister aspects of the California cabal.

These right-wingers were members of the Lincoln Club of Orange County, made up mostly of multi-millionaires, "124 carefully screened members." It was a club whose only purpose was to contribute to reactionary candidates for office, a club that had no headquarters and no meetings except for the above purposes.

HOW THEY DID IT

"The donations, often split into unpretentious \$5,000 segments, are funneled into the (Republican) party's national treasury," the Times revealed, "through a variety of convenient committees set up for that purpose."

Members of this club take an oath not to discuss the

organization's activities in public, according to the Times.

Arnholz Smith was probably the largest contributor, "whose conglomerate holdings include banks (the United States National with branches throughout Southern California), a baseball club, hotels, a shipbuilding and insurance empire, an airline (Air California), and a virtual monopoly of taxicab franchises."

Smith "exerts a strong influence on the Club," with "three officials of his bank and 13 officers of his various companies on the membership roles."

WHAT WAS REALLY NEW?

Readers of this series will recall that the Morgans, Whitneys, Rockefellers, Dodges, Mellons, etc., have all given huge amounts to Presidential candidates, usually buying them in advance, and in a buyers' market at that. Political "contributions" in themselves are nothing new.

The idea that some "club" would spend large amounts on its political servants, "often split into unpretentious \$5,000 segments" is hardly surprising—at least from the point of view of the amounts of money involved—to students of the U.S. political scene. The 700-odd members of the duPont family alone might each give \$5,000 apiece—as a large number of them actually do—and the amount could reach \$3.5 million.

But neither the duPonts, the Rockefellers, nor the Mellons were directly attacked at any time by the big business press, either before the 1972 election or even during the Watergate investigation after it.

However, the expose of these particular right-wing California capitalists may well have been a signal that larger attacks were to come—and indirectly on larger game—while the "club's" especially anointed savior was to be crucified on a cross of Scotch recording tape.

Next: 1973—Nobody Investigated the Watergate Investigators

—China

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chev, Brezhnev, and Kosygin (and by Stalin much earlier).

U.S. PRESSURE IN VIETNAM

The fact that U.S. imperialism was clearly moving ever closer to the doorstep of China with its military operations in Southeast Asia could not but raise the question as to the advisability of the revolutionary polemic against Khrushchev and his revisionist positions. Was it not more practical to do like the Soviet leadership and seek accommodation with imperialism? Was that not an easier and more practical approach for China to gain greater world diplomatic leverage, diplomatic recognition from the U.S., and, at long last, to regain China's rightful place in the UN?

This must be understood as one of the underlying elements in the struggle of factions in China so far as foreign policy was concerned. In particular, the issue was peaceful coexistence, for which the CCP and particularly Mao had excoriated the revisionists.

In a way this was the Chinese version of promoting the world revolution, in the same way that Lenin, the Bolsheviks, and the Communist International in the early days after the victory of the October Revolution tried to promote the world revolution. At that time it was the unfavorable change in the international situation and the stabilization of capitalist Europe that halted the revolutionary approach to the world proletariat and the oppressed. Under the aegis of Stalin, the Soviet Union turned inward.

The failure of the revolutionary polemics by the Mao leadership against the revisionists was a tremendous factor in aiding the rightist surge in China. The growing aggressiveness of U.S.

—China

(Continued from page 10)

as a whole. The transition from a struggle against an ideological tendency into a struggle against "social imperialism" was a crossing of class lines. It did much harm to People's China and helped to isolate it. The error became more and more compounded as the invective against Soviet revisionism became sharper, until the Soviet union was actually characterized as a fascist state.

It's important to understand that the origins of this transformation arose from an over-extension of the struggle against the domestic right. The characterization of the USSR as social-imperialist was not the result of an independent investigation of the social system in the USSR nor of a dispassionate analysis of the social character of the Soviet regime.

All the harsh invective used against Brezhnev, and earlier against Khrushchev, was in reality meant more for the likes of Liu Shao-chi, Teng Hsiao-ping, and their ilk, than for Brezhnev, Kosygin, or Khrushchev. The latter are conservative bureaucrats and not much else.

The struggle against the rightists in China, especially when it became so acute in the late 1960s, posed a difficult problem for Mao and his supporters: how to conduct a relentless, unyielding struggle against the restorationists and the "bourgeoisie in the party," while maintaining a balanced view of the USSR as a workers' state dominated by a revisionist bureaucracy.

Such a problem is not wholly uncommon. One sees in everyday life how political factions and social groupings, in the course of an acute struggle, lose perspective and even lose sight of their objective.

In the course of trying to annihilate the domestic rightists in China, the Mao leadership over-extended itself and carried the struggle against the Soviet bureaucracy much further than was warranted, going to the extent of equating it with imperialism and even further to characterizing the real imperialists as a lesser evil.

FALSE THEORIES WEAKENED CHINA INTERNATIONALLY

This, however, compounded China's foreign affairs problems. By pursuing the false super-power theory, China first of all weakened its international position because it isolated itself. Had the Chinese leadership adopted the super-power theory purely from the point of view of bourgeois, narrow-minded, national interests, it would have been more logical to try to befriend both "super-powers" rather than to attack them simultaneously, which isolated China. (Witness the attempt by France, Yugoslavia, India, and earlier Egypt, to utilize the social antagonism between the USSR and imperialism to their advantage by befriendings, on occasion, both "super-powers.")

It was inevitable, therefore, that such a policy could not last long and that China would have to lean on one or the other of the so-called super-powers in order to avoid isolation. In the context of the struggle so fiercely fought against the rightists in China, any conciliatory move to the USSR would inevitably be regarded as a boon to the rightists. The course of leaning on U.S. imperialism became more or less inevitable, without it ever really having been a consistently thought-out policy based upon objective reality.

These are the ideological and

POLITICAL PRISONERS



Alabama movement fights Klan violence

By BRUCE SMITH

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 13—According to members of the People's Movement for Justice, it was threats and intimidation from the Ku Klux Klan, defending the racist, lynch-mob terrorism of Mobile's police force, that kept ex-cop E.A. Brown from appearing in court today to testify against Mobile policeman Kenny Powell who is charged with attempting to lynch two Black community activists here last spring.

Brown was expected to identify Officer Powell as a main participant in the attempted lynching. Brown was also a participant, along with 10 to 15 other members of a special anti-Black terrorist unit known as the 600 Squad, in the beating of Sekou Lumpen and attempted lynching of Casmarah (s.n. Glen Diamond).

When Brown criticized 600 Squad commander Ronnie Mair for ordering such terror tactics, he was told to keep his mouth shut. And when he finally exposed the 600 Squad as an official unit of the Mobile Police Force, he was forced to resign. Brown, joined by many other members of the terrorist unit, has since told the Grand Jury and one trial jury of the use of terrorism, ordered by the police department, to harass, arrest, or kill many Black workers and activists.

Although A.E. Brown was in Birmingham today, Kenny Powell's trial date was re-set for

Dec. 6, and Brown is expected, once again, to appear.

SOME ARE NOT AFRAID

While the racists stalled for time inside the Courthouse, the People's Movement for Justice picketed outside. The picket signs restated their demands that: 1) Sergeant Mair, former commander of the 600 Squad be fired; 2) every cop involved in the lynching be fired and prosecuted; 3) cases of all 600 Squad victims be reopened and investigated; and 4) the chief's hand-picked police department personnel review board be fired, and a new one including representatives of Black and poor and working people be elected.

Just a few hours before the picket began, another Black man was ambushed and shot to death trying to escape from the jail adjacent to the Courthouse.

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL SUPPORT

Persons or groups wishing to support the People's Movement for Justice campaign against racist terrorism should send letters or telegrams supporting the People's Movement for Justice's demands to: Mayor Lambert Mimms, Mobile, Alabama; Alabama Attorney General William Baxley, State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama; and U.S. Attorney General Ed-

Prosecution pressures Black woman to testify against Hurricane Carter

By LESLIE FEINBERG

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Carolyn Kelley, a former associate of Rubin (Hurricane) Carter, stated today that the Passaic County Prosecutor's office has tried to pressure her to testify falsely against Mr. Carter in his current trial. He is charged with murder stemming from an incident in a Patterson, New Jersey, tavern, and has maintained his innocence all along.

Mr. Carter, a well-known boxer who had spoken out against racism, and his co-defendant John Artis were framed up in 1967 and sentenced to life imprisonment. Due to tremendous public support, they won a new trial last March on the grounds that evidence had been withheld at their first trial.

PROSECUTION OUT TO GET CARTER

Ms. Kelley said that she was interviewed two weeks ago by four staff members of the Passaic County Prosecutor's office and

that they urged her to make incriminating statements about Mr. Carter concerning his alleged ownership of a shotgun shortly before three persons were killed in 1966 in the tavern.

In still another interview Ms. Kelley explained how on the night of Sept. 28, Martin R. Kayne, an assistant prosecutor in Passaic County, and three investigators "tried to pressure and convince me" to make false statements. "But they added things that were not true in the statement they wanted from me," she added.

This unexpected turn in the case came as the start of jury selections is moving slowly. The defense and the prosecution have asked Passaic County Judge William Marchese to call for a new pool of prospective jurors. If the judge grants the joint motion, then the start of the trial will be delayed at least a month. The trial is being held in Jersey City rather than Passaic County because of the prejudicial pre-trial publicity in Passaic County.

political roots for what turned out to be and continues to be a disastrous foreign policy for China—one that never had a material basis.

It goes without saying that the policy of the Soviet bureaucracy was of course the main factor leading to the early days of the struggle, and the subsequent errors by the Chinese leadership do not raise the Soviet bureaucracy to heroic revolutionary stature in spite of its great contributions to the victories of the Cuban, Vietnamese, and Angolan revolutions.

Just as any conciliatory gesture to the USSR would have seemed to raise the hopes of the rightists in China, still in another way any attempt at accommodation with the U.S. would not necessarily have sat well with the

revolutionary left. Such an accommodation took the steam out of the revolutionary program followed during the entire previous decade in which the U.S. was correctly depicted as the fundamental enemy of the world's oppressed, the working class, and most of all the enemy of China.

RIGHTISTS BENEFIT FROM ACCOMMODATION WITH U.S.

The accommodation with Nixon would only have redounded to the benefit of the left if the U.S. had promptly returned Taiwan to the PRC, extended full diplomatic relations, and voluntarily withdrawn from Southeast Asia. Nothing of the sort, of course, happened and this could not help but benefit the rightists who could use it as national ammunition to

ward Levy in Washington, D.C.

By their own admission before the Grand Jury, many members of the 600 Squad are guilty of felony violations of the U.S. Civil Rights Act. But it is a rare occasion for a cop to be convicted on charges stemming from a racist assault. One Mobile cop, Michael Patrick, has already been acquitted of a misdemeanor assault by an all-white jury in state courts, and he confessed to the whole crime—lynching, beating, threatening—all of it.

The People's Movement for Justice is also preparing a civil suit against the lynch squad and will need financial assistance to cover legal costs. Contributions should be sent to the Glen Diamond Defense Fund, P.O. Box 218, Mobile, Ala. 36601.

State witness in Wilmington 10 trial admits his testimony was all lies

By BEVERLY SLAPIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The main witness against Rev. Ben Chavis and the rest of the Wilmington 10 has admitted he lied under coercion and instruction from the prosecution, proving that the trial of the civil rights activists is a politically motivated frame-up.

In an affidavit filed Oct. 12, the witness, Alan Hall, said that he had been pressured into giving false testimony by the prosecutor and by federal agents. In recanting his testimony as "not true," Hall said that he was not a witness to the events he testified about; that, as far as he knew, none of the defendants committed any of the crimes he attributed to them; and that he did not even know the defendants before the trial.

BLACK FRAMED UP AFTER RACIST ATTACK

Chavis, an organizer of the Commission for Racial Justice of the United Church, along with eight other Black activists and a white supporter, were unjustly convicted on Oct. 17, 1972, and sentenced to a total of 282 years in prison, allegedly for burning down a white-owned grocery store. Actually, they were railroaded to jail for defending a Black community church in Wilmington against a four-day armed assault by the Ku Klux Klan and other racists.

Hall, an 18-year-old Black youth, was also arrested on charges stemming from the racist attack. During frequent interrogation sessions conducted by the sheriff, prosecutor, and federal agents, Hall said he was

discredit the inconsistencies of the Mao leadership.

Finally, the rightists could exploit the fact that China was in reality isolated, that it had lost ground with its socialist allies. For instance, in the Oct. 5 speech by Chiao Kuan-hua at the UN, where he dealt with a considerable number of world issues, it is to be noted that he had nothing whatever to say about Laos, just recently liberated from imperialism. He does not even mention Cambodia and has only one perfunctory sentence about the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

There is a paragraph on Korea, a paragraph which could equally be part of Gromyko's speech, but what is most significant about the paragraph is what it leaves out rather than what it includes. It

Atlanta benefit set for Oct. 30

ATLANTA, Oct. 18—A benefit for the People's Movement for Justice here will highlight talks by Sekou Lumpen and Casmarah. These two Black men will describe their near murder by the lynch police in Mobile, Alabama and their fight against these terrorist police. The benefit will be held Saturday, Oct. 30, at 9 p.m. at the Exodus House, Georgia Ave. and Grant St., S.E., in Atlanta.

The evening program, which will also include music and refreshments, is sponsored by the Prisoners Solidarity Committee of Youth Against War & Fascism.

alternately promised a short sentence if he cooperated by testifying against the Wilmington 10 and threatened with life imprisonment if he did not. At the same time, his family received threatening anonymous phone calls at home, and his home was firebombed.

After spending four years in prison, Hall told his story to the defense lawyers, and the affidavit was filed soon after.

The groups defending the Wilmington 10 are preparing to petition the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department for physical protection for Hall, whom they fear is in danger for coming forward.

LAWYERS FOR TEN REQUESTING BAIL

Now that Hall has recanted, the lawyers for the Ten have filed a writ of habeas corpus which, if granted, would have the same effect as an appeal. The lawyers are now asking that the Ten be released on bail.

Imani Kazana, a spokeswoman for the Wilmington 10 Defense Committee, told *Workers World* "We hope that this case will confirm the fact that there is government lawlessness from the federal level to our very neighborhoods." She also emphasized that "the rights and safety of all of us are at stake if this lawlessness is not stopped."

For further information, please contact: The Wilmington 10 Defense Committee, 1851 Ninth Street, NW, Room 104, Washington, D.C. 20001, (202) 452-1030.

fails to roundly denounce the most recent U.S. aggression against Korea and to squarely put the blame for the military crisis last August on the Pentagon, as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did.

It is ironic that just as Chiao was saying in his UN speech that "the current international situation is... excellent," a bloody counter-revolution on China's doorstep in Thailand was taking place. This certainly could not have reinforced the revolutionary left and was a grim reminder that imperialism—real imperialism—was the main danger.

These are some of the objective factors which account for the ascendancy of the current Hua Kuo-feng regime.

(To be continued.)

Oct. 22, 1976

The murder of two Black students in detention centers by racist South African police sparks more mass demonstrations in Soweto against apartheid. Page 7.

U.S. trying to expel Mexican revolutionary

Jose Medina fights deportation

Special to Workers World

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14—One of the leading and most popular young Mexican revolutionaries to emerge from the student movement of 1968 and the ensuing years is now a political refugee in the United States. Since his capture by FBI agents in March of this year, Jose (Pepe) Jacques Medina has been fighting deportation proceedings here in Los Angeles which would send him back to Mexico to face certain imprisonment and torture at the hands of the repressive Mexican political police.

On Sept. 16, Medina won a victory here when his eighth deportation hearing was postponed because the government was not properly prepared. The government's retreat has been attributed to the growing support for Medina and increasing protests here against arbitrary and unjust immigration laws. On Sept. 16, at the time the latest hearing would have taken place, 100 people demonstrated outside the proceedings demanding political asylum for Medina and an end to the harassment and persecution of undocumented workers.

Medina, a leader of the CASA-General Brotherhood of Workers in Los Angeles and member of the Committee for the Defense of the People's Militants, has been fighting deportation for seven months.

TRUMPED-UP MEXICAN CHARGES

Medina entered the U.S. in 1973. He came to this country fleeing from the trumped-up charges with which the Mexican government attempted to stop the revolutionary work he had been carrying out among the dispossessed Mexican masses since 1968. Pepe Jacques, as he is called by his friends and comrades in Mexico, still faces Mexican charges of homicide, attacks against the means of communication, theft of federal property, and the attempted kidnap of the chancellor of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM).

To read the impressive array of letters and affidavits of political support sent to the U.S. immigration judge by many independent labor unions, militant peasant associations, cultural groups, people's law offices, and others who are concerned with Medina, is to get a history of the Mexican revolutionary movement from 1968 to 1973 and of the dedicated participation of one young revolutionary lawyer.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO

Medina's political activity began almost as soon as he entered the huge (5,000 day and evening students) and conservative law school at UNAM in 1966.

In 1968, at the peak of the rebelling student movement there, he was elected a member of the National Strike Committee, which

coordinated the activities of huge masses of students, workers, and peasants in their escalating march of rallies, demonstrations, and revolutionary actions, which at times gathered crowds of over one quarter of a million people. This process culminated in the massacre of Tlatelolco, on Oct. 2, 1968, in which over 400 students and workers were murdered by army troops and police. Medina was one of the thousands of students and workers who were arrested after the massacre.

Medina graduated from law school and became a practicing attorney in 1970. Almost immediately, together with three other radical lawyers, he founded "Hasta la Victoria Siempre," a people's law office. He also taught elementary subjects to workers at the Workers' Evening School.

Starting in 1971, he became very active in the political and legal aspects of organizing independent trade unions, which are allowed by law in Mexico even at the factory level. But he was particularly active in organizing the workers of the Yankee-controlled pharmaceutical industry in and around Mexico City.

AIDED RAILROAD WORKERS

In 1972, he acted as general counsel and political organizer for rank-and-file railroad workers in their gradual takeover of 16 out of the 29 locals of the National Railroad Workers Union, before they were finally dislodged from power by the corrupt labor bureaucrats and their hired gunmen.

From 1970 to 1973, he was the defense attorney for hundreds of political prisoners jailed as a result of the 1968 movement.

In 1972, however, Medina and

other revolutionary leaders turned UNAM into an autonomous base camp from which groups of factory workers, peasants, and fishermen could launch hunger strikes and other forms of mass actions to protest their oppression.

In an action which Medina now retrospectively and self-critically characterizes as "spontaneous, voluntaristic, and suffering from an urban guerrilla mentality..." the rebels took physical control of the university, expelled all the administrators, declared the "Dictatorship of the Students," and named Jose Jacques Medina as "acting chancellor." The siege of the university lasted two months, during which the contents of the administration building were used to found and furnish two full-fledged Peoples' High Schools.

These actions were used as an excuse by the Mexican government to fabricate the trumped-up charges which eventually forced Medina to seek political asylum in the United States.



Supporters of Jose Medina protest deportation hearings against him and demand an end to the persecution of undocumented workers.

Photo: Sin Fronteras

Since his arrival in the U.S., Medina has integrated himself fully into the struggle of the U.S. working class, particularly that section which is Mexican. He has become a member of CASA-General Brotherhood of Workers in the area of labor organizing and he writes a monthly column for Sin Fronteras, a bilingual radical newspaper based here in Los Angeles.

ORGANIZES MEXICAN WORKERS IN U.S.

However, Medina's political and labor activity has not been ignored by the U.S. ruling class authorities. On the morning of March 29, 1976, he was arrested at his home by FBI agents acting without a warrant or apparent probable cause. He was immediately turned over to the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He was then released pending his deportation hearing after posting an extremely high bail of \$5,000.

While Victor Belenko, the right-



Jose Medina

wing defector-pilot from the Soviet Union received an offer of asylum from the U.S. one day before he even requested it, Medina has been labeled a "revolutionary illegal alien" and thereby been denied his request for asylum.

Those who would like to aid Medina's struggle against deportation can send letters supporting his case to: Judge Benjamin Myron, Federal Building-Room 8112, 300 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, CA 90012. Also, Medina's defense committee, CODEMIPU, is in dire need of financial support, since at this point he lacks even an attorney of record due to lack of funds. Financial contributions in any amount are welcome and should be sent to CODEMIPU, 2035 E. Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90033.

The case of Jose Jacques Medina is symbolic of the fate which awaits countless millions of undocumented workers in the U.S., if the current racist hysteria against undocumented workers is not stopped right now. The struggle to save this young Mexican revolutionary from deportation needs the intervention of all working class and progressive peoples.

In New Mexico

Chicanos march against police terror

By JOHN DIXON

ESPANOLA, New Mexico, Oct. 3—Following a spirited march through this northern New Mexico community, 300 people rallied in front of the Naranjo Office Building to protest police brutality in Rio Arriba County by the Sheriff's Department. Specifically, the rally was called to protest the Sept. 3 shooting of 17-year-old Larry Coriz of Chimayo and numerous incidents of police brutality directed against members of La Raza Unida Party (LRUP).

According to LRUP members, Sheriff Emilio Naranjo, longtime head of the Rio Arriba County Democratic machine, has used his position as sheriff to harass, threaten, and intimidate LRUP members and friends.

Not present at the rally was LRUP county chairman Antonio

"Ike" DeVargas, who was arrested following an incident with off-duty Sheriff's Deputy Anthony Griego outside an Espanola lounge Sept. 18. In the incident, Deputy Griego opened his jacket and went for his gun, but DeVargas fled after a scuffle.

PARTY CHAIRMAN JAILED

DeVargas surrendered in Santa Fe two days later, asking not to be jailed in Rio Arriba County due to threats on his life by the "law-enforcement" officers there. DeVargas was moved to the State Penitentiary, while Deputy Griego remained hospitalized.

RECORD OF BRUTALITY

Sheriff's Deputy Anthony Griego was formerly a city cop in Santa Fe, where in 1973 he shot and killed 18-year-old Linda Montoya in a police attack on a community

clinic, La Clinica de la Gente. As a result, he was released by the City of Santa Fe Police Department. Deputy Griego has also been named in several brutality suits in Rio Arriba County, the most recent involving the shooting of Fabien Pacheco.

A \$1 million civil suit has been filed by La Clinica del Pueblo de Tierra Amarilla and several LRUP members against Sheriff Naranjo and several deputies, including Griego, for the damage done in a November, 1975, raid on La Clinica. Sheriff Naranjo and Deputy Griego repeatedly took the Fifth Amendment during testimony before a federal grand jury that was investigating the raid.

The courts have consistently denied allegations of Sheriff Naranjo and his men against LRUP. Not only has Sheriff

Naranjo failed to win a single conviction against members of LRUP, but the sheriff and his deputies have recently settled several other brutality cases against them out of court.

In July, Tom Velasquez received a \$3,000 out-of-court settlement for an unprovoked beating by members of the Sheriff's Department. Adolfo Chavez, another victim, recently received a \$2,100 settlement for a beating he received.

CLASS SOLIDARITY URGED

A fact sheet on voting rights was distributed. Speakers at the rally called for solidarity among "chicanos, negros, y indios" in the struggle for freedom for all poor people. A skit in which a "Sheriff Orangutan" maintains control of his domain by means of political payoffs and intimidation brought roars from the crowd.