



Western banks set up shadow gov't in Zaire

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

JUNE 14—This week the major imperialist powers, the international financial institutions, and representatives of the Mobutu regime of Zaire met in Brussels. The result, say the press reports, was a plan to "rescue" Zaire from economic collapse.

The Mobutu regime, which has been in a state of near-collapse for over a year now from both rising political opposition and widespread economic problems, knuckled under to the demands of the imperialists that it accept "controls" over the economy in exchange for a \$1 billion loan.

They call it a "rescue" plan. But who is it rescuing?

Certainly not the Zairian people. They have been in revolt against the puppets of colonialism and imperialism for nearly two decades. To strengthen the Mobutu regime is merely to reinforce the cruel dictatorship that has been imposed on them and has kept them in a state of semi-starvation, illiteracy, and police terror.

This "rescue" operation is aimed at just one thing: rescuing the profits of the gigantic corporations that are ripping the wealth out of Zaire in the form of copper, diamonds, cobalt, manganese, and a dozen other vital minerals mostly in the hands of U.S. and Belgian-owned companies.

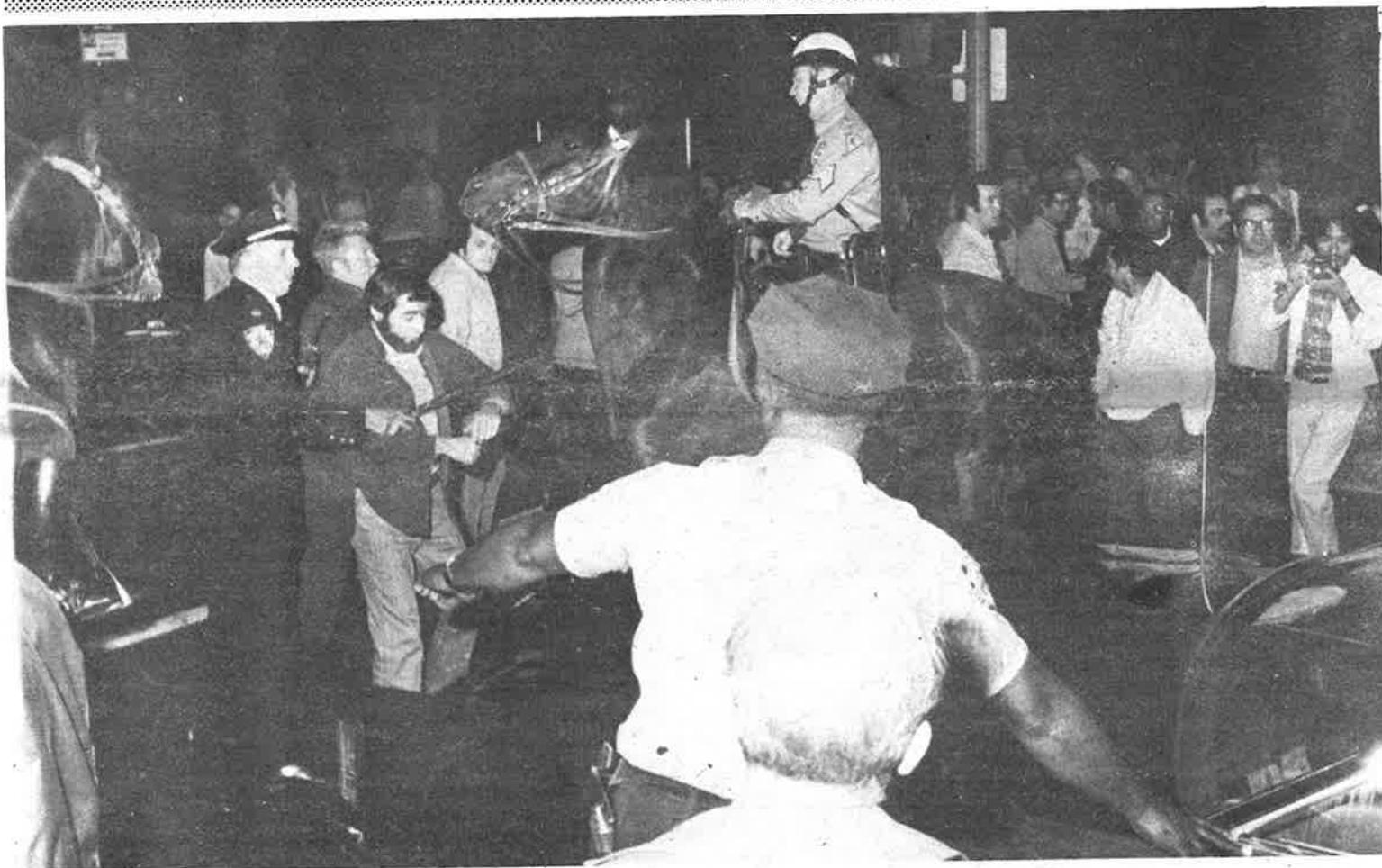
ANOTHER CONGRESS OF BERLIN?

This week's meeting of the United States, Canada, Belgium, West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Iran, Japan, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the European Commission was like a rerun of the Congress of Berlin in 1885, when the European colonizers of Africa met to divide their spoils.

Even in those days of seemingly unbridled racism and colonialism, the exploiters had to hide their real doings from the public. When what is now Zaire was first brought under the iron heel of the Belgian King nearly a century ago, what was it called? Not Belgium's Booty, or even the Congo Colony. No, he called it the Congo Free State—and went on to enslave its millions of inhabitants under some of the worst conditions the world has ever known.

This week's version of the Congress of Berlin is aimed at enslaving the people of Zaire (the Congo) just as tightly as in 1885. It is just the mechanism by which

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New York City Cops prevent strikers from stopping a car which had just run down one of the workers. Earlier police had attacked

and arrested the strikers who were attempting to block delivery trucks from leaving the plant. WW Photo—G. Dunkel

Solidarity of all workers crucial as

Workers strike union-busting Daily News

By KENNY PETERSON

NEW YORK, June 14—Determined to resist the union-busting offensive of The Daily News, the Newspaper Guild of New York set up picket lines around the paper yesterday, striking the largest circulation daily in the country. On the first day of the strike, police attacked and arrested strikers who were attempting to block delivery trucks from leaving the plant.

The Newspaper Guild unit at The Daily News is the most recent target of the newspaper industry's nationwide union-busting conspiracy. The defeat of the pressmen at The Washington Post a few years ago is an example of the ruthlessness which the newspaper monopolies are prepared to dish out in their war with the unions. The intransigence of The Daily News management indicates that that paper is also determined

to wreck the union rights of its workers.

The workers, however, will not let this happen.

UNION-BUSTING DEMANDS OF THE NEWS

The Guild leadership had accepted the proposals of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and was forced into taking the strike action when The News rejected the mediators' efforts to arrive at a new contract. The News is demanding that the Guild accept a system of "merit raises" whereby management reserves the right to distribute half of all pay increases as they see fit. Also, The News is demanding reduced pay scales, job security, automation protection, and severance pay for all future employees, and a redefinition of supervisory jobs so as to reduce the size of the Guild bargaining unit.

Although the union-busting demands of The Daily News have been aimed at the Newspaper Guild, really all of the newspaper unions are under attack. Because the Guild represents mainly white-collar workers, who have been traditionally more difficult to organize, The News evidently is hoping to find in this union a less formidable opponent than the craft workers. Nevertheless, the attack on the Guild is merely the opening wedge in this general anti-labor offensive.

This strike, therefore, is very important for all of labor. Because The News is clearly out to break the union, it represents a grave danger to all newspaper workers in the U.S. Complete solidarity with the Guild strike is in the vital interest of the whole labor movement.

Although all of the other

unions representing the workers at The News are supporting the strike, the leadership of the drivers' union, whose members deliver the papers to newsstands, has gone along with management's strike-breaking by ordering its workers to cross the Guild picket lines. Despite this treacherous policy of the leaders, many rank-and-file members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union are out on the picket line in solidarity with the strike.

Without solidarity of all labor there can be no defense of the unions from the strikebreaking tactics of the corporations. The vicious and premeditated union busting by The Washington Post should not be forgotten. All working people have a vital stake in the outcome of The Daily News strike, and fullest support should be given by all.

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THE STRUGGLE IN BRIEF

4,000 protest Anita Bryant appearance in Atlanta

By BARBARA BREEN
 ATLANTA, June 11—Over 4,000 people marched ten blocks through downtown Atlanta for a rally at the World Congress Center today to protest Anita Bryant's appearance at a Southern Baptist Convention being held there.

Chanting "Anita says go back, we say fight back," "Gay, straight, Black, white, everybody must unite," and "Gay rights now!" marchers denounced Bryant's campaign of racist, sexist, anti-gay bigotry.

Many speakers at the rally pointed out that all poor working and oppressed people must unite to fight all forms of bigotry.

Ed Fruit of the Atlanta Association of Educators spoke about the "Briggs Initiative" in California, proposed legislation barring anyone who supports or encourages homosexuals from teaching in California schools. Progressive people all over that state are mobilizing to defeat this treacherous campaign, which opens the door for harassment of all progressive teachers.

Sponsored by the Atlanta Human Rights Coalition, the protest represented a broader cross section of gay and progressive forces than had been

anticipated with hundreds of Black and working class lesbians and gay men joining the protest. Lesbian feminists had played a large role in building the demonstration.

The spirit of the gay community and their supporters didn't end after the rally. As the crowd left the World Congress Center, over 2,000 people surged into the street and marched the ten blocks back to the gathering sight, chanting "The streets belong to the people! Gay rights now!" With most of Atlanta's cops busy escorting Baptists to their cars, the marchers tied up downtown traffic for over a quarter of an hour (with one hapless motorcycle cop puttering along behind). After reaching Central City Park, the demonstration broke up without incident.

The struggle for gay rights will continue to attract more and more support as people realize that the answer to the ruling class "divide and conquer" tactics is for all oppressed and exploited people to join in a strong, united struggle.

As Heidi Silver of **Workers World** said in her speech, "It is right here in the streets that a mass movement of gay and straight, Black and white people will put an end to gay oppression."



Picketing to defend a woman's right to abortion.
 WW photo: Paddy Colligan

Striking miners in Stearns, Ky. standing firm

By JAQUI O'SHAUGHNESSY
 JUNE 12—July 17 will mark two years of a long, hard battle waged by 150 miners in Stearns, Ky., who have been on strike against the Blue Diamond Coal Company. The workers, actively supported by their families and by communities in southeastern Kentucky, have shut mining operations in an effort to gain Blue Diamond's recognition of the workers' choice of the United Mine Workers (UMW) to represent them. Blue Diamond has used every rotten, low-lying, and conniving scheme to thwart the miners and to sabotage support that has grown for their struggle—from court injunctions to armed gun thugs to state police escorts for the scabs.

Two weeks ago Blue Diamond announced that the 80 strikebreakers who are now scabbing at the mine (although according to a company source coal production "has been negligible") "are forming a union." This company-organized union calls itself the Justus Employee Association. UMW representative Harrison Combs summed up the situation when he stated to reporters in the area: "This is a typical Blue Diamond tactic—they did the same thing at Scotia in 1966 when we had

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200 picket 'Right to Life,' demand abortion rights

By SUE DAVIS
 NEW YORK, June 10—Chanting "We won't go back, send Hyde back," over 200 people picketed the so-called National Right to Life office here today to protest its reactionary campaign against the right to abortion as well as the Hyde Amendment that stopped Medicaid funding for abortion in 1977.

The demonstration "to turn back the backlash" was called by the Committee for Abortion Rights and Against Sterilization Abuse (CARASA) and was timed to coincide with the opening of the debate in Congress on the Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) appropriations bill to which the Hyde Amendment is attached.

The Hyde Amendment represents the first national legislative attack on abortion rights for women, making it now a privilege to be able to afford an abortion. Since women can get Medicaid to pay 90% of costs for a sterilization, the government's de facto policy is aimed at forcing women into a position of having to accept a sterilization because they know they can't get an abortion. That constitutes forced sterilization, of which poor, Third World women have always been the victims. What used to happen before because of pressure from racist welfare authorities and doctors now threatens to become wide-spread public policy, especially as living costs soar and social services budgets are cut to the bone.

The largest organization instigating the "holy crusade" against abortion goes under the name "Right to Life." But the recent attacks on abortion clinics, which have been vandalized, fire-bombed, and burned in such cities as Akron, Burlington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Omaha, and St. Paul, expose its completely reactionary, fascist character. In recent months "right-to-lifers" have also fired bullets into the Planned Parenthood Clinic in St. Paul and thrown gasoline in a receptionist's face at the Concerned Women's Clinic in Cleveland—all supposedly in moral defense of the "life" of the "unborn." In New York City members have started to harass abortion patients outside clinics, and several weeks ago they demonstrated against Planned Parenthood.

To expose whose rights are really being violated, the demonstrators marched here today for two hours, chanting and singing enthusiastically to the upbeat tempo of conga drums. Calling for the separation of church and state and for a woman's right to choose, the protesters, representing many progressive organizations, showed their determination to fight back. They ended the picket with the declaration that they would continue to struggle until Hyde and all opponents of abortion rights are beaten back.

Former Atmore inmate speaks in Detroit

Rally calls for freedom for Imani

By MARTIN KLEIN
 DETROIT, June 10—A rally today called by the Detroit Committee to Defend Imani and End the Death Penalty capped several days of tremendous activity to publicize Imani's case. More than 60 people attended the rally.

The featured speaker at the rally was William "Bim" Boyd, who was imprisoned with death row inmate Imani (Johnny Harris) in the Alabama concentration camps. Jailed at the age of 18 for 10 years, Boyd was sent to Atmore Prison, more than 300 miles from his home in Birmingham.

Boyd told how the prisoners farm and process potatoes, pickles, and other products for businesses in Alabama, while they are paid 15 cents a week. He said that when he met Imani, they formed Inmates for Action (IFA) to better the terrible conditions that the prisoners face. Boyd, Imani, and other IFA members

were soon thrown into segregation.

Rather than back down, Boyd said, the prisoners taught themselves to read and write, and they organized themselves against the guards, wardens, and the racist prison system. When a rebellion broke out at the prison, one of the inmates on the IFA was beaten to death by the guards. No one was charged with that murder, but when a guard was killed, Imani and other IFA members were picked out and charged.

Imani was in prison after being framed up on five robbery charges and a rape charge. After Imani was arrested for an \$11 robbery, Imani's "defense" lawyer let the cops pile on the other false charges and then "plea bargained" Imani to five life sentences. Boyd pointed out: "We have Imani sentenced to five life sentences for stealing \$11 when we have people here stealing whole countries, whole peoples in Africa!"

Boyd said that after the prison rebellion, Alabama's prosecutor, Bill Baxley, did not try to say that Imani had killed the guard, but that they could execute Imani simply because he was in the segregation unit where the guard was killed and he was serving life sentences.

Other speakers at the rally included Bojie Jordan of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, Debbie Latham, a Black activist from Columbus, Ohio, Jennifer Davis from the Non-Intervention in Chile Committee, and Bill Roundtree from the Prisoners Solidarity Committee of Workers World Party.

During the week before the rally, Bim Boyd held a press conference and was interviewed by many radio stations. An article about Imani and the campaign to support him appeared on the front page of the Michigan Chronicle, Detroit's Black newspaper.

Following Supreme Court ruling on OSHA

Who will stop the 'industrial slaughter'?

By KENNY PETERSON

JUNE 13—The right of working people to safe and healthful job conditions will either be enforced by themselves or not at all. That is the message which the United States Supreme Court delivered last month when it tore the guts out of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970.

On May 23 the High Court crippled the first federal statute, that attempted to implement certain minimal standards protecting most working people from the appalling array of hazards which afflict them at work. It struck down Section 8(a) of the act, which authorized safety inspectors from OSHA "to enter without delay any factory, plant, establishment, construction site, or other area, work place or environment where work is performed by an employee of an employer. . . ."

The Court ruled that employers may refuse to admit OSHA, forcing the agency to seek a court-approved search warrant. This requirement will halve the number of inspections which the already over-burdened agency will be able to make. This in turn will embolden the bosses to further escalate their "industrial slaughter" of the workers.

For example, the death of 51 construction workers who fell from a collapsed scaffold in West Virginia last April could easily have been avoided had OSHA followed up on its own earlier inspection of the site. David H. Rhone, the agency's regional administrator, had warned of "disastrous consequences" if the problems with the scaffold were not remedied.

In response to accusations that the agency failed in its responsibility to make a repeat inspection of the cooling tower at Willow Island, Dr. Eula Bingham, director of OSHA, admitted that the agency had inadequate resources. "There should be many inspections in high hazard industries," she said. "If I had the resources I would jump when anybody said anything. I am telling you we made as many inspections as we had resources for." (Our emphasis.)

HOW MANY MORE MUST DIE?

How many more workers have been condemned to die by the Supreme Court ruling requiring search warrants? The dimensions of the problem are enormous. According to George Wald, in his foreword to the book *Work is Dangerous to Your Health* by Jeanne M. Stellman, Ph.D. and Susan M. Daum, M.D., "Among the 80 million workers in the United States, more than 14,000 deaths on the job are recorded annually, and about 2.2 million disabling injuries. Those are probably minimal figures, for every worker knows the devices by which industry hides or disguises accidents on the job and pads its safety records. A recent report has estimated that the actual numbers may run as high as 25,000 deaths and 20 to 25 million job-related injuries annually."

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists estimated in 1970 that there were 6,000 to 12,000 toxic industrial chemicals in use, with standards in effect for only 410 of them. In addition, about 3,000 new chemicals are introduced into industry every year, with standards being developed for only about 100. Because of these and many other hazards, "There may be as many as 100,000 deaths per year from occupationally caused

diseases and at least 390,000 new cases of disabling occupational disease each year." This dismal picture was painted in the President's Report on Occupational Safety and Health in 1972.

COURT DENIES WORKERS A VOICE

When the Supreme Court ruled last month that OSHA inspections required either the owner's permission or a search warrant, it was well aware of these terrible statistics. Those who are most directly and vitally concerned, the workers, were left with no say in the matter. Furthermore, this judicial attack on OSHA came precisely when working people needed the health and safety agency to be made stronger to combat the growing number of hazards and fatalities in industry.

The Supreme Court attack reflected the undying hatred which the corporations have for any regulation over the conditions which they impose upon working people. Also, the attack on OSHA should be seen as part of the right-wing offensive against women's rights, gay rights, trade unions, Third World people, and the poor. The John Birch Society, which was behind the suit challenging OSHA inspections, was also involved in pushing the anti-worker and anti-poor Proposition 13 in California.

Despite the Court's crippling attack, the Occupational Safety and Health Act remains in effect. In the language of that law, "The Congress declares it to be its purpose and policy . . . to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions." It remains the responsibility,

therefore, of the Carter administration and the Congress to devise supplementary legislation which will rescue OSHA from the Court-imposed constraints. In addition, the agency needs to be strengthened and given adequate funding with which to perform its task. While Carter lavishes \$126 billion on the military, working people are being killed and maimed for want of adequate protection.

But any progress in this direction will result only from a struggle by working people to make it happen. This was the case with the original passage of OSHA, and it is even more true today.

EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT

The struggle of working people for control over the unprecedented number of hazards facing them at

work can learn from the epic struggle of the labor movement for the eight-hour day. One hundred years ago the Supreme Court nullified a federal eight-hour law that had been passed. At a mass meeting of workers, the leader of the carpenters' union, P. J. McGuire, declared: "The way to get it is by organization. In 1868 the United States passed an eight-hour law, and that law has been enforced just twice. If you want an eight-hour law, make it yourself."

And the labor movement carried out a nationwide general strike to demand eight hours. If working people had not put up a real struggle for a shorter day, if they had contented themselves with waiting for politicians to enact the law, there would be today neither the law itself nor an eight-hour day in practice.

How can you put a price on healthy lungs?

Carter wavers on Brown Lung rules

By BEVERLY SLAPIN

JUNE 12—Carter flip-flopped again last week on the issue of cotton dust levels, first trying to give the victory to the textile manufacturers but then backing down in the face of an enormous wave of outrage and action by cotton workers.

Last Tuesday, he ordered that proposed regulations to protect workers from Brown Lung disease be substantially weakened on the grounds that they would be "inflationary." But on Wednesday, in a last-minute compromise, he reversed his decision and approved the regulations.

Until the actual standards appear, though, it will not be clear how much flip-flopping the President has actually done. And whether the standards are enforced also remains to be seen.

But for Lucy Taylor, it is too late. Her lungs finally gave out on her in 1964, after 36 years of breathing cotton dust in the textile mills of Roanoke Rapids, N.C.

Like 35,000 other workers, Taylor is a victim of byssinosis, the crippling Brown Lung disease. There are more than a million workers exposed to high levels of cotton dust throughout the textile industry.

"I've been sick since 1958," said Taylor in a telephone interview with *Workers World*. "No one told me what it was or that there was anything I could do about it. They



"It's too late for me. Dust was our destiny." But Lucy Taylor [left] and Ola Harrell, retired textile workers and victims of Brown Lung, vow to "keep fighting that the future will be better than the past."

WW photo: B. Slapin

called it chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, allergies—anything but what it was."

Taylor, 63, lives on a Social Security check of \$213.60 a month, most of which she said goes for doctor bills and medicine.

"I heard Ralph Nader talk about it on TV," she said. "I knew I coughed all night. That had been going on for 25 years. I looked at my husband and said, 'Do you think that's what I got?' " A few months later, she was diagnosed as having Brown Lung.

The textile industry, and most notably J.P. Stevens, has consistently fought government regulation of cotton dust. In the

South, the companies make large contributions to candidates running for state office who oppose regulation.

"COTTONGATE"

In 1970, when the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was created, it pledged to set a meaningful standard for cotton dust. But nothing happened, and for a very good reason.

In 1972, textile corporations and several textile millionaires contributed more than \$1 million to Nixon's reelection campaign.

As a result, George Guenther, former textile magnate and at the time head of OSHA, drafted a

secret memorandum which said in part that "no highly controversial standard, i.e., cotton dust, etc., will be proposed by OSHA."

Not much has changed since 1972, except the names of the people involved in the Cottongate. And Carter has so far remained mum on how far the regulations he approved will go.

In the first stages of byssinosis, workers returning to their jobs on Monday mornings feel tightness in the chest and shortness of breath. A few years pass and the symptoms continue to Tuesday and Wednesday, they develop a chronic cough, the bronchial tubes leading to the lungs become narrowed, and there is increasing shortness of breath. A few more years, and the workers are totally disabled; some of them die.

Whatever the outcome of the cotton dust regulations, Lucy Taylor and other cotton workers will continue the fight for a safe and healthy workplace.

President of the Carolina Brown Lung Association which was founded in 1975 as an advocate group for workers afflicted with Brown Lung, Taylor says that "people who talk back get by better."

"I have a little motto," she said. She took a breath, coughed, and read slowly:

"It's too late for me. Dust was our destiny. We will keep fighting that the future will be better than the past."

In wake of Proposition 13

Services and jobs slashed in California

By BEVERLY SLAPIN

JUNE 12—It was called (by the bosses' media) a "taxpayers' revolt," a "revolution," a "massive grassroots rebellion." It was hailed as the biggest demonstration by fed-up taxpayers since the Boston Tea Party, and described as "bold, radical, and desperate."

Proposition 13, also known as the Jarvis-Gann Property Tax Initiative, was overwhelmingly passed by California voters last Tuesday, after a carefully orchestrated and bankrolled campaign which promised homeowners a break on their property taxes.

But the effects of Proposition 13, which cuts property taxes by 60%, amount to a major catastrophe for poor and working people in California, especially Third World people, and, if this

ultra-rightwing campaign succeeds elsewhere, for most of the country.

Already, Proposition 13 is having nationwide repercussions.

In New Jersey last week, a Republican primary nominated Jeffrey Bell, the author of Ronald Reagan's 1976 plan to slash federal spending by about \$90 billion. In Ohio, a tax referendum was rejected that would have supported the public school system.

In New York, Assemblyman Perry Duryea, hoping for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, called for a freeze on local tax rates and a state constitutional convention to "develop a tough state and local tax limitation amendment." And State Commerce Commissioner

John Dyson called for amending the state constitution to limit the number of state and local government employees, a move which could throw 500,000 people out of work.

WHO'S CUT BACK?

In Berkeley, for instance, as a result of the \$7 billion deficit created by the decreased property tax revenues, all recreational programs, summer school programs, the Department of Public Health, and all city branch libraries will be eliminated. Fifty-six community service agencies will be scrapped, including three health clinics, three mental health programs, four senior centers, four drug abuse treatment programs, two emergency food projects, two emergency shelter facilities, and

many programs to help the physically disabled.

Throughout the state, neighborhood health centers, paramedic and ambulance services, museums, welfare rights agencies, legal aid services, job programs, and hot lunch programs will be cut out or sharply curtailed.

And some 451,000 people will be thrown out of work.

All in the name of "revolution."

WHO PROFITS?

At least 65% of all tax savings—to the tune of \$4 billion—represents an enormous windfall, a massive tax dodge, not for small homeowners, but for landlords and major corporate property owners.

Here's how the giveaway works: Property taxes for landlords will be

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As shown in recent hunger strikes

Chilean workers renew militancy

By NANCY KOHN

NEW YORK, June 13—Hunger strikes that began in Santiago, Chile, on May 22 were suspended June 7 after demonstrating to the world a renewed class consciousness and combativeness by the heroic Chilean workers despite incredible repression by the U.S.-installed military junta.

The strikers were demanding the release of information on 2,500 prisoners who have disappeared since the 1973 coup which overthrew the leftist

government of Salvadore Allende. The hunger strikes had grown to include more than 200 people in 32 different locations inside Chile, as well as nearly 1,000 Chileans and their supporters in more than 20 other countries.

General Augusto Pinochet moved to defuse the upsurge in mass protest by agreeing on June 7 to review the cases of each of the disappeared. But on June 10 he denied having made any concessions to the strikers. Despite this maneuvering, it is highly

significant that Pinochet did not respond to the strike with his usual brutal military force.

TRADE UNION SUPPORT WIDESPREAD

The hunger strike actions were accompanied by strong displays of support especially from the Chilean trade unions. In the seaport, industrial city of Concepcion, construction workers, who had been very active during the Popular Unity period, formed a cordon around a vigil of strike

supporters to defend it from right-wing attacks. In Santiago, the capital, municipal workers brought medicine to strikers, and slum dwellers brought water every day and helped to disseminate information on the strike.

Four striking members of the National Trade Union Coordinating Body occupied the office of the International Labor Organization to demand information on 55 disappeared trade union leaders and to demand restoration of trade union rights. Sixteen other unions, including dockworkers, peasant unions, railroad workers, and the miners' federation also sent messages of solidarity to the strikers.

In Santiago, more than 100 persons demonstrated on May 29, and again on June 3 there was a strike demonstration in front of the Supreme Court—both in spite of the risk of severe government repression. The hunger strike was also going on inside the Santiago

penitentiary where 31 political prisoners refused food.

DEMONSTRATION IN NYC

On Friday, over 300 people protested in front of the Chilean Consulate here in New York City in solidarity with the hunger strike. The demonstrators included many Chilean refugees and other South Americans in exile here. A spokesperson for 16 Chilean political exiles who had sustained a 9-day fast at New York's Riverside Church expressed the need for vigilance and urged supporters to continue to pressure Pinochet and Carter for the release of information about the prisoners.

On June 5, in the midst of worldwide activity exposing the fascist practices of the Pinochet regime, Jimmy "human rights" Carter welcomed the new ambassador from Chile proclaiming that relations between the two countries had never been better.



WW photo: G. Dunkel

Some of the over 300 people in New York City who marched in solidarity with the Chilean hunger strikers.

Afghanistan: 'A tremendous movement of the masses'

Few first-hand reports have appeared in the Western press on what has been happening in Afghanistan since the reactionary regime of Mohamed Daoud was overthrown in April. However, Le Monde of Paris had a correspondent last month in Kaboul, the capital, who sent back two very interesting articles.

Girard Viratelle describes the situation this way in the May 13 Le Monde:

"A palace taken by the force of tanks and planes but after all not very damaged; a ruling family massacred; an aristocracy terrorized and dispossessed; disappointed soldiers in grossly patched field uniforms, covered with flowers. This is truly the beginning of a revolution and not a simple coup d'etat. The last vestiges of the monarchy swept away' is the headline covering the whole front page of the Kaboul Times."

Ex-president Daoud, the writer explains, symbolized the old feudal dynasty in power, even though he renounced his title of prince when he took power in 1973 by ousting his brother-in-law.

During his regime, the palace was "a veritable fortress." Since his overthrow by a progressive military group under the leadership of the Khalq (The People) party, that same palace has been opened up to "hundreds of thousands of turbaned, sun burned Afghans, often coming from the interior of the country and generally belonging to the very

same poor social class as the conquering soldiers."

"It must be understood that the former regime was so little liked that its fall provoked a tremendous movement of the masses, a great collective relief that, however, is expressed without any overflowing joy. The crowd seems above all curious to see the spot where the former head of state was killed. . . ; to see the furniture and drapes exhibited outside still spotted with the blood of the official victims; to see the ridiculous luxury of the former residence of King Nader where the family portraits are piled up among heaps of plaster and broken window panes. . .

"Still stationed near the palace, several armored cars have been taken by storm and laden with garlands by the onlookers. Crowds form until late at night despite the curfew in front of the showcase displaying photos of the members of the new government—people for the most part unknown to the public.

"The population seems bewildered by the strength of the means taken to conquer the power: 'To put an end to the despots and the heartless tyrants, a decisive, radical, and long-range action was necessary,' explains the Kaboul Times, adding that 'the armed forces were charged with that.'

"The manner in which the operation was conducted, by only a few tanks and planes, and the speed with which the new leading group announced its formation

under the presidency of the head of the Popular Democratic Party, Mr. Mohamed Taraki, has shown that the revolution was the organized work of a political and determined minority."

—Zaire

(Continued from p. 1)

this is to be accomplished that is slightly different.

The \$1 billion loan being extended is window dressing for what the New York Times last week called the establishment of a "shadow government" of Western financial "experts" who will really run the country. It is money that will never "trickle down" to any of the oppressed people of Zaire because it is meant to be used to pay these same imperialist powers the interest on the loans that they have made in the past.

The people of Zaire must be feeling like the miners in that company town made famous in the song *Sixteen Tons*: "another day older and deeper in debt."

This \$1 billion loan in reality doesn't even begin to pay back the fabulous riches the imperialists have stolen from Zaire over the years. Instead of a loan with the most stringent strings attached, the imperialist bankers should be paying reparations to the people of Zaire.

But instead they will be demanding terms which these bandits are keeping secret but

Montreal labor leaders jailed for calling strike

By G. DUNKEL

MONTREAL, June 4—Four leaders of the union which represents mass transit maintenance workers here have been sent to jail for leading an illegal strike in 1974.

The four prisoners are Jacques Beaudoin, the ex-president of the union and currently a member of the executive board, the current president, Jacques Morissette, Pierre Arnault, the business agent, and Jacques Thibault, the treasurer.

Judge Jules Deschenes sentenced them from one to six months for not obeying an injunction to end an illegal strike. (Under certain conditions, public employees have the right to strike under Canadian law.)

The transport workers here are a very militant union. Last fall, they led an 18-day strike which completely closed down Montreal's mass transit system by shutting off the electricity to the subways and disabling 150 buses. They have also had numerous job

which are admitted to be "tough." The International Monetary Fund (IMF), which will be demanding "tough economic policies" in exchange for this loan, was directly responsible for rioting in Peru recently when it forced that government to drop subsidies on basic foodstuffs, leaving a large section of the population facing extreme hunger.

The IMF was described in a British publication not long ago as leaving "toppling governments, unemployment, stagnation, misery, hunger and repression" in its wake. "Rarely in the history of the world can there have been an organization that has done so much harm in the name of doing good," wrote Richard Gott in the establishment British paper The Guardian on May 7.

This is the great philanthropic organization that is going to "rescue" Zaire.

The present intervention of the big banks—most U.S. dominated—into the government of Zaire is but Round Two. Round One began a month ago when U.S. planes and personnel ferried French and Belgian paratroopers to Zaire to terrorize the population there and pull back together the disintegrating Mobutu army.

That, too, was called a "rescue" operation.

actions and walkouts to protest unfair and unsafe conditions.

The union decided not to appeal since the appeals court might have imposed longer sentences. Instead, the union and the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), have adopted a program of political action to force the Quebec government to annul the sentences. Their main focus is a demand to end the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

The CNTU and the transport union have already held two demonstrations, one at the Hall of Justice and the other at the Montreal office of Quebec's Prime Minister, Rene Levesque. The CNTU has also invited all Quebec trade unions and confederations to join a massive demonstration before the Quebec parliament in mid-June.

They have notified the World Confederation of Labor and the labor union confederations of France about his attack on unions, as well as asked Canadian labor unions to begin a petition and telegram drive against it.

—Stearns

(Continued from p. 2)

already been certified as bargaining agent." Blue Diamond is clearly attempting to crush the 150 striking miners into submission, but is also seeking to set a precedent that seriously threatens the very existence of the UMW, and its organizing efforts.

Blue Diamond Coal Co. owns both the Scotia and Stearns mines. At the Scotia mine in March 1976, two consecutive explosions occurred due to Blue Diamond's safety neglect. As a result 26 workers were killed. The workers at Scotia had tried in 1966 to organize into the UMW, to gain the safety protection of a UMW contract.

Though the past two years have been difficult for the Stearns coal miners and their families, they are determined not to be forced or enticed back to work without Blue Diamond's signature on a UMW contract.

Aid to the strike has come from around the country, and now more than ever the Stearns miners need support. Letters and contributions should be sent to: Stearns Miners Women's Club, P.O. Box 488, Stearns, Ky. 42647.

In New York City

'U.S. out of Korea' protest set for June 24



This barbed wire border has been forced on the people of Korea where a division into north and south is maintained by 40,000 U.S. troops.

By BARBARA TEEL

NEW YORK, June 12—As Carter's promised troop withdrawal from south Korea shrinks to virtually nothing, a demonstration is being organized to demand the total withdrawal of all U.S. troops and weapons from Korea.

The demonstration will be held Saturday, June 24, in New York. It will assemble at 1 p.m. at the U.S. Army recruiting booth at Times Square and march to the south Korean consulate at 57th St. and Park Avenue. The protest has been called by the Committee in Solidarity with the Korean people, whose members include the U.S. Out of Korea Committee of Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF), Union of Activists, Third World Newsreel, The Guardian, and progressive individuals.

The demonstration has been endorsed by many organizations. Anti-Martial Law Coalition,

Association of Vietnamese Patriots in the U.S., Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, Committee for One Korea, Anti-Imperialist Movement for Socialism in Argentina (MASA), Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH), Palestine Solidarity Committee, Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP), War Resisters League, Workers World Party, and ZANU-Solidarity Committee.

The action coincides with the 28th anniversary of the beginning of the Korean War. On June 25, 1950 the U.S. launched a war against the Korean people under the guise of a United Nations "police action." More than 2 million Korean lives and 50,000 American lives were lost in that war. Over 100 billion U.S. tax dollars were squandered in that effort to crush the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK) and to put the Korean people under the stranglehold of imperialism.

CURRENT U.S. ROLE

Over 40,000 U.S. troops, armed with nuclear weapons, continue to occupy south Korea. They are the only foreign troops on Korean soil. The U.S. pours almost \$1 billion a year in to prop up the hated Pak Jung Hi dictatorship and prevent the Korean people from reuniting their country. U.S. troops and dollars preserve slave labor conditions in south Korea for the super-profits of U.S. runaway corporations, while U.S. workers are thrown on the scrap heap, and desperately needed social services are slashed.

Far from withdrawing troops from Korea, the Pentagon has increased the Air Force in south Korea by 20%. Despite the much-publicized plans for the pullout of

ground troops, only 800 troops are slated to be withdrawn this year. At that rate, it would take 50 years to complete the withdrawal! Meanwhile, more than a hundred thousand U.S. army, navy, and air force personnel are stationed in Japan and the Philippines and cruise the Pacific. Korea is one of the areas targeted for intervention by a "rapid reaction strike force" being created by the Pentagon.

The Pentagon is stepping up its military threats in Korea and throughout the world—from attempts to arm NATO with the neutron bomb to threats of outright military intervention on the African continent. The aggressive nature of the U.S. presence in Korea was underscored by massive military maneuvers held last March. These provocative Pentagon "war games" were the largest since the Vietnam war. They involved over 100,000 U.S. and south Korean land, air, naval, and marine forces. The \$90 million exercise included simulated strikes on the DPRK using nuclear weapons!

The June 24 demonstration in New York will therefore be an important action to protest the U.S. war drive and to oppose the Pentagon's plans for a new war, whether in Korea or anywhere else on the globe. Pam Kirkland, co-chairperson of the U.S. Out of Korea Committee of YAWF, urged a strong turnout for the demonstration. "Carter and the banks and corporations he serves are threatening to unleash a new war in a desperate attempt to solve the economic crisis. We must say no to their schemes," she said. "We must unite to demand jobs, decent housing, hospitals, and schools at home—not military intervention abroad."

Palestinians defend village

New Israeli terror raid hits Lebanon

By HILLEL BAILIN

JUNE 10—Israeli troops carried out a terror raid 26 miles deep into Lebanon. At 2 a.m. Friday morning, the invaders came by parachute and landing boats and attacked the small fishing village of Aaqbiye. They were heavily armed with U.S.-supplied weapons.

A group of about 20 Palestinians had been defending the village. Abu Jihad of the Palestinian Liberation Organization announced that five of the defenders were killed and seven wounded in the attack. Eight of the estimated 150 Israeli soldiers were killed.

Witnesses from the village reported that six small houses and five fishing boats were blown up by the Israeli raiders. Nine civilian villagers were found dead in the wreckage of their homes.

The Israeli military claimed that the raid was against an alleged "terrorist training camp in Dahar-el-Bouj." However, Associated Press reporters on the scene stated that the raiders hit the small village of Aaqbiye which is a mile away from Dahar-el-Bouj. No evidence was seen of any training camp.

Last March, Israel launched a massive invasion of Lebanon, occupied a large section of

Lebanese territory, and killed many Lebanese and Palestinian people. Because of international pressure, Israel has promised to withdraw completely from Lebanon by next week. A United Nations military detachment (which includes French imperialist troops) has taken over some of the occupied territory. Israel also plans to hand over a large area to the private army of the Lebanese fascists. Yesterday's raid may be a demonstration that even after its withdrawal, Israel intends to control Lebanese affairs.

U.S. citizen convicted by Israeli government for being pro-Palestine

By CONNIE HARRIS

JUNE 13—Last December, Sami Esmail, a U.S.-born Palestinian, went to Israel for one reason only—to see his dying father, a resident of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Upon his arrival at Ben-Gurion International Airport on Dec. 21, he was arrested by Israeli police and on June 6, he was convicted on the charge of having joined the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). Today he was sentenced to 15 months in prison.

Esmail has been imprisoned

since his arrest, and was held for almost a month without formal charges being made, a procedure that is legal under the repressive Israeli regime. He was tortured for seven consecutive days until he broke down and signed a "confession" in Hebrew, a language he neither speaks nor writes.

The sham nature of this frame-up conviction is verified by the charges themselves. There is no U.S. law against belonging to the PFLP and Esmail did nothing while in Israel that violated that country's laws.

According to today's New York Times, there have been some reports that Esmail's arrest was due to a "tip-off" to the Israeli government by the FBI.

ONLY CRIME
POLITICAL SOLIDARITY

Sami Esmail said of his conviction, "My only crime is my political solidarity with the oppressed and homeless Palestinian people and other oppressed people throughout the world."

This statement was unwittingly supported by his prosecutor, who asked that his sentence be long enough to discourage others abroad from joining groups such as the PFLP.

The arrest and conviction of Sami Esmail is thus clearly both an attempt to prevent pro-Palestinian individuals from personally investigating the condition of the oppressed Palestinians and an effort to intimidate progressive forces in the U.S. from speaking out against the Israeli govern-



Sami Esmail

ment's treatment of the Palestinian masses.

But the Israeli government can neither conceal its brutal oppression of the Palestinian people, nor prevent their just struggle. The arrest of Sami Esmail, far from silencing the opponents of the Israeli regime, has only served to intensify the growing movement in solidarity with the Palestinian people.

—California

(Continued from p. 3)

drastically cut, and since rents will certainly not be rolled back, profits will increase immediately, as will property value. And while all this is happening, assessment values can be increased only by 2% a year, and only when the property is sold. So landlords not only receive a bonanza, but a tax-free bonanza.

In Alameda County, Pacific Gas & Electric will save \$3.1 million, General Motors will pocket \$1.1 million, and the Kaiser companies will receive at least \$1 million.

WHO ARE JARVIS
AND GANN ANYWAY?

Not surprisingly, the politics of the people who financed and pushed through this massive gimmick are not much to the left of Adolph Hitler.

For a start, there's Nobel-prize-winning economist Milton Friedman, who was exposed last year as an advisor to the fascist Chilean junta and as having engineered its brutal economic policies, and whose "advice" to the Begin regime has greatly accelerated the staggering inflation in Israel. Friedman made TV commercials free of charge to back the Jarvis-Gann Initiative, saying that "If we continue the growth of government and its involvement in our lives, it will destroy us."

Ronald Reagan also supported the initiative. He's the one who said of the hungry people in

California a few years ago, "I hope they all come down with bubonic plague."

Then there's former Los Angeles police chief Ed Davis, who has made public statements against Black people, gay people, and the progressive income tax.

And Howard Jarvis, retired millionaire manufacturer and head of the Apartment Owners Association. He bought \$600,000 worth of TV, radio, and newspaper advertising during the campaign. About the social service cuts affected by his bill, Jarvis says, "I don't give a damn," and public education, one of the chief cutback areas of the bill, is according to Jarvis, "one of the biggest Mafia rackets in the country."

Last but not least, there's ultra-conservative Paul Gann, retired real-estate millionaire.

So there are the two sides in the bosses' "let's-you-and-him-fight" ploy—the desperately poor and working people forced to bear the brunt of the "tax reform" which can only hurt the small homeowners, who were scammed into voting for it.

But nowhere in the campaign was mentioned the enormous drain to everyone of the \$126 billion (that's 126 thousand million dollars) arms budget, which represents one-quarter of the whole national budget.

Would that that could go up for a vote.

Iraq executes
21 Communists

JUNE 11—On Wednesday, Naim Haddad, a member of the ruling council in Iraq, announced that the government of that Mideastern country had secretly executed 21 members of the Iraqi Communist Party in May. They had been charged with forming secret cells in the Iraqi armed forces.

These harsh sentences, handed out to members of a party which is supposed to be participating in the Iraqi government, can be seen as a further move to the right by the bourgeois-nationalist regime. Other recent evidence of this trend was Iraqi military support for Somalia and the Eritrean secessionists against the Ethiopian revolutionary government.

African leaders hit NATO's plots for domination

By JESSE LEE

JUNE 13—"There should be no mistake. Whatever the official agenda, the Paris or Brussels meetings are not discussing the freedom of Africa," declared Julius K. Nyerere, President of Tanzania at a June 8 press conference in Dar es Salaam. "They are discussing the continued domination of Africa, and the continued use of Africa, by Western Powers."

The response has been quick in Black Africa to the imperialist invasion of Zaire and the NATO conference in Paris where the U.S., France, Belgium, Britain, and West Germany mapped out a plan to attempt to bolster their

neocolonial domination of the rich African continent.

Nyerere defended the right of Angola and Ethiopia to receive Cuban and Soviet aid as "completely understandable to all reasonable people." He condemned the invasion of South African troops in Angola and pointed out that the U.S. and NATO were involved. "It would not be happening without their connivance and their involvement," he said.

RIGHT TO CHANGE GOVERNMENT

Nyerere rejected the "Pan-African Security Force" the Paris conference discussed setting up.

He added his support to struggles against imperialism: "The peoples of an individual African Country have as much right to change their corrupt Government in the last half of the Twentieth Century as in the past, the British, French and Russian peoples had to overthrow their own rotten regimes. The peoples of China waged a long, historic and exemplary struggle against the lackeys and running dogs of imperialism in so-called independent China. Are African peoples to be denied that same right?"

In Algeria, where a long war of liberation was fought against the French, the government declared,

"The five country conference in Paris was a neocolonial enterprise launched with the complicity of the neocolonized." The governments of the Peoples Republic of the Congo-Brazzaville and the Peoples Republic of Benin, both formerly French colonies, issued a joint declaration condemning the Western imperialists' plots in Africa.

Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, the leader of Libya said, "French military intervention (into Chad) was part of an imperialist scheme to restore colonialism." The revolutionary government of Ethiopia has denounced the Paris meeting.

Even in Liberia, which is owned

lock, stock, and barrel by Wall Street, the president commented on the Paris meeting that "intervention is simply for selfish interest."

NATO THREAT TO PEACE

The government of the Peoples Republic of Angola charged that "Intervention of military contingents from the U.S., Belgium, France and Morocco (into Zaire) was a threat to peace on the African continent."

Angola's ambassador to the UN added in remarks last Thursday at the Special Session on Disarmament, "When one compares the massive French presence with the presence of other Western troops and arms, the map of Africa appears like a NATO exercise area."

"If Western imperialism wants just to make an African 'Indochina' then we have many African 'Hanois' to repel the invaders," he said.

In a speech given last Friday to the UN session on disarmament, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, blasted the U.S. and the Western European attempts to continue their colonial domination of Africa.

"The intention of NATO to continue subjugating our continent is clear... Even now these same countries are still supporting in one way or other the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia, and one of them, France, is still occupying illegally the Comorian Island of Mayotte, an integral part of an independent African state...."

FRIENDS OF INDEPENDENCE

"We in Mozambique do not believe that a colonialist country can defend or contribute to the defense of the independence of Africa," Chissano continued. The Pan African security force that was promoted in Paris "does not serve other purposes than defending the European colonialist and imperialist interests. Such a force is meant only to destroy the unity of African states; in other words it is meant to reconquer the entire African continent."

The Mozambican official defended the friends of independence in Africa. "Among these friends, we should never forget that on the top of the list stand all the socialist countries including the Soviet Union and Cuba," he stated.

Mobutu regime of Zaire: symbol of neocolonialism

By BILL DEL VECCHIO

JUNE 13—Just as Patrice Lumumba has come to be a symbol to the African people of their long struggle to free their continent of the stranglehold of imperialism, so Zaire's dictator Mobutu Sese Seko has long been the symbol of a neocolonial puppet who will stop at nothing to serve his imperialist masters.

Mobutu's rise to power over other imperialist puppets such as Moise Tshombe, Joseph Kasavubu, and Cyrille Adoula was propelled by the CIA, who saw in him an opportunity to grab some of the fabulous mineral deposits of the Congo (renamed Zaire in 1970) away from the former Belgian colonialists and other imperialist rivals.

In 1960 Mobutu's band, dubbed the "National Army of the Congo" by the imperialist pawn Kasavubu, was financed mainly by the U.S. through the United Nations as it terrorized and murdered supporters of the popularly elected Lumumba government in what was then Leopoldville. They finally succeeded in arresting Lumumba, the first President of the Congo, beat and tortured him, and then turned him over to the Belgian puppet Tshombe in Katanga, where he was murdered by the CIA, according to former CIA agent John Stockwell.

GUERRILLA WAR RAGED

But the death of Patrice Lumumba did not end the struggle to liberate the Congo from imperialism's grasp. Lumumbist leaders such as Pierre Mulele, Soumia Lot, Larent Kabila, Christophe Gbenye, and Antoine Gizenga continued the struggle, and guerrilla war raged throughout the Congo for years to follow.

Mobutu's "National Army of the Congo" was unable to cope with the Mulele-led "jeunesse" or youth revolt of 1964, and the guerrillas scored victories first at Albertville (now Kamina), then captured Stanleyville (now Kisangani) and proclaimed a "Congolesse People's Republic."

The puppet regime was already being financed, armed, advised, and provided with piloted planes from the U.S. and Belgian military backed up by hundreds of European mercenaries, but the liberation of Stanleyville by the "jeunesse" called for even more extreme intervention. Using a pattern that they would repeat again and again, Belgian paratroopers were dropped from U.S. transport planes into Stanleyville to drown the new People's Republic in blood while Mobutu's forces, led by a large

group of mercenaries, marched on the city for "mop up" operations.

Just as in the U.S., Belgian, and French intervention in Shaba last month, a propaganda smokescreen covered this U.S.-Belgian invasion of Africa when the imperialist press claimed that the paratroopers had landed in Stanleyville to "rescue European hostages." Over 8,600 Congolese people died in this attack as Mobutu and the mercenaries turned on the civilian population with a vengeance for their support of the liberation fighters.

But the terrible massacre at Stanleyville failed to stop the armed struggle by the Congolese people, and so the U.S. began to prepare to replace the Kasavubu-Tshombe regime with Mobutu. Military aid to the Congo was stepped up, and in 1965 the Agency for International Development, a notorious front of the CIA, appointed itself in charge of reorganizing the police force which Mobutu later depended on to stay in power.

MOBUTU SEIZES POWER

On Nov. 24, 1965, Mobutu seized power in a coup, deposed Kasavubu, and suspended the powers of Parliament. After declaring in his first speech that all Congolese should "roll up their sleeves" to aid their nation, the U.S.-trained police fanned out through the streets of Leopoldville arresting anyone with their sleeves rolled down—just to show who was in authority. Unemployed

Firmly in the arms of imperialism: Mobutu embraced by French President Giscard.



squatters in the cities began to be evicted by the army and violent repression rained down on the union movement in the capital.

Mobutu then began to repay his debt to his U.S. masters by moving to crush the Belgian-financed Katangan secessionist movement led by Moise Tshombe. After a protracted struggle Mobutu defeated the Katangan movement, and with it broke the Belgian monopoly over the Katangan copper and cobalt mining for the benefit of U.S. corporations.

Mass hatred of Mobutu continued, but the regime was able to stabilize itself somewhat during the late 1960s and early 1970s with the massive funds it received from the U.S., French, and Belgian

copper companies and record-breaking loans from imperialist banks and the International Monetary Fund. In addition to using the money to pay thousands of civil servants a mere subsistence wage, Mobutu built up his personal bank accounts in Switzerland to proportions which were considered scandalous even by the imperialist bankers. Currently the regime owes Western banks an estimated \$3 billion.

ANGOLAN WAR DEMORALIZED ARMY

But the false prosperity and stability of the early 1970s began to unravel in 1975. The U.S. was using Zaire as a base for the

(Continued on p. 11)

Senators dispute Carter over Africa policy

By G. DUNKEL

JUNE 12—The splits and disagreements inside the U.S. ruling class over its policies toward Africa and the Soviet Union were brought into the open this past week by the tottering, stumbling weaknesses of Mobutu's regime in Zaire and by the need of imperialism to preserve it.

The week started with the Carter administration refusing to give the Senate Foreign Relations Committee evidence which it claimed showed Soviet and Cuban involvement in Zaire. It ended with a secret State Department cable being leaked in order to further discredit Carter's claims about Zaire.

McGOVERN DEMANDS AN INQUIRY

On Tuesday, the administration agreed to let Admiral Stansfield Turner, head of the CIA, brief the Senate Foreign Relations Com-

mittee on Zaire and its claims of Cuban involvement in the most recent uprising but not provide the committee with documentation supposedly backing up the administration's claims.

The Congressional Black Caucus also launched a wide-ranging attack on the administration's policies for Africa.

Senator George McGovern called for an investigation of the "discrepancies" between "Jimmy" Carter's statements and Fidel Castro's. He was immediately attacked by the right wing for doubting his president's word.

CHURCH & McGOVERN ATTACK CARTER

On Thursday, June 8, both Senators George McGovern and Frank Church attacked the anti-Soviet speech Carter had made the previous day to the Naval Academy.

McGovern said he saw "no purpose in getting the American people into a kind of anti-Soviet hysteria" and linked Carter's attacks on Cuba's alleged involvement in Zaire to the possibility of signing the SALT II disarmament treaty.

Church said, "If the President's policy is actually postulated on the premise that the Russians should stop what they are doing in Africa and elsewhere, then it is doomed to failure." He went on to add that the U.S. has "no vital interests in Africa" and should take a more practical view of politics.

SPARKMAN NOT CONVINCED

On Friday, June 9, Admiral Stansfield Turner finally briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He failed to convince Sen. John J. Sparkman, the committee chairman, that the administration's charges against

Cuba and the Soviet Union were true. Sparkman found Turner's evidence "circumstantial" and "by no means conclusive."

This indicated that some major groupings in the U.S. ruling class were skeptical about the administration's course, since Sparkman is a racist from Alabama and a national spokesman for conservative Democrats. He was not an opponent of the Vietnam war, as were Church and McGovern.

McGovern, who said he looked at the actual documentary evidence that the administration supplied to the Senate Intelligence Committee which oversees the CIA, said "they do not have overwhelming hard evidence of a major Cuban operation.... I regard the sources as doubtful."

On Saturday, June 10, George McGovern read a secret State Department cable from Cuba to

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workers world FEATURES

In the best tradition of internationalism

Socialist aid and the African revolution

By FRED GOLDSTEIN

The structure of imperialist rule in Africa is being severely battered and at the present rate will soon be overwhelmed by the liberation struggle. Just three years ago in 1975, the MPLA struck the final blow against the old, direct form of imperialist rule by driving the Portuguese out of Angola and setting up a workers' and peasants' power. This was a tremendously significant victory for the oppressed throughout Africa.

But as much of a victory as this was against the Western bankers and industrialists in Africa, another factor was equally important. Simultaneously with the death of the old system of direct rule, the neocolonial system began to disintegrate. The carefully nurtured post-World War II system of indirect imperialist rule through pro-Western African intermediaries, backed up by well-armed racist settler states, began to rapidly come apart under the blows of the liberation struggle.

The uprising of the people of Shaba province in Zaire against the brutal regime of U.S. puppet Mobutu Sese Seko is only the latest and most dramatic example of that disintegration. The people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front have rejected the neocolonial "internal settlement" from the racist Ian Smith backed by the U.S. and Britain. The people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West African Peoples Organization have rejected similar terms from the apartheid regime of Vorster. The people of Chad are waging a war against the French neo-colonial regime there and the people of Ethiopia have wiped away the U.S. neo-colonial feudal puppet Haile Selassie and are striving to set up a workers' and peasants' dictatorship.

NEO-COLONIALISM CRUMBLING IN FACE OF LIBERATION STRUGGLES

It is without a doubt that the fundamental strength of these liberation struggles to sustain themselves in the protracted and difficult battle against the racist powers and imperialist political schemes derives from the organization, the willingness to struggle, and the political education of the masses. But it is also a fact that the increasing ability of the socialist camp, particularly the USSR and Cuba to give concrete military, political, and material aid has given the African liberation movement a great boost forward and increasing power to hold out against the military, economic, and political threats of the imperialists.

The recent series of meetings in Washington, Paris, and Brussels of the NATO powers, headed by the U.S., have been of an emergency character. To imperialism, the emergency is how to prop up the crumbling neo-colonial racist system in Africa and wherever else it still has a hold. As seen by the movement of French Foreign Legionnaires and U.S. military preparations, the imperialists' final resort is the old system of direct military intervention and at the same time threatening the USSR and Cuba with war. Carter and the NATO forces' cover for this aggression is the anti-communist slogan of stopping so-called "unwarranted Soviet-Cuban intervention in Africa."



Soldiers in Luanda, Angola, carry Soviet-made AK-47s. "It is a source of great pride and inspiration that the socialist countries, acting in exemplary internationalist fashion, are willing and able to give such vital assistance to the African people to topple the old system of exploitation."

Photo: Mike Shuster

For all of those who are partisans of socialism and the liberation of the oppressed, Carter's anti-communist rhetoric should fall on deaf ears. It is a source of great pride and inspiration that the socialist countries, acting in exemplary internationalist fashion, are willing and able to give such vital assistance to the African people to topple the old system of exploitation. It is a verification of Marxism that in the long run the liberation struggles find their only reliable allies to be in the camp of the working class and that the socialist countries, particularly the USSR, Cuba, and the German Democratic Republic are willing to help the struggle to smash the old system.

Partisans of socialism will never be taken in by "super-power" competition rhetoric and will see clearly the profound class differences between the "aid" of the imperialists and the aid being given right now by the socialist camp. **The reactionary slogan of "Soviet-Cuban expansion" is designed to conceal from the people right here at home the indigenous character of the liberation struggles and the voluntary, democratic nature of Soviet and Cuban aid.** It is the old "outside agitator" slogan of the bosses raised to an international level.

The MPLA, FRELIMO, PAIGC, SWAPO, the Patriotic Front, the Ethiopian Dergue and all the African masses that they represent have been "agitated" and prepared for the struggle by 500 years of colonial oppression, beginning with the slave trade all the way up to the present day plunder of their lands and resources. Every arrangement between the African liberation forces and the USSR and Cuba and Eastern Europe has been at African initiative, has been purely voluntary and calculated to meet the needs of the African people.

IMPERIALIST INTERVENTION MEANS SLAVERY AND OPPRESSION

But the African masses were never consulted by the slave traders or the imperialists who partitioned and repartitioned Africa among themselves over and over again since 1870. The African people were not consulted when the U.S. assassinated Patrice Lumumba in 1961 or sent CIA-hired mercenaries into the Congo in 1965 or had the CIA overthrow Kwame Nkrumah. It was not a voluntary, democratic agreement when the French imperialists annexed North Africa or the West African countries, when the Belgians seized the Congo, or the British took East, West and Southern Africa.

The civilizations of Benin, the Yoruba, the Zulu, the Bunyoro and countless others were crushed by force, against the will of the people, just as today modern bankers, without consulting the people force governments to sign agreements binding their economies to Western corporate rule. All this intervention took place at gunpoint through economic and political subversion. To compare this in any way to socialist "intervention" on behalf of the liberation of oppressed people is fraudulent.

SOCIALIST AID FOR THE MASSES

Soviet, Cuban, and East German aid goes directly to the masses through their revolutionary organizations. Agronomists, agricultural experts, doctors, teachers, and technicians from the USSR and especially Cuba are numerous in Angola and Ethiopia. Textbooks, medical supplies, seeds for planting and much more are distributed to the people. Poor peasants who never saw a doctor in their lives receive medical care, people who had been left illiterate by imperialism are taught to

read, and Africans receive the training necessary to make these gains permanent.

Imperialist "aid" goes to corrupt politicians, the generals, the civil service bureaucracy, capitalists willing to trade with Western corporations, to the police, and to the bourgeois elite for the import of luxury goods, but mainly it goes to maintain imperialist rule. Maybe some tiny, insignificant fraction will eventually trickle down to the people.

The masses of Angola and Ethiopia have Soviet, East German, and Czechoslovakian weapons in their hands and peoples' organizations with which to defend their true independence from imperialist slavery. They are free to have neighborhood revolutionary organizations, poor peasants' organizations to keep the landlords down, factory committees and women's organizations to protect and expand their liberation. The Portuguese can never come back to Angola nor can Haile Selassie and the exploiting classes raise their heads in Ethiopia. That is what genuine "humanitarian" assistance means to the masses of people.

On the other hand, decades of U.S. "aid" left Ethiopia one of the poorest countries in the world racked by starvation. U.S. and NATO "aid" to Mobutu left the people of Zaire poorer than when they got independence from the Belgians. There are no Soviet or Cuban corporations pumping wealth out of Angola or Ethiopia but the Congo is ridden with Western mining companies stealing millions every day.

AID NEEDED FOR DEFENSE AGAINST U.S.

And why does the African liberation struggle need aid from the USSR and

(Continued on p. 9)

CIA role in Angola exposed

By NICK deFREITAS

In Search of Enemies by John Stockwell is an inside account of the CIA's secret war in Angola by the former operation chief who headed the \$34 million adventure. It provides a good insight into the leading role the U.S. is playing in fomenting and organizing the bloody Zaire/South African military incursion into the mineral rich southeast African nation of Angola. The book, a critical account of the CIA's unsuccessful attempts to oust the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the movement which led the liberation struggle to victory and established the People's Republic of Angola, was written and published in secrecy by John Stockwell who resigned in 1977 after 12 years as a clandestine operative in Africa and Vietnam for the CIA.

Mr. Stockwell, who conducted seven full tours of duty including three in Africa and two years in charge of the Tay Ninh province in Vietnam, states in his book that the CIA, without the knowledge of the White House, Congress or the State Department, used Americans as military "advisors" in Angola and secretly recruited mercenaries around the world to fight on behalf of the two United States-supported "factions" in Angola—a charge the CIA had previously denied.

FNLA, UNITA—CIA PUPPETS

Despite the tens of millions of dollars authorized by then-President Ford in 1975 and early 1976 for covert support for the National Liberation Front of Angola (FNLA) headed by Holden Roberto and the National Union for Total Liberation of Angola headed by Jonas Savimbi, the anti-imperialist MPLA (which already controlled 12 out of 15 Angolan provinces before the massive U.S. and South African involvement) eventually routed the Western invasion and established the independent People's Republic of Angola.

Although devoid of any revolutionary anti-imperialist politics, the book written by this 12-year CIA veteran, does give a thorough exposition of the CIA's 1975-76 illegal war in Angola. Stockwell documents the CIA's arrogant disregard for and manipulation of the Congress and the American public in their drive to stop the liberation movement from being victorious. He describes how the CIA used the corrupt regime of Mobutu in Zaire to funnel huge amounts of arms and money to the two "Angolan rival factions" UNITA and FNLA as well as to their mercenaries in order to hide their real character as complete puppets of U.S.

imperialism. However, Stockwell's own perspective of "cleaning-up" the CIA rather than abolishing it has shrouded the book in aliases and pseudonyms so as not to expose the agency's African network. (Thus we never learn who the mysterious CIA operative was in Lubumbashi "driving about town after curfew with Patrice Lumumba's body in the trunk of his car, trying to decide what to do with it." Nor does Stockwell expose how the CIA orchestrated the 1966 coup that ousted the legitimate government of Nkrumah in Ghana.)

CIA LIED TO CONGRESSIONAL "INVESTIGATORS"

According to Stockwell, the CIA not only secretly spent millions of dollars in military aid on the counter-insurgency program in Angola, it not only recruited mercenaries in the U.S. and abroad, but it also sent in CIA military personnel to advise the Zaire, South African, and Angolan forces that were seeking to hand over Angola to imperialist domination. And all this, Stockwell writes, took place while the CIA was under investigation by the Congress for its illegal domestic spying activities and its assassination attempts against foreign leaders.

However, to the CIA the congressional investigations were more like an irritable little fly than an effective monitor and check on their activities. Stockwell writes that not only was the then-CIA chief Colby "feeding them (Congress) patently false information" but, says Stockwell, "we were now lying to each other, even while we read and wrote cables which directly contradicted those lies." (This fact is particularly interesting now, when the CIA has produced so-called evidence of Cuban involvement in the fighting in Zaire, yet refuses to even show it to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.)

CIA LIAISON WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Stockwell writes that the CIA misled Congress and the world about its involvement with the hated South African troops that invaded Angola in late 1975. Stockwell directly contradicts Colby's memoir, *Honorable Men*, that the CIA "stayed well away from" South African troops in Angola. In fact, says Stockwell, "The CIA has traditionally sympathized with South Africa and enjoyed its close liaison with BOSS," the South African secret police, in Angola and elsewhere.

In Search of Enemies also exposes the way the CIA mounted an elaborate propaganda campaign against the Cuban



and Soviet role of aid to the MPLA that often resulted in erroneous articles being published in American newspapers. "The world press dutifully picked up" these stories, Stockwell said, which carried outright lies about the capture of Cuban and Soviet advisors and alleged "crimes" committed by Cuban and MPLA troops.

The CIA was particularly anxious to cover its role in Angola by pushing the idea

that there should be a coalition government of the three "liberation" groups. Not only did the imperialist press fall for the lie of "three liberation groups," but many groups on the U.S. left caved in to the anti-Cuba, anti-Soviet campaign and parroted this CIA line as well.

Workers World was one of the very few U.S. newspapers which not only consistently exposed the imperialist

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Apartheid in South Africa—

Forced labor for the African

By PADDY COLLIGAN

The laws which govern the lives of African workers in South Africa are the subject of David Davis' pamphlet *African Workers and Apartheid*. Davis, a former trade union organizer in South Africa, was banned in 1974 and now lives in exile in England. As a banned person, nothing he writes can be published in South Africa. Even this pamphlet discussing the apartheid regime's own laws is illegal there.

Should I get a job in a factory; on a farm, or in the mines? Should I work in a city or in the country? Where can I get a union job? If I don't like my boss, or my work, or my salary, what can I do to change my situation?

Black South African workers do not have any of these choices. Decisions on such aspects of a worker's life are made strictly according to the needs of the apartheid system. All legislation on African workers in South Africa serves one purpose—to create and maintain a "cheap, abundant, unorganized" African workforce that "can be turned on and off and moved about at will, according to the requirements of the different sectors of the white economy and the political dictates of the State," Davis explains.

The effect of the maze of laws which African workers, or would-be workers, face, is meant not only to degrade the worker's life, but also to destroy all life

outside work as well. It is nearly impossible to live in South Africa without violating some law, so most South African Blacks must daily risk the consequences of breaking laws.

In South Africa, jobs are allocated by race. Job restrictions are either by law or by custom, which makes them as binding as if by law. Through this system, known as job reservation, African workers are kept in the lowest paid job categories and their access to technical and vocational training is limited.

A manpower survey conducted by the South African Department of Labour in 1975 showed that despite industry's need for skilled workers, almost 80% of all artisans and apprentices were white. In some trades, the figure was much higher: 98% in the electrical trade, 95% in the metal and engineering trades, and 91% in the motor trade. This in a population of over 20 million Africans and 4 million whites!

Over 50% of the 6,482 African artisans and apprentices can work only in Bantustans (the rural, segregated areas where Black people are forced to live by the fascist regime), not in "white" areas where most work is found. Black workers with skills are not guaranteed employment utilizing the skill. Davis mentions the situation of a steel worker who found the labor bureau where he had to seek em-

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Black labor in South Africa is segregated into 17 categories of jobs by the racist labor board. African workers are locked into that job for life, unless they volunteer to work in the mines or farms.



Remember the Soweto Rebellion!

By JULIE CHERRY

Inspired by the sweeping victory of the liberation forces in Angola, thousands of school children in the Black township of Soweto ignited a rebellion on June 16, 1976, that has led to the most militant and thorough-going uprising to date against the racist apartheid system in South Africa. What started as a protest against the use of the hated Afrikaaner language in the Black schools soon spread to eight other townships. In a matter of days the entire urban African population was raising a united fist against the most brutal system of racist oppression known in the world.

Although the U.S.-backed Vorster government unleashed a massive terror campaign of arrests and murders in an attempt to crush the rebellion, the protests continued, culminating in a three-day strike in September that brought business to a standstill—so vital is Black labor to the South African economy.

SOWETO: WHAT SPARKED THE REBELLION

Soweto is both a product and a victim of the apartheid system. At least 400,000 Soweto residents have no proper houses. Eighty-six percent of the houses that do exist have no electricity, and few have

sewage systems, proper bathrooms, or even running water. No allowances have been made to provide for the daily essential domestic requirements of the African residents. There may be two cinemas, six gas stations, and one bank, but where is the pharmacy, bakery, clothing store, or hospital?

Soweto, like many urban ghettos near Johannesburg, is controlled by a Bantu administration board, a policing agency of the South African government. All Blacks have to have permission to live in Soweto. A wife may not automatically join her husband, nor a child its mother. Loss of a job usually means loss of the right to stay in the area. Blacks are continually "endorsed" out of the towns and back to the Bantustans—restricted rural areas where the Africans are forced to live on the land's scant natural resources. The system is so controlled that Africans are not allowed to develop any economic independence.

It was this whole system that thousands of students, women, and workers were rebelling against just two years ago on June 16. Immediate targets for their anger were the offices of the Bantu administration boards, many of which they burned, thereby destroying the records by which their lives are so mercilessly controlled. The liquor stores and bars, all owned by the board, were also attacked, as

were other symbols of the apartheid government.

BIKO MURDER REKINDLES PROTEST

After the torture and murder of Stephen Biko, the founder of the Black Consciousness movement in South Africa and an outspoken opponent of apartheid rule, the African masses again responded in the spirit of Soweto. Biko was one of an estimated 5,000 people detained under the fascist security laws and the 21st prison death since the uprising in 1976. The atrocity set off a wave of protest throughout the country, which culminated in mass arrest, the banning of anti-apartheid organizations, and the shutting down of newspapers widely read by the African population.

There can be no doubt that the fight for freedom in South Africa has been a long and harsh one. Still the struggle intensifies. The courageous and dramatic spread of protest against apartheid throughout the country reflects growing Black recognition that the liberation of Blacks in South Africa will come only from peoples' organization and struggle.

Long live the heroic Soweto Rebellion! The events of June 16 will inspire the African people until their final victory over apartheid.

—Socialist aid

(Continued from p. 7)

Cuba anyway? Only because imperialism, and especially U.S. imperialism, refuses to reconcile itself to the liberation movements and uses military violence to try to crush the just struggles of the African people.

If the U.S. had not backed the Portuguese in their colonial war and then had not armed UNITA and FNLA with modern weapons and had not encouraged South Africa to undermine the Angolan

revolution, perhaps the Peoples Republic would not need all that Soviet and Cuban military aid.

If the U.S. had not sponsored the Somali invasion of Ethiopia, had not worked with domestic counterrevolutionaries, had not funneled arms through Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Sudan to dismember Ethiopia by breaking away Eritrea, perhaps the Mengistu government would not require so much military aid. But so long as imperialism is determined to wage counterrevolutionary war against liberation movements and socialism, every

government and liberation organization is bound to take aid in the struggle.

Every day the U.S. increases its arms build-up and threatens the USSR with military warfare and nuclear attack. While being surrounded by NATO and U.S. missiles, the Soviet Union is aiding the African revolution at increasing risk and sacrifice. The USSR has to render this aid while trying to build a socialist planned economy. Every military diversion hinders the development of the socialist economy and is a sacrifice for Soviet workers. And

(Continued on p. 10)

aggression when it took place, but also played a leading role in mobilizing concrete support through demonstrations and meetings in support of MPLA. Stockwell's book only further confirms and gives new evidence to what the defenders of African liberation were saying all along.

John Stockwell, *In Search of Enemies*, W.W. Norton & Co., 285 pp.

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ployment was only hiring for white farmers in the district—his "choice" was to accept a farm job or not work at all.

Through the system of labor bureaus, the apartheid economy regulates the flow of African workers into its different sectors. The effect is to reduce the mobility of individual workers to nothing. Since 1968 the 10 million Africans living in Bantustans have only been allowed to work in urban areas on a one-year contract. Black workers must go back to the Bantustan at the end of each contract and re-register there for work. The workers thus remain "temporary sojourners" for all of their working lives, without rights and not even permitted to bring their families to live with them in the urban areas. The South African capitalist's dream is a work force that is available in better times, but not around when there is a slump.

When a Black worker registers for work, his or her future is decided. This is done at a labor bureau in the worker's district, where he or she will be classified into one of 17 categories of jobs. A worker can only change classifications if he is to go into mine or farm work. Once classified, regardless of subsequent educational or vocational achievements, a worker stays in that kind of work for the rest of his or her life.

African Workers and Apartheid ex-

plains how the apartheid system has tried to crush the African workers' organizations and deny them the protection a union would offer. Barely 1% of the Black work force belongs to unions. The resurgence of working class struggles in the early 1970s in South Africa, however, has led to a growth in Black trade union organizing.

Black trade unions do not have the right to collective bargaining, to select those who will represent them in negotiations with the companies, or to legally strike. Militant trade unionists face not only the hostility of their bosses but repression by a fascist regime. The apartheid state has resorted to harassment, banning, detention, torture, and murder to silence those who try to organize African workers.

The continued exploitation of the Black South African workers and the natural resources of their country is the source of tremendous superprofits for the U.S. and British imperialists and the South African rulers which only apartheid can guarantee to them. But this will not last for long.

The growing militance among the Black masses has been shaking the racist Vorster regime to its foundations since the monumental Soweto rebellion two years ago and the massive general strike by Black workers which followed. The anti-imperialist struggles reverberating throughout Africa from Angola to Namibia to South Africa will sound the death-knell of Vorster and apartheid's rule.

(David Davis, *African Workers and Apartheid*, London, International Defence and Aid Fund, 1978, 44 pp., \$1.00. Available from World View, 46 W. 21 St., New York, N.Y. 10010.)



Cuban doctors, in addition to performing surgery in Angola, are also aiding in reconstruction and in the training of Angolan medical personnel.

Photo: Mike Shuster

Literature from World View

Albizu Campos and the Ponce Massacre by Juan Antonio Corretjer

President Ford's last-minute attempt at forcing statehood on Puerto Rico is effectively rebutted by this vivid portrayal of a crucial period in the heroic struggle for nationhood for this oppressed country. Written by a comrade of Albizu Campos, the great leader of the Nationalist Party. 25 pp., 35¢

Busing and Self-Determination by Sam Marcy

A clear and concise statement of the Marxist position on self-determination for all oppressed peoples; and an important contribution to the struggle against racism and the racist violence against children from Black and other oppressed communities seeking quality education through busing outside their community. 15 pp., 25¢

Till Every Battle's Won: The Brookside Strike of Harlan County by John Lewis

For all workers who struggle against the bosses, this account of how, in the summer of 1974, the Brookside miners in Harlan County brought the multimillion-dollar utility, Duke Power Company, to its knees, is an inspiration. 35 pp., 50¢

Blast Furnace Brothers by Vince Copeland

This story of the victories forged by Black-white unity in the Lackawana Bethlehem Steel Plant demonstrates the necessity for the struggle against racism at the workplace. 33 pp., 50¢

Chile: 1970-1973: From Allende's Election to the Fascist Takeover reprinted from *Workers World*

Analyzing all the major developments in Chile's tumultuous period from 1970 to 1973, these articles warned of the great danger facing the Chilean workers and peasants as U.S. imperialism mobilized the reactionary forces of the Chilean state against the Popular Unity and the mass organizations. 112 pp., 75¢

China: The Struggle Within by Sam Marcy, Deirdre Griswold, and Naomi Cohen

This book covers developments in the Chinese People's Republic from 1959 to 1972, including an analysis of the roots of the Sino-Soviet split, the profound impact of the Cultural Revolution, the ouster of Lin Biao and detente with the U.S. It provides an essential background for the events unfolding in China today. 120 pp., \$1.00

Today Vietnam, Tomorrow Korea? An interview with Kim Il Sung. 31 pp., 35¢

Revolution and Education in People's Korea: Theses on Socialist Education by Kim Il Sung

Published for the U.S. Out of Korea Committee of Youth Against War and Fascism. 58 pp., 50¢

Czechoslovakia 1968: The Class Character of the Events by Sam Marcy

Articles from *Workers World* written before and after the Soviet intervention in '68. Why we supported the intervention. 62 pp., \$1.00

Welfare: Why Workers Need It; How Billionaires Get It by Elizabeth Ross

Who's really driving the "welfare Cadillac"? Read this book for answers which expose the myths about welfare and explain how the rich get the real handouts. 22 pp. 35¢

Expanding Empire by Vince Copeland

What exactly are the forces in the U.S. which generate coups, assassinations, and bloodbaths in the far and near corners of the earth? This pamphlet shows how big business cannot be reformed because it is bound by its own inexorable law—expand or die. 68 pp., 75¢

Famine or Feast by Elizabeth Ross

Shows how the capitalist system holds back food production and is responsible for famine and starvation and how only under socialism will there be enough food for everyone. 51 pp., 50¢

Feminism & Marxism by Dorothy Ballan

The Women's liberation movement has had a vast impact on this society, challenging many sex roles. This pamphlet explains the nature of women's oppression and that since it, like all forms of oppression, is rooted in class society, it can be eliminated only through socialism. 68 pp., \$1.00

The Gay Question: A Marxist Appraisal by Bob McCubbin

The birth of the gay liberation movement brought the fight against gay oppression into the streets. This pamphlet explains gay oppression by tracing the history of gay people in a way which is relevant to all working and oppressed people. 84 pp., \$1.00

Indonesia: The Bloodbath That Was by Deirdre Griswold

One million victims over a period of a few months—the toppling of a left nationalist government—how and why did it happen? Griswold's book bares U.S. imperialism's role and provides an analysis found nowhere else. 102 pp., \$1.00.

Portugal: Revolutionary Developments, April 1974-December 1975 by Sam Marcy

The world-shaking events which took place in Portugal during this period contain many lessons for revolutionaries—particularly on the role of the military. 40 pp (8½ x 11), 50¢

Southern Populism and Black Labor by Vince Copeland

Covers the vast difference between the modern brand of pseudo-populism and the early populists who challenged this country's rulers with every breath. Also views from a class perspective the great weakness of the populists: their indifference to the struggles of Black labor. 62 pp., \$1.00

A Voice from Harper's Ferry by Osborne P. Anderson

A reprint of a primary source describing John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry in 1869, written by the only Black survivor of the famous military operation to free the slaves. Republished for the first time in this century, with an introduction by Vince Copeland. 102 pp., \$1.00

What Is Marxism All About

The ideas of Marxism in the hands of the workers are powerful weapons for the ultimate victory of our class. The pamphlet contains clear, concise, an popular explanation of key Marxist terms with examples that reflect today's economic and political realities. 51 pp., 50¢

The Class Character of the USSR by Sam Marcy

Provides an answer to the theory of "Soviet social-imperialism," with a Marxist analysis that shows why the USSR could not have become "imperialist" without a violent counter-revolution. It reviews China's initial revolutionary break from Soviet revisionism, explains the roots of the false "superpower" theory and stresses the need to defend all socialist countries against imperialism. 96 pp., \$1.00

Working Women: Our Stories and Struggles by Women from the Center for United Labor Action

Women from all across the country—telephone operators, waitresses, truck drivers—tell the stories of their battles against the double weight of sexist discrimination and exploitation on the job. 72 pp., \$1.00

From the Pages of *Workers World*: Articles from 1976-1977 by Sam Marcy

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—Socialist aid

(Continued from p. 9)

what is said about the USSR is doubly true for Cuba, which is smaller, poorer, and only 90 miles from U.S. territory.

Cuban soldiers who go to Africa are all volunteers. They go out of internationalist enthusiasm and loyalty to the revolution. The Cuban people kicked the U.S. out of their own country only two decades ago. They know how throwing out the sugar companies, the U.S. utilities, hotels, oil companies, and bankers left them free to conquer unemployment, disease, hunger, illiteracy, and repression by abolishing the profit system and organizing a planned economy. The Soviet workers and peasants overthrew their exploiters long ago. They are willing to help their class brothers and sisters in Africa to share in the gains they have made. This selfless internationalism can never be compared to imperialist intervention under any circumstances.

CLASS SOLIDARITY AN AGE-OLD RIGHT

The Carter campaign against Soviet and Cuban aid to the liberation struggle must be seen for what it is—a bosses' trick to keep the workers and oppressed divided. Soviet and Cuban aid in Africa is different in scale but no different in essence from the \$2 million that the United Auto Workers recently gave to the embattled coal miners during their long struggle with the coal bosses. To the coal barons this was "unwarranted intervention," but to the miners it was class solidarity in the struggle for safety and health. If workers in an unorganized shop are fighting for a

union, do not workers who already have a union have the right to help them? Who says no but the bosses?

If Black, Latin, or Asian people are fighting back against the racist police or the Klan, doesn't every progressive person have not only the right but the obligation to help them? If poor tenants are being evicted don't their neighbors have the right to help them? If there is a struggle for women's rights in one city, don't women in another city or even another country, have a right to come to the aid of their sisters?

If this is true in a local, intermediate struggle, then it must certainly hold for a revolution and a liberation struggle where it is a question of stopping the bosses, landlords, and racists forever. Aid can be decisive, as was seen in Vietnam, where Soviet and Chinese assistance enabled the Vietnamese to triumph over U.S. imperialism. Soviet aid enabled Cuba to carry out its socialist revolution and stand up to the imperialist colossus to the north. Soviets and Cubans today are helping the Angolan revolution to survive and develop.

It is an age-old right of the oppressed and exploited to join together and it is an age-old tactic of the exploiters to try to divide them. Soviet, Cuban, and all socialist aid to Africa right now is a case of workers and peasants who have already overthrown their masters helping others in their class to do the same. That is called proletarian internationalism. That is what the imperialists are afraid of, and that is what all partisans of the oppressed should applaud and defend.

New Pamphlets on the Ethiopian Revolution

Just out—

THE ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

This updated, well-illustrated, 90-page pamphlet contains reprints from *Workers World* newspaper from August 1977 to January 1978. Covers such topics as: the Somali invasion; the leadership in Ethiopia; the role of imperialism; and the Eritrean question. Contains, as an appendix, the Program of the National Democratic Revolution of Ethiopia. \$1.00

Coming soon—

EYEWITNESS ETHIOPIA: THE CONTINUING REVOLUTION By Deirdre Griswold

The author, who is editor of *Workers World*, spent three weeks in Ethiopia in February 1978. She visited factories, mass organizations, rural associations, and the war front. Includes a chronology of important events since 1974. \$1.00



China: The Suppression of the Left By Sam Marcy

This new 111-page pamphlet comprised of articles from *Workers World* newspaper analyzes the sweeping developments in China following the death of Mao. Written in the very heat of the events and verified by later developments it deals mostly with the defeat of the left wing of the Chinese Communist Party and the comeback of the rightists who were purged during the Cultural Revolution. This booklet constitutes a major contribution to understanding the course of the Chinese Revolution. \$1.00.

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A monthly publication of *Workers World*

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U.S. media covers up slaughter of Africans

By FRED GOLDSTEIN

JUNE 12—Twenty-two Africans in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), including women and children, were butchered yesterday by racist Rhodesian forces.

The murders took place when Ian Smith's "security forces" trapped a group of villagers eight miles north of Salisbury and opened fire. Air strikes were also called in. The Rhodesian military is handing out press statements claiming that they had found guerrilla liberation fighters (whom they call "terrorists") among the people.

"Villagers who saw the shootings," read a Reuters dispatch from Salisbury, June 11, "said today that the Government forces, which were led by whites, were responsible for the killings. They added that of the 22 dead, all but three were women and children."

The Reuters article was significantly edited and altered by the racist censors in Salisbury in order to tone down the full version of the atrocities. But even the censored version revealed a ghastly war crime reminiscent of U.S. savagery in Vietnam and worthy of

the infamous Lieutenant Calley and his commanding officers. "One villager, Jairos Nyakenda, who said that he had seen the clash, reported that 11 of those killed had been crammed into the kitchen in one house when it was fired upon. They included at least two children about three or four years old."

Two of the victims were killed out in the open and the other nine bodies "lay inside a burned out hut. 'We heard a plane coming, then whoosh—there was an explosion,' Ben Moshonganyika told the Reuters reporters. The day after the massacre, the reporters themselves saw the burned out hut and two bullet ridden bungalow homes that were totally wrecked, together with the 22 bodies laying in the dust under blankets as about 100 villagers mourned the deaths of their murdered friends and relatives.

TERROR CAMPAIGN

This latest attack on civilians is part of a systematic campaign to terrorize the population of Zimbabwe out of giving support to the Patriotic Front which is leading the struggle to liberate 6.3

million oppressed Africans from the racist rule of 280,000 settlers and their corporate masters. Only a month ago the same Rhodesian "security forces" invaded a political meeting of villagers and opened fire killing 94 unarmed civilians, men, women, and children, in cold-blood.

The brief, toned-down account of this latest hideous war crime was buried on the bottom of an inside page of the New York Times of June 11 and was scarcely mentioned on radio and T.V. The Times further concealed the event with the neutral headline, "22 Rhodesian Blacks Dead in Clash." Such underplayed, for-information-only type reporting of

the mass murder of Africans contrasts sharply with the week-long hysterical sensationalist campaign about the deaths of a group of Europeans in Zaire during the civil war which broke out in Shaba province two weeks ago. Though eyewitnesses pointed the finger at the Zairean army, the U.S. press nevertheless waged a campaign of exaggerations and lies including banner front page headlines in all major and minor capitalist newspapers and top-of-the-news treatment on every T.V. and radio station, against the African liberation fighters in Shaba.

The biased big business media shed oceans of tears and carried

every minute detail offered up by racist Belgian and French colonialists fleeing from Shaba. But the slaughter of unarmed African women and children by fascist Rhodesian forces causes no such tears.

This perfunctory coverage in the U.S. media gives aid and comfort to the Ian Smith regime and serves as an encouragement to continue this policy. It is a tacit form of support. This is in keeping with the renewed propaganda offensive against the African liberation struggle which emanates from the summits of the U.S. ruling class which is trying to protect its profits and its sagging fortunes in Africa and especially in Rhodesia.



Women and children slaughtered by South African invaders into Angola on May 4. The fact that the Carter administration supported this barbaric attack can be seen by the fact that Carter has not said one word against it. Where was Newsweek magazine and the others when these pictures were taken?

—Mobutu regime

(Continued from p. 6)

puppet Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) in an attempt to forestall Angola's independence under the leadership of the MPLA. Mobutu's officers, some of whom had already been approached by U.S. and Belgian officials about removing Mobutu and installing a less corrupt (meaning less expensive) regime, were reluctant to fight with the FNLA in Angola. Four officers refused and were executed, and the defeat of the FNLA and the Zaire Army by the MPLA aided by Cuban volunteers left Mobutu's army in a state of extreme demoralization.

When guerrillas of the National Liberation Front of the Congo, one of the many organizations fighting to overthrow Mobutu, began their major campaign in the spring of last year, the Zaire army offered no opposition and many soldiers were reported to have joined the guerrillas. Mobutu was saved by pro-imperialist Moroccan troops, advised, paid, supplied, and transported by the imperialist powers.

Following the sympathetic

reaction of the Zairian army to the guerrillas, Mobutu carried out an extensive purge of the entire army along tribal lines, removing members of any ethnic groups which had participated in past uprisings against the regime.

This left the army even more demoralized, and when the FNLC launched a new campaign last month, the mining center of Kolwezi could only be recaptured by means of a new Stanleyville-type "rescue mission" by French and Belgian paratroopers transported by U.S. planes.

Once again, it has taken direct intervention by imperialism to maintain its rule over the people and wealth of Zaire. But this intervention cannot stop the mass struggle to overthrow the Mobutu regime. According to the June 3 Le Monde, the Congolese National Movement-Lumumba issued a communique "telling of unrest in Upper-Zaire, Bunia, the Uganda frontier, and in Aba on the Sudanese border, as well as in Kasai, where the former partisans of Pierre Mulele, killed in 1968, have made their reappearance."

—Africa policy

(Continued from p. 6)

the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The cable stated that Fidel Castro had personally informed a U.S. representative on May 17 that Cuba had tried to stop the rebel attacks on Mobutu's regime. (Carter's first speech attacking the so-called Cuban intervention was on May 25.)

Carter had kept this information from the Senate, and, of course, the American people. According to the New York Times, some Senators felt hoodwinked and manipulated by Carter not telling them the truth.

When he was asked about his feelings, McGovern told the New York Times, "I feel Africa is not fundamental to American interests and that we can't do much about it anyway."

McGovern's statement clouds over the fact that the people of the U.S. and its billionaire ruling class have sharply opposing interests as far as Africa is concerned. For the ordinary working person, and especially the poor and oppressed,

so many of whom are Black, there can be no reason whatsoever to support corrupt puppet regimes in Africa. And there would be tremendous mass opposition to any outright U.S. war there.

But the super-rich owners of the transnational corporations do have an interest in Africa.

According to a UN study issued in April 1977, they have \$2 billion in direct investments in South Africa alone and at least another \$2 billion in bank loans there. Zaire owes at least \$2 billion to U.S. banks. And this is just what shows up on the books.

As far as the United States not being able "to do much about it," the Pentagon has just supplied the logistics for the recolonization of Zaire and is financing two mercenary armies attacking People's Angola. But they have only succeeded in widening the struggle, not crushing the opposition—just as in Vietnam. And the memory of that historic defeat for U.S. imperialism cannot be forgotten by even the most bellicose hawks.

Smith regime uses germ warfare, U.S.-supplied napalm

By TANA MARIE LOY

JUNE 12—The chief medical officer in charge of health care for thousands of Zimbabwe refugees in Mozambique, charged that the regime of Ian Smith is using napalm and germ warfare in its attempts to stop the liberation struggle sweeping Zimbabwe.

Dr. Herbert S.M. Ushewokunze, speaking in New York City recently to raise the refugee issue, said that chemical agents were being slipped into the water supply, cigarettes, and blankets and that these killers were being used against women and children in the refugee camps as well as against the revolutionary forces. The victims die in less than a half-hour.

In an article reporting Ushewokunze's remarks in the Amsterdam News, a weekly in the Black community in New York City, he charged that napalm—

American-made napalm left over from the Vietnam war—was also being used. But far worse (if that is possible to imagine), was the use of germ warfare.

"Refugees are being wiped out in large numbers by typhoid epidemics. Cholera was the most frequently used killer several years ago, but since 1974 we've been experiencing a spate of typhoid and we are caught without vaccines or other desperately needed medical supplies to combat the disease," he continued. The condition of the refugees is made worse by the fact that, as Ushewokunze said, "hunger haunts us every day."

Just this weekend, it was reported on national TV and in the press that more civilians have been killed by Smith's fascist troops. (See accompanying article.) Just a few weeks ago 94 civilians had been murdered by troops of the

settler regime while attending a meeting.

Sound familiar?

To destroy the people's war, it is necessary to destroy the people. Remember that Pentagon policy in the Vietnam war? Who supplies and equips the Smith regime with its deadly weapons? Who, for years, has intervened and exploited the African peoples by its puppet regimes?

The U.S. and the other imperialist monsters.

In its opposition to the "internal settlements," a settlement rejected by fully 90% of the population, the revolutionary forces of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo continue to gain support among the people of Zimbabwe. As Dr. Ushewokunze said, "We aren't fighting for the principle of majority rule—we're fighting for the reality of majority rule."

Mengistu speaks on Eritrea

The Chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, made a major address to the broad masses of Ethiopia on June 7 on the Eritrean question. Here are some excerpts from that speech.

HOW "ERITREA" WAS FORMED

The regional colonialist-coined name of "Eritrea" was given only after Italian colonialists, who had been harboring such ambitions over northern Ethiopia, seized those parts of Ethiopia in 1889 by dismembering the various nationalities and areas there from the rest of the country. Prior to that, there never was, and history

knows nothing of, a region separate from Ethiopia and known as "Eritrea."

Although the northern region of Ethiopia has from time immemorial been the origin of the country's culture and civilization and served as its commercial corridor, successive generations of Ethiopians had to put up sustained struggle to repulse outside powers which had from time to time attempted to colonize Ethiopia by using Eritrea as a launching pad. The chalice of the struggle having now reached the new revolutionary generation, we are currently pitted against imperialists and reactionary Arab ruling classes which, by working in collusion with traitors, are at-

tempting to destroy our very entity through this same sea littoral. . . .

The Italian colonialists did not stop with annexing Ethiopia's sea outlets since their design was to colonize the whole of Ethiopia. It is to be recalled that they invaded the interior in 1936 by using Eritrea as a springboard. The broad masses of Ethiopia put up a heroic and courageous resistance against fascist Italy's forces, which were armed to the teeth with modern weaponry, in order to defend their unity and independence. We recall with pride Lorenzo Taezaz, Zerai Deres, Abraha Debotch, Mogus Asgedom and other Eritreans who struggled

(Continued on p. 13)

EDITORIAL

Proposition 13: need for labor counter-offensive

California's Proposition 13 succeeded, but it still can be fought and it will be fought, and finally defeated.

First, what is it? It is a tax giveaway to the big corporations (See page 3). It was accomplished by a racist, anti-welfare hysteria pumped up by the extreme right wing. Under it the corporations will get 66% of the tax cuts and the children, the aged, the crippled, and of course the many unemployed oppressed peoples will lose many of the necessities of life.

But Proposition 13 is also secretly aimed to cut back on many vital services to the white working class homeowners, including the very ones who thought they would save a couple hundred dollars a year in taxes and voted for the proposition themselves.

The vote was a fascist gimmick for lining up the lower middle class and upper working class **against themselves** under the guise of depriving the poorest of the right to live.

There is much talk of this so-called "tax rebellion" sweeping the country. And undoubtedly the right wing of big business is helping that "sweep."

But the labor movement can sweep it back, and has every interest in sweeping it back.

Neither Black, Latin, Asian, nor Native people are going to lie down under this attack on their living standards. And once the white section of the working class understands the nature of the attack on its own interests, it too will fight back.

Even the most supine labor leaders can be alerted to fight against this gouging of the poor. Jerry Wurf, president of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME-AFL-CIO) has already condemned the new law. He was first of the labor leaders because so many of his own members would be fired as a direct result of it.

But many other labor unions, in fact **all of organized labor**, (which includes all nationalities and races), has a vital interest in fighting to overturn this law, in educating its membership to prevent this phony "rebellion" from spreading, and in fact to reverse it altogether by **raising** the taxes on the corporations rather than reducing them.

To be sure, the tax giveaway could only have been voted in the first place because many ignorant small owners—and intimidated **tenants!**—identified their interests with those of the big owners, and many workers identified with their bosses. This is a result of the previous **decline** of the labor movement.

The class struggle in general, and the anti-corporate struggle in particular, have to be stepped up considerably to accomplish the reversal we are talking about. This in turn requires a rise in anger against the oppressors.

But the ruling class is taking care of that!

Of 'dissidents' and fascists

If there are any outstanding "dissidents" of a leftist, pro-communist character in the Soviet Union today, we have not heard of them. The best of them seem to be yearning for bourgeois democracy and the worst, for fascism. (Possibly Roy Medvedev could be characterized as a social democrat.)

The most outspoken of the fascist variety, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, gave a speech at Harvard University last week that was so redolent of Nazi Brown Shirts and swastikas that even the conservative New York Times (in its lead editorial of June 13) had to criticize it as too anti-communist. The paper was obviously afraid that Solzhenitsyn was trying to trigger an early nuclear war.

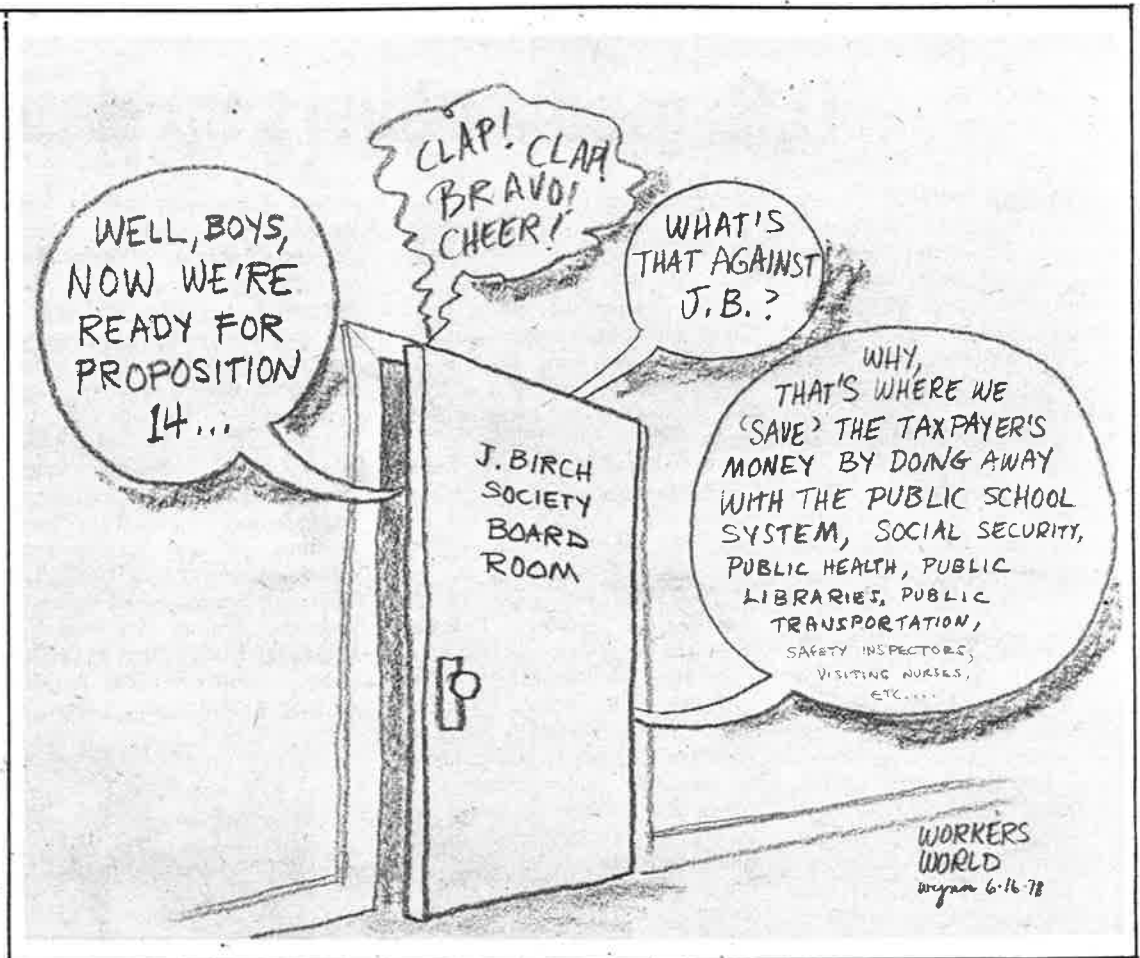
The reactionary worshipper of the Czars had said that there must be a "moral regeneration" in the United States. People must shape up, he said. They must be more discipline in readiness for the all-out war for which he prays. The "members of the anti-war movement" must wake up to their "cruel mistake" in regard to Vietnam, etc., etc.

"No weapons, no matter how powerful, can help the West until it overcomes its loss of will power," was his recurring theme-song.

Will power in the service of the oppressed, will power to fight the oppressor, will power to organize the struggle to emancipate the human race—that is a will power which we certainly need more of.

But Solzhenitsyn's "will power" is of the opposite kind and for an opposite aim. Those who want to learn more about it can read the history of Benito Mussolini and Adolph Hitler.

Don't forget to subscribe!



LETTERS

Quality of analysis

Here is my subscription. Would you please send me two copies of the revised version of "Ethiopia and the Struggle against Imperialism"—the balance from the check is my small donation to **Workers World**.

As an African, let me express my profound admiration for the quality and commitment of your analyses. Please keep it up. I shall continue to read your paper.

K.M.K.

Evanston, Illinois

A paper to trust

Thanks for putting out a paper that I can trust. There's no other way of staying informed about U.S. politics over here.

J.S.

London, England

Keeping informed

I hope this letter finds you all well and in good health. If possible please send me the copies published after May 19. Events are moving so rapidly in dangerous directions that it is imperative to remain well informed as only **Workers World** can. **Workers World** is the only available source of truthful, accurate information.

K.K.

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Thank-you for sub

If there is any way you can thank the reader who make my issues of **Workers World** possible, please do so. I along with my fellow residents enjoy reading every issue very much.

David McCray
Joliet, Illinois

Contributions from our readers makes it possible for us to send complimentary subscriptions to all prisoners.

Laid-off auto worker

Please send me the items I have requested enclosed in this letter. Because I am laid off from my job at American Motors I can't afford to make payment right now. Please send me the books, and I will send money as soon as I get my job back. Also send if possible any books on unemployment or oppression of workers. I very much

enjoy reading **Workers World**. I borrow a friend's copy and am looking forward to having my own.

M.J.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Marxism essential

I wish to express collective thanks to you and the staff for sending **Workers World** to us, in order that we have the opportunity to "see" the political, economic, and social situation in America and elsewhere. I have found that for one to understand capitalism as a system, from the Marxist point of view, is to understand the bedrock of political life. A failure to understand capitalism as a system risks making peripheral and secondary factors the center of political analysis. I study the nature of material production and of the social class system; and the analysis of the relationship between culture and the economic organization of society; and of course, the needs and interests of those who own property.

So I deeply thank you for the assistance—you shall hear from me soon.

"Tiyo" the Moor
Dallas, Pennsylvania

Needs explaining

I read in your June 2nd issue the interesting and informative article, "A Peking-Washington Axis?" by Sam Marcy.

However, he doesn't explain in the least **why** China, a socialist country (or is it?) should hook-up with the most imperialist country in the world, against the USSR, a socialist country (or is it?).

This needs a lot of explaining, PLEASE.

Also, please explain why the USSR is so harsh on dissidents, etc.

A reader
Flushing, N.Y.

For a very thorough and long-range Marxist analysis of these important questions, we suggest three pamphlets from World View Publishers (46 W. 21 Street, New York, N.Y. 10010). Two on China—**China, the Struggle Within** and **China, the Suppression of the Left**—provide a historical study of China from the revolution through the Cultural Revolution to the current reactionary turn. On the question of the Soviet Union, the right-wing

opposition within it, and how the progressive character of the social system asserts itself, we suggest the pamphlet **The Class Character of the USSR** by Sam Marcy. All cost \$1 each.

—Atlanta

(Continued from p. 14)

supposedly being used momentarily as the site of the state function. This twisted "reasoning" was the basis for charging the demonstrators with trespassing on state property! Other charges were resisting arrest, and obstructing justice.

Eight of the nine demonstrators were held overnight in the Fulton County jail and under security at Grady Hospital.

To protest the blatant injustice of these arrests, over 75 supporters packed the courtroom the following day.

Students and activists intend to keep on fighting the racist Board of Regents, the real power behind the AJC administration, by mobilizing support for those arrested and continuing the struggle for quality education.

The protest is to be carried directly to the Board of Regents on June 14, while it meets to decide on the summer contract of the five progressive teachers.

Modibo Kadalie, one of the AJC Five, stated to the press, "This lawful picket line was disrupted violently, brutally, and unconstitutionally. They violated our First Amendment rights guaranteeing freedom of speech and assembly. But we will not be stopped!"

East Timor. The Hidden War

By Richard W. Franke



History of the East Timorese people under colonialism and their struggle against modern imperialism for complete national liberation.

\$1.00

Order from: World View Pub. 46 W. 21 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10010

During UN disarmament conference

Hundreds arrested in arms protest at U.S. Mission

By PADDY COLLIGAN

NEW YORK, June 12—A thousand demonstrators marched on the U.S. Mission to the United Nations today to protest U.S. policy on nuclear weapons and nuclear power, and for disarmament.

The march culminated in the mass arrest of almost 400 protestors who had chosen the tactic of civil disobedience as a way to dramatize their opposition to the U.S. stockpiling of nuclear and conventional arms and the use of nuclear power. The action, a followup to a May 27 demonstration of 15,000 in front of the UN, was called by the Mobilization for Survival. The Mobilization is a year-old national coalition composed of over 100 religious, environmentalist, and public interest groups.

The U.S. Mission was chosen as a focus because it is the official representative of the U.S. at the UN Special Session on Disarmament, according to march organizers. "Since the U.S. initiated the nuclear arms race at a great risk to the world, it has the obligation to take the lesser risk of initiating a de-escalation of the arms race," stated the leaflet calling for the march and sit-in.

Though billed as a sit-in at the mission, the demonstrators were denied permission to enter the building with the lame explanation delivered by Stoney Cooks, advisor to Ambassador Andrew Young, that the several story high building could not accommodate the crowd!

"The U.S. began the nuclear arms race unilaterally by bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki," other Mobilization literature stated. "The U.S. continues to build three new H-bombs each day. The U.S. exports 70% of the world's nuclear technology and controls more nuclear weapons than the rest of the world combined. The U.S. continues to cutback funds from programs dealing with housing, jobs, education, health care, and alternative energy, while pouring \$126 billion into the military for 1979 and continuing government support for nuclear weapons."

SHAM U.S. POLICY

"The U.S. has clearly established that its policy on disarmament is a sham," said Grace Hedemann, Mobilization for Survival press coordinator. "The U.S. showed what low priority they gave the special disarmament session by holding the highly publicized meeting of NATO leaders in Washington at the same time."

The demonstrators came from all over the U.S. and organized into sub-groups, one of which was named after Steve Biko, the slain South African Black leader. The

march gathered in Bryant Park and marched to 45th Street near the mission where they rallied and sang songs from the civil rights movement and the movement to stop nuclear power. Although some speakers falsely equated nuclear weapons and nuclear power controlled by the U.S. capitalist class to that of the main opponent of U.S. imperialism in the world today, the Soviet Union, the ranks of the anti-disarmament protestors seemed open to political input and the 200 copies of *Workers World* newspaper which were distributed were well received.

Mobilization for Survival organizers said they are now planning additional actions, possibly focusing on the Pentagon because "that's where it really all starts."

"Nuclear arms kill in many ways," said one speaker. "The money spent to develop them cannot go to improving people's lives."



"The U.S. began the nuclear arms race." Mobilization for Survival protest targets the U.S. Mission to the UN. WW photo: Paddy Colligan

On 25th anniversary of their execution

Commemoration rally to demand Rosenbergs be cleared

By LEE ROBINSON

On June 19, 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed by the United States government. This June 19 a commemoration and rally to demand that their names be cleared will be held in New York City. The site will be Union Square—where thousands gathered 25 years ago in a massive protest on the day of their execution.

The Rosenbergs were accused of giving the "secret" of the A-bomb to the Soviet Union. But that charge was so preposterous that world-renowned atomic scientists came to their defense. The New York Times reported on March 17, 1954, that "Dr. James Beckerley, director of the Atomic Energy Commission Classification Office, said it was time to 'stop kidding' ourselves about atomic 'secrets,' and time to stop believing that Soviet scientists are incompetent. The atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb were not stolen from us by spies, Dr. Beckerley emphasized."

Why then were the Rosenbergs really on trial?

The 1950s were a period of extreme reaction marked by a virulent anti-communist hysteria. They were the days of the McCarthy witch-hunt and the Korean war. The government prosecuted the Rosenbergs as a show trial of the entire progressive movement. Charging treason and executing two symbolic communists the government tried to terrorize

anyone with anti-war or leftist ideas. Also, falsely convicted along with the Rosenbergs was Morton Sobell, who served close to 20 years in prison.

NO REAL EVIDENCE

Yet what material was presented in court to prove the Rosenbergs were guilty? The only "evidence" shown was a signed petition nominating a communist candidate to the New York City Council, and a cardboard coin collection container with the words "Save a Spanish Republican Child" found in the Rosenbergs' small apartment. The main testimony came from David Greenglass, Ethel's brother. Greenglass, an emotionally unstable individual, was in trouble with the government for selling army supplies on the black market. In return for a reduced sentence he turned state's witness. He swore that he gave a penciled A-bomb sketch to the Rosenbergs.

Henry Linschitz, a scientist who helped assemble the Alamogordo and Nagasaki bombs, said of Greenglass's testimony: "It is not possible in any technologically useful way to condense the results of a \$2 billion development effort into a diagram, drawn by a high school graduate machinist on a single sheet of paper."

A storm of protest developed nationally and internationally. It has been estimated that about 3 million messages urging clemency

were received by the White House. Mass demonstrations took place the day of the execution in Paris, London, Washington, and New York. Yet the only condition the United States government would accept to stop the execution was the "cooperation" of the Rosenbergs. As late as June 1, 1953, the Attorney General of the U.S. sent the Federal Director of the Prison Bureau to Sing Sing Prison to offer the Rosenbergs a deal. The Rosenbergs answered:

"We will not be coerced, even under pain of death, to bear false witness and to yield up to tyranny. . . . Our respect for truth, conscience and human dignity is not for sale. . . ." And, minutes before her death, Ethel Rosenberg wrote: "I die with honor and dignity—knowing my husband and I must be vindicated by history."

More and more people are becoming aware of the terrible injustice committed against the Rosenbergs. This has been due in large part to the work of Michael and Robert Meeropol, the sons of the Rosenbergs, who have led the fight to reopen the case and to clear their parents' name.

NEW "SPY" CASE HITS VIETNAM AMBASSADOR

Today, the Carter administration has concocted an espionage case directed against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. On January 31, Truong Dinh Hung, a

Vietnamese anti-war activist living in Washington, and Ronald Louis Humphrey, an employee of the U.S. Information Agency, were arrested and charged with espionage, conspiracy, stealing government documents, and failing to register as foreign agents. Dinh Ba Thi, the Vietnamese Ambassador to the UN, was named as an "unindicted co-conspirator" for his alleged role of receiving these documents.

Sounding the phony alarm of "national defense" Carter personally authorized warrantless wiretapping, bugging, and videotaping of the defendants. The Washington Post wrote, "It was the first such warrantless surveillance authorized by Carter's administration against an American citizen in a national security case." Carter's instructions were all illegal and in direct violation of the U.S. Constitution, the same tactics which Nixon employed in the Watergate affair.

This case was launched as another attack on Vietnam and the socialist countries. Naming Dinh Ba Thi as a "co-conspirator," the U.S. forced him to leave the country and thus the United Nations.

The U.S. judicial system, as far as the workers, the poor, and the oppressed are concerned, is a frame-up system. From Sacco and Vanzetti to the present case of Imani, this can be seen. At the same time, the real criminals—from Nixon to J.P. Stevens—never receive more than a slap on the wrist.

Clear the Rosenbergs!
Free Imani!
No more frame-ups!

and progress as well as peace-loving people as a whole to realize and acknowledge. We ask that they be cognizant of the fact that our struggle is aimed solely at protecting the revolution, which has been constructed with the blood of the broad masses, from being reversed and at safeguarding the entity and territorial integrity of the country. We would like them to observe with care the fact that the encirclement which has been directed against us by imperialists and reactionary forces is an open conspiracy designed to challenge our very survival. . . .

—Mengistu

(Continued from p. 11)

and sacrificed themselves for their country's freedom, unity and honor. . . .

In the face of the continued Eritrean problem, the Government has exerted unreserved efforts to resolve it, with the aim of rallying secessionist elements, provided they are anti-feudal and anti-imperialist and provided they are working to advance the cause of the oppressed Ethiopian masses and, indeed, all oppressed peoples everywhere, behind a common Ethiopian revolutionary platform.

In that spirit, the Provisional Military Government has spared no efforts to resolve the problem peacefully and in a democratic

manner ever since the upsurge of the popular revolution. . . .

As the genuine anti-feudal, anti-imperialist, and anti-bureaucratic capitalist nature of the Ethiopian revolution exposed the reactionary stance of the secessionists, they resorted to malicious acts of slander against our popular revolution, terming the Government's peace policy "deceitful." They have deprived the broad masses of Eritrea from enjoying the benefits of the revolution. In open collaboration with the forces of feudalism and imperialism, the leaders of the secessionist movements allied themselves with the reactionary Somalia aggressors as well as with internal reactionary forces. Apart from bringing together reactionary exploiters frightened away by the Ethiopian revolution, these anti-people groups have also served as a strong

bulwark for EDU, EPRP and imperialism that strive for the reversal of the revolution. . . .

IMPERIALISM'S AIMS

As is known, the problem in northern Ethiopia should not be viewed in isolation of the long-standing objective of imperialism and reactionary Arab ruling classes to control the economic and strategic advantages of the Red Sea. Imperialism is very anxious to control the sea because 75 per cent of the Middle East oil production is transported through the Red Sea and because it believes the strategic importance of the Red Sea is ideal for checking progressive movements in the surrounding area. Therefore, imperialism will continue to challenge us to its death-bed for control of this vital strategic area.

In particular, since in-

ternational imperialism has a design to link its monitoring network in the Mediterranean Sea with its military intelligence bases in the Indian Ocean, it regards as dangerous to this design the sprouting and flourishing of revolution in the Red Sea area. Imperialists and reactionary Arab governments who want to see a weak Ethiopia, but not an Ethiopia strengthened by the revolution of oppressed peoples, seek to undermine our unity and subvert our revolution by interfering in our internal affairs. . . .

The oppressed people of Ethiopia will, in order to safeguard their revolution and their unity, be prepared to fight for several generations, if need be. This is the very truth which we want progressives who have arrayed themselves for socialism, freedom

Atlanta cops beat Black student protesters

By DONNA LAZARUS

ATLANTA, June 12—Nine Atlanta Junior College (AJC) students and supporters were beaten and arrested on Thursday while picketing the AJC graduation ceremony. The demonstration had been called in protest of the school administration's racist policies, particularly the denial of summer contracts to five teachers, known as the AJC Five, who are leading members of the Committee United for Open Education.

Students, faculty, and staff at the predominantly Black college have been waging the struggle for over a year against the school administration and state Board of Regents attempts to wipe out gains in education won by Black people.

The conspiracy between the Board of Regents and the AJC administration was made as clear as day by the attack on the picket line. State officials and AJC administrators directed the police to those they wanted arrested, pointing out student leaders and

saying, "Get him and get her," etc. At their orders, police swung clubs and beat picketers so brutally that five of those arrested had to be taken to Grady Hospital. As so often happens, one of the victims was subsequently charged with assault.

Among those arrested was a Black professor who was recently fired from nearby Morehouse College for his participation in anti-racist struggles at that institution.

The scene of the confrontation

was the West Hunter Street Baptist Church, where the commencement exercises were held. To further illustrate the collusion between the state and

school authorities, this church, normally considered private property, was conveniently turned into "state property," since it was

(Continued on p. 12)

Joblessness not colorblind

By EDDIE YOOD

NEW YORK, June 11—The latest of the generally conservative government studies on unemployment has admitted that Black unemployment continues to be substantial in New York State while the jobless rate amongst oppressed teenagers is still

staggering.

The U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Friday that Black unemployment has remained virtually unchanged from 11.9% in the first three months of 1977 to 11.6% in 1978, as the number of Black people counted as seeking

work jumped from 113,000 in 1977 to 122,000 in 1978. For teenagers in the state the 121,000 or 23% counted as looking for work in 1977 had jumped by a thousand in 1978.

There is a saying "Figures don't lie but liars can sure figure." The Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly "unemployment index" is based on sample surveys in which only those people who can prove that they actually searched for work within the past month are counted as "unemployed." Not considered are the literally millions who have been frustrated by discrimination and other reasons into losing hope of ever finding work again.

According to a report issued last summer, an incredible 86.5% of the Black youth and 73.9% of the white youth between the ages of 16 and 19 were out of work in June 1977 in New York City. National youth unemployment was 55%. The "employment-population ratio" which is a real unemployment measure going by the number of adults who are not in jails, hospitals, or the military as compared to the number with jobs, revealed that while the national unemployment level for adult males was between 7 and 8% in 1976, the real unemployment for the same period and group was a huge 25% nationally, and in New York City 33% for adult males and 50% for adult women, the same level of unemployment as during the Great Depression in the 1930s.

gun charges; Thomas Walker who is in jail today as a result of a racist attack on the home of his sister in Dorchester; and many others.

The benefit will also support defendants in the Puopolo case who have been sentenced to life for the act of self-defense in the death of a Harvard football player in Boston's adult-entertainment district. It was actually the defendants who were attacked by the entire Harvard football team for coming to the aid of a young Black woman whom the team had down on the ground in the street and was kicking and brutalizing.

The benefit comes at a time when racist attacks in Boston are increasing and are not being covered by the media. In the last week, the home of a Black woman near Gallavan Boulevard in Dorchester was attacked by two carloads of racists who broke out 13 windows. The woman runs a home for wayward children there and has lived there for years.

Plan Boston benefit for victims of racism

By JULIAN FRANK

BOSTON, June 8—The Citywide Coalition for Justice and Equality, a coalition of community groups working to end racist attacks in Boston, has announced plans for a benefit for the victims of racist attack to be held on Saturday, June 24, at the Ballroom of Northeastern University from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

The event will include food and disco and live entertainment. Proceeds will go to a number of victims of racist attack here in Boston, including Eugene Stokes, who was chased and beaten unconscious in South Boston and then arrested in his hospital bed on frame-up rape charges; Marie Darestant whose home has been under continuing racist attack since last November and who was attacked again within the last two weeks; Robert Phifer who was driven from his home in East Boston by racist attacks and then sentenced to a year in jail on false

'It's hard to be an Indian'



WW photo: B. Slapin

CENTERREACH, N.Y., June 9—"We called them friends when they first came to our land. We gave them food. We gave them shelter. What did we get back? They called us savages and heathens. They sent their police and their education system against us. They tried to break our spirit, and now we have to teach them to be human. I don't understand—it's hard to be an Indian."

Michael Arnouse, a Shuswap Salish from British Columbia, was one of several Native speakers at a rally here today in front of the offices of the Suffolk County Superintendent of Schools. The rally marked the third anniversary of a racist incident involving the Long Island School District #11 and the Suffolk County Family Court against a Siksika child and her mother.

Three years ago today, the child, Siba Baum, then 12 years old, received back a book report on Geronimo on which her teacher had written that the "Indians got what they deserved." When Siba and her mother, Jeanne Baum, decided that Siba would not return to school until something was done to correct the situation, the mother was convicted of child neglect.

Her conviction is being appealed, and the rally today was held, according to organizer Norma Baum, "to reach out and inform the community about institutional racism and to make known the struggles of Native people, past and present."

—Tupelo

(Continued from p. 16)

from harm. The fact that today's activities were dedicated to the memory of Medgar Evers, Mississippi NAACP leader who was murdered by the Klan on June 12, 1963 underscores the absolute seriousness with which the Black community understands the importance of their struggle and the murderous nature of the Klan.

Later in the day, 30 to 50 robed Klansmen, carrying clubs and waving Confederate battle flags paraded through the downtown streets to the Lee County Courthouse. During the course of their racist speechmaking, David Ohmes a white lay missionary who had earlier participated in the United League march shouted out, "The Klan stands for hatred. . . and you call yourselves Christians." Immediately two Klansmen attacked him from the rear, striking him on the head and face. Police also moved in with their clubs and slammed Ohmes to the ground. Ohmes was arrested and charged with inciting to riot. The Klansmen were not arrested.

The police tried to stop the media from filming their obvious siding with the Klan. A woman reporter who was trying to take photos of the incident was hit in the head by Tupelo Police Captain Al Kelley. A second reporter, Joseph Shapiro, came to her defense and was viciously attacked

by the police. Originally arrested for conspiracy to incite a riot, Shapiro now has five felony charges against him including assault on a police officer. Both Ohmes and Shapiro were later released on \$1,000 bond each.

A third arrest occurred in the hallway of the police station when Dale Cruber, father of one of the policemen involved in the beating of the Black youth, directed a racist epithet at a Black federal observer. In the fight that ensued, Cruber used a heavy chain to beat the federal agent. For this murderous attack, he was charged with assault and released on his own recognizance.

Despite the attempts of the Klan, the state and local police, and the hostile press, the struggle in Tupelo continues to grow. Speakers from the United League, expressing the determination and confidence of the Black community not to submit to Klan and police terror tactics, announced that an economic boycott of racist businesses had begun that day in nearby Holly Springs, Miss. A mass march has been called for Holly Springs, Saturday, June 17. The following Saturday the United League of Mississippi is joining with People Against Police Brutality in Lexington, Miss. to enlarge the struggle against racism there. On July 1, Tupelo will be the site of another demonstration and rally.

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 peoples, young and old, gay and straight, 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, GA 30301. [404] 523-8990.

BALTIMORE—Workers World Party, 416 N. Howard St., Baltimore, MD 21201

BOSTON—Workers World Party, 419 Boylston St., Room 204, Boston, MA 02116. [617] 247-1778.

BUFFALO—Workers World Party, 170 Franklin St. [Crosby Bldg], Room 410, Buffalo, NY 14202. [716] 855-3055.

CHICAGO—Workers World Party, 542 S. Dearborn, Room 310, Chicago, IL 60605. [312] 922-0326.

CLEVELAND—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 12576, East Cleveland, OH 44112. [216] 371-9293.

DETROIT—Workers World Party, 229 Gratiot, Third Floor, Detroit, MI 48226. [313] 962-4979.

GREELEY—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 1863, Greeley, CO 80631. [303] 356-9408.

HOUSTON—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 52115, Houston, TX 77052. [713] 759-9463.

MILWAUKEE—Workers World Party, 150 E. Juneau, Milwaukee, WI 53202. [414] 224-0422.

NEW YORK CITY—Workers World Party, 46 W. 21 St., New York, NY 10010. [212] 255-0352.

NORFOLK—Workers World Party, P.O. Box 7032, Norfolk, VA 23509. [804] 627-0870.

PHILADELPHIA—Youth Against War & Fascism, P.O. Box 9894, Philadelphia, PA 19140. [215] 227-3517.

ROCHESTER—Workers World Party, 171 State St., Rochester, NY 14614. [716] 546-6429.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Workers World Party, 932 K St., NW, Washington, DC 20001. [202] 347-0138.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

California juror's racist bias revealed

San Quentin 6 defendant appeals conviction

JUNE 8—Lawyers for Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain filed an opening brief in the U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco demanding the reversal of his 1976 conviction on bogus charges of conspiracy and murder in connection with the government assassination of revolutionary George Jackson.

Johnny Spain was tried as a member of the San Quentin Six. The trial—the longest and costliest in the state of California's history—was probably one of the most sadistic and savage trials in the history of the U.S. courts. One of the defense grounds for reversal of the verdict is that Spain was literally bolted to the floor with shackles and chains for the entire 18 months of the trial.

An additional post trial discovery by defense lawyers is that during the trial the judge held an incredible conference

with one of the jurors. The juror, Patricia Fagan told the judge about her extreme prejudice against the Panther Party, which she lied about when the jury was selected. This revelation was kept from the defense by the judge.

Deputy State Public Defender Dennis Riordan emphasized the "blatant misconduct" of the juror.

On Aug. 12, 1976, the jury of 11 white and one Black jurors found Fleeta Drumgo, Willie Tate, and Luis Talamantez not guilty while Spain, the only Black Panther Party member, was found guilty of murder and conspiracy and Hugo Pinell and David Johnson were convicted on assault charges.

Spain, who was sentenced to concurrent life terms, was accused of participating in an escape attempt at San Quentin with Black revolutionary prisoner activist George Jackson on Aug. 21, 1971. On that day, Jackson

was assassinated by prison officials.

During the trial of the San Quentin Six, the most damaging testimony against the government

came from an ex-undercover agent for the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), Louis Tackwood.

Tackwood testified that over

the period of two years he and 18 state and federal officials conspired to carry out the assassination of Jackson and destroy the Black Panther Party.

N.Y. Napanoch Brothers organize under the gun of Klan guards...

"After a long train of abuses, including intolerable living conditions, racist oppression and open Ku Klux Klan aggression, prisoners rose up in righteous resistance on August 8, 1977 from every nationality and political persuasion to protest these barbaric conditions by the only means of redress left open to them, the seizure of the Napanoch Prison complex. . ."

This quote is from the first declaration of the August 8 Brigade whose members are Chino (Andre Nieves), Yang King (Eddie Pacheco), Flaco (Lorenzo Perez), Shorty (Luis Torres), Felix Castro, Cisco (Ronald Tacardon), Ke'ke (Enrique Suarez), Khali (Frank Abney), Curly (Jacques Roberts), and Scorpio (Hector Semidey).

These ten Brothers were singled out and indicted for their role in the courageous rebellion which made four demands: the passage of the "Good Time Bill," removal of two KKK guards at the prison, an end to unsanitary conditions and a decent diet, and complete amnesty for those involved in the insurrection.

A fundraising disco at 10 p.m. this Saturday night will be held at the Theatre Arts Center at 110th St. and Lexington Ave. in New York City to raise political support and funds for the Brothers. There will be speakers preceding the disco at 8 p.m. A \$2 donation is requested.



New York State prison guard Charles Holland speaks at a Ku Klux Klan rally held on his property.

Illinois guard poisons 12 Stateville prisoners

By CHARLES HALE

JOLIET, Ill., May 20—While a state commission is trying to decide whether guards (but not prisoners) at Illinois' Stateville prison suffer under terrible and hazardous conditions—one of these same prison guards faces possible suspension or firing for poisoning 12 prisoners by putting disinfectant in a container of orange juice.

For years prisoners at this rat-and-roach infested dungeon have complained to both the courts and the press. (Telling the administration or the state is useless, since they run the dungeons.) Complaints have run the gamut from toilets backing up sewage into cells to overcrowding to incompetent medical personnel and openly racist guards. Of course little was ever done.

In 1973, when there was a rebellion at Stateville, the state made a lot of promises to the men about improving conditions if they would release the guards they held hostage. None of the promises were delivered, including the one of amnesty from all criminal charges.

Now a Chicago paper has put a brief article on page 36 about how on March 31, officer Daniel Stalker poisoned 12 prisoners with disinfectant. They were all treated at Stateville's Detention Hospital for nausea, dizziness, vomiting, and diarrhea and all recovered.

Stalker's action is another of the many harassments that prisoners in Illinois must endure, as well as fatal beatings that have been dealt out by the state's hired thugs.

Texas: 'I'm a Black Gay Prisoner here'

I'm mailing this letter asking for your help in printing this so that the people will know just what is going on here at Federal Corr. Institution La Tuna in Anthony New Mexico, Texas.

I'm a Black Gay Prisoner here. I have been here now for 9½ months. My case worker, a Mr. Calderon of team 1 have not and will not help me at all. I have try from day to day talking to this man and go no-where but kicked out of his office. I have been lied to every time and I have put in for a transfer and got no-where and I feel it time the truth be told.

I have talk to the warden here and got no-where. I got medical needs and ask for help and got no-where due to the fact that I am Gay and Black. I feel with support I can get my transfer from here.

The food is so bad here that the prisoners can't eat it. The dam's are so running over with prisoners that no one got any room to move in. The medical staff are helpless, they are just here for the money.

The school staff are helpless, they are just here for the money.

The population here is at a all time high of 816 men and God only knows how many more that are coming from the jails. There no room to hold what we got now, La-Tuna only hold 450.

Everything in the store is sky-high and what the staff that work in the store can't get they take.

I'm asking supporters in helping me get my transfer to a better institution. I'm getting no help at all. I'm asking all supporters to mail the letters to the warden here at F.C.I. La-Tuna, Warden F.E. Arnold, Anthony New Mexico, Texas, 88021 and the Bureau of Prisons in care of Norman Carlson, Director of U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Wash., D.C.

I'm asking for that the supporters in their letters ask for Mr. Calderon be removed from the institution, he no help to any of the prisoners, he too unjust here for the many.

S. Harry Chatman 111
072 92-198, Dorm 1-W,
LaTuna Box 1000,
Anthony New Mexico,
Texas 88021

...While Mass. prisoner supporters demand an end to Klan violence

By JULIAN FRANK

BOSTON, June 5—About 40 members and supporters of the families and friends of prisoners rallied in front of the State House here today and then moved inside to press for a meeting with Governor Michael Dukakis demanding action to end a mass wave of guard brutality against Massachusetts prisoners.

The group pointed out incidents of brutality against prisoners at Concord, Norfolk, and Walpole prisons over the last few weeks, including an incident in which three guards at Concord prison went on a rampage in white Klan sheets. This incident was passed off as a "prank" by prison officials. Other recent incidents include one in which a prisoner was allowed to burn to death in his cell while guards ignored his pleas and the demands of neighboring prisoners to let him out.

The majority of prisoners in 4-block at Walpole prison have signed a petition charging the guards there with excessive brutality and blaming the prison's superintendent, Fred Butterworth, for allowing the brutality to continue. One month ago, guards beat many of the prisoners in 4-Block with table

legs and chairs, restricted them to their cells for 21 days, removed 17 people from the block altogether, and filed false disciplinary reports against the men who remained. These beatings took place just after Superintendent Butterworth was found guilty for covering up the beatings of two prisoners in 1970. But Corrections Com-

missioner Frank Hall has refused to discipline, fire or suspend Butterworth. For the guards this is an additional license to repress the prisoners.

The demonstrators today pledged to return again and again until Butterworth is fired along with all guards who have carried out such brutal and racist acts.

Jail Buffalo killer cops — free Brother Imani!

I wish to extend my condolences to the family of Richard Long, deceased; and also declare my moral support to brother Imani (Johnny Harris) and his fight for his life.

The unfortunate beating death of eighteen year old Richard Long by members of the Buffalo, New York police department, should by no means be allowed to merely pass into history as just another statistic. Rather it should serve as proof positive of the police-brutality that is running rampant throughout the nation.

If Hitler were alive today I seriously doubt if he could find fault with American Police Departments, in comparison to

his police state dictatorship.

To give any one man, or any select group of men, the right to take another man's life for any reason, and then turn around and execute another man, as they are trying to do to brother Imani, is pure hypocritical nonsense.

What if young Mr. Long would have defended himself; and in doing so caused the death of one of his killers who were police officers? If he had done this and lived, there is no doubt that he would have become a prime candidate for the Electric Chair!

Sincerely,
Dennis Dargan #77-A-134
Attica

Defying Klan, police threats

1,000 march in Tupelo, Miss.



WW photo: Joan Butler

United League march in Tupelo, Miss., on June 10. The organizing by the Black community in Tupelo has served as a proud example of determined struggle against oppression.

By ELEANOR RIGGS

TUPELO, Miss., June 10—Over 1,000 strong, the Black community of Tupelo marched today under the watch of riot gear-equipped police and state troopers to prove once again that Ku Klux Klan threats and government intimidation will not stop their movement for justice and equality.

This intense struggle against police brutality and racist hiring practices started March 24 with picket lines in front of white-owned businesses. The economic boycott was a response to the city administration's refusal to fire Tupelo policemen Roy Sandefer and H.D. Cruber, for beating a Black youth in the city jail. The 12-week-long boycott is proving enormously effective. The daily picket lines have been swelled in recent days by large numbers of Black students on vacation from school and by members of Local 1028 of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) who are

on strike at Day-Brite Lighting Co. in Tupelo.

The KKK have openly intervened on behalf of the boycotted businessmen by threatening to make "citizens arrests" of the picketers. They have circulated a petition in support of the two cops and denounced the city's transfer of Sandefer and Cruber to the Tupelo Fire Department, as "caving in" to the Black people. Traditional Klan terror tactics such as cross-burning, vandalism, and physical threats on Black citizens of Tupelo have all been tried in an attempt to halt the costly boycott. United League leader Skip Robinson has been chased and shot at while driving home in his car.

During today's march and rally which was characterized by very noticeable and effective people's security, members of the League formed a human wall around Robinson to protect him

(Continued on p. 14)

Buffalo demonstration against racism declares

'We won't be kept on the bottom any longer'

By E.B. HARRISON

BUFFALO, June 10—A militant and spirited march against racism drew a warm response from a large number of people along Main Street here today. As nearly 125 demonstrators chanted "We say no, we say no to racism," and "We're fired up, we won't go back," many onlookers joined in with the chants and raised fists in solidarity.

The march focused on an offensive being launched by the banks, corporations, and government against the rights of poor and oppressed people in Buffalo and nationwide. Sponsors included the Buffalo and Rochester Committees to Overturn the Bakke Decision, the Chilean Refugee Committee from Rochester, Movimiento Agueybana (Rochester), Workers World Party, and the Committee

to Clear Kenny Johnson (Buffalo). Several carloads of people attended from Rochester, as well as from Cleveland, Ohio.

Banners and signs called for more jobs, decent education, and expansion of existing affirmative action programs and denounced the Bakke case, the attempt to revive the death penalty, and other efforts to set back the gains made by Black and poor people. Other demands called for no U.S. troops to Africa, an end to police brutality, and freedom for all political prisoners, with special mention of Imani (Johnny Harris), JoAnne Little, the Wilmington Ten, the Puerto Rican Nationalists, and Kenneth Johnson.

GROWING ANTI-RACIST MOVEMENT

Lydia Clancy of the Rochester Committee to Overturn the Bakke

Decision chaired a rally which was held at the conclusion of the march at Lafayette Square. Characterizing the demonstration as another indicator of the growing movement against racism at home and abroad, she emphasized the need to confront racism whenever and wherever it rears its ugly head.

Brian Yamel of Workers World Party spoke of the common struggle between Black and other oppressed people in the U.S. and our brothers and sisters in Africa. He pointed to the lack of decent schools, housing, and hospitals in the Black community, and spoke of the problems brought by a high unemployment rate for young Black people (over 50% in Buffalo).

He too spoke of the growing movement to fight back. "All across the country today the cry echoes against racism," he said.

"We speak as one, although we have many voices. We are united and people united means power."

David Preston of the Mary Ann Perry Defense Committee described the struggle of this young Black woman who was gunned down by police on May 24 in Rochester, N.Y. Preston raised that this case of police brutality was not an isolated incident, that after 300 years Black people are still denied their basic rights. Calling for a commitment to the struggle against racism, he stressed the need for a movement that would be "so strong as to be unbreakable, so firm as to be unshakable."

Other speakers at the rally included Carlos Quinones of the Movimiento Agueybana. Quinones explained the use of racism as a tool of the ruling class to divide workers to further their exploitation for profits. He referred to a Ku Klux Klan cross burning in downtown Buffalo on June 9, and an attempt by the KKK to disrupt a rally for Imani in Rochester last month as just two

examples of how reactionary forces get police backing.

Val Colangelo of the Buffalo Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision spoke of the Bakke case as an attempt to legalize apartheid in the U.S. She described the April 15 demonstration of 35,000 people in Washington, D.C., as the kind of movement needed to defend the rights of Black and Latin people and women whose jobs and educations are threatened.

"The Supreme Court does not represent us, the poor, students, workers, and unemployed," she said. "It represents the interests of the banks, the same banks that have put our African sisters and brothers in chains. But we won't be kept at the bottom any longer. Our battles are not won in marbled courtrooms in front of robed judges. Our battles will be won in the streets."

The rally concluded with a message of solidarity from a Detroit meeting also being held today to build support for Imani and against the racist death penalty.

Victim charged with the crime— Rochester police arrest woman they shot

Special to Workers World

ROCHESTER, N.Y. June 11—On June 5 Mary Ann Perry, victim of the trigger-happy Rochester cops, was arraigned before a city court judge on the charge of second degree criminal possession of a weapon and menacing. Many of her supporters and friends were present during her arraignment and a press conference held the same day. June 12 was scheduled as a date for her preliminary hearing.

The Mary Ann Perry Defense Committee held a press conference to voice the anger that has swept the Black community since the incident of May 24 when Mary Ann was fired upon by two Rochester city policemen, receiving a serious chest wound

from one of the bullets, missing her heart only by an inch. Parents from School number 6, forty yards from the place where Mary Ann was brutally shot have drawn up a petition to condemn police behavior and demanding the two policemen be reprimanded for reckless endangerment to the hundreds of school children present nearby when the attack on Mary Ann took place. Support continues to grow against police brutality in this community, and many of those who witnessed what really happened vowed they will not be intimidated by the racist police department. Threatening phone calls with callers using vile, racist language have been received by the Perry family and witnesses. The Mary Ann Perry

Defense Committee, after attending a march against racism in Buffalo, are planning their own march and rally against police brutality on June 17 at the Baden Street Housing Settlement here. The demonstration will demand that the charges against Mary Ann Perry be dropped, that the two cops be indicted, and that racist harassment in the Black community be stopped.

Workers World asked David Preston, spokesperson for the Mary Ann Perry Defense Committee, "After this struggle is won, what will you be doing next?" He replied, "Organizing the people to fight back against the injustice that is heaped upon the Black community and the working people."



"We say no to racism" was the message carried through the streets of Buffalo last Saturday. WW photo: Gail G.