

Demand treaties be honored

Indians besiege Washington



By SUSAN LESSER
WASHINGTON, D.C., July 15—
The Longest Walk, representing
over 70 Indian nations, completed
its 3,000 mile, five month walk
from San Francisco to Washington
D.C. today.

The purpose of the "spiritual
walk" as it is called by its par-
ticipants, is to protest anti-Indian
bills in Congress which would
abrogate all treaties, close all
Indian hospitals, schools, and
housing projects, and end all
hunting and fishing rights both on
and off reservations. Another bill
would remove all tribal
jurisdiction over non-Indians who
come onto Indian land.

Big-business is heavily backing
these bills due to the existence on
Indian land of large amounts of
untapped natural resources that it
would like to steal from the In-
dians.

Native peoples represented by
the Longest Walk see these bills as
a continuing policy of genocide by
the U.S. Congress and government
characterized by broken treaties,
outright slaughter of Indian
people, and many attempts at
controlling all aspects of Indian
life.

Indian people see the Longest
Walk as a historical walk of Native
people, and a walk to com-
(Continued on p. 16)



WW photo: Joe Z.

Militant and determined to win justice, over 2,000 people march through Brooklyn last Sunday.

2,000 protest murder of Miller

By TANA MARIE LOY
NEW YORK, July 16—Over 2,000
men, women, children and elders
of the Crown Heights community
of Brooklyn gathered here today to
protest the police murder of
community activist Arthur Miller.
The demonstration, called by
the newly formed Black United
Front, was to be a memorial. But
so long as police can wantonly
murder Black youth, as this
community has seen, and can
savagely murder yet another Black
man, then all such memorials are
righteous protests against police
brutality.

Today, the gathering was
powerful, organized, and full of
the just rage and anger of decades
of oppression.

The march began when 60
members of the citizens defense
patrol arrived in formation,
chanting "What time is it? It's
nation time!" Before leaving the
gathering site in front of the 77th
Precinct, the fortress that protects
the murderers of Miller, Jitu
Weusi of the Black United Front
said, "This is supposed to be our
precinct. If we stick together, one
day it will be ours!"

The Patrolmen's Benevolent
Association, in a deliberate
provocation, had the nerve to have
a "memorial" demonstration for
cops who died in the area at the
same time as the community
protest. Several hundred off-duty
(Continued on p. 4)



WW photo: Tom Gardner

What about human rights
for prisoners? —p.15

THE HISTORIC EVENT

By SAM MARCY

The Longest Walk is a magnificent testimonial to the cen-
turies-old endurance of the Native people and their ability to
survive against terrifying odds and the overwhelming power of
the forces of imperialist oppression and capitalist exploitation.
The Walk signifies the reemergence of the Indian people onto
the stage of history from which the expansionist bourgeoisie
has tried to forcibly remove them forever.

The Walk, as it is now popularly called, was to com-
memorate the untold thousands and thousands of Indians who
died in the course of the long and terrible hardships they were
compelled to endure in the forced walks westward. This was
brought about by the so-called Indian Removal Act of 1830
during a period of rising triumphant capitalism when the
armed forces of the U.S., through its cavalry, was used against
the Native people to clear the eastern lands of Indians.

This happened during the administration of Andrew
Jackson who to this day is considered the darling of bourgeois

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Postal workers tell
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with 5.5 %' —p.2

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Published by:

World View Publishers, Inc.
46 West 21 Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

Editorial office: (212) 675-2555

Business office: (212) 255-0352

Published weekly, except for the first week of Aug. and Sept.

Closing news date: July 19, 1978

Subscriptions one year, \$7.00;
6 months, \$3.50. Please
address requests for bundles
to World View Make
checks payable to World
View Publishers.Second Class Postage
paid at N.Y., N.Y.

Postal workers tell Carter

'We can't survive with 5.5%'

By a member of the Laborers International Union of North America and a member of the National Association of Letter Carriers

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 13—With the July 20 deadline drawing near for the expiration of the Postal workers contract, 5,000 angry Postal workers came from as far away as Los Angeles and Shawnee Mission, Kansas, to demand that Postal management stop delaying and negotiate a just contract.

Workers gathered at the Washington monument and, holding placards and chanting, "No contract, no work," and "We can't survive with 5.5," they marched to the Postal Service headquarters where negotiations are taking place.

At the Postal headquarters in L'Enfant Plaza, workers marched through the Plaza and formed one large picket line to show Postal management that they mean business.

Placards demanding "we want an all regular workforce, abolish mandatory overtime" were carried by men and women, Black and white. Moe Biller, the President of the New York Local of the American Postal Workers Union, told those gathered that Jimmy Carter should stay out of Postal negotiations, that the government should end its jawboning and that if there is no contract, there will be no work.

The three major Postal unions, American Postal Workers Union (APWU), National Association of Letter Carriers (NALC), and Laborers International Union of North America (LIUNA), have been negotiating the contract since April 14. The unions are demanding a 14% pay increase, an all-regular workforce, an end to mandatory overtime, job security, more holidays, and an improved sick leave program.

CARTER INTERVENES

Management is seeking to eliminate the no layoff clause and, through the intervention of President Carter and his inflation czar Robert Strauss, to put a 5.5% ceiling on pay raises.

No one can seriously believe a 5.5% increase can keep up with the double digit inflation. As one angry Postal worker said, "Every time I go to the store, food prices have risen again!" Carter and his wealthy friends are trying to blame inflation on workers wages. If he were really interested in fighting inflation he would order an im-

mediate freeze on prices and profits and the biggest source of inflation—military spending.

Through attrition, 70,000 Postal workers have lost their jobs. This has meant harassment and increased speedups or "productivity," as management calls it. And now Postal management wants to lay off 100,000 workers!

The Postal Service is a vitally important social function. Through the mail, the credit system of the country flows. If the mail was stopped for a week, millions of dollars in transactions would be halted and bills would not be paid. That is why Nixon called out the National Guard in 1970 to break the strike then. If the strike is to be avoided, the Postal Service should stop delaying and negotiate a just contract.

Postal workers, other workers and oppressed people in this country, at the very least, want and need a decent wage and decent benefits just to survive and will fight to get them.

RCA workers beat 9-week company lockout

By NANCY KOHN

NEW YORK, July 17—They won! 1,400 RCA Global Communications workers nationwide are back at work today after being locked out for nine long weeks.

The nine-week struggle conducted by union members across the globe—from Guam to San Francisco to San Juan, Puerto Rico to New York—was at heart a struggle for union recognition. The union was organized in the early 1940s and withstood attacks during the McCarthy period. It remained unique among the unions representing workers at the various RCA Corp. subsidiaries (despite the fact that it's the smallest union) in that it allows the company no layoff rights. In this period of economic recession, Edgar F. Griffiths, President of RCA Corp. personally directed a corporate move to "bust this upstart union—once and for all."

It was truly a victory, then, when RCA Global executives were directed by RCA Corporate officials to pull back from their anti-union stance to the point of agreeing to open contract negotiations at an early date and to halt the shutdown of their facility in Lodi, Cal., pending a Federal Communications Commission ruling. It was this demand that precipitated the lockout.

In early May, the union attempted to block the shutdown of the RCA facility in Lodi and sat in at the New York facility for 30 hours to force the company to negotiate the question. On May 10 the company responded by suspending 200 workers, firing the president of Local 10 and six workers who refused to move from their positions to allow company personnel to operate the computers, and locked out 1,400 workers in New York, New Jersey, Guam, Chatham, Mass., San Juan, Hawaii, California, Lantana, Florida and Washington, D.C.

Last Thursday they rescinded the firings and suspensions of all but the Local 9 and 10 Executive Board members, who in a compromise move, accepted suspension for two months with the unusual provision of access to the premises so that they can continue to conduct union business and resolve grievances. The membership was reluctant to accept the Executive Board's recommendation, and voted a

Chicago postal workers picket



CHICAGO, July 12—Hundreds of postal workers picketed the Main Post Office here today, coinciding with a demonstration of thousands of postal workers in Washington, D.C., to show their determination to fight for a decent postal contract. Chanting "No peanuts!" and "No contract, no work!" the picketers warned Carter and the Postal Service that they are prepared to strike if a fair contract is not negotiated by the July 21 deadline. WW photo: Jeff Sorel

special month's assessment of dues to cover the lost wages of board members.

On June 23, they organized a noon-time rally of 2,000 militant trade unionists in the heart of Wall Street which was an impressive display of defiance against any union busting campaigns.

It was the tremendous union solidarity within the union and outside labor support that made it possible for the RCA workers to win their fight. For the duration of the lockout strikers kept a continual 24-hour picket line at the Wall Street RCA Global headquarters. Not one teamster member crossed the line. On June

19, they brought their picket line, 200 strong, to midtown Manhattan to demonstrate against the powerful transnational RCA corporation at Rockefeller Center

Locals 9 and 10 are affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and received substantial financial support from the International, and support especially from other locals in the international telecommunications industry. Those workers from Western Union International and ITT, RCA Global's competitors, saw that Local 9 and 10's struggle to maintain their union in its fullest strength was their struggle too.

Supporters aid hospital strikers



By a former Harper worker

DETROIT, July 13—Today more than 500 people swelled the picket lines outside Harper-Grace Hospital, where a strike by 1,800 service workers is in its third week.

With this militant demonstration fresh in their memories, the strikers, members of Local 79, Service Employees International Union (SEIU), will return to negotiations Monday, July 17. They are battling take-away demands and Harper-Grace's attempt to bust the union, and fighting for job security.

Starting from Detroit General Hospital downtown, members of AFSCME Local 457, the nurses associations, patients, and other supporters marched over two miles to Harper-Grace where they arrived at the picket line holding signs aloft and chanting, "In with the union, out with the scabs!" Then, for several hours, the strikers were joined on their picket lines by the workers from Detroit General and from Herman Kiefer Health Complex, Detroit Memorial Hospital, Hutzel Hospital, Children's Hospital, Lakeside Hospital, Southwest Detroit Hospital, nursing homes and other health facilities.

The initiative for this demonstration of support was taken by AFSCME Local 457 (Detroit General and the Health Department), which distributed leaflets supporting the strike and calling on their members and other locals to attend the picket line on the 13th. Other unions and organizations joining the effort included AFSCME Locals 140 and 2435, the Detroit General Hospital Patients' Council, the Center for United Labor Action, and People's Health Action.

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Struggle continues over oil supplies, currencies

Summit fails to ease imperialist rivalries

By BILL DEL VECCHIO

JULY 18—Rather than "attack the fundamental economic problems that their countries confront," as the seven most powerful imperialist nations claim, they used their economic summit meeting, which concluded in Bonn, West Germany yesterday, to continue their attacks on each other.

Following the meeting, the seven heads of state put on a show of unity before a theater filled with members of the international press. "Jimmy" Carter claimed he was "very pleased with the results of the conference," and Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor of West Germany, James Callaghan, the Prime Minister of Britain, and others added that the conference results were much better than expected.

According to the summary statement of the conference, the West Germans and Japanese imperialists allegedly would take measures to expand their economies as the U.S. had insisted, and the U.S. imperialists would cut down on their imports of oil, as the Japanese and West Germans had insisted.

Why would the U.S., West Germany and Japan, who are at each other's throats in market after market, be so concerned about their competitors improving their economies?

In reality these rival imperialists are using their "concern" for each other to cover their demands and threats against each other. The U.S. doesn't give a damn whether Japan or West Germany expands their economies. What they really want is the right to peddle more U.S. goods in the West German and Japanese markets.

U.S. CONTROLS OIL

And it's not U.S. dependency on

imported oil that the Japanese and West Germans are concerned about, it's their own dependency on it.

The U.S. is able to supply most of its oil needs from domestic production, supplementing that with imports from U.S.-controlled oil companies around the world. Despite nationalizations, the U.S., and, to a much smaller degree, the British and Dutch, still control and profit from the oil production from countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Indonesia, Venezuela and Nigeria.

The West Germans and the Japanese have no domestic oil

production or foreign holdings, and so must come begging for their primary energy source to their chief competitor. The U.S. is, naturally, less than generous.

So behind the West German and Japanese demand that the U.S. ease its dependency on imports is actually a demand that the U.S. give up a greater portion of the world oil supplies at a lower price.

SAME ANTAGONISMS LED TO WORLD WAR II

The struggle over control of essential raw materials such as oil and coal was a key issue of World

War II. British, U.S., and French imperialism had control of these raw materials because they were the older powers with colonial empires. War was the only route open to Japanese and German imperialism to get into these energy monopolies.

U.S. imperialism is only too well aware that in a war, oil is ammunition, and so it holds on to control of the oil supplies without any intention of letting go.

While the frictions over oil have been building, the U.S. has turned to the business of exporting inflation to its "allies" and the rest of the world by letting the value of

the dollar drop. This, in fact, has become the chief export of the U.S., and it can't help but further antagonize West Germany and Japan, who still have to settle for exporting more conventional items such as cars and TV sets.

Expansion is a life-or-death matter for the imperialist system, making aggression a continual necessity. The antagonisms which led to World War II remain because the imperialist system remains, and if the largest war the world has ever seen hasn't been able to put an end to inter-imperialist conflicts it's a sure bet that a three-day summit conference won't be able to, either.

G.I.s antagonized by dollar decline

W. German people give Carter cool reception

By ANDY STAPP

JULY 19—President Carter's trip to West Germany was a flop.

Four times in the last four years, the president of the U.S. has traveled to an economic "summit conference" with the leaders of West Germany, Japan, Great Britain, Italy, France, and Canada. The first three meetings failed to alleviate the persistent economic disorders of the capitalist world, and this last round in West Germany doesn't seem to have been any more successful than the previous efforts.

Even before Air Force One left the ground in Washington, "White House officials were clearly displeased by the recent rash of criticism from high officials in Japan, West Germany, and France" (New York Times, July 14).

As has happened before in the previous meetings, "considerably

fewer issues were resolved than activists had hoped," according to the current issue of Newsweek (July 24).

"To say you should avoid summits because they are called failures is beside the point," one Carter aide told the news magazine. After all, there have been so many failures in the past what is one more!

And sure enough, by the time the summit was over, its lack of success was apparent. The Wall Street Journal (July 17) noted glumly that the gathering in Bonn "seemed unlikely to produce rapid progress in the effort to spur world economic growth."

The next day's edition of the International Herald Tribune noted that "no participant was willing to predict when the new approach [which differs little from last year's "new approach"—A.S.] might have tangible impact on unemployment, inflation, sluggish

investment, and other economic ills."

Another disappointment for Carter was the cool reception he got from West German audiences.

They just didn't seem interested in his pledge that the U.S. "will fight" for them. Carter's ardent boosting of the neutron bomb has

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Looking beyond the headlines, the actual achievement of the economic summit in Bonn is a big zero for the tens of millions who are without a job in the U.S. and all of Western Europe.

—Historic event

(Continued from p. 1)

liberal academia and in whose honor Jackson Day dinners are held to prop up the fortunes of Democratic Party politicians during election years. Jackson justified his approval of the Removal Act in the following words:

"What good man would prefer a country covered with forests and ranged by a few thousand savages to our extensive Republic studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion?"

WORLDWIDE ATTENTION

The Walk today is also for the purpose of calling world public opinion to the odious spectacle of the U.S. Congress which is entertaining no less than eleven separate pieces of anti-Indian legislation. Now pending in Congress this legislation, in part, is aimed to deprive the Native people of land which the multi-national corporations, more than a quarter of a century ago, discovered to their joy contains 80% of the uranium in this country. Unhappily for the millionaires and billionaires who control the uranium cartel, this land lies on reservations.

This Walk, this splendid demonstration by the Native people who walked more than 3,000 miles from San Francisco to Washington, D.C., has forced the imperialist-owned and controlled media to at last focus some attention which, in turn, will hopefully open the eyes of millions in this country to the severe oppression and exploitation which

has been the lot of the Indians these many untold centuries.

UNMASKS CARTER

The Walk has arrived in Washington at an excruciatingly painful time for the reigning oligarchies of American finance capital and their obedient tool in the form of the Carter administration. The latter is spouting "human-rights" all over the globe. But the sight of masses of Native people besieging the various departments of the U.S. government and pleading for their just cause tears the mask off of the Carter administration and exposes its hypocrisy as few demonstrations have.

The leaders of the Native people in the earlier epoch, such as Chochise, Geronimo, Red Cloud, Chief Joseph, and Little Wolf, in one way or another were all defeated in the struggle for emancipation against the onslaught of an enemy vastly superior in weapons and equipment.

It should be recalled, particularly in the light of all the talk about the Helsinki Agreement and "violations of human rights" by others than the U.S., that a group of Native people sought to present their case at last year's Belgrade meeting on the Helsinki Agreement. But we still are waiting for even a mention of it in the great newspapers and media of big business.

It was mainly in the last quarter of the last century that the Indian people were decisively defeated. But that was in consequence of the dawn of a new epoch, a fearful

epoch for all of the oppressed and exploited and not only on this continent. It was the epoch of the transformation of competitive capitalism into expansionist monopoly capitalism with its tremendous exacerbation of the oppression and super-exploitation of oppressed peoples.

The Native people were driven like cattle onto reservations during this period of imperialist expansion which was marked by all-too-well-known broken promises by the federal government, unprecedented massacres capped by the massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890, and broken treaty after broken treaty, not to speak of unrestricted war on the Native people.

The defeat of the Indian peoples at the hands of rising imperialism was preceded earlier by the betrayal and defeat by the American bourgeoisie of Black Reconstruction. And the triumph of imperialism was finally symbolized by the subjugation of Latin Americans as a consequence of the U.S. victory in the Spanish-American war.

NEW EPOCH

These three great events—the betrayal and defeat of Black Reconstruction, the massacre at Wounded Knee, and the victory of American imperialism over Spain—marked the consolidation of the American empire of U.S. finance capital. To this should be added, of course, the execution of the Haymarket martyrs to which the world owes the celebration of the international working class holiday which today is marked in lands as far away as Ethiopia and East Timor. The leaders of the Indian movement, like Geronimo,

(Continued on p. 14)

The price of gold

NEW YORK, July 17—Bette Midler, the well-known entertainer, has demanded payment in gold for her current tour in Europe. Her contract calls for a total payment of \$600,000 at a time when the price of gold was \$170 to the ounce, based on a recent London market quotation.

In another development, a bill in Congress passed last Oct. 28 permitted U.S. businesses to include a gold clause in their long-term contracts. This, in effect, allows any firm to demand payment in gold from any other business or individual. Prior to this bill, gold clauses were illegal in the U.S.

And finally, reports indicate that the price of gold may soon reach \$200 an ounce, an all-time high.

What do these developments signify? Why are these items buried in the back pages of the big

bourgeois newspapers? The capitalists and their economists are really afraid to admit that confidence in the U.S. dollar as a stable currency is at an all-time low. This is what Bette Midler's financial advisers obviously well know. And they also have little confidence in other capitalist currencies, which have all been victims of runaway inflation. Thus, gold seems to be the last refuge for speculators, banks, and many other capitalists.

But workers and poor people in the U.S. and all capitalist countries are in no position to speculate on the price of gold to hedge against the paper currency they are paid in and which continually drops in real value. It is they who suffer the most in their standard of living, as inflation ravages their take-home pay—while the rich can always hedge their investments and wealth by such gimmicks as buying gold.



Dramane Ouattara

The following appeal made by the Ambassador of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Dramane Ouattara, on June 28 in behalf of the victims of racism in the U.S., received hardly any attention in this country. It is reprinted from the *Amsterdam News*, a Black weekly published in New York.

The Organization of African Unity was founded in May 1963, making our representative group fifteen years old this year. Originally conceived as an Organization whose prime consideration was geared to support the effort of its members for their economic developments and to aid and assist in the decolonization process of still dependent territories, in recent years the OAU has moved resolutely to maximize support and defend the struggles of African People—primarily those at home in Africa, but, whenever possible, those outside of their original, historical homeland as well.

Because the OAU has existed for over a decade and a half, and because our Organization has a Mission attached to the United Nations in New York, we have had unique advantage of being at the center of communications in the United States, allowing us to become instantly aware of both the progress and problems that occur daily within this particular country.

One of the biggest problems that have affected Black People both in Africa and outside of the Mother continent (particularly

those within the United States) is the problem of racism—a peculiar, vicious type of racism that often causes the deaths of Black People simply because they happen to be residing in a society that has a prevailing feature, an obnoxious and ugly feature we might add, white supremacist elements in control of various governmental institutions and administrative agencies.

Racial discrimination, harassment and brutality against Black People in the United States is not an abstract concept to representatives of African countries.

Students, businessmen, diplomats and others from Africa have experienced racism firsthand throughout this country.

Indeed, it has been brought to our attention that this very fact—the discrimination that affected representatives from Africa—played a critical but unpublicized role in the U.S. government giving tacit support to the Civil Rights movement, hoping to avoid further U.S. embarrassment caused by reckless international incidents provoked by diehard racists.

RACISM STILL DOMINANT

Nevertheless, racism is still a dominant feature in the United States, especially racism against Black People—which, to us, is tantamount to racism against Africa.

This is a fact that greatly saddens and bewilders many of us in the African diplomatic community.

At a time when demands for the respect of "Human Rights" has become the much heralded theme of the new U.S. Administration, and moreover this new policy, we are often told, claims to be addressing itself directly to individual African states and

liberation movements, we cannot help but notice that the same old pattern of denial of "human rights" regarding those residents of African descent within the U.S. still continues. And when one takes into account the fact that the U.S. celebrated its 200th birthday two years ago whereas the majority of African states are not yet twenty years out of a bitter colonial rule, this inconsistency is particularly hypocritical.

In this latter regard, the recent killing of Arthur Miller, an outstanding community leader in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, during a generally acknowledged unprovoked attack by according to press reports, over fifteen New York City policemen on June 14th, literally sickens our stomachs.

On the following day, the occurrence of a similar incident when a young man, Victor Rhodes, only sixteen years old, was nearly lynched and beaten into a coma by, perhaps, "over fifty members of the Hasidic community" acting as vigilantes (in close connection with the N.Y. Police Department) also causes us great concern.

That these two incidents happened on the eve of the second anniversary of the slaughter of hundreds of students in Soweto and other townships in South Africa, further dramatized to us how similar is the desperate plight of Black People both in the United States of America and what used to be called the Union of South Africa.

MILLER LIKE BIKO

Because of the nature of Arthur Miller's death at the hands of police, it has been likened to the death of the late Steve Biko. Since the whitewashed report on Mr. Biko's death was pressured by BOSS, the Bureau of State

Security in the racist regime in South Africa, we hope that a similar finding will not be the result pressured by BOSS, the Bureau of Special Services of the Police Department of New York.

That Arthur Miller's tragic death was initially triggered off by the simple attempt to issue an undue traffic ticket, and the fact that the OAU has been made aware of several instances where members of the African diplomatic corps have themselves, too, been threatened by New York

policemen also ostensibly issuing such traffic tickets, helps to make us even more appreciative of the unfortunate situation that Mr. Miller found himself in.

Moreover, the additional fact that, on June 22nd, another Black businessman from the same area, Mr. Charles King, was also physically abused by still another New York City policeman, shows us that rather than scaling down its hostility towards the Black community, the so-called law

(Continued on p. 13)



"What time is it? It's nation time!" was the cry raised in Brooklyn by the Black Community Citizens Defense. WW photo: Joe Z.

— Protest murder of Miller

(Continued from p. 1)
cops left this activity and marched to the gathering site of the community protest where they shouted insults at community members and tried to seize the microphone. But this fascist provocation was unsuccessful, as the strength was definitely in the hands of the community.

The march, led by Mrs. Miller, the Miller children and community leaders, began forming behind the defense patrol. Some of the handmade signs read, "Outlaws with badges are still outlaws," "Defend ourselves or perish," "America, no more, Arthur Miller, Stephen Biko," and "End police oppression, end political oppression."

No one was in doubt as to the purpose or determination of this demonstration. Chanting, "We're fired up, won't take no more," and "What do we want? Police out now!" scores of people joined the march as it went through the Black community up to Eastern Parkway, a wide main street where a rally was held. Police were everywhere and overhead a police helicopter circled, as it did the night that Miller was murdered.

All the speakers stressed the need for unity and power after recalling the murders of Miller, Randolph Evans, Clifford Glover, and the beating of Victor Rhodes.

Leon Modeste of the Brooklyn Urban League said that the only way to make changes was to shatter the illusion of harmony. Jitu Weusi urged everyone to get a license to own a rifle or a shotgun to protect themselves and their families, as it is a constitutional right to own a gun. He also noted that the "U.S. terrorist organization such as the FBI" was recently found to be involved in the bomb-

ing of a southern church where four children were killed. A collection was taken for the Miller family with Weusi urging generosity from those working on the "plantations such as the telephone company and Brooklyn Union Gas."

Mrs. Rhodes, mother of 16-year-old Victor Rhodes, who was beaten into a coma by a gang of racists, spoke of the strength to rise up to make the oppressors pay for their crimes.

The march proceeded to the 71st Precinct to protest the police protection given to any racist who openly attacks the Black community. As the marchers moved into the white section of Crown Heights, scores of helmeted police lined the streets.

At the 71st Precinct a statement of "liberation" was read. Rev. Herbert Daughtry delivered the ultimatum to Jimmy Carter, to New York City Mayor Edward Koch, to the police, and to the racists that the next time any racist attack occurs the community would be torn down.

Demands of the Black United Front include a full investigation and indictments of those responsible for the deaths of Miller and Randolph Evans, reorganization of all government programs to benefit the Black community, reorganization of the police department, and that Carter make a statement addressing the nation on the violations of human rights of Black people in this country.

While the cops who killed Miller still walk the streets of Crown Heights, one thing is certain from the unity and strength expressed by the Black community here today. "Nation time" is closer than ever before. (See related editorial, page 12.)

Boston coalition supports victims of racist attacks

By JULIAN FRANK

BOSTON, July 16—Attacks on Black families' homes in predominately white areas are continuing here, and so are efforts to organize to stop them.

In the Mattapan-Dorchester section over the past few weeks there has been a pattern of stonings of the houses of several Black families. These stonings occur in the wee hours of the morning by people in cars, who often hit two or three families on the same night.

Over the July 4th weekend, a bomb threat was received by several families. They made appeals for police protection, but to no avail. On July 9, at 4:30 a.m., one of the families and anti-racist supporters, who were sitting with them to watch the house, caught three racists in the act of approaching the house with a case of beer bottles and rocks, and chased them away.

Yet the police, to whom this was reported with identification of the individuals and the license number, did nothing. They also refused to provide protection for the home on the following night in spite of the family's concern. The family also discovered that the special unit within the Police Department set up to deal with racial attacks was closed on Sundays! Meanwhile, a Black family that just moved into the neighborhood had their home stoned on July 9, and another stoning occurred on July 14.

Many of the victims of the recent attacks have approached

the Citywide Coalition for Justice and Equality, which has helped publicize their situations and organize support. The Coalition recently held a benefit for victims of attack to help pay damages and court costs.

In another effort to stop attacks on minority families, the NAACP has filed a suit to bar \$26-million in federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds to Boston, unless the city can protect

minority families in predominantly white areas. As a result HUD has held up the funds and has demanded that Boston submit a plan in 30 days.

A citywide movement of anti-racist forces is needed now in Boston to put an end to these attacks, to put the fascists on the defensive, and to enable everyone to work, play, live and go to school where they choose in the city in peace and safety.



The Coalition for Justice and Equality marches in front of the Boston Police headquarters on July 10 to demand freedom for Eugene Stokes, a victim of racist brutality.

WW photo: Chris Myers

Byrd, McDonald sworn enemies of Black freedom

Who's behind the campaign to oust Young?

By ANDY STAPP

JULY 17—No sooner had Andrew Young said that "there are hundreds, perhaps thousands of political prisoners in the U.S." than the well-oiled propaganda machine directed by the news media barons went into high gear. Virtually every newspaper in the country, every TV news editorial and every radio station blared the same message: "there are no political prisoners in this country."

Carter rebuked the U.S.'s UN ambassador. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (who personally took command of the bloody military repression of Detroit's Black community during the massive rebellion there in the summer of 1967) publicly tongue-lashed Young.

All this was to be expected, being the normal fate of Cabinet members who stray out of line.

But when the news media prominently featured attacks on Young by Georgia Congressman Larry McDonald and Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, the

line was crossed into racism, pure and simple.

None of the newspapers which quoted Senator Byrd's blast against Young, who is Black, bothered to mention that Byrd had been a member of the Ku Klux Klan. But this disgusting fact came out back in 1971, after Nixon had suggested that Byrd would make a good choice for the U.S. Supreme Court.

At that time, the New York Times (Oct. 3, 1971) stated that if Nixon had "deliberately set out to destroy the prestige and authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, he could hardly pick a more likely choice" than Byrd, considering the senator's former membership in a notorious white supremacist organization like the Klan which practices acts of terrorist violence against Black people.

Today, however, this bigot is given prime time on the TV news, without the people of the U.S. being told what he **really** stands for.

Congressman Larry McDonald, who led the attempt to impeach Young for the statement about political prisoners in the U.S., is cut from a similar stripe as Byrd. McDonald is (by his own admission) a member of the John Birch Society, an organization so extreme that its founder, Robert Welch actually wrote a book calling President Eisenhower "a dedicated, conscious agent of the communist conspiracy." But the Birchers are more than just politically bizarre Dr. Strangeloves. They are also virulently fascist and racist. The Detroit Free Press reported in 1966 that Chris Panos, a local Birch Society leader, had told a meeting of the organization the following slander, "anyone who knows the truth about it knows the Jews are behind the Communists and the n-----s."

That is the organization that Congressman McDonald belongs to, although CBS, NBC, and ABC, which gave him plenty of prime time news coverage last week,

didn't mention his membership in this fascist outfit nor did any of the 82 members of the House of Representatives who voted in favor of McDonald's move to impeach Young.

The flap around Andrew

Young's statements cannot bury the fact that there are many political prisoners in the U.S. It has, however, highlighted the utterly racist and reactionary character of the news media and the rest of the capitalist political establishment.



Birmingham, Alabama in 1966. The police and the FBI are used by the ruling class to try to stop struggles by oppressed people. For even the most basic democratic rights, such as those demanded by the civil rights marches, threaten the rule of the powerful few.

FBI agent was Klan terrorist

By SHARON SHELTON

JULY 18—New evidence appeared in the press this week that a paid agent of the FBI was intimately involved in virtually every act of Ku Klux Klan racist terror, including bombings and murder, against the Civil Rights Movement in Alabama in the 1960s—with the approval of Bureau higher-ups.

The latest revelations, appearing in the capitalist press almost two decades after the fact, just confirm the FBI's key role in the war against Black liberation waged by the U.S. ruling class, a war which continues to this day.

According to an article in yesterday's New York Times, Gary Thomas Rowe Jr., the FBI's chief paid informer in the KKK, not only participated in, but personally directed, many acts of Klan violence of the '60s including the 1963 bombing of a Baptist church in Birmingham which resulted in the deaths of four children, the shooting of civil rights activist Viola Liuzzo following the 1965 march in Selma led by Martin Luther King Jr., and attacks on the Freedom Riders at a Birmingham bus station in 1965.

Rowe, according to the Times, has admitted that he himself killed a Black man in cold blood during

a rebellion in Birmingham in 1963, but was told by the FBI to keep quiet about the murder. And there are even signs that it was none other than Rowe who pulled the trigger that killed Viola Liuzzo in 1965.

What do these disclosures mean? Are the Times and the other capitalist newspapers on a crusade on behalf of Black liberation when they publish these accounts? Were the FBI actions against the Civil Rights Movement the isolated acts of one bigoted individual or even of a single agency? Or do they instead provide a glimpse into the function not only of the FBI but the other agencies of repression of the capitalist government?

The real reason these disclosures have become public after all this time is because of a falling out between the FBI and the Birmingham Police Department, each accusing the other of being behind Klan violence. The Times has never suggested **abolishing** the FBI as an anti-Black, anti-worker agency; it has only called for its **reform** so that it can function more smoothly and efficiently in the interests of its capitalist masters.

Certainly if the press were truly serious about exposing FBI racism it could start with probing the activities of the current Bureau chief, William Webster, a notorious racist who openly admits membership in a white supremacist organization called the "Mysterious Order of Veiled Prophets." Or perhaps it could look into the continuing coverup by the FBI, the Senate, and the entire ruling class of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., which all evidence indicates was plotted by the FBI.

The FBI collusion with the Klan to terrorize the Civil Rights Movement disclosed this week cannot be seen as the isolated act of one KKK informer or even an act peculiar to the agency itself, but instead should be viewed as part and parcel of the policy of the U.S. ruling class toward the struggle of oppressed people. The whole basis for the existence of police agencies like the FBI are to maintain monopoly rule and stifle any and all opposition. Often this entails working hand-in-hand with rightwing, racist groups like the Klan.

The very fact that today, 100

years after the Civil War, Black people in the U.S. are still denied even the most elementary, democratic rights exposes the real nature of bourgeois democracy as a dictatorship, a dictatorship of the monopolies which uses racism to keep the working class divided. The FBI is merely one of the repressive arms of this dictatorship.

From Eugene Debs to the Wilmington Ten

No U.S. political prisoners?

By DIANE FEINBERG

NEW YORK, July 15—Ever since U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young admitted to the French newspaper Le Matin that there are political prisoners in the U.S., the politicians and media have put up a great howl denying that this is true.

Here are the facts for everyone to see.

Imprisoning people for their political beliefs in this country is nothing new—from the imprisonment of Eugene Debs for his resistance to World War I, to the Palmer Raids, which indiscriminately rounded up immigrant workers and culminated in the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Nixon sharpened his career by aiding in the fabricated case against Alger Hiss, one of the top presidential aides to President Roosevelt, who was jailed for his anti-cold-war views. The U.S. government conducted mass arrests of socialists and pacifists who opposed both World Wars and the Korean War.

VICTIMS OF WITCHHUNT

More than 100 people were sent to jail during the period of the McCarthy witchhunt simply for violation of the Smith Act which made it illegal to advocate Marxism. And then there was the Hollywood 10 and other victims of McCarthyism such as Ethyl and Julius Rosenberg. The charges against them, which led to their execution have long been exposed as a government frameup.

Some 110,000 Japanese-Americans had their property confiscated and were seized and thrown into concentration camps for the duration of World War

Two, just because they were Japanese.

In addition, 100,000 people were arrested between 1959 and 1965 for trying to integrate "legally" segregated restaurants, hotels, coffee shops, parks and bus stations. Isn't that political?

In one day in 1964, 800 people were arrested during the Free Speech Movement in Berkeley. Some 13,000 people were arrested in 24 hours in Washington, D.C. in 1971 for protesting the genocidal war in Vietnam, (what would the New York Times say if 13,000 Soviet dissenters were arrested in one day in Moscow?)

Didn't even Dr. Spock get sentenced to prison for telling young men not to fight in Vietnam? And Karl Armstrong who is still imprisoned today for his efforts to stop the war? And the Pentagon Papers case? What about the jailing of countless draft resisters?

PANTHERS JAILED OR SHOT TO DEATH

What about the members of the Black Panther Party arrested by the scores who are still in prison today, and the many who were never brought to trial or imprisoned because they were murdered in cold blood. For example, Fred Hampton was machine gunned in his sleep by Chicago police.

Or Russell Means, Leonard Peltier, Yvonne Wanrow and countless other leaders of the American Indian Movement who have been harassed and imprisoned since the earth-shaking occupation of Wounded Knee in 1971.

Since 1975 the FBI-orchestrated grand juries have been used to carry out fact-finding witchhunts

into the Chicano, Puerto Rican and labor movement, and those who refuse to inform are jailed. Early in 1975 grand juries also jailed members of the womens and lesbian movements in Kentucky and Connecticut.

PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST PRISONERS

Lolita Lebron, Oscar Collazo, Irvin Flores, Rafael Cancel Miranda and Andres Figueroa Cordero—known around the world as the Five Puerto Rican Nationalist Prisoners—have spent more than a quarter century in the U.S. dungeons for their participation in the struggle to free Puerto Rico from colonial strangulation by U.S. imperialism. Figueroa was only freed recently when it was learned that he was near death.

The U.S. government continues to arrest progressive foreign students and deport them by the scores. Particularly subject to such attacks are the heroic Iranian students here who oppose the fascist, U.S.-supported Shah of Iran.

Recently David Truong and Ronald Humphrey were found guilty and imprisoned on a bogus, sensationalized "spy-case."

Finally (although the list goes on and on and on), last November, Amnesty International, a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, named 18 cases of prominent political prisoners in the U.S.: the Wilmington 10, Richard Mohawk and Paul Skyhorse, Lee Otis Johnson, T.J. Ready (of the Charlotte 3), Eva Kutas, Imari Obadele (of the Republic of New Africa), David Rice and Gary Tyler.

No political prisoners in the U.S.?

—Carter trip

(Continued from p. 3)

won him few friends among the working people of Europe.

Nor was Carter any more successful in his whirlwind tour of U.S. military bases, where he gave vent to extremely warlike threats, telling the soldiers "You are the point of the Western Sword." The troops, however, wanted to hear what he would do about the declining value of the U.S. dollar. Each time the dollar falls to another low, the value of their paychecks is correspondingly reduced. Carter had no solution to this problem.

But bad as the trip was, Carter could hardly have looked forward to returning to the U.S. where more insoluble problems await him. And to add to his woes, a Gallup poll, taken right at the height of Carter's harsh attacks on the USSR for its decision to prosecute Shcharansky, found that 49% to 43% of the people of the U.S. feel that "it is none of our business to criticize the Soviets."

Cuban Revolution and World Youth Festival hailed in NYC

25 years after Moncada

By BRIAN BECKER

NEW YORK, July 17—Over 1,500 supporters of the Cuban revolution filled the Minskoff theatre in midtown Manhattan last night to mark the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Garrison, which was carried out by 200 revolutionaries led by Fidel Castro, and which opened the way for the eventual overthrow of the hated

Batista dictatorship in 1959.

While July 26 has been commemorated each of the past six years, "In concert with Cuba '78, end the blockade" had the added feature of being a special tribute to the XI World Festival of Youth & Students which will open in Havana, Cuba, next week.

Featured at the July 26 activity was Silvio Rodriguez, the interna-

tionally renowned Cuban singer, composer, and writer. Since 1974, Rodriguez has been with the Grupo de Experimentación Sonoro del ICAIC and is a leading member of the Cuban New Song movement. He has travelled extensively, including a tour of Angola with other performers, where he entertained the Cuban and Angolan revolutionaries who,

in 1976, successfully defeated the U.S.-backed invasion of Angola by the fascist South African Army.

The multi-national audience at last night's event greeted Rodriguez with a standing ovation and responded enthusiastically to his many revolutionary songs that have become popular around the world.

400 U.S. DELEGATES TO ATTEND YOUTH FESTIVAL

The concert served as a spirited send-off for the 400 delegates from the U.S. who will join with some 45,000 progressive youth from over 140 countries at the upcoming World Youth Festival.

This is the first time that the festival, which was first held in 1947 in Czechoslovakia to counter the cold war, will be held outside Europe. That socialist Cuba was chosen as the site constitutes a singular achievement for the Cuban Revolution and reflects the deep respect and prestige Cuba has achieved internationally, especially in regard to its assistance to the African Revolution.

Likewise, the festival offers the U.S. delegation an important opportunity to show solidarity with Cuba at a time when the U.S. ruling class has stepped up its threats against that country.

Just recently the Carter administration, in an attempt to justify the colonialist-type invasion of Zaire by the U.S. and NATO in May, raised its ongoing anti-Cuba propaganda campaign to a fever pitch. Considering that the U.S. still occupies a section of Cuban territory (the Guantanamo naval base) and continues the criminal economic blockade of the island country, the hysterical campaign against Cuba's support for African liberation is as hypocritical as it is dangerous.

MUST TAKE U.S. THREATS SERIOUSLY

The increasing belligerence of the Carter administration against



Silvio Rodriguez

Cuba must be viewed in the context of the general heightening of tensions internationally.

Of late, the U.S. has accused the USSR of violating the "code of detente" (meaning the U.S. definition of detente) by giving aid to the liberation struggles in Africa. While accusing the Soviet Union of being "warlike," the U.S. has stalled a new arms limitation agreement, and continues to expand its military arsenal at a break-neck speed with the development of neutron weapons, the cruise missile, and the many other "new inventions" in the field of mass destruction.

This whole pattern of increased saber-rattling by the U.S. reflects the deep, rooted and intractable crisis of world capitalism. Unable to solve its economic crisis and threatened with a greater loss of markets abroad by the liberation struggles, imperialist diplomacy more and more openly displays its military option. This is the source of the increased tensions in the international situation and constitutes a threat to all the socialist countries and liberation struggles.

BREAK THE BLOCKADE

Simply traveling to Cuba, along with youth from the socialist countries and national liberation struggles, at a time when the U.S. government is heating up the cold war is an important gesture of

(Continued on p. 15)

Since U.S. invaded Puerto Rico in 1898

A history of resistance

By P. MEISNER

JULY 18—After 80 years of direct colonial rule over the island nation of Puerto Rico, the U.S. imperialist rulers find themselves in a political quagmire. The Ford and Carter administrations have been testing the waters for a new annexationist move, as the giant U.S. monopolies search for a colonial solution that will permanently safeguard their imperialist interests on the Caribbean island.

The campaign for Puerto Rican statehood is being led by a significant section of the U.S. capitalist ruling class and its puppet forces, as represented by the current governing political party in Puerto Rico, the New Progressive Party. Its leader, Carlos Romero Barcelo, the present colonial governor of Puerto Rico, is a strong advocate of U.S. statehood for the island, and he is pushing for a plebiscite on the issue by 1981.

The quagmire U.S. imperialism finds itself in is that the present colonial status ("Commonwealth") of Puerto Rico has caused one political and economic crisis after another. The effect has been to drive more Puerto Rican workers and super-oppressed in an anti-imperialist direction and closer to the genuine pro-independence forces on the island. Consequently, U.S. ruling circles are themselves

divided on how to resolve these crises—whether to continue the present colonial form of rule in Puerto Rico, impose statehood or some type of neo-colonial "independence."

The U.S. plunder of Puerto Rico began exactly 80 years ago on July 25, 1898 when 16,000 U.S. troops landed on Puerto Rico's south coast town of Guanica. The rising imperialist power, the U.S., desperate to wrest colonies away from Spain, had invaded Puerto Rico to "free" the island from a weak and battered Spanish empire during the so-called Spanish-American War. But in fact, Puerto Rico had already been granted a large measure of autonomy from Spain in 1897—much more autonomy than it now enjoys under the U.S. "Commonwealth" status.

There was virtually no resistance by the meager Spanish forces to the U.S. invasion, which was victorious in only 17 days. Teddy Roosevelt later said of the "war": "It wasn't much of a war, but it was all the war there was."

In 17 days the hopes of the Puerto Rican people for independence had been crushed by U.S. imperialist forces led by General Nelson Miles, already infamous for having carried out the massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890. A U.S. military regime was

immediately installed on the island and followed by a succession of "civilian" colonial governments.

INDEPENDENCE FIGHTERS

But resistance to Yankee oppression was never completely crushed. The great Puerto Rican patriot, Ramon Emeterio Betances, said in exile just before his death on September 16, 1898:

"I don't want a colony neither with Spain nor the United States. I want my country to be free, independent, and sovereign. Why don't the Puerto Rican people revolt?"

Other militant independence fighters continued the struggle during the next 80 years—including Jose de Diego, Pedro Albizu Campos, Oscar Collazo, and Lolita Lebron.

Today, Washington and Wall Street dominate Puerto Rico as much as they did in 1898. The entire economy of the island is in the hands of the U.S. banks and industrial monopolies. The U.S. military presence is all over the island, marked by numerous bases. And even to this day it uses one small offshore Puerto Rican island called Vieques as a shelling target for the U.S. Navy. Puerto Rican youth have served as cannonfodder in the last four major U.S. imperialist wars. And

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LATIN AMERICAN BRIEFS

Colby admits CIA tried to kill Fidel

In a TV interview June 14, former CIA Director William Colby, questioned about assassination attempts against Fidel Castro, stated: "Of course, he's still alive. But it's not because the CIA didn't try to kill him."

While any progressive will be glad that the CIA failed in that attempt, Colby's virtual admission that his agency was an international "Murder Incorporated" is no laughing matter. They succeeded in the murder of Patrice Lumumba, Salvador Allende, Che Guevara and other liberation leaders, as well as wiping out some of U.S. imperialism's used-up cronies like Trujillo and the Diem brothers. When the spokesmen for U.S. imperialism talk of "the Free World" or "human rights," it's useful to keep Colby's admission in mind.

Peru

'From malnutrition to the brink of starvation'

According to a Peruvian social worker quoted in the July 11 International Herald Tribune, most of Peru's 16 million people are moving "from malnutrition to the brink of starvation."

"The situation has never been as bad as it is today," said a personnel manager. "An undernourished generation is growing up without even the basic foods. You see them in the streets pale and skinny."

Conditions have worsened considerably since last May, when Peru's military government was forced by the imperialist financial community through the U.S.-dominated International Monetary Fund to carry out an "austerity program" directed against the peasants and workers.

To qualify for further economic loans, the Peruvian regime eliminated subsidies on such necessities as food, fuel, and transportation. The Army put down protest demonstrations brutally, killing 38.

To satisfy the demands of Wall Street bankers, the people of Peru are starving.

Bolivia

Widespread election fraud

On July 12, a team of international observers charged wide-spread fraud in Bolivia's elections held the prior Sunday. The report supported charges made by opposition parties that the armed forces, currently ruling Bolivia, altered the contents of ballot boxes and falsified voter registrations.

The U.S. imperialist-backed military government of President Hugo Banzer Suarez denied the fraud charges and claimed the elections were an internal matter.

Even Washington lawyer Robert K. Goldman, from the team of ten international observers, said that during the voting in the Department of Santa Cruz many of the polls he visited had ballots only for Gen. Juan Pereda Asbun, the Government-backed candidate.

With two-thirds of the votes counted as of July 14, General Pereda had 51% of the votes against 19% for his closest rival, assuring the continued rule of Bolivia for the U.S. copper companies.

Nicaragua

Masses again hit Somoza regime

The smouldering Nicaraguan revolution flared up again last week with three days of anti-government demonstrations in cities and towns throughout the country. Even though the armed forces killed 9 people and wounded 50 others, the fighting went on.

Since the regime of President Anastasio Somoza had publisher and leading bourgeois oppositionist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro murdered last January, the rebellion of the Nicaraguan people has grown stronger each month. Peasants have seized land from landlords in the countryside, and workers and students have continued demonstrating against the regime in the towns.

Student sit-in wins renovation money for Hostos College

By BEVERLY SLAPIN

NEW YORK, July 17—After more than two years of struggling to save their school from demolition, the Black and Hispanic students of Hostos Community College in the Bronx are a step closer to victory. Mayor Edward Koch, according to city officials involved with the City University's master plan, has decided to approve a \$3.3 million renovation program for the school.

Projects in the master plan must be approved by the mayor and the governor before they can be implemented.

Last April, more than 600 Hostos students, teachers, and community activists marched to the Board of Higher Education and then to the mayor's home at Gracie Mansion after they found out that work on a new permanent campus for the university would be postponed indefinitely. And for the last five months, students have been occupying a six-story office building at 500 Grand Concourse which had been purchased for the school, but had never been opened.

Hostos Community College, which has been housed in an old tire factory at 149th St. and the Grand Concourse, is the only bilingual college on the East Coast. Opened in 1972, Hostos is

the most crowded in the City University's 18 colleges and in the state, with inadequate classroom space, no gymnasium, cafeteria, study area, or auditorium for its more than 2,700 students. And there is no child care for the more than 40% of Hostos students who have young children.

At the occupied building, which had been "sitting there for four years," according to student government member Johnny Stowers, students and teachers set up classes. Stowers told **Workers World** in May that since the building was taken over, "we have gotten together a cafeteria, study hall, day care center—all the things we didn't have in the Hostos building."

The proposed \$3.3 million is not nearly enough, says Daniel Macias, president of the student government. He told **Workers World** today that "We need much more money to make this school adequate for our needs."

About two years ago, students, teachers, and community members battled to save the school from being closed, and the struggle for adequate funding is still going on.

When will the students end their sit-in?

"When they start to fix the other buildings, then we'll move," Macias said, "and not until then."

'Cuba has never had colonies in Africa'

Nigeria, Tanzania support Cuban role in Africa

By ANDY STAPP

JULY 18—Leslie Harriman, Nigeria's ambassador to the United Nations, strongly supported Cuba's role in Africa in an interview appearing last Sunday in the Nairobi Times.

"On an almost daily basis President Carter has been expressing concern over Cuba's role

in Africa," Mr. Harriman told the Kenya newspaper, adding, however, "were it not for the Cubans, Mozambique and Angola would still be under the firm yokes of the colonialists."

He continued: "Cubans have never attacked any sovereign state or crossed an internationally-recognized sovereign boundary;

what they have done is to assist oppressed people to gain their self-determination from colonial masters."

U.S. MULTINATIONALS ATTACKED

Ambassador Harriman noted that despite Carter's talk about human rights, "American

multinational companies continue to sustain the South African and Rhodesian economies by exploiting cheap black labor.

"Western powers," he said in reference to the imperialist efforts to hold Rhodesia and Namibia, "continue to look for moderates"; but such so-called moderates, he stated, "cannot serve Africans." He also attacked the neo-colonialists who "show no respect that Africans have the right to choose what they wish to be," and instead scheme to divide Africa "into economic zones shared out by the Western powers."

Ambassador Harriman concluded with an appeal by calling for unity against "those who have enslaved and colonized us."

In a similar statement, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere told reporters (Reuters, July 10) that "I am very pleased the Cubans came to Angola and are still there because of the threat of invasion from South Africa."

"They are not in Angola," he said, "to protect Cuban interests," pointing out that "Angolan oil is sold not to Cuba or Russia but to the United States."

Dr. Nyerere also noted that Cuban forces had a right to be in Ethiopia, since they had been invited "at the request of Addis Ababa government to help reoccupy lost territory" seized by invading Somali troops. Somalia attacked revolutionary Ethiopia at



Comrades in arms: Cuban and Angolan soldiers.

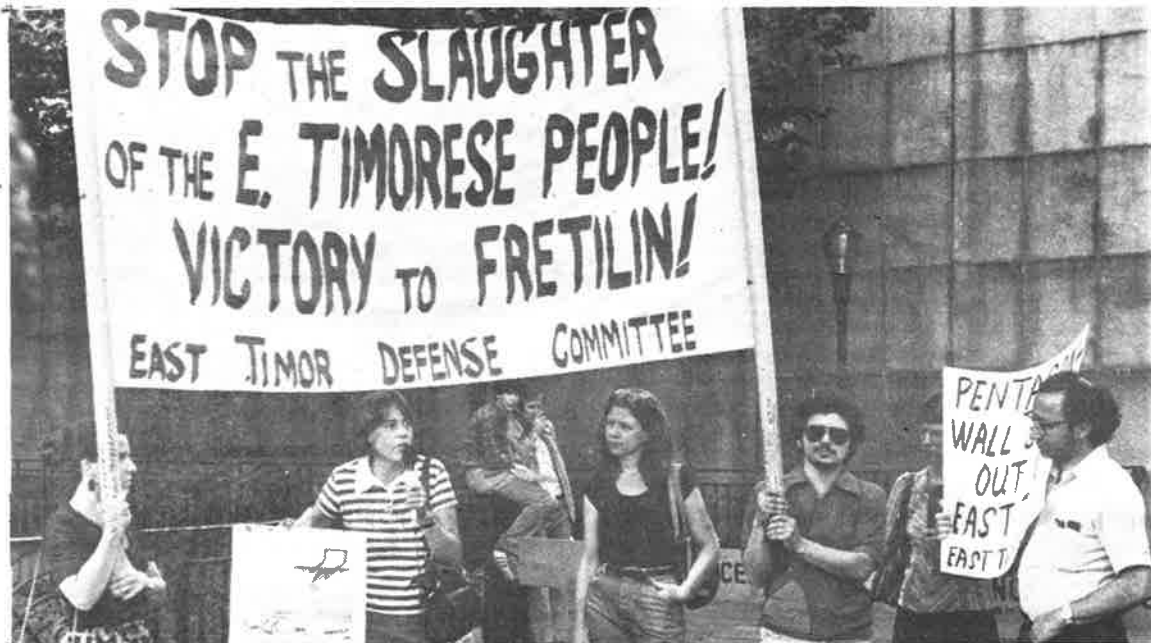
the urging of the U.S. imperialists.

In contrast, President Nyerere stated that French troops had occupied Zaire for quite different reasons: "to protect western interests, to see that Zaire copper goes only to western countries."

"Cuba," he said, "has never had colonies in Africa, but the French had a number of colonies and are more concerned about it."

Currently the French imperialists, who are allied with the U.S. government through NATO and other pacts, have troops occupying the African countries of Morocco, Chad, Mauritania, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Zaire and Djibouti.

Demonstration protests U.S. aid in Indonesian war on East Timor



Pickets at the U.S. Mission to the UN oppose U.S. military and CIA aid in the Indonesian invasion of East Timor. WW photo

By S. MACDONALD

NEW YORK, July 12—A spirited picketline was held outside the U.S. mission to the United Nations here today to protest the continued and increasing U.S. military support to the Indonesian war against the country of East Timor.

East Timor, a small country of a million people, became independent from Portugal in December of 1975, at the same time as the Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea Bissau did, after nearly 400 years of colonial oppression.

The people of East Timor, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (FRETILIN), began the task of reversing many of the worst effects of imperialist oppression—illiteracy, disease, and hunger—by setting up schools and clinics, and improving agricultural production. But almost immediately following Portuguese withdrawal, the Indonesian military regime launched a full-scale invasion of East Timor, complete with U.S. political and military support.

The demonstration here this week, organized by the East Timor Defense Committee, was called to bring wide-scale public attention to both the Indonesian and U.S. role in this war against self-determination.

As documented in a recent press release by Jose Ramos-Horta, the Permanent Representative of FRETILIN to the UN, Indonesia has failed to comply with five UN resolutions demanding the withdrawal of its troops from East Timor.

The U.S., Horta notes, has consistently defied its own human rights proclamations by sending military advisors, mercenaries, and pilots to fly U.S.-made planes to drop U.S.-made napalm, herbicides, and bombs on the people of East Timor. Based on direct observation and information gathered over the past six months, Horta continues, "American pilots are flying OV-10 Bronco aircraft for the Indonesian

Air Force in bombing raids against the liberated areas under FRETILIN administration."

At present, close to 85% of East Timorese territory is under FRETILIN control, with 90% of the population living in the liberated areas.

With the overwhelming popular support for FRETILIN by the people of East Timor, why is this tiny country the object of nearly \$1 billion so far in Indonesian military expenditure, thousands of casualties and deaths and increasing U.S. military support?

Because a victory for FRETILIN and the people of East Timor would greatly weaken the current repressive military regime of Indonesia, which currently aids U.S. exploitation of the resources and people of the country. The increasing lack of enthusiasm for fighting in East Timor within the Indonesian military, as well as the growing sympathies of Indonesian and other peoples for the East Timorese, will most assuredly signal another blow to U.S. imperialism.

The continued and unyielding determination of the East Timorese people to free their country from such oppression will succeed—just as similar struggles of the peoples of Vietnam and Cuba have done.

**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.

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

INTERNATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

Mauritania

Military seizes power

On the night of July 9-10, a group of army officers led by Col. Mustapha Ould Salek seized power in the West African nation of Mauritania.

A poor country about the size of Egypt but with a population of less than one and one-half million, Mauritania was strained by its role in the reactionary war against POLISARIO, the liberation movement of the former Spanish Sahara. The casualties inflicted on its small army by the Polisario fighters, its virtual occupation by 9,000 Moroccan soldiers, its empty treasury, all brought suffering to the people and the government.

Polisario immediately announced a cease-fire to try to give the new government a chance to conclude a separate peace. Even though Col. Salek had a reputation of being strongly for the war against Polisario, French and Moroccan diplomats were concerned that the new government would respond to the Mauritanian people's desire for peace. France and Morocco have been leading the imperialist war against Polisario.

South Africa

Another Black murdered

On July 10, the security branch of the South African police claimed that a young African man had plunged to his death from the fifth story window at their office in Port Elizabeth. This is the same building in which Steven Biko, a leader of the Soweto struggle, was beaten last September, and eventually died from the wounds.

The fascist Vorster, fearful of mass protests, ordered a high-level inquiry into the incident. A similar investigation of the Biko killing whitewashed the police last year, and left the same racist police officers in charge of the Port Elizabeth office.

The murdered man, Lungile Tabalaza, is the 44th person to die while in the hands of the police in the last 16 months.

South Africa

Against investments

On July 12, the South African Council of Churches, a group whose member churches claim 15 million members, adopted a policy statement which counseled foreign investors against expanding investment in South Africa.

The statement noted that "foreign investments and loans have largely been used to support the prevailing

patterns of power and privilege" in South Africa. It went on to advise foreign countries and organizations to "revise radically their investment policies and employment practices in regard to South Africa, in such a way as to benefit the total population."

Currently foreign investment in racist South Africa totals about \$20 billion, with \$5 billion from the U.S. alone and most of the rest from West Europe.

The church group involved is one of the few groups representing both Africans and Europeans in the apartheid state. The final statement would have been more sharply worded if there were not three South African laws which make it illegal to advocate political change by means of foreign economic pressure, two of which carry death penalties.

The statement is further proof that the claims made by U.S. banks and monopolies that their involvement in South Africa helps break down apartheid is just a lie to cover their greed.

Spain

Basque general strike

A week of virtual open rebellion in the Basque Country followed the police murder of a young political activist during a demonstration in Pamplona.

Pamplona was the scene of the annual festival of the "running of the bulls," when the preparations for the big event were interrupted by a small demonstration calling for the release of Basque liberation fighters from Spanish prisons. The local police, all carryovers from the fascist Franco regime, opened fire on the protestors.

German Rodriguez, who had been imprisoned for two years in 1973 for his role in a general strike, was killed by the police bullets. Two hundred people were injured.

The Basque Country erupted in anger. During the three days from July 9-12, hundreds of thousands of Basques participated in street battles, demonstrations, and the July 11 general strike. The fighting spread to Barcelona and Catalonia, as young progressives fought the police in solidarity with the oppressed Basque people.

By Friday, July 14, the fighting had died down but the situation was still tense. All trains from France to Spain were stopping at the border of the Basque country. Barricades set up on the roads by demonstrators made auto traffic almost impossible, and tourists were advised not to try to travel to San Sebastian.

The French newspaper Le Monde reported that government circles in Madrid were considering creating a local police force native to the Basque Country as a concession to the desire of the population there to run their own country.

EDITORIAL

Fascist provocation in Crown Heights

Very few people in the world had ever heard of Crown Heights, a neighborhood in Brooklyn, N.Y., before last month's police murder of one of its most prominent Black residents. But the savage killing of Arthur Miller has focused international attention on the racist character of the New York City cops just as the slaying of Stephen Biko by fascist South African cops aroused world opinion against the apartheid regime in Pretoria.

Outrage over the killing of Arthur Miller has become so intense that on June 28, Dramane X Ouattara, the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity, an organization that embraces every country on the African continent except the racist settler states, issued a statement publicly condemning the murder in the strongest possible words.

"The recent killing of Arthur Miller," said the OAU statement, "an outstanding community leader in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, during a generally acknowledged unprovoked attack by, according to press reports, over 15 New York City policemen on June 14, literally sickens our stomachs."

Harsh words, but not as harsh as the end meted out to Arthur Miller by the hate-crazed cops.

According to the New York Post (July 18), "A major witness in the Arthur Miller case, Deputy Chief Medical Examiner Milton Wald, is expected to testify before a grand jury this week that the Crown Heights civic leader died of 'continuing pressure' on his throat that lasted at least four minutes."

That is, Arthur Miller, grabbed from every side by cops, was strangled to death.

The Black community in Crown Heights, long a victim of police terror and vigilante-racist attacks by gangs of bigots, has responded strongly. The protest demonstrations have brought thousands into the streets, angrily condemning killer-cops and the racist mob that recently stomped a passing Black youth, Victor Rhodes, into a coma. Self-defense squads have been set up to begin protecting the oppressed community from vigilante violence. Needless to say, hatred of the police force that occupies the neighborhood is at an all-time high.

New York City Mayor Edward Koch has taken the side of the police against the Black community. But he has gone further than mere words. The mayor permitted the cops to organize a racist demonstration last weekend **right in the heart of Crown Heights**. Several hundred "off-duty" cops, armed with guns, marched on a rally called by the Black United Front.

The hooting, jeering, cursing cops screamed racist taunts like wild animals, but the thousands of Black people at the rally weren't intimidated and finally the mob of police withdrew. Such an action by cops who have just murdered a Black civic leader in cold blood—a pogrom-like march on the Black community—can only be described as a fascist provocation. Even with international attention directed at Crown Heights, the New York City police still acted like a bunch of Nazis.

The Black community has made it clear, however, especially by their action of setting up self-defense squads, that the people will not be cowed and intend to continue the fight for justice.



"What do we want? Police out now!" chanted demonstrators Sunday as they marched in Crown Heights, Brooklyn.

WILMINGTON 10
JOANNE LITTLE
CHARLOTTE 3
SKYHORSE &
MOHAWK
LOLITA LEBRON
GARY TYLER
IMANI
EVA KUTAS
LEE OTIS JOHNSON
DAVID RICE
TMARI ORANFI F



China takes hostile stance towards Vietnam, Albania

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

JULY 18—China's relations with other socialist countries continued to worsen this month. Most serious have been the hostile moves taken by China's leaders against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam—that country which emerged from its long war for independence and socialism with an international standing unmatched for courage and resistance in the face of imperialist attack.

On July 3, China announced it was suspending all aid to Vietnam. This came just a few weeks after Chinese technicians had been withdrawn from a number of aid projects in Vietnam. With the U.S. government still refusing to compensate in any way for the billions of dollars of destruction caused by the war (despite concrete promises by Nixon and Kissinger to provide reparations), the withdrawal of aid has been a blow to Vietnamese reconstruction.

Vietnam on June 30 became a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA—known in the West as Comecon). This organization of socialist countries including the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has thus taken on an important responsibility to help Vietnam overcome the pressing economic problems left by the war.

CHARGE CHINA BEHIND BORDER WAR

Vietnam responded to China's move withdrawing aid with a note to the Chinese government on July 7 which accused it of a "series of anti-Viet Nam actions," including "constantly giving all-out support for the Kampuchean authorities to conduct a war of aggression along the whole Viet Nam-Kampuchea border." This was the first time that Vietnam had publicly charged China with fomenting the border war. Even though the evidence of Chinese support for Kampuchean attacks was clear, and the imperialist press has been full of speculation about China's role, the Vietnamese had refrained from any statements that would escalate the situation.

However, the seriousness of the border war, and the mounting tensions on the Chinese border as

well, together with the campaign China has begun to encourage ethnic Chinese to leave Vietnam (many of whom are former merchants who are just using China as a transit point to go on to Hong Kong and other capitalist enclaves), led the Vietnamese government to finally break its silence.

Even more ominous reports have appeared in the capitalist press since then. According to the New York Times of July 12, "Vietnam charged today [July 11] that Chinese warplanes flew over its territory Sunday and said that the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi had rejected a Foreign Ministry note protesting the incident."

"In a broadcast monitored here today, the Hanoi radio said four Chinese fighter planes flew across the border into Quang Ninh and Cao Lang Provinces early Sunday, penetrating up to 19 miles into Vietnamese airspace."

And, on July 15, the leading organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Nhan Dan, ran an editorial on the situation in Kampuchea and its war against Vietnam in which it identified the Chinese authorities as "the chief culprits."

The same ruling class forces in the U.S. who organized the most brutal and uneven war in history against the people of Southeast Asia are now trying to give the

appearance that they are only spectators to an irrational and "factional" battle going on there. In truth, however, they have labored long and hard to poison the relationships among the socialist countries, most of all between the USSR and China. The seeds of the present situation were already planted when President Nixon visited Peking at the height of the bombing of Hanoi in 1972, an act which could not but have dismayed the Vietnamese leaders profoundly, although they did not say anything publicly at the time.

CHINA CUTS AID TO ALBANIA

China's rapid swing to the right both domestically and in foreign affairs has also affected its relations with Albania, a small socialist country in southeastern Europe that had earlier been China's staunchest ally. On July 13, shortly after Albania had issued a statement strongly supporting Vietnam, the Chinese government announced that it had cut off all aid to Albania. The Albanian state news agency denounced this act as "unilateral and arbitrary" and "kicking at every principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," according to the July 15-16 International Herald-Tribune.

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Lenin and Newsweek on Shcharansky

By SAM MARCY

JULY 18—It frequently happens that after the capitalist mass media saturates the public with hysterical anti-communist propaganda one of the smaller segments of the capitalist press finally opens a tiny window which sheds a whole lot of light on the falsehoods already disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the land, and by this time deeply embedded in the public consciousness.

So it is with the Shcharansky case. (Last week Shcharansky was convicted of espionage by a Soviet court.) "Shcharansky," says Newsweek of July 24, "apparently inadvertently [yes, inadvertently!—SM], had in some cases [only in some?—SM] supplied the names of secret Soviet defense plants and research institutes masquerading as civilian establishments. . . . 'What Shcharansky did,'" Newsweek goes on, quoting a U.S. official, "was to give Toth [the Los Angeles Times reporter ousted from the USSR for spying—SM] a list of secret defense plants." One State Department official admitted that, "in Soviet eyes, Shcharansky is guilty as hell."

But in the eyes of the CIA he assumes the stature of a great hero.

"One of the most damaging bits of evidence introduced in Shcharansky's trial," says Newsweek, was a letter "in which a former U.S. military attaché in Moscow thanked Toth for his cooperation. In his note, Maj. Robert Watters Jr. also passed on praise from Lt.

Gen. Samuel Wilson, then head of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency, whom Watters had introduced to Toth at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow."

There it is in a nutshell, confirmation that Shcharansky was



V.I. Lenin

spying for the CIA and that he collaborated with Toth in these matters.

Nothing, however, will be gained and everything will be lost if American progressives and working class and revolutionary militants view this trial in the light of bourgeois abstract justice and divorce this phenomenon from the entire course of the historical evolution of the struggle of the Soviet Union to construct a socialist society on the one hand,

example in your relationship with those citizens of African origin who are residing under your jurisdiction.

It would stand to reason that if the U.S. Human Rights campaign is truly sincere, and is to be taken seriously by anyone, that such justice should be meted out to those still incarcerated in the infamous "Wilmington Ten" case, that Joan Little should not be subjected to further humiliation, that brain lobotomies and behaviour modification programs in the U.S. prison system be curtailed, and a host of other abuses that the Black community has complained about for so long be equally abolished.

For over fifty years now, since before the highpoints of the Garvey Movement, Black People in the U.S. have been voicing their support for their Brothers and Sisters struggling to regain their human rights and dignity in Mother Africa. At this time, Mother Africa is voicing its concern and support for our brethren trying to gain their due respect in their pursuit of life, liberty and happiness against the omnipresent forces of racism and reaction who continue to retard their progress, and the overall progress towards equality for all that reside within the United States of America.

and the attempts of imperialism to obstruct, subvert, and if need be destroy the very foundations of the Soviet Union as a socialist republic on the other.

The attempts at subversion are not new and go way back to the very early days of the USSR when Lenin was still alive. And it would be interesting to see how an important trial of counter-revolutionaries was viewed by Lenin and what his attitude was in relation to the imperialist bourgeoisie, their lackeys, and "left-socialists."

LENIN ON S-R TRIALS

In April, 1922 a gathering for the purpose of effecting a united front policy on specific issues took place in Berlin between representatives of the Communist International (CI) and representatives of the Second Socialist International as well as what was then called The Two-and-a-Half International, so-called centrists. The delegation of the Second International was led by Ramsey MacDonald from Britain, Vandervelde from Belgium, Adler and Bauer from Austria, and Longet from France. The delegation of the Third International was led by Bukharin and Radek from the Soviet Union and Clara Zetkin from Germany. There were also two Russian Mensheviks lined up with the Two-and-a-Half International—Martov and Abramovich.

The agenda was to include assistance in the reconstruction of the Russian Soviet Republic, the eight-hour day, the struggle for unemployment insurance, and other demands. However, the Second International delegations introduced a red herring. They demanded that the CI representatives agree that in the forthcoming trial of some Socialist-Revolutionaries on charges of counter-revolutionary activities, that the USSR drop the death penalty and the trial be opened so that the Mensheviks and social democratic representatives could be present.

In a famous article entitled, "We Have Paid Too Much," which Lenin wrote on April 9, 1922 (Selected Works, Vol. XXXIII, p. 330) Lenin observed, "In my opinion, our representatives were wrong in agreeing to the following two conditions: first, that the Soviet government does not apply the death penalty in the case of the forty-seven Socialist-Revolutionaries; second, that the Soviet government permits representatives of the three Internationals to be present at the trial."

The most important reason for Lenin rejecting the conditions does not lie in any such diplomatic formula as "interference in the internal affairs of the USSR by foreign powers," valid though that may be, or that the CI delegation was too soft and not hard enough against the social democrats. Not at all. Here is what he says:

"These two conditions are nothing more nor less than a political concession on the part of the revolutionary proletariat to the reactionary bourgeoisie. . . . All over the world the struggle is going on between the reactionary bourgeoisie and the revolutionary proletariat. In the present case the Communist International, which represents one side in the struggle, makes a political concession to the other side, i.e., the reactionary bourgeoisie; for everybody in the world knows that the Socialist-Revolutionaries shot at Communists and organized a rebellion against them, and they did this actually, and sometimes officially, in a united front with the whole of

the international, reactionary bourgeoisie."

CLASS VIEWPOINT

The first thing to notice about Lenin's type of methodology in analyzing the negotiations between the CI and the Second International, is that he puts it in the framework of the worldwide class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and of course the oppressed. He proceeds from a Marxist class analysis of the struggle of world forces, of the struggle between international

view this matter, as the bourgeoisie would have us view it, in the light of the imperialist criteria of bourgeois "justice." He viewed it strictly from the point of view of the struggle of contending classes on a world scale and how it should be approached.

Thus in Lenin's view opening up a trial even for spies like Shcharansky or permitting observers from Amnesty International, etc., might be acceptable if, for instance, the U.S. government agreed to free, let us say, the Wilmington Ten, Imani, or any

"The basic axis of the contemporary world struggle is essentially the same—the struggle between the USSR and its socialist allies and its umbilical connections with the world proletariat and the oppressed, as against imperialism and all its allies."

imperialism, the international bourgeoisie, its social democratic lackeys and hangers-on, and on the other side the world proletariat and the oppressed people and the USSR.

So much water has gone over the dam since those days. There has been both reaction and tremendous progress in the USSR since then. But is it not a fact that the basic axis of the contemporary world struggle is still essentially the same—the struggle between the USSR and its socialist allies and its umbilical connection with the world proletariat and the oppressed (which is now the mightiest and most formidable reservoir of revolutionary energy and initiative) as against imperialism and all its allies. The latter includes, of course, so-called socialists that now hold offices in Western imperialist governments such as Schmidt in West Germany and Callaghan in Britain, and those out of office in Japan, who differ only in degree of degeneration from their predecessors of 1922.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN TWO SOCIAL SYSTEMS

No one can deny the vast changes that have taken place on the world arena since the days of the Bolshevik era. But have the antagonistic class forces on a global scale changed? The answer must be incontestably no. The struggle goes on in different forms under vastly changed conditions but nevertheless manifest itself again and again as in essence a struggle not merely between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, not only between the oppressed and oppressor nations, but also as a struggle between two diametrically opposed social systems, each respectively drawing their sustenance from the proletariat or the bourgeoisie.

The second observation to be made by Lenin on the negotiations of the 1922 Berlin united front conference is posed by him as follows: "The question arises: What concessions has the international bourgeoisie made to us in return [for the concession made by the CI delegation—SM]? There can only be one reply to this question, viz., it has made no concession to us whatever."

In other words, Lenin views the question of such matters as the death penalty in specific conditions, or a public trial for counter-revolutionaries, or spies in this case like Shcharansky, as matters for negotiation between the imperialists, that is the international bourgeoisie, and the USSR and the world proletariat. He did not

number of the hundreds of thousands in the jails, not only in the U.S., as Ambassador Young pointed out, but in Indonesia, in Egypt, in West Germany, or to demand freedom for the liberation fighters in countries where they are imprisoned, such as Chile, South Africa, Britain (let us not forget Northern Ireland), or force the imperialists to make other important concessions which have a dramatic importance to the working class and the oppressed.

The essence of Leninist methodology is the class approach to all social phenomena and how to perfect and develop new forms of struggle by the proletariat and its allies with a view to the overthrow of the bourgeoisie.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC VIEW

How alien and utterly offensive to Leninism and to Marxism are such vicious diatribes of a social-democratic character in defense of Shcharansky as that which appeared in the U.S. newspaper the Militant (July 21), organ of the Socialist Workers Party. It takes the high, lofty road of imperialist justice and weighs the case strictly on the most outrageous distortion and obvious falsehood taken straight from the bourgeois press without the slightest attempt at disguising it. Thus, their headline, "Moscow stages new anti-Semitic frame-up."

Naturally, the writer neglects to deal with Shcharansky's succinct peroration following the handing down of his verdict. It will go down in the history of political trials as the most momentous anti-climax. It reads, "Next year in Jerusalem." Such a clarion call warms the cockles of the hearts of the Zionist elements.

How could he be interested in combatting anti-Semitism if "next year in Jerusalem" is his objective? Jerusalem has been inhabited by the Arabs who are the original Semites. "Next year in Jerusalem," is a clarion call for Western imperialism and Zionism against the Arab people.

The Jewish people are one of the Semitic peoples. Aligning oneself with Zionism and imperialism in the struggle against the other Semitic people in the interests of international finance capital is treason to the liberation struggle and to the struggle of the heroic Palestinian people in particular.

The SWP, which in literature espouses the Palestinian cause, ought to ask the Palestinians: do they approve of Shcharansky's call "Next year in Jerusalem"? Should the USSR grant him an exit visa for such purposes? Merely to ask the question is to answer it.

—OAU

(Continued from p. 4)

enforcement authorities seem to be escalating its attack.

With the Black community, especially the youth, already disappointed and disgruntled because of unemployment, and the legendary "hot summer" months now upon us, one can only wonder if this whole misfortunate scenario is none other than a ploy to set up a violent confrontation with young Blacks versus the police.

We dread to contemplate a Sharpeville Massacre or a Soweto Uprising (and its subsequent near genocidal aftermath) taking place in New York City just as we regret such atrocities happening in Africa. Will it take a tragedy of such proportions for higher authorities to step in and remove the cause?

CONCERN FOR MASSES

The OAU in its own concern for the masses of African People the World-over takes this extraordinary step in speaking out in defense of the human rights of our Brothers and Sisters in Brooklyn in particular but the U.S. in general to warn all those who wish to teach Africa about "Human Rights" to first give us a concrete

THE CLASS CHARACTER OF THE USSR

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Defying police violence

Disabled block traffic to demand transbus

By BETSY GIMBEL

NEW YORK, July 12—Over 120 people participated in a demonstration here today to protest delays in production of the

Transbus, the low-floor, wide-door, ramp-design public bus that would enable many disabled and older people to travel their own city streets.

In a spontaneous show of militant determination to get their point across to the public, activists from the picket line poured into the streets and blocked traffic for

over an hour during the peak of the afternoon rush hour, chanting angrily, "Transbus—yes! MTA—no!" (MTA is the New York City Metropolitan Transit Authority), "Up with Transbus, Down with General Motors!," and "We want on—now!"

Taken completely by surprise, the cops had to call in reinforcements and yet still couldn't move the demonstrators, who refused to be intimidated despite much pushing and shoving by the law-and-order fanatics in blue. About half the participants were in wheelchairs and most others were also disabled, but this did not stop the cops from forcefully removing them from the streets and arresting one woman, herself in a wheel chair.

"They keep us off their buses, and now they are even trying to keep us off our own streets," remarked angry activists as they were bodily removed.

While the cops also tried to arrest a second woman in a wheelchair, they had to release her because they couldn't get her chair into the police van. The first woman arrested was later released and the charges were quashed, no doubt in fear of the growing militancy of the movement.

OTHER ACTIONS ACROSS COUNTRY

This action was similar to several others taking place in major cities across the country. Sponsored by the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities, the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the National Council of Senior Citizens and a host of local organizations, these demonstrations are part of a lengthy struggle to win safe, accessible mass transportation for all

people. Reports on actions in all the other participating cities are not in yet, but in San Francisco, thirty-seven people were arrested, most in wheelchairs.

Opposition to the Transbus comes mainly from General Motors, which has been lobbying vigorously in Congress. GM has developed its own version of the Transbus, called the Advanced Design Bus (ADB) and stands to lose \$80 million (actually mere peanuts for this giant monopoly) if the Transbus is mandated instead by the government. Both bus drivers and disabled people have pointed out that the ADB is unsafe and inefficient.

Also against the Transbus is the American Public Transit Association (APTA), the organization of the transit owners and operators. They claim that the Transbus is too costly, but are really opposed because of very backward attitudes toward disabled people and because of fears that insurance rates will go up.

Both GM and APTA have powerful influence over Congress, so the disabled community is justifiably afraid that the mandate for the Transbus will be completely killed. The July 12 demonstrations were a result of ten years of struggle to win accessible mass transportation, and there are tentative plans to eventually hold another demonstration on the issue at the White House. The Department of Transportation has plans to hold hearings in six major cities on the Transbus, and disabled and older people plan to make their presence felt.

Only by the most militant struggles have the people been able to wrest any concessions out of an economic system which heartlessly cares only for private profits.



Across the U.S., disabled and older people made their voices heard in a united demonstration for their rights on July 12. Here, demonstrators take the streets in New York, blocking traffic. WW photo

—Historic event

(Continued from p. 3)

Cochise, and others, thus had the tide of history against them.

Now dawns a new epoch not only in the annals of the Native people but in world history. The hitherto invincible fortresses of imperialism are crumbling. Their props of support are corroding everywhere. The era of unparalleled expansion has long been over. The efforts to continue it meet with defeat. The tide of history is now against it.

The odious spectacle of the Pentagon's recreating a Wounded Knee massacre on the soil of Vietnam in such a form as the My Lai slaughter only brought about the Tet offensive and the complete defeat of the U.S. military

colossus. U.S. imperialism will fare no better elsewhere no matter how hard it tries—abroad or at home. The tide of history is against it. Force alone, no matter how overpowering, cannot be decisive if the course of historical development, and social evolution in general, is against it. That's the difference between Wounded Knee 1890 and today.

The Indian people are not alone in the struggle. They are a great and glorious detachment of a vast and invincible army of the oppressed and exploited that is rising all over the world in the struggle against the fundamental enemy of humanity with its citadels in Washington and Wall Street.

It was not for nothing that Lenin expanded Marx's slogan "Workers of the World, Unite" into "Workers and Oppressed People of the World, Unite." He added what has become the most striking

phenomenon of a global character to emerge in ever-rising numbers and with greater persistence and perseverance and creative initiative—the oppressed people of the world. This union of the working class and the oppressed is the invincible protagonist which will ultimately overthrow the decadent ruling classes and reconstruct society along rational lines without privilege, without oppression, and without exploitation of any kind.

Only this union can spare the world the havoc and destruction which the decadent ruling classes will unleash if they have their way and are not stopped on their reckless, mad road of plunging the world into a holocaust. Only this union can lay the basis for a socialist transformation of society by the abolition of the capitalist system and the casting of its ruling class into the dustbin of history.

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

—Moncada

(Continued from p. 6)

defiance by the U.S. delegates.

The U.S. delegation will march in the giant opening celebration under the slogan "Break the Blockade." Other banners that the delegation will carry will reflect the most significant struggles of youth here. They will demand an end to racism at home and apartheid in South Africa, for jobs, women's rights, one saluting the victorious Vietnamese people, and many others.

In addition to giving youth from the U.S. an opportunity to meet and learn from members of their generation on every continent who are struggling against U.S. imperialism, the XI World Festival of Youth and Students will undoubtedly inspire those who attend to intensify the struggle back home which will be the greatest contribution U.S. youth can make in furthering the cause of "anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship," a slogan of the festival.

—Puerto Rico

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Puerto Rican colonial stooges still "govern" the island.

U.S. RULERS WORRIED

But the resurgent pro-independence forces in Puerto Rico and the growing international support for the island's independence and right to self-determination are worrying the U.S. rulers. The Carter administration could suffer a major diplomatic defeat at the UN next month if a resolution declaring Puerto Rico a colony of the U.S. passes. The U.S. government would then be embarrassed each year by having to report to the UN the conditions and the treatment of the subject Puerto Rican people.

Also, the drive for statehood suffered a major setback recently when the leading colonial party, the Popular Democratic Party (PPD), withdrew its support for primaries to be held on Oct. 1 by the U.S. Democratic Party. This unprecedented political invasion has been regarded as a major test of strength for the annexationist forces on the island.

The independence movement will receive another boost on July 25 when Black Congressman Ronald Dellums visits Puerto Rico. Dellums introduced a resolution in Congress in 1976 demanding that the U.S. government "transfer all powers unconditionally to the people of Puerto Rico so that the process of self-determination can take place."

On July 22, a demonstration will be held in Washington, D.C. by the East Coast Committee to Free the Four Nationalists. The action will mark the 80th anniversary of the U.S. invasion and occupation of Puerto Rico and demand the immediate release from U.S. jails of the four Nationalist prisoners—Oscar Collazo, Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, and Irvin Flores.

POLITICAL PRISONERS



Protest continues against Reidsville prison resegregation and racist murder

ATLANTA, July 15—A march and rally, calling for human rights for prisoners, drew about 150 people here today. Marchers set off in the pouring rain from the State Capitol of President Carter's home state. Chants protesting the court-ordered resegregation of Reidsville State Prison and the recent murders of Black prisoners there resounded through the streets of downtown Atlanta.

Today's action was organized by the Human Rights for Prisoners Committee, a coalition of groups including the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, the Dessie

Woods Defense Committee, the Clearinghouse on Georgia Prisons and Jails, and the Georgia Committee Against the Death Penalty. This coalition has actively been defending the Inmate Unity Committee (IUC), a prisoners' rights organization at Reidsville which has worked to change conditions at that infamous hellhole. The prison administration has banned the IUC and locked its leading members in segregation.

Speakers at the rally included Earl Charles, recently released from Chatham County Jail in Savannah where he spent over

three years on death row after being falsely charged with murder.

A solidarity message was read from prisoners at Reidsville conducting a one-day fast to protest inhuman conditions and racist treatment of prisoners. Simultaneous fasts were also held at many county jails throughout the state as prisoners could use this means to participate in the rally for human rights.

The bourgeois press by and large ignored the demonstration's main message of human rights for prisoners, and concentrated

instead on other issues such as the death penalty. This omission is an attempt to cover up the fact that indeed there are hundreds of thousands of prisoners in jails in the U.S., who are there because they were born poor in a society based on exploitation by the rich. To this, today's demonstration demanded, "Jobs, not jails!"

As Ms. Ethel Mae Mathews, leader of Welfare Rights Organization said in closing her speech, "We are poor and fighting for our survival, but the power and strength is in our hands. The people united will never be defeated!"

Appeal hearing on death penalty conviction shows jury was stacked against Imani

By SUSAN SCHNEUR

ATLANTA, July 14—A hearing on a state court challenge to Imani's (Johnny Harris) death penalty conviction will conclude next week. Imani is a Black prisoner activist who faces execution for his participation in a 1974 protest over intolerable conditions at Atmore Prison Farm (now Fountain Correctional Facility) in Southern Alabama.

Imani was one of five prisoners, known as the Atmore-Holman Brothers, charged with killing a hostage guard during the protest. The guard was unharmed until state troopers launched a shooting assault on the prisoners. The purpose of the prison protest was to try and let the people of Alabama know about the incredible brutalities being committed in their name by officials of the state.

Imani was tried under an 1862 statute mandating the death penalty for a prisoner convicted of murder while serving a life sentence. Imani's former life sentences were the result of racist frame-up charges brought against him because his family had moved into an all-white neighborhood. These charges are in the process of being challenged in separate court proceedings.

Imani's death penalty trial took place in Baldwin County,

Alabama, neighboring the prison where he was tried before an all-male, all-white, all-over-age 40 jury. The state was unable to establish any proof against Imani, other than the fact of his participation in the protest.

The number of Black supporters from Baldwin County who have braved the hostility of the local police and come out to support Imani at the current hearing has increased steadily during the time the hearing has been in session. More are expected as Imani's hearing draws to a close on the 17th and 18.

NOT A JURY OF HIS PEERS

Perhaps the most important legal issues raised in the current state court challenge concern the jury pools which were used to draw the names of the grand jurors who indicted Imani and the names of the trial jurors who convicted him. The evidence presented at Imani's recent hearing shows that Imani had little chance of being tried by a fair jury—a jury of his peers.

In Escambia County, where Imani and the other Atmore-Holman Brothers were indicted, Black people were found to be underrepresented in the jury pool by 51.2%. This means that over half of the Black people will never be called for jury duty. In Baldwin

county, where the trial took place, 49.3% of Blacks are excluded from jury duty.

That this exclusion is systematic, and not an "accident," was shown through the testimony of the jury commissioners, in charge of placing the names in the pool. They stated that they only put names of people whom they know in the pool, and admitted that they know few Blacks other than their own and their white friends' housemaids or employees(!)

RACIST APPLICATION OF DEATH PENALTY

The other most important issue raised during this hearing was that of discriminatory application of the death penalty. Bill Bowers, a researcher from Northeastern University in Boston, testified on the history of the use of the death penalty in Alabama and about race-of-victim studies he is conducting. Some 82% of executions in Alabama between 1927 and 1965 were Black people. In 1976, 94% of 400 homicide arrests in Alabama were of people of the same race as the victim. Some 2% of the arrests were of whites accused of killing Blacks; 4% were of Blacks whose alleged victims were white. Although they were only 4% of the arrestees, Black people charged with



Imani

homicide against whites are 47% of the people on Alabama's death row! Some 46% on death row are whites accused of killing whites, and 7% are there for alleged Black-on-Black homicide. And no white person on death row is there for the alleged killing of a Black person! Results in Florida, Georgia, and Texas, where Bowers has also conducted studies, are similar. The 4% of arrests for alleged Black-on-white capital crime lead to 36% of the death penalty convictions in those states.

Although these hearings have clearly shown the racist nature of the courts this does not mean that these same courts, which have shown such a determination to execute Imani, will now free him. It is only mass pressure on the courts and popular support for Imani that can do that.

For information on how to support Imani, or to make a contribution to his defense, write to: Imani Defense Fund, P.O. Box 46, Atlanta, Ga. 30301.

Workers World interview with JoAnne Little:

'My case shows the true face of N. Carolina'

By JOHN LONG

NORFOLK, July 14—"I have a dedicated love for the people and their support. In view of the fact that the state is determined to destroy me and what I represent and destroy my dignity, I will not let my supporters down. My case is still one that shows the true face of North Carolina," JoAnne Little told *Workers World* in an exclusive interview this week.

After weeks of harassment in prison and several court appearances marked with obvious vindictive actions by the state of North Carolina, JoAnne Little, who had initially plead not guilty for escape charges, was forced to change her plea to guilty. Her decision followed court proceedings that made a mockery of justice and the rights of all prisoners to a fair trial.

Superior Court Judge James H. Poux Bailey sentenced Little to six months to two years in prison after stating that he had little

sympathy for Little's charges of harassment by state officials.

Bailey set the tone of the trial on the opening day by ordering the arrest of one of Little's attorneys, William Kunstler. During a court recess Judge Bailey expressed his contempt for Black people by making an openly racist comment to a reporter. Kunstler, who defended Little while she was fighting extradition from New York, was attempting to serve Bailey with a legal notice showing that the case had been removed from state jurisdiction under an 1866 law designed to prevent newly freed slaves from being tried in racist courts.

EVERY DEFENSE MOTION DENIED

This writ of removal was filed in Federal District Court after Bailey, without comment, refused to allow Kunstler to act as co-counsel on the escape charge and after every other defense motion

was denied.

Among the denied motions was one for the dismissal of all charges on the grounds that "North Carolina had perpetrated fraud on the State of New York" by expressly stating in briefs filed in New York that JoAnne Little would not face escape charges if extradited. The word "not" was even underlined for the purpose of persuading New York and the federal courts to return Little to Carolina.

Wilmington 10 defendant Anne Sheppard Turner, who attended Little's hearings, emphasized, "It was very clear from the beginning JoAnne was going to get no justice in North Carolina. This is another case of the racist injustice system and an example as to how they'll deal with any of us who take a stand against the ruling class."

Since Little's return from New York she has filed several grievances concerning her mistreatment by prison officials.

Little describes her confinement as "the tightest damn security I've ever seen, set up apart from other residents in an isolated area with no contact except for guards. This they term for my protection, but it makes me wonder."

The interview was conducted with Little despite state officials concerted effort to prevent her communication with the news media.

Little explained that the prison, which has actually adopted a policy of no interviews with her, fears "bad publicity and the Department of Corrections fears the truth, so they intentionally create this situation. The prison officials hold press conferences but do not allow any statement from myself by special orders from higher state officials."

Attempts are now underway to have Little transferred to a federal prison. Supporters are urged to write Little c/o Women's Prison, 1034 Bragg Street, Raleigh, NC 27610.

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1,000 rally in Plainview

Texans march against killer cops



The Brown Berets lead a march for justice through Plainview, Texas.

Longest Walk interview

'All we ask is honor the treaties'

BALTIMORE, July 3—John Graham, an Athabascan Indian and member of the American Indian Movement spoke with Workers World today about The Longest Walk. This interview was conducted by Workers World reporter Doug Lawson.

WW: Give us a little background information about The Walk.

JG: The thing we really want people to understand is that this is a spiritual walk. It is symbolic of the long walks our people have been through in the last 200 years, such as the Death March and the Trail of Tears. The Walk is like a 1978 Death March, because with

11 bills, through the signing of 11 pieces of paper, the government wants to do away with an entire race of people.

WW: How has the reception been from poor and working people during The Walk?

JG: All the way across, poor people, average citizens, have given us a very good reception. We've gotten into churches, schools, community receptions, and we've educated many people about what's happening to us and what's happening to the entire country. People are beginning to realize who the government works for and how what's happening to Indian people will happen to them

if they don't stand up with us to stop it.

WW: Fundamentally, you're demanding that the treaties be honored.

JG: Exactly. The original treaties were signed "for as long as the sun shines and the grass grows." They were completely unequal against Indian people, but they did set aside lands that gave us a base to continue. All we've ever asked is that these treaties be honored.

One hundred years ago, the reservations were considered barren lands, not fit for even a groundhog to live on. Hitler greatly admired the U.S. system of Indian reservations. Now, they've discovered that reservations hold 60 to 90% of the country's uranium, 40% of the country's coal, water, timber, you name it—all the things that modern-day technology needs to survive.

This is what the energy companies and government are after, and this is what started the current wave of anti-Indian legislation. The government probably thought we would all die off on the reservations, but we didn't die then and we're not about to let them kill us off now.

It's important to understand that on the reservations, treaties are human rights—they are laws signed between two countries. When we walk into D.C. on the 15th, we will be bringing up human rights while Carter is in Germany, talking about human rights. If he wants to talk about human rights, let him talk about the 371 treaties right here he doesn't want to deal with.

WW: Tell us a little about The Walk itself.

JG: Sure. The Walk is sponsored by the National Native Coalition, which is made up of over 100 Indian organizations representing over a hundred Indian nations. The Walk is covering between 30 and 60 miles

Special to Workers World

HOUSTON, July 17—"We want Justice! Stop killer cops!" chanted over 1,000 men and women from all over this state in a demonstration held on Saturday in Plainview, Tx., to protest the murder of Timothy Rosales.

Rosales was gunned down by a Hale County sheriff who a local grand jury has refused to indict for the murder. Plainview, which is near Amarillo in the Texas panhandle, is the seat of Hale County.

The demonstration organized by the Brown Berets and supported by several other progressive organizations, began in the town of Hale Center where a caravan of 200 cars started the trek to Plainview. There, a march through the Chicano community went to the county court house.

Johnny Munoz of the Houston Brown Berets described the scene to **Workers World**, "The Brown

Berets have organized many marches against police brutality but the march to Plainview was the strongest demonstration I've ever seen against police brutality. People were so much more aggressive and militant than in past demonstrations."

As the march passed through the community, there was a genuine outpouring of support for the goals of this militant protest. People joined in, swelling the numbers to over 1,000, defying hostile racists and the 104 degree sun.

12 KILLED BY COPS IN 2 YEARS

At the court house, speakers focused on the genocide of Chicano people that is being carried out by cops around this state. In the past two years, more than a dozen unarmed Chicanos have been shot and killed by the police. Beatings by club-wielding cops are commonplace.

Gilberto Herrera from the Lubbock, Tx., Brown Berets told the rally that the people are tired of marching peacefully over police murders. That same message was brought home in a speech by Juan Perez of the Dallas Brown Berets.

"We are tired of Chicanos being murdered and we are getting tired of marching," Munoz continued as he told **Workers World** of the reasons behind the march. "If the murders don't stop, I hate to see what the reaction of the people will be, but its not going to be peaceful," he said.

—Indians besiege

(Continued from p. 1)

memorate all the forced walks Indian people have made in the past.

Many people—Black, Latin, Native and white—joined the Longest Walk as it entered Washington, and as they entered Malcolm X Park, in the Black community here, where a few thousand supporters waited, fists were thrust in the air in solidarity as Bill Means, one of the Walk coordinators exclaimed "Welcome to Indian country."

Speakers at the rally included activist Dick Gregory, actor Marlon Brando, a representative of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, and AIM leader Clyde Bellecourt. Bellecourt said, "We are here to stop one of the most massive, criminal assaults ever to take place against our people—the move in congress to take the 60% of this country's energy resources that lie under Indian lands."

The Longest Walk will remain in Washington throughout the week to demonstrate at various seats of the government to present their demands. Support for the Longest Walk in the form of shelter, food, clothing, and participation in the many activities has come from churches, organizations and many individuals, including Muhammad Ali, who may participate in an exhibition fight at an up-coming benefit concert.

500 MARCH IN DALLAS

The next day, in Dallas some 500 Chicano, Black, and white people, marched to the site of the murder of Santo Rodriguez, a 12-year-old youth who was shot by a cop five years ago at point blank range during a so-called interrogation in the back seat of a police car.

President Carter was shown a picture last month of the young child sitting in the car seat with his head blown off and his hands bound by handcuffs. Carter claimed at the time that he would do something to bring justice since the killer was given the unbelievably light sentence of five years. Last week, the Carter administration announced that it had reviewed the case and that no further action should be taken.

The Dallas march was called to express the widespread outrage that is felt at this racist decision by the Carter administration. Following the march, some of the protestors were assaulted by a reactionary which resulted in a confrontation. The cops were quick to seize their chance and immediately arrested a number of the demonstrators. The federal government, which was scared that a full rebellion might be provoked by this obvious case of police brutality, stepped in right away to get the release of those who were arrested.

There is a rage throughout the Chicano community in Texas. It is now smoldering like hot coals before they burst into flames. More demonstrations and actions are being planned.



David Risling Sr., 92, at the end of the Longest Walk in Washington, D.C.