

Kampuchea-Viet Nam relations and the Overthrow of the Pol Pot regime

—p. 9

Cuba's 20th Anniversary An inspiration to all

By DEE KNIGHT

HAVANA, Jan. 3—After 3 days of celebrating the 20th Anniversary of Cuba's revolution, all Cubans are back at work today, in factories, farms, hospitals, clinics, offices and schools. It's the only country in the western hemisphere where everyone has a job or goes to school for free, so it was no wonder that nearly everyone was also celebrating the revolution's 20th Anniversary.

Banners and posters are everywhere: on billboards that in capitalist countries would peddle commodities, in storefront and union hall windows, and on the doorways of private homes. Thousands of tourists and official visitors descended on Havana to join the celebration—severely taxing officials responsible for hospitality. But the people took over, meeting foreigners on the street, inviting us into their homes, and breaking the language barrier with songs, pictures, rum, and the warmth of their friendliness.

One such man I met—a 45-year-old factory worker—

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Carter threatens oil workers with 'guidelines'

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Austin Brown Berets office set ablaze

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Gay newspaper under attack Body Politic trial opens in Toronto

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workers world

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

Vol. 21, No. 2

Jan. 12, 1979

25 cents

New York groups protest

'Don't close our hospitals!'

Cuts nationwide as federal funds diverted to Pentagon

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—New York City Mayor Edward Koch's threat to permanently shut down nearly half of the city's 17 municipal hospitals has met an angry response from doctors, trade unions and civil rights organizations as well as from the masses of poor people in this city whose very lives would be put in jeopardy by the cuts.

Of course, Carter can not escape blame for this situation...any more than New York's hated racist mayor. After all, it was Carter who just shot down a national health bill, burying it for the next half decade, and at a time when hospital costs are soaring out of sight! It has already reached the point when only the rich can get really good medical care. And to compound this disaster, especially for the poorest people in New York City, Logan, the only Black-operated voluntary hospital in Harlem, faces imminent closing.

A DRY RUN FOR OTHER URBAN AREAS

Carter, who as president gets free "socialized" medicine for himself, is obviously prepared to let thousands of poor people die of medical neglect, and not just in New York City. New York is

(Continued on p. 7)



WW interviews participant in Beverly Hills anti-shah action

By KEY MARTIN

JANUARY 10—Since last week, a more detailed picture of the police attacks against Iranian Student Association (ISA) protests at the Beverly Hills mansion of Ashraf (the Shah of Iran's sister) on Jan. 2 has emerged. Brother Mobareze, a member of one of the ISAs who was wounded, provided **Workers World** with this eye-witness account:

"The demonstration was peaceful up to the gates of Ashraf palace. Inside the building grounds there were at least 50 or more plain clothes or regular policemen. All of them had guns and when we approached the gates some drew them and pointed them towards the people outside.

"We were 2,000 strong and some were pushing on the gates. They attacked us with tear gas. The students responded by throwing rocks and setting small fires as a defense against the gas. They were uphill from us and threw 20 cans of tear gas. The small fires burn the gas. This is frequently done in Iran, the fire burns the

poisonous elements of the gas, it is very effective.

"At that moment we were attacked by Los Angeles police coming from the rear in cars which ran over students, drove over them at 50 to 55 miles per hour. There were six cars, the first four injured many people, the last two didn't because we started to throw sticks and rocks.

"Some were seriously injured, the most serious is a woman who had the front of her head broken open from the car attack. Her injuries were so bad that many people thought she had been killed.

"Two people were hurt by some sort of anti-riot gun-shot wounds, perhaps rubber bullets. I myself got an anti-riot bullet, it hit me in the shoulder and broke my right arm.

"The clash lasted 20 minutes. We were overpowered by so many police. Anti-riot police attacked us, coming out of the house and push-

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Jan. 12, 1979

Battle lines drawn at Newport News Shipyard

By JOE CELUKA
NORFOLK, Jan. 6—What could become one of the biggest labor struggles in Virginia's history is shaping up at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. (NNSD), which is owned by the giant oil company Tenneco.

NNSD is the largest civilian employer in the state, and for 30 years its 19,000 workers had been represented by a blatantly pro-company "union" called the Peninsula Shipbuilders Association (PSA). Last January, the PSA was defeated in a representation election by the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) and hopes for better wages and working conditions were raised for thousands of yard workers.

The company, however, flatly refused to recognize the USWA's victory, and the PSA complained to the National Labor Relations Board of supposed irregularities in the election. But not only did the Labor Board find no basis for the PSA's allegations, it found the PSA itself guilty of using intimidation and strong-arm tactics during the election campaign, and ordered the yard to recognize the Steelworkers.

Still the company refused to admit defeat, and turning to an arena where it evidently felt more at home, it appealed the Labor Board's decision to the Fourth Circuit Court in Richmond, where legalistic red tape could bog down the case for a full year or more.

The Steelworkers union has thus been put in the position of either accepting this calculated delay and leaving its members without representation, or calling a strike and slugging it out with the company.

So far, the union has chosen to pursue every possible path to a settlement of the dispute, while at the same time making it clear that it is prepared to strike if necessary. (Authorization for the International to call a vote was over 7,000 to 14. Strike committees were set up shortly after the vote.)

Last month the union set up a meeting with the number two official in the Labor Department, but the company refused to attend. The union asked for a meeting with Virginia Governor Dalton, but the governor, while agreeing to meet, announced his intention to send in state police in the event of a strike. Outraged at this blatant attempt at in-

timidation, the union cancelled the meeting, accusing Dalton of offering the state police to the company as "professional strikebreakers".

COMPANY CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNION

Meanwhile, the company has been doing everything in its power to lay the blame for what looks like an inevitable strike on the union. Full page ads in the local papers have portrayed the company as patiently waiting in court for a ruling while "unreasonable" union members clamor to shut down the yard. The local news media, with an increasing sense of panic, has played up the possible economic losses that could result in the area from a strike. Virginia Congressman Paul Trible has warned that a strike could mean the loss of the expensive Saratoga aircraft carrier rehaul contract, now being contested for by Newport News and the Philadelphia shipyard. The fact that NNSD is a major "defense" contractor means that the federal government will take a particular interest in any strike there. And the eventual contract negotiations will become another important testing ground for the Carter administration's 7% wage restriction.

But these are not the only significant elements in the situation. The anti-union hysteria being built up by the shipyard is a threat not only to the Steelworkers local and other area unions, but to all labor unions throughout the South.

All across the country, Big Business is carefully watching this dispute. Newport News Shipbuilding was the largest single work place to be organized in the South in decades and was a significant defeat for the well-financed anti-labor forces that have been attacking health and safety laws, labor law reform, and the right to a union shop.

But as large as the Newport News yard is, it is only one part of the giant Tenneco Co., a powerful Houston-based corporation with holdings in many areas of industry and agriculture. If the Steelworkers are successful in winning recognition from Tenneco, it will have important repercussions in the battles against the union-busting JP Stevens Co., the run-away shop "Southern Strategy" of the General Motors Corp., and many other areas in the struggle to organize the South.

For these reasons and more, the impending battle at Newport News is being carefully watched, not only by the Barons of Big Business, but by labor leaders and progressive union members everywhere.

THE BLAST FURNACE BROTHERS

Vincent Copeland

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

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WW photo

Norfolk union's rally against racism and sexism on the job

By J. CELUKA
NORFOLK, Jan. 6—"They try to keep us fighting among ourselves, but the war isn't between the whites and the Blacks. It's the rich people that are the enemy. They're the real minority, not the Blacks!" The speaker was Ruth McCrae, Secretary-Treasurer for Boilermakers Local 684 and a leader in the recent shipyard strike here in Norfolk, and with these words she seemed to sum up the message of a rally held here recently around the issue of job discrimination in Tidewater.

The rally, called "Fighting Racism and Sexism through United Labor Action", was organized by the Center for United Labor Action and endorsed by a broad grouping of labor leaders, community groups, and progressive individuals. The speakers, who included Rev. L.P. Watson of the NAACP, Veronica Lewis of the CULA, Ms. McCrae of the Boilermakers, and Susan Steinman, editor of United Labor Action, described many instances of discrimination in employment both locally and nationally, and pointed the way to a solution. "I feel," said Rev. Watson, "that sometimes it's necessary to dramatize the plight of these people by doing what they did in the Sixties, by marching and going into the streets."

A surprise speaker at the rally was Alvin Reed, the former Production Manager at a local radio station, WRAP. Reed and four other Black workers were recently fired after asking for raises. The five, all professionals and well-known local personalities, were being paid about \$7,200 a year, while the all-white sales staff had been receiving over \$25,000.

The 50 to 60 people who attended the rally had obviously not come out of curiosity—they had come to act. Some signed up to attend a January 7th meeting to plan local activity around the Weber case. Some pledged their support to the fired WRAP workers, who are planning actions to expose that radio station's racism. Still others signed up to work on other CULA activities. It was a meeting of activists, and their message was clear: racism and sexism can be fought, through united labor action.

Join the struggle!

Workers World Party and Youth Against War & Fascism [YAWF] participate in and organize many of the struggles described in this newspaper. All work together in these organizations—Black, white, Latin, Asian, and Native peoples, young and old, gay and straight, working, unemployed, and students. We fight on all the issues that face the working class and oppressed peoples in this capitalist society.

If you would like to know more about Workers World and YAWF, or if you would like to join us in these struggles, contact the branch nearest you.

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The political General resigns NATO post

What is Haig plotting this time?

By SHARON SHELTON

JANUARY 9—Last week's announcement in Belgium by Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. that he will resign as Supreme Commander of NATO and from the Army as of June 30 has been widely interpreted in the bourgeois press as a signal Haig may run for the White House in 1980.

There are two other recent indications that this may be exactly what this notorious war hawk and Watergate figure has in mind: First is a meeting Haig had with none other than Richard Nixon in Paris early last month. This was followed on Dec. 14 by a visit to Boston, where the general met with 40 well-known Massachusetts Republicans and denounced the Carter administration and its policies, including, according to a column by Anthony Lewis in Monday's New York Times, the recognition of China.

What would be the implications of a militarist like Alexander Haig running for President? Who is he,

and what forces does he represent?

UP TO HIS EARS IN WATERGATE

Most people know of Alexander Haig from his Watergate days when he replaced H.R. Haldeman as Nixon's White House Chief of Staff, playing a key role in the effort to stop moves for Nixon's impeachment. Haig's complicity can be seen in one of the White House tapes (June 4, 1973) where Nixon and Haig can be heard plotting how Haldeman would shape his Senate testimony to "handle" the damning March 21 tape of Nixon and John Dean discussing the Watergate coverup. Haldeman was later convicted for perjury because of his testimony on this matter.

Haig was instrumental in Nixon's infamous Saturday Night Massacre which took place in October 1973 as U.S. troops ominously were put on a worldwide alert, supposedly because of crisis in the Mideast. It was Haig

who summoned Attorney General Elliot Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William French Smith, informing them they were fired after pressuring them unsuccessfully to axe Special Watergate Prosecutor Archibald Cox. Cox had asked a Watergate grand jury to indict Nixon because of the coverup. And it was none other than Haig who ultimately found someone to sign the order firing Cox.

Later when it was clear that Nixon had no alternative but to resign or be convicted for his Watergate crimes, it was again Haig who made the arrangements, setting up Nixon's pardon by Ford.

THE OTHER SIDE TO HAIG

Haig is not simply another Watergate figure, however, something evidenced, among other things, by his ability to have survived its effects. Throughout Watergate and even earlier, Haig's



General Alexander Haig represents the growing intrusion of the U.S. military into politics both at home and abroad. Above, a 1973 photo of White House Chief of Staff Haig with his Commander-in-Chief.

role was more that of a conscious representative of the reactionary, war-driven rightists in the military-industrial complex. During the Korean War, Haig was a member of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff before MacArthur was removed by Truman for insubordination when the general openly called for nuclear war against China. During the Johnson administration, Haig served as the liaison between the Secretary of Defense and Johnson in the period when the White House and the Pentagon were carrying out their greatest escalations of the Viet Nam War.

In the late 1960s as Kissinger's top deputy in the National Security Council (NSC), Haig joined with the White House and the FBI in wiretapping NSC members suspected of leaking information on the illegal secret U.S. bombing of Cambodia. Haig had been nominated for the NSC post by the Army, and indications are that he was put there partially to keep watch on Kissinger on behalf of the Pentagon.

Even when he took on the job of Nixon's Chief of Staff, Haig maintained open ties with his cohorts in the Pentagon. For a time he actually served as Army Vice Chief of Staff while holding the civilian post in the White House—until he was forced to give up the military post by Congressional pressure. (He later said that "intellectually, it was not a tough decision; it was a problem of the heart.")

As head of NATO since the Ford administration, Haig has shown his heart has always been

with extremely reactionary elements of the U.S. ruling class and has often expressed his readiness to voice their sentiments. Last spring, for example, he threatened to resign over Carter's decision to postpone production of the N-bomb, notorious for its unique capability of destroying people but not property. And at his press conference last week, the general made a point of calling for an even greater arms buildup in Europe against the Soviet Union. According to U.S. News & World Report, once he steps down in June Haig is expected to open up a full-scale campaign against Carter's postponement of the N-bomb and against the SALT arms limitations accords with the Soviet Union.

A POLITICAL GENERAL

Haig probably more than any other current figure reflects the growing direct intrusion of the military into politics as U.S. imperialism relies more and more on open force as its chief method of rule both at home and abroad and as the weapons industries assume more and more importance as the source of superprofits in the battered U.S. economy. As Haig's longtime ally Joseph Califano, with whom he served in the Pentagon, put it, Haig is "one of a new breed of Army officers who know politics, international affairs, and people." A candidacy by this veteran military-politician could only signify the growing tendency of U.S. imperialism toward militarism in a period of increasing instability.



Murder at Kent State on May 4, 1970. Now, eight and one-half years later, the victims have received some monetary compensation.

Kent State suit ends with Ohio officials paying victims \$675,000

By JESSE LEE

JANUARY 5—The second civil suit involving the murder of four students at Kent State University in 1970 ended yesterday with an out-of-court agreement that the state of Ohio will pay \$675,000 to the nine wounded students and the families of the four who were killed by the National Guard.

On May 4, 1970, students on the campus of Kent State University in Ohio had joined in nationwide protest against the illegal invasion into Kampuchea (then known by the colonial name of Cambodia). Ordered by then President Richard Nixon, the U.S. war of aggression killed one-tenth of the Kampuchean population.

The Kent State demonstration was declared "unlawful" by Ohio Gov. James Rhodes who ordered the National Guard onto campus. Four students were killed when the Guard opened fire on the unarmed protesters.

The U.S. ruling class, which was exasperated by an anti-war movement they couldn't contain,

instigated the massacre in order to break the struggle. Nixon immediately attempted to justify the killings, calling the dead students "bums."

Ten days later at Jackson State University, an all-Black school in Mississippi, highway patrolmen fired shotguns into a women's dormitory killing two students.

Protests and demonstrations have been held every year since at both universities.

A BITTER STRUGGLE

Eight and one-half years later, after a bitter struggle, the Kent students and families have received a small monetary compensation and a statement of "regret" from Gov. Rhodes and the National Guard.

The agreement to pay the Kent victims ends a continuous legal battle that has met stiff opposition from the right-wing officials in Ohio. The first civil suit ended with the dead students being responsible for having the National Guard shoot them. Even today, Gov. Rhodes and the

Guard insist on justifying the murders. However, due to public pressure a Presidential Commission on Campus Unrest, chaired by William Scranton, a rich Pennsylvania politician, was forced to conclude that "the indiscriminate firing of rifles into a crowd of students and the deaths that followed were unnecessary, unwarranted, and inexcusable."

Arthur Krause whose daughter Allison was killed that day, said in response to those who claim that Kent State is now behind us, "It's not over as long as people can be shot down like this."

The students and their families at Jackson State have not received even a token payment from the racist authorities responsible for the deaths there. However the spirit of the resistance there and the memory of the dead students has been kept alive to this day through the struggles of groups like the United League of Mississippi which is leading a strong movement for economic justice for the Black community.

Strip mine curbs delayed by White House

JANUARY 8—The "fight inflation" lie has been told once again by the Carter White House to cover up yet another government attack on the people's hard-won gains. Due to administration pressure, the implementation of environmental curbs on strip mines will be delayed by six months. These curbs are called for in a bill that was finally passed last year after a decade of opposition by the coal bosses.

According to yesterday's New York Times, Carter's Council of Economic Advisors, after meeting repeatedly with coal industry representatives, succeeding in pressuring the Interior Department's new Office of Strip Mining to cancel their plans to publish the new rules before interim rules expire Feb. 3.

This maneuver by the Council of Economic Advisors, acting on behalf of the coal industry, means that the new strip mine curbs will be effectively delayed for six months because state legislatures in the coal producing

areas will not have sufficient time to draw up laws in conformity with the rules.

The decision to stall the new curbs was made behind closed doors despite the appeals and protests of lawyers from environmental groups which had supported and promoted the strip mine bill.

The bill was passed due to the mass opposition to strip-mining as a result of the tragic mud slides, the floods, the loss of union jobs, and the complete gutting of forest lands which results from the introduction of strip mining to the coal fields of Appalachia.

The bill was vetoed twice by President Gerald Ford on behalf of the coal interests, but signed by Carter at the beginning of his term as part of his early attempts to give himself a progressive image. This new sabotage of the law by his economic advisors once again demonstrates that Carter's progressive image was actually just an illusion.

Defy U.S.-backed Bakhtiar

Iranian people's resistance continues under 'new Shah'

By JOHN CATALINOTTO

JANUARY 9—Iran's workers and poor are shouting "NO" to the Shah-appointed and U.S.-backed government of Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar. They want no cooperation or compromise with the Shah or any of the butchers of the Shah's regime.

Demonstrators have been on the streets every day, both in Tehran and in the provincial cities, calling Bakhtiar the "new Shah" and proclaiming the only solution to be "Death to the Shah."

Coinciding with two days of general strike and mass demonstrations throughout Iran, the 67,000 workers in the crucial oil industry reaffirmed their stand to hold back oil exports unless the Shah abdicates and leaves the country for good. "They will export oil when they export the Shah," said an opposition spokesman, according to today's Washington Post.

Bakhtiar has said that the Shah plans to leave "for a vacation," but that a regency council would be formed to represent him in his absence. The council is supposedly to allay the fears of pro-Shah generals that the Shah may never return from this forced "vacation." These vague plans for his departure haven't answered the demands of the workers and poor, nor have they satisfied the butchers on the Shah's general staff who see themselves facing people's



Demonstrators in Tehran: the roadblock is set up to cut off Army patrols.

justice for the crimes they committed in the Shah's name.

The one military man that Bakhtiar was able to persuade to join his cabinet, Iran's ambassador to Spain Gen. Fredoun Jam, changed his mind yesterday and pulled back support. Bakhtiar's only apparent influential supporter is U.S. Ambassador William Sullivan, who has been seen talking with him on the telephone almost every day, "assuring him that the United States supports his efforts to restore law and order," according to today's Washington Post. (Continued on p. 11)

Why don't they deport the SAVAK agents?

JANUARY 8—President Carter threatened last week to deport Iranian students from the U.S., following the militant demonstration by anti-fascist Iranians against the Shah's Queen Mother and sister in Beverly Hills. Speaking for Carter, Attorney General Griffin Bell raged against the students at a Washington News Conference, stating that "all participants will be deported to the extent that the law permits."

Eager to witchhunt progressive Iranians, Bell is not so enthusiastic about enforcing the law against foreign police operating in the U.S. For instance, take SAVAK, the hated Gestapo of the Shah. Hundreds of SAVAK agents are given the run of the U.S. to spy on, photograph, and often physically attack anti-Shah Iranians in this country.

Even the capitalist press has

often commented on the busloads of SAVAK agents who have been mobilized against major anti-Shah demonstrations here. Somebody should remind Griffin Bell that such interference by foreign security cops here in the U.S. is against federal law, and this holds true not only for SAVAK but for the secret police of many Latin American dictatorships, the south Korean CIA, and other U.S.-trained political police who have been given carte blanche by the Justice Department.

Bell's threats against the Iranian students show once again the phony nature of capitalist "justice" which winks at the illegal operations of its fascist stooges while attempting to persecute anyone active in the struggle for the freedom and national liberation of oppressed peoples.

—A.S.

CIA trains SAVAK in Nazi torture methods

JANUARY 9—An article in the Jan. 4 Le Monde described a center used by the SAVAK to torture opponents of the Shah. Demonstrators had discovered the center when they followed a car full of SAVAK officers that had been shooting at them back to a compound in residential Tehran near the U.S. Embassy. When the people discovered what was behind the 10-foot walls they set it on fire.

One room of the buildings contained instruments used to pull out fingernails. The next had iron beds with electrodes attached for electric shock torture. The most malicious looking chamber contained a metal bed with adjustments for height. The

victim was suspended over a gas flame; if he or she answered the questions unsatisfactorily, the SAVAK thug would lower the bed one level.

This weekend former CIA agent Jesse Leaf admitted in the New York Times that "a senior CIA official was involved in instructing officials in the SAVAK on torture techniques." According to Leaf, CIA lessons "were based on German torture techniques from World War II."

These items help explain both the depth of feeling in Iran against U.S. imperialism, and why SAVAK agents are sometimes given summary justice by the outraged Iranian people.

Mashad: a liberated city in Iran

By PAUL MELNICOFF

JANUARY 8—During the past few weeks the city of Mashad in Iran's northeast has been the scene of the most brutal repression by the Iranian Army on the revolutionary people. Standing up to this bloodbath, Mashad's 800,000 people have not only taken control of the streets, but of production and distribution.

This was made clear in an article in the Jan. 4 Washington Post. According to this article, when the army, after slaughtering the people, was withdrawn from the streets, Mashad became a city "whose residents have taken control, in what appears to be a loosely organized commune system that

links workers, doctors and religious leaders."

The Army remains bottled up in the garrison, not daring even to enter the hospital across from their compound, as it is controlled by the anti-Shah forces.

The Army has earned the hatred of the people. According to opposition spokespeople in Mashad, even before the massacre on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, the army had strafed the children's hospital.

On that weekend "the demonstrators sacked a military commissary, the local Pepsi Cola plant and delivery trucks, the American and British libraries, two police stations and the kitchen of the military hospital." They also executed three agents

of SAVAK, the hated secret police.

The Post article explains that the outcome of the confrontation left "a loose alliance of clergy, workers, and intellectuals . . . in control of the few functioning public services like the power station while the army keeps an uneasy vigil behind its walls."

The former Hyatt Omar Khayam Hotel has been turned into the "Khomeini Hospital," where it is run by a small commune of hotel workers led by Sabri Nadjafi, the former reservation manager. She told the Post reporter that they would hold the building until a "new system" comes to power and decides how to use it.

—Beverly Hills

(Continued from p. 1)

ing us back to the main streets. They pursued people down side streets and beat and arrested them.

"Thirty-five to 45 were badly injured, nearly all in front of Ashraf's home. Some of the injured were taken out of the area by other students by hand. Some were forced to remain and they were beaten and arrested by the police. The students had a truck which tried to get injured people to the hospital, but the police refused to let the truck go because they wanted identities and other information."

DEPORTATION THREATS "WON'T WORK"

Asked about the Los Angeles City Council resolution and Attorney General Griffin Bell's statement calling for arrests and deportations of Iranians, Brother Mobarez replied:

"If you look at what is happening in Iran where just today alone there were 52 deaths, those kinds of threats won't work. Whatever they do, we will continue the struggle and we will fight the deportations. They are trying to stir up fear among Iranian students."

"They built up a racist campaign against the students on TV and radio, saying things like, 'put them on the first plane back,' etc."

"There were three types of arrests. They arrested seven people that same day (not including minor charges), two have been charged with arson, others with felony attacks on police. The next morning immigration officials

went to the students' homes. They had gotten addresses from schools. They checked immigration status of students and arrested 30 more people on the basis of visa problems. Many are not even members of ISA, and were not even participants in the march. They are going to use that to stir opposition among Iranian students against ISA—that is one reason for attacking people who have not participated.

"A third kind of attack is against the leadership of the different ISAs. Police raids on students' homes, not immigration, sometimes at midnight, charging them with conspiracy. Around 35 were arrested and more arrests will come based on films. They are trying to create a climate of fear."

"Many are trying to stay away from public life because of the fear of arrest. We know that the police are looking for some students quite seriously. Legal representation defense teams are organized, but we need political defense and we will have to rely on non-Iranian supporters for help in this, to take care of day to day political activity on political defense, that's what we are looking for at the moment."

BALTIMORE ACTION RAISES BAIL MONEY

Responding to the Carter administration's decision, later rescinded, to send a Naval task force to the Persian Gulf, 100 people picketed the Armed Forces recruiting office in downtown Baltimore this past Saturday, to protest U.S. intervention in Iran and to demand no deportations of

Iranian students. The emergency protests, organized in less than a week by the Committee to End U.S. Intervention in Iran, also focused attention on Attorney General Bell's threat to deport Iranian students arrested in Los Angeles last week. A member of the ISA spoke, describing the midnight raids on people's homes by the police and FBI and a collection was taken for bail, which reportedly has reached half-a-million dollars now.

SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

One of the ISAs was holding their convention in Los Angeles at the time of the action against Ashraf's palace last week. A message from Youth Against War & Fascism and Workers World Party "expressed our solidarity" particularly in the face of the police attacks.

"The great strength of the [Iranian] proletariat has shocked the entire bourgeois world as the workers have slashed the umbilical cord which sucks the oil and other wealth out of the country to enrich the imperialist monopolies while leaving the Iranian masses to live in poverty."

"Our task is clear. We, here in the heartland of imperialism, must organize the youth, our sisters and brothers, and stop them from being sent to fight and die in a bloody war against the Iranian people to protect the far-flung financial interests of Exxon or Chase Manhattan or any other imperialist corporation."

"Just as during the Viet Nam war we must build a powerful solidarity movement against the U.S. intervention, to say 'Hell No, We Won't Go!' . . . History has linked our two peoples together in struggle—our common struggle will bring our common victory!"

Carter threatening oil workers with 'guidelines'

By KENNY PETERSON

JANUARY 10—Will the Carter administration succeed in compelling the nearly 4 million workers whose contracts expire in 1979 to accept wage increases that meet the president's 7% guidelines?

While this is most unlikely, the White House apparently is hoping that its pressure tactics against the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers (OCAW) union will create the climate of fear and intimidation necessary to meet this goal. Since adherence to the Carter guidelines will signify a cut in real wages (that is, wages adjusted for inflation), a confrontation between the workers and the White House is inevitable. Precisely when this struggle will occur is an unknown quantity which will keep White House strategists off balance for the rest of the year.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

Nonetheless, government inter-

ference in the collective bargaining process (in the guise of "fighting inflation") is focused now on the negotiations between the giant oil companies and the 60,000 refinery workers represented by the OCAW. Yesterday, Carter's Council on Wage & Price Stability challenged a contract offer made by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana (known as Amoco) which would have provided pay increases variously estimated at 8%, 7.8%, 7%, and 6.5%.

The Amoco offer, which amounted to a first year increase of 73 cents an hour, was being considered by the OCAW as the basis for an industry-wide settlement. Yesterday's intervention by the White House now throws this meager offer and the entire negotiations into uncertainty, and may even compel the OCAW to call a strike against the refineries.

Both oil workers and oil company executives know, however, that the Carter administration's rhetoric about holding down wages in order to contain inflation

is a fraud. Business Week (Jan. 8) quotes one executive, who admits that "labor costs are such a small fraction of refining costs" that the fuss raised by Carter "is purely symbolic."

LESS THAN ONE PENNY

In fact, only 0.88 of one penny comprise the labor costs in one gallon of gasoline. "We would have to double our wages—an unlikely event—to add less than one cent to the price of a gallon of gasoline," remarked Alvin Gropiron, the head of the oil workers union at OCAW headquarters in Denver.

Despite this fact, however, attested to by both sides, the Carter administration is intent on using the heavy hand of the federal government to hold oil workers' wages to the 7% formula. In addition, it was reported last month that Carter was planning to propose that Congress remove all price controls from gasoline, even though the anticipated increase that drivers would have to pay will exceed the administration's "anti-inflation" price guidelines. The dishonesty and the double standard practiced by Carter know no limits.

FABULOUS PROFITS

The oil companies themselves appear untroubled by the prospect of a 73 cents an hour increase for refinery workers. According to Business Week (Jan. 8), "oil companies should rack up relatively healthy earnings in 1979, largely because of higher prices for gasoline, heating oil, and natural gas. Together, the prices of these fuels have increased some 12% over a year ago. . . . (And) most industry analysts predict that oil company earnings will improve about 10% over those of 1978."

The oil companies are already among the richest and most powerful corporations in the capitalist world. The list prepared each year by Fortune magazine of the 500 largest industrial corpora-



The Gulf Oil plant in Port Arthur, Texas, is picketed by striking members of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers union. Local 4-23, made up of office workers, has been the only local union to walk out after their contract expired Sunday night.

tions in the U.S. ("the Fortune 500") reveals the commanding position of the oil monopolies. While the fabulous profits of the oil companies are well known, fewer realize that one-half of the "top ten" on the Fortune 500 are oil companies (Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Standard Oil of California, and Gulf).

This towering wealth no doubt explains why Alfred E. Kahn, head of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, "has recognized," according to an oil company executive, "that oil needs special treatment." It is the oil workers, however, who are getting "the treatment" from Kahn and Carter.

Judge ends paperworkers suit, says wage guidelines don't apply

DECEMBER 30—The legal action brought by the striking paperworkers union against the government's 7% wage "guidelines" was thrown out of federal court this week, when attorneys for the government told the judge that "you can't sue something that doesn't exist."

The 15,000-member Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers filed a suit in federal court last month after several large paper companies told the union that any wage settlement must adhere to the government's guidelines. The union responded by charging the federal government with illegal interference in collective bargaining.

The court action ended after attorneys for the government declared that only companies holding contracts with the government exceeding \$5 million are covered by the guidelines. Out of 250,000 government contractors, only 500, virtually all military suppliers, have contracts totalling \$5 million.

This has not prevented, however, practically every employer in the country from trying to chisel workers' wage gains to below the 7% invoked by Carter. And at the same time, of course, price increases are being imposed on worker-consumers without even a backward glance at the Carter guidelines.

In Buffalo

Bus workers beat 7% lid

By BRIAN YAMEL

BUFFALO, Dec. 29—Despite Carter's vicious anti-labor wage guidelines, city transit workers here won a significant victory recently, as they wrung a vastly improved contract from the publicly owned Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority. The highlight of the struggle was a militant two-day wildcat strike despite a court injunction.

Bus company workers are covered under the union busting provisions of New York State's Taylor Law banning strikes by public employees. Thus, the strike represented a courageous intervention into contract negotiations by rank-and-file members of Local 1342 of the Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU).

Negotiations had dragged on from August while the workers rejected three successive contracts by wide margins. Discontented with unsafe working conditions, a

rotten pension plan, and the years of broken promises by the transit authority, workers were out on strike before their union president could be notified. Picketers told the local media: "we have had enough!"

Though an injunction was quickly handed down against the strike, and a federal mediator intervened, the city was forced to improve its contract offer. Although not all provisions of the contract are known, the workers won a wage increase exceeding Carter's 7% guidelines. As union president Ronald Bohn said, "our members just don't feel that the rest of the people will go along with the guidelines, so why should they?" The strikers also won improved sick time provisions, and other fringe benefits.

Particularly impressive was the participation of many young Black and Puerto Rican drivers. As one white veteran bus driver explained, "they (the Black and Puerto Rican drivers) don't want to wait 10 or 20 years, they want it all now. I don't blame them. This is the first time that the city ever offered us anything and that's only because they were forced to."

Perhaps the solidarity forged during the strike will spread to other municipal unions in Buffalo. The city's workforce is largely white and male and the racist

Griffin administration has fired several Black workers in City Hall. The city is presently under a court order to hire more Black, Puerto Rican, and women firefighters.

Akron rubber workers forced to choose

Wage cut or layoff

Special to Workers World

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27—In a move that is a warning for the entire labor movement, General Tire has announced to its workers in Akron that unless they accept a wage cut and a change of work rules, General Tire will shut down its Akron, Ohio plant and leave town.

This brazen threat came from General Tire president M.G. O'Neil. His plan calls for a reduction in pay of 50 cents an hour, a 40-hour work week (rubber workers had won a 36-hour week previously), and a seven day schedule. In addition, there would be two 12-hour shifts for Saturday and also for Sunday, only paying time-and-a-half.

The United Rubber Workers played an important role in the growth of the CIO, as well as winning very important gains for its members. Although union

members do not want to accept such a lowering of their living standards, many feel trapped. Since 1950, over 25,000 rubber workers have lost their jobs in Akron as plants have moved South or out of the country. Last year, some 2,700 workers entered the unemployed lines as Goodyear, Firestone, and Mohawk shut down some of their Akron factories.

CORPORATE GREED

It has been the strategy of corporations to flee unionized shops in search of higher profits, or to put it more accurately, higher rates of exploitation.

But today, as the corporations find it more difficult to make the huge profits they are used to making, they have brought their "Southern strategy" back North. All the non-unionized conditions of the South, where the boss makes the rules and sets the

homes across the country. It shows in the recent numbers of strikes where workers stood up to the violence of the government, defied injunctions, and took jail sentences to make clear they would fight against cuts that were laid on them. The same will occur with the 7% guidelines if Carter pushes his 'volunteer' program. The response he will get is a voluntary NO. . . backed by a wave of strikes to make the NO more permanent."

She criticized the top CWA officials' acceptance of the Carter plan. "Seems to me the rank and file should have been polled for our opinions," White said. "This is catch up time, not give up time and Carter and our leaders will soon be getting this message."

wages, are to be the new wave in the unionized North.

This idea was expressed by General Tire president O'Neal when he explained that "maybe the workers belong to a union, but they are still General Tire people."

The rubber industry is not exactly hurting. Goodyear, Firestone, Goodrich and General Tire made combined 1977 profits of nearly 1/2 billion dollars. General Tire alone made \$115 million.

This blatant attack on labor should be the concern not only of the United Rubber Workers Union, who must meet this threat head on. But a signal for all workers that if General Tire can begin cutting wages and taking back hard fought gains, then other bosses will join in the offensive.



Carter's budget: Take from the

'The year of the gun'

U.S. rulers steer towards war

By ROBERT DOBROW

JANUARY 8—Step by step, slowly but surely, Carter and the Pentagon are trying to gear the country up for war. This week it was reported that the Defense Department is planning to revise its nuclear policy in order to give priority to Soviet military targets rather than economic and industrial targets. The New York Times (Jan. 5) reports that "critics" of the new policy argue that "the U.S. is moving beyond deterrence and is creating a situation where the Soviet Union may feel itself vulnerable to a first strike in a crisis."

This report follows a string of others in the capitalist press over the last month which indicate that the Carter administration is seriously preparing a strategy to launch a nuclear war. Talk of "civil defense shelters," "evacuating the cities," "first strike capability," and the "feasibility of limited nuclear war" are more and more creeping into the news.

PEOPLE GET POORER, PENTAGON GETS BIGGER

Over the years the "defense" budget has grown to staggering proportions. This year, the military outlay will be \$136 billion, a 10% increase over last year and a 3% jump above the rate of inflation. The extra money for the military was gotten by axing such "low-priority" federal programs as jobs, education, welfare, and health. All told, \$20 billion in cutbacks in these areas is being proposed by Carter in his new budget.

In city after city, children's school lunches will cost more, housing will continue to deteriorate, a few more hospitals will close down, bus fares may rise, welfare recipients and senior citizens will be getting less and paying more—the list of cutbacks in life-sustaining services goes on and on. But the money for tanks, missiles, etc., keeps coming in.

Militarism permeates the entire U.S. economy. The billions of dollars that it absorbs in order to produce goods that have no useful function and aren't recirculated back into the economy is the main cause of inflation in the country.

Much of the reason for the severe financial crisis in cities like Cleveland, New York, and others is the extortionate payments that the cities owe the big banks and federal government in the form of

taxes and interest payments on debts. This money ultimately finds its way to the giant military-industrial complex of banks and corporations which profit the most from military spending and which consume such a disproportionately large share of the national income. People are getting poorer and poorer but the war machine gets bigger and bigger.

At the same time that the Pentagon holds the cities in virtual economic blackmail, the U.S. military is the most dangerous enemy of workers and oppressed people around the world where it is poised on constant alert against all the socialist countries and national liberation movements. Scores of repressive dictatorships are propped up by its bayonets. One recent study by the Brookings Institution showed that the U.S. military has been deployed 215 times since World War II for purposes of political intervention.

ORIENTING TOWARDS WAR

Over the last year, the Carter administration has taken a series of ominous moves to heighten international tensions and reorient the imperialist war machine onto the path of fierce unbridled anti-Sovietism and military adventurism. As 1978 began, President Carter broke his election promise to cut military spending \$5-7 billion (remember that one!) by announcing a \$10 billion increase in the Pentagon budget. We were told that U.S. troops were to be cut in Europe and Korea, but that too remained a cruel hoax as troops were actually increased in both these areas.

The new course in the ruling class' orientation towards a more aggressive and belligerent anti-Soviet military and foreign policy and towards a heightened escalation of war preparedness and war-mongering was signalled by President Carter's speech on March 17 at Wake Forest University. This was much more than just another jingoistic tirade by an imperialist statesman against the Soviet Union.

Carter in his speech announced the completion of a "major reassessment of our national defense strategy." Virtually dismissing arms control agreements, he called for the maintaining and enlarging of "appropriate military force levels" and stated that he was instructing his

Secretary of Defense to maintain "quickly deployable forces—air, land, and sea—to defend our interests throughout the world."

The Wake Forest University speech was the first shot in a whole host of subsequent announcements of newer, costlier, and deadlier arms and weapons systems being produced.

NEW WEAPONRY

The first of these horror weapons was the neutron bomb—a capitalist's dream come true. The bomb destroys people but not property with a relatively low blast and enormous amounts of radiation. But the Strangeloves at the Pentagon didn't want to make anyone feel left out so they then developed a "RRR-bomb" (reduced residual radiation) which has a very high blast and low amounts of radiation. While Carter was forced, after massive public outrage particularly in Europe, to back-track a little in pulling out all stops in producing the neutron bomb, it was later revealed in the back pages of the papers that the Lance missile and the 8-inch artillery gun were being fitted with neutron warheads.

Other military hardware pushed this year have been the Trident nuclear submarine, at a cost of over \$2 billion each, and 3,000 cruise missiles, at a cost of \$3 billion. Think of how many schools could be built with that money, or what could be done with it in the South Bronx, Watts, or your neighborhood!

The decision to go ahead with the cruise missile was an example of Carter's nuclear war brinkmanship against the Soviet Union since the threat to produce the missiles back in 1976 had been the major reason for the breakdown of the SALT talks at that time. The cruise missile is a small, mobile missile that can be easily fired from planes, ships, and bases in Europe into the heartland of the USSR.

The pro-war drive of U.S. imperialism was later marked in August by the formation of an ultra-rightist group in Congress called the "Coalition of Peace Through Strength." This group contains the most hardened, militaristic, anti-Soviet politicians tied to the military-industrial complex. But it is no small, fringe, opposition clique. It has the ear and sympathy of many top government

officials: The top negotiator for the SALT II pact and the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency—Lt. Gen. George Seignious—was hand-picked by Carter himself from this very gang of war mongers.

Other developments over the past year were research and development into laser technology, "killer satellites" to fight a war in space, mobile underground tunnel missiles, and particle beam "ray guns." Much of this would have been science fiction a few years ago and who knows what else is being hatched in the research labs of the Pentagon?

MILITARISM ORGANIC TO CAPITALISM

Militarism in the U.S. isn't just a bad "choice" or "decision" by U.S. policy-makers. It is a basic addiction of the capitalist system as a whole. In its relentless search for profits, capital goes where the profits are greatest. And the cost-overruns and lucrative contracts meted out to the military-industrial complex are literally astronomical. Big business would rather build a billion dollar aircraft carrier than invest in such "unprofitable" areas as mass transport, low-cost housing, daycare centers, pollution control, hospitals, etc.

The socialist countries, however, are not based on the profit motive and thus not subject to the vise of war spending. Militarism is a drain on the socialist economy which would function a thousand times better if the defense plants weren't necessary for self-defense and could be converted to civilian use.

The so-called world arms race is in reality the race of the U.S. military machine for world domination and the race of the USSR to find means in order to defend itself. There are no Soviet troops or military bases outside the Warsaw Pact nations. The USSR never dropped an atomic bomb. And all the new weapons systems—H-bombs, inter-continental missiles, neutron bombs, etc.—have been first built by the U.S. and only then has the USSR followed suit. (During the long genocidal U.S. aggression against Viet Nam, who is to say that the U.S. wouldn't have used nuclear weapons against that small country if its socialist allies didn't have these weapons also?)

But while the Soviet Union must defend itself, it has simultaneously improved the living conditions of the masses of people. New cities, housing, daycare centers, are constantly being built. Food prices have stayed the same, while wages have increased and rents have decreased.

It would be the most natural thing in the world for the USSR to disarm itself. But for the U.S., as long as it remains a capitalist state, this is impossible. Just this month it was reported that even if the SALT II negotiations are ratified, Carter has promised to develop "new, modern weapons systems" anyway.

What can stop the Strangeloves in Washington and Wall Street? The cancer of militarism has to be destroyed root and branch. Only the mass intervention of the workers and oppressed people in a struggle against the system which constantly engenders war and aggression, can make the world truly safe for humanity to live in.



Living in the South Bronx in New York left to decay and destruction, the gov-

Koch readies on workers a

By LORRAINE BRESLOW

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Every year when the Federal government and the city administrations unveil their annual budgets, each successive one contains more disastrous cuts in social programs than the last.

Each year millions of people think "it can't get any worse than this." But each year the struggle to survive has become more of a challenge, consuming and pre-occupying ever greater numbers of people and reaching crisis proportions for the poorest, the unemployed, the Black, Latin, and other oppressed communities.

When New York City's Mayor Edward Koch announced on Jan. 4 some \$147 million worth of cuts in this city's social services, especially in the hospitals and schools, it became obvious that this year things will get worse. Things will actually get worse than worse, for the cuts are expected to be far greater than what Koch announced. Bankers and businessmen, Carter and his entourage of domestic policy advisors, New York Governor Hugh Carey, the Financial Control Board, and the Municipal Assistance Corporation (these latter two represent the interests of the big banks, which really run this city) are all clamoring "it's not enough, more must be cut."

As it is, the effects of the latest budget plan on the masses of this city of 8 million will be devastating. Some 24,000 city workers will be laid off by 1982, starting with 7,000 this year. One-half of the city's 17 public hospitals are expected to be closed by 1982 under the plan for an elimination of 5,000 hospital beds. Many private voluntary and proprietary hospitals will also be wiped out. Some 15 public schools will be closed, full-day kinder-



Carter testing out "the flying command post," a converted Boeing 747 designed for use in a nuclear war.

people, give to the Pentagon



York City. While the cities and rural areas of the U.S. are being ravaged by unemployment, the government is increasing the Pentagon war budget.

Photo: LNS/Cidne Hart

es new assaults and poor of NYC

gartens will be scrapped altogether. The cost of school lunches and pupils' bus and subway passes will be increased. Some 26 Neighborhood Employment Centers, which recruit for CETA Job training programs, will be shut down by June 30. The Health Department's tuberculosis and tropical disease clinics as well as many child-care clinics will be eliminated. Schools for pregnant women of school age are to be scrapped. Tuition in the City University senior colleges will be increased \$100 a year when the state takes over these institutions during the next few years. Parks Department summer mini-pools will no longer be maintained, and the list goes on.

BANKS COME BEFORE PEOPLE

The reason for these blood-curdling measures? According to

the Koch administration, a \$439 million "budget gap" for the 1979-1980 fiscal year. In other words the city must meet its interest payments to the banks on loans, and this payment is to come out of the hides of the poor. The financial crisis of New York and other large cities could be largely stemmed by aid from the Federal government. But the Carter administration, like presidencies before it, has very consciously and deliberately chosen to let the cities fall to ruin so that the military machine can be fed.

The results of these cuts? In the case of the hospital closing—death for many. It will be the poorest, particularly Black, Latin and other super-oppressed minorities, who will live with the constant fear that no medical services will be available in case of a serious acci-

(Continued on p. 10)

Carter's prescription for unemployment:

Cut \$3 billion from CETA

By BILL DEL VECCHIO

JANUARY 10—To most people without jobs, struggling to get by on meager unemployment benefits or somehow surviving without them, the White House's announcement last week that next year's budget would provide an additional \$150 million to the cities in aid to the jobless may sound like welcome news.

But a closer look at what Carter's new budget has in store for the jobless shows that the White House plans are about as welcome as a boiler breakdown in the middle of a blizzard.

First of all, if the \$150 million were distributed to the 10 million unemployed that the AFL-CIO estimates are currently in the U.S., it would amount to a paltry \$15 a person. Don't spend it all in one place.

Secondly, in the very same budget there will be a provision, according to Office of Management and Budget staffers, which calls for a \$3 billion cut in the CETA jobs program.

CETA (the Comprehensive

Employment and Training Act), provides temporary jobs meant to teach unemployed people new skills as an aid in finding work later. Most of the CETA workers are employed in various social services such as daycare centers, hospitals, legal aid programs, community colleges, so the program provides both important jobs and training for the unemployed and services for poor communities.

CETA CUTS

The projected cut will deprive 400,000 of new CETA jobs. This slashing of the CETA program will have a particularly sharp impact on the oppressed Black and Latin communities, where the training jobs have provided minimal but much-needed relief for the young people who face 1930s-level jobless rates.

The CETA cuts will also help pull the rug out from under many much-needed social services which are also facing dramatic cuts as a result of Carter's war

budget. Among these are a projected \$1 billion cut in the food stamp program and a \$3-4 billion cut in federally subsidized housing.

Carter's overall goal is to reduce the federal budget by \$30 billion, while at the same time increasing war spending by \$10 billion. Carter's rationale for this "take-from-the-people, give-to-the-Pentagon" budget, is that it will "reduce inflation," but in reality the increase in war spending will aggravate inflation while the cuts in social services will just reduce the standard of living of the masses even more than inflation already has.

Daycare centers, mass transportation, hospitals, colleges, all these things help create jobs and improve the conditions of living in the crisis-ridden cities. These are the things that have to be expanded, not cut, and the cost should come out of the bloated Pentagon budget, which offers only more inflation and increased dangers of war.

'Freedom of press' except when it comes to Cleveland banks

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24—In the schools, it is taught that in the United States, there is "freedom of the press." The history books boast about "our right" to express opinions and protest. But a look behind the scenes of Cleveland's default should raise more than a few questions about these "freedoms."

Several weeks ago, not long before the city went into default, a TV reporter for station WJKW prepared a story about how one banker was viewing the impending crisis. In his broadcast, he reported that National City Bank holds about \$4 million of the (city's) debt. News Center 8 has learned that National City Bank board chairman Claude Blair has been saying that he's considering not refinancing the notes held by his bank.

"He's willing to take the consequences for Cleveland as the price to pay to see Mayor Kucinich defeated in the next year's election."

"What Blair proposes to do is to get all the banks to invest tremendous amounts of money to solve the financial problems, but

only after a new mayor takes office."

Such information revealed that Cleveland's default was created by the banks, therefore putting the blame squarely on the backs of these rich bankers.

BANK WRITES RETRACTION

Within hours after this broadcast report, National City Bank was on the phone, demanding a retraction. Though the reporter stood firm in his accuracy, a bank-written retraction (but not attributed to the bank) was read by the station's news director. The reporter resigned in protest of his integrity.

This incident came less than a year after another reporter was fired after preparing five reports critical of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company (CEI).

Then, only two months ago, a writer for the Plain Dealer was demoted to assistant book editor because he consistently wrote critical articles and exposes of the utility companies.

This is not all. Clergymen are vulnerable too. When the Inter-

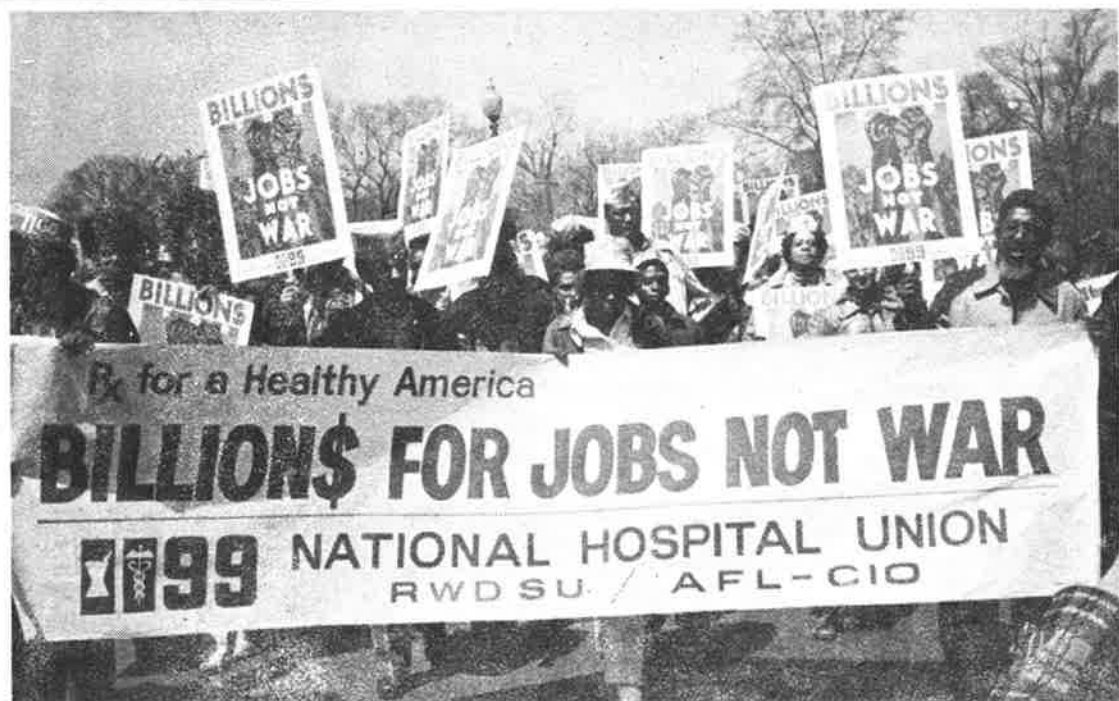
Church Council was preparing a mailing to area ministers that would include an insert against nuclear power, it was ordered by CEI to remove the insert. CEI is building nuclear plants near this city. The Inter-Church Council receives funding from the United Way, which is controlled by area corporations. The insert was removed.

Last year, Ohio Episcopal Bishop John Burt took a strong position against tax abatements to corporations. Bank president Claude Blair disagreed and resigned from the church along with his financial contributions. Blair's bank is a big recipient of tax abatement.

Freedom of the press? It's there for the asking, just don't say a word about greed and exploitation.

(Much of the information in this article came from "Point of View," a local newsletter published by Roldo Bartimole. Ten years ago he worked for the Plain Dealer, until he became a victim of its "freedom of the press".)

—A.R.



—Hospital closings

(Continued from p. 1)

merely the dry run—all the big urban areas will get the same treatment in the near future if Carter and the others are allowed to get their way. All available funds are going to the Pentagon as far as the government is concerned, and if that means terrible hardship for the people it's just too bad.

The angry response to the news of the cuts, however, show that Carter, Koch and the other reactionaries are not going to have an easy time implementing their policy of bleed the people to feed the war machine.

A committee of Interns and Residents representing more than 4,000 doctors in the municipal hospital system stated today that

they would stage a one-day strike of protest on Jan. 17, and more job actions are planned.

Speaking for the committee, Dr. Jonathan House said "We say the city hospitals are now inadequately funded and cannot take care of all who need them."

"The hospital closings will cost lives," Dr. House emphasized.

The New York Metropolitan Council of Branches of the NAACP warned the Carter Administration in a letter that any attempt to close up so much of the city's public hospitals would lead to "confrontation and disorder." The civil rights organization stated that it "believed that the Mayor has undertaken a deliberate and systematic policy to destroy the municipal hospital system."

EDITORIAL

Guadeloupe summit

Guadeloupe, a colony of French imperialism in the West Indies, is not a place often in the news. For a short period in the 1960s the islands made headlines when the population grew rebellious about their status as second class citizens, especially after many French military officers who had committed atrocities in repressing the Algerian liberation movement were transferred to occupation duties in Guadeloupe.

Last week, however, this French colony in the eastern Caribbean was very much in the news as President Carter, Prime Minister Callaghan, President Giscard d'Estaing, and Chancellor Schmidt, from the U.S., England, France and West Germany, met there for an imperialist summit. For undisclosed reasons Japan was excluded from this assembly of the major capitalist powers.

The English newspaper The Guardian (Jan. 7) took note of the fact that the Guadeloupe meeting had been restricted to the four, reporting that "it looks like the beginning of some kind of Directory for the Western Alliance," adding that "the notion of a Directory arouses understandable suspicions and resentments among those who are to be directed."

PLOTTING AGAINST THE WORLD'S PEOPLE

According to the International Herald Tribune (Jan. 5), items on the agenda include "the future of Iran," modernizing NATO nuclear forces [Mr. Schmidt believes that NATO must equip itself with weapons that can reach the Soviet Union from any point in Western Europe—WW], and more support for pro-French regimes in Chad, Zaire, Gabon and other parts of Africa in their battle against anti-government guerrillas." In other words, plotting against the world's people on every continent!

In addition, the Wall Street Journal (Jan. 8) stated that "Callaghan announced at the summit that Britain was close to completing a \$2 billion trade agreement with China that included the sale of some British-built Harrier vertical takeoff planes," a move obviously calculated to menace the USSR since China is now acting as an ally of western imperialism, despite the socialist foundations of China's economy.

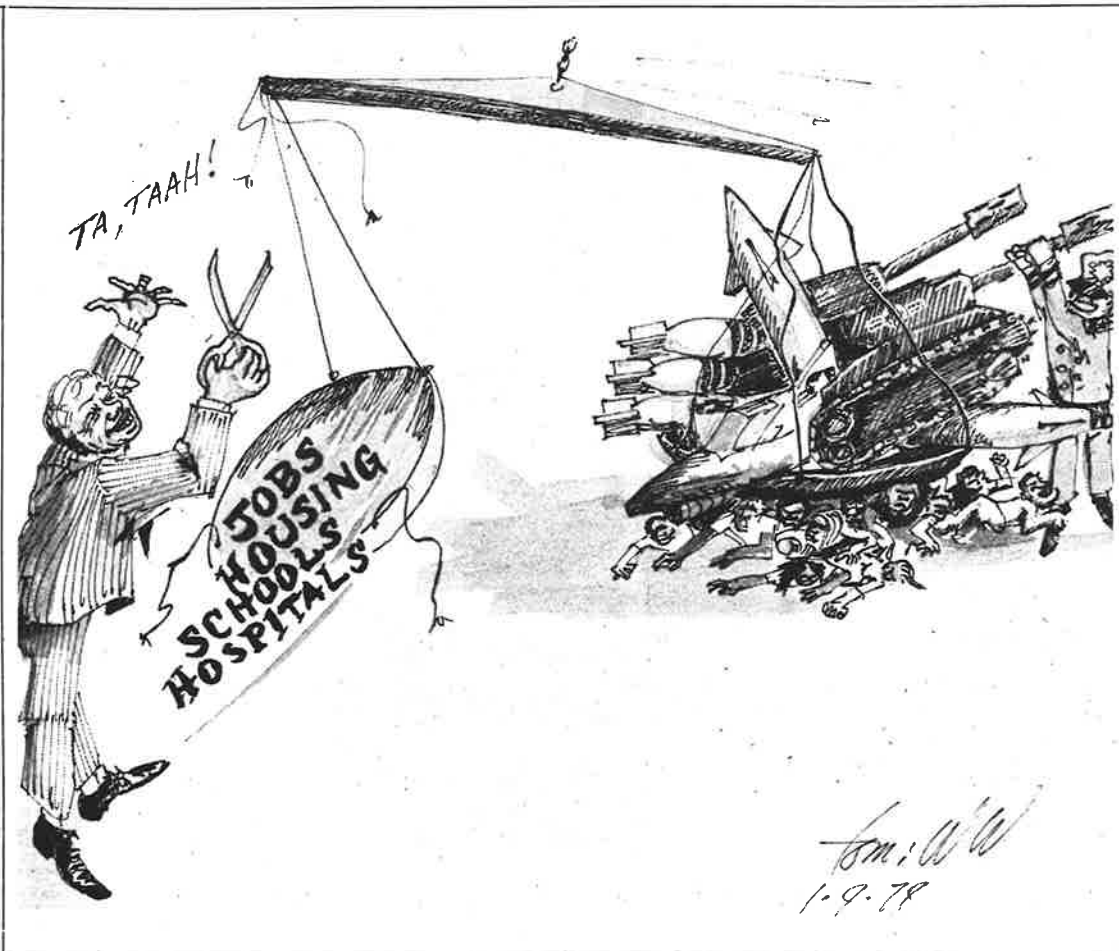
The New York Times (Jan. 7) reports that other areas discussed at Guadeloupe were the breakdown of the anti-Palestinian negotiations of Israel and Egypt, the fall of the dollar on the world money markets, the resignation of Alexander Haig as head of NATO and the situation in Turkey where serious fighting, instigated by CIA-backed fascists, broke out at the end of December.

LITTLE CHEER FOR IMPERIALISTS

With the exception of developments in China, where the leadership has drifted so far to the right, events around the world hold very little cheer for the imperialists, especially in Iran where the U.S. puppet Shah seems weaker than ever in the face of mounting anti-imperialist demonstrations and strikes, especially the massive walkout by the oil workers.

As seen by the Christian Science Monitor (Jan. 8), "the four met as sweeping forces of change were buffeting major areas of the world in which the Western nations have a crucial stake."

From Nicaragua to southern Africa to Iran the imperialists are being challenged, and obviously the Guadeloupe get-together was called to find a means to counter this global rebellion against imperialism. But there have been many such summits in recent years—at Rambouillet, in Brussels, in Puerto Rico, Bonn, Washington, D.C., London—and there have also been many revolutions—in Viet Nam, in Angola, in Mozambique, in Ethiopia, and in Afghanistan. It is highly unlikely that this latest attempt in Guadeloupe to set up a counter-revolutionary directory will be any more successful at reversing the forward march of history than have been imperialism's other recent efforts at playing King Canute and trying to hold back the tide of world revolution.



—Cuba's 20th Anniversary

(Continued from p. 1)

old factory worker—spoke English because he had lived in New York City for two years in the fifties. But he returned to Cuba because, he said, "everybody's equal. We all work and go anywhere we like—cabarets, the beach, and so forth—on an equal basis."

Two 20-year-old Black men we met were in Havana just for the celebration, after which they would return to the Isle of Youth where they are both teachers and students. Before they were born, it was a penal colony called the Isle of Pines. Now it has 45 schools and a university. It is a kind of incubator for the revolution, where children and young people study and teach at the same time. They also produce much of their own food, and help build more schools on the island.

"THE REVOLUTION ASKED US"

How was it decided that they would go there, I asked them. "The Revolution asked us, when we were 15, to become teachers," one said. "That is, the leader of our country, Fidel Castro, told us the Revolution needs teachers, and asked us if we would do it." It was clearly an honor, but also a difficult, demanding job. They will probably work in the new schools being built throughout rural Cuba as part of new agrarian villages. We told them that if they lived in

the United States they might never have finished high school, and would get very few opportunities to develop themselves, if any. They told us they hoped for an opening between the U.S. and Cuba so that Americans could witness a society without racism.

Young people from other Third World countries also study here, learning political and economic theory, as well as technical skills to bring back to their homelands. We met Jamaicans and a Guyanan who said they studied in English with some 1,200 Ethiopians. Angolans teach the Portuguese language to Cuban soldiers and technicians while themselves studying medicine, engineering, and other disciplines.

U.S. news reports suggest that "the average Cuban" is lukewarm to the government's international solidarity, but I spoke with several people who have relatives in Africa and they seemed very proud. A 62-year-old truck driver told me one of his sons is now in Ethiopia. "I would like to go myself," he said, "but I'm too old." He showed me a picture of himself in 1957, bearded and holding a sub-machine gun issued to him by the July 26 Movement, led by Fidel Castro and Che Guevara.

WORLD REVOLUTION

On Jan. 1, Fidel spoke in the National People's Power Assembly, saying that before that New Year's Day 20 years ago "we

were part of a national revolution; now we are part of the world revolution!" The Cubans appear to understand this very well, knowing for example that the Soviet-made anti-aircraft guns, rockets, and tanks dramatically displayed in the military parade on Jan. 2 have protected them from the threats and direct assaults launched against them by the U.S.

The weapons are truly impressive, and conveyed a real sense of confidence and security. But the best weapon of all in Cuba's arsenal is the revolution in consciousness which has swept the island. Through a conscious and continuous effort of organizing and education, all of Cuba's modest wealth has been turned to the service of the people, instead of profit. There is no question that Cuba's people are still poor—but everyone has the basic necessities of life, and is guaranteed free medical care and education as well as decent housing. And as the wealth increases, everyone gets more, not just a few.

Cubans know that it is this system of equality that the profit-oriented capitalist world hates. But they know it is what poor people throughout the world want and need. Cuba's role in helping the workers and oppressed of the world is both to show the way and also to share the burden. The way they carry out this role is an inspiration and a guarantee to all who fight for a better future.



School children in Havana: virtually everyone in Cuba has a job or goes to school for free.

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Articles by Sam Marcy

on—

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- The Mideast: from the U.S.-USSR joint statement to Sadat's Munich
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Kampuchea—Vietnam relations and

The overthrow of the Pol Pot regime

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

JANUARY 10—Just one year after it opened up a bloody border war with the neighboring Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in Kampuchea was overthrown this week and replaced by an eight-member People's Revolutionary Council headed by Chairman Heng Samrin.

The new government appears to be composed of former comrades of the ousted Kampuchean leaders who broke with them over foreign and domestic policy and sought refuge in Viet Nam, along with some 200,000 of their compatriots who fled to their socialist neighbor over the past couple of years.

Heng Samrin has been identified in Western news dispatches as a 44-year-old former battalion commander and political commissar of the 4th Infantry Division of the Khmer Rouge, the revolutionary organization that overthrew the U.S.-puppet Lon Nol regime in April 1975.

According even to "intelligence sources" cited in the Jan. 8 Washington Post, the rapid advance of the opposition forces, who swept across Kampuchea in less than a week, was due in part to the lack of resistance from the population and, in some areas, to their active cooperation, lending credence to the widespread reports of mass disaffection from the regime.

UNITED FRONT SUPPORTED BY VIET NAM

This last December 4 the Kampuchean insurgents announced the formation of a National United Front for National Salvation and broadcast their program which called for the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime.

The government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has given the National United Front very broad support and immediately recognized the formation of the People's Revolutionary Council. The Soviet Union also quickly recognized the new regime.

On Jan. 6, Viet Nam issued a statement saying of the National United Front: "Its policy is to put an end to the border war with Viet Nam, which was provoked by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and to negotiate a solution to the questions concerning the relations between the two countries. The government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam warmly welcomes this correct policy and considers the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea the Kampuchean people's sole genuine representative competent to solve all questions concerning the relations between the two countries."

The statement also accused the present authorities in Peoples China of having instigated and supported Kampuchea in its attacks on Viet Nam.

CHINA'S INVOLVEMENT IN INSTIGATING WAR

It was just over a year ago that the border war between Kampuchea and Viet Nam was officially acknowledged by the two countries. The circumstances in which that took place raised the question of China's involvement from the very start. On the afternoon of Dec. 31, 1977, Kampuchea's ambassador to Peking called a press conference in the Chinese capital to accuse Viet Nam of "aggression" and to announce that his government was breaking off diplomatic relations with Viet Nam. Foreign reporters made note of the fact that many representatives of the Chinese

press, as well as an official of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were present to hear the long and violent indictment read by the Kampuchean ambassador.

Two days later, Kampuchea's ambassador to Viet Nam left Hanoi with his family and aides, after being escorted to the airport in four Chinese Embassy cars. They were seen off by the Chinese and Rumanian ambassadors.

Within a few hours of the rupture in relations, Viet Nam responded to the Kampuchean allegations with a statement charging that as early as the beginning of May 1975, that is, immediately after the liberation of South Vietnam from U.S. occupation, the Kampucheans had launched armed attacks on two Vietnamese islands, Phu Quoc and Tho Chu, and kidnapped more than 500 civilians. It then mentioned many other incidents of attacks on Vietnamese territory, the most serious having begun in April 1977.

KAMPUCHEA REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE

Viet Nam had not raised any of this publicly, attempting to open

Instead of being able to concentrate on peaceful reconstruction of the land, Viet Nam was forced to again mobilize to defend its territory. Men, women, and children who had yearned for peace once again faced the horror of war.

The Kampuchean claims from the moment it broke relations with Viet Nam were wild and unbelievable. One communique said that in fighting between Dec. 12, 1977, and Jan. 5, 1978, Kampuchean armed forces had killed or wounded 29,200 Vietnamese "aggressors" while suffering 1,600 casualties themselves. The Kampucheans also claimed that there were Soviet advisors assisting the Vietnamese. All familiar with the military prowess of the Vietnamese armed forces in their long struggle against first the French and then the U.S. imperialists know that Viet Nam needed no foreign "advisors" in combat with the much smaller and less experienced Kampuchean forces.

That the Kampuchean leaders evidently blamed Viet Nam for a political struggle that broke out within their own party was evident

their struggle and that of Viet Nam in a fraternal and cooperative light.

In contrast to the exaggerated and often completely unfounded charges of the Kampuchean authorities, the Vietnamese have over the past year released a great deal of well-documented material detailing both the increasingly bloody character of the border war and shedding light on the historical development of the conflict. They have also published many messages exchanged between the two countries that confirm Viet Nam's numerous attempts to end the fighting and negotiate the border issues.

CHINA OPENS ANTI-VIET NAM CAMPAIGN

On May 24 of last year, a new and even more ominous element was introduced into the conflict. This was the opening up of a campaign of threats and actual military attacks on Viet Nam by China's new reactionary leaders, who by this time had already gone far down the road of cementing a close relationship with Viet Nam's

socialist reorganization of society in the north enabled them to avoid many of the errors and excesses that are almost inevitable in a more chaotic situation.

However, China for many months made a tense international issue of the Hoa people, even going so far as to announce it was sending its ships uninvited into Vietnamese waters to pick up any of the Hoa people who wanted to go to China.

Viet Nam defended its sovereignty very firmly, but did nothing to escalate the conflict or give an excuse for any further rash actions on the part of China.

But after nearly two months of the very vicious anti-Viet Nam campaign raised by China's leaders, which escalated into some fighting along the China-Viet Nam border, the Vietnamese paper Nhan Dan did finally make a statement indicting China for being "the main culprit of the massacre of the Kampuchean people and of war against Viet Nam."

While the Chinese leaders were the main ally of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in Kampuchea, giving



Photo released by Viet Nam showing soldiers of the recently victorious Kampuchean National United Front with civilians outside Phnom Penh. Much of the responsibility for the folly of instigating a bloody war between Kampuchea and Viet Nam rests with the leaders of China.

negotiations with the Kampuchean authorities that would put an end to the hostilities and resolve any territorial questions peacefully. But the Kampucheans found excuses for refusing to negotiate, meanwhile continuing their attacks.

Many of these attacks were in areas where Viet Nam had opened up "new economic zones" in order to relocate people from the swollen cities who had become dependent on parasitic wartime industries. Efforts had gone ahead to reclaim and cultivate land that was scarred with bombing and chemical defoliants.

in the original Kampuchean statement of Dec. 31, 1977, in which it accused Viet Nam of trying to "set up a new party" in Kampuchea. It claimed that after the Lon Nol coup of 1970, "Viet Nam organized secretly hooligans to set up apart as an army of Kampuchea as an instrument of Viet Nam on the territory of Kampuchea. . . ."

It thus appears that from the moment they were propelled into the armed struggle, the Kampuchean leaders were hostile and suspicious of those elements in the Khmer Rouge who had viewed

greatest enemy—U.S. imperialism.

As China presented it, the issue was one of Vietnamese "persecution" of the Hoa people—Vietnamese of Chinese origin. A tremendous amount of propaganda was launched accusing Viet Nam of chauvinism and a whole host of crimes against the Hoas, who were invited to "return" to China.

Viet Nam responded by pointing out that many Hoa were being induced to leave by rumors being spread in their community that a war between China and Viet Nam was imminent, and that China needed and wanted them. In addition, many Hoa people in the south, especially the area of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) had been small shopkeepers and merchants whose property had been nationalized in the spring of that year. This, however, had nothing to do with their nationality; it was a measure that affected everyone of their class.

Viet Nam had taken several years to politically prepare the population in the south for the conversion of the economy to socialist ownership and organization of the means of production. There is no reason to believe that this was done in a calloused or off-handed way. On the contrary, the great prestige of the Vietnamese revolutionary patriots who had expelled the imperialist aggressors and their years of experience in the

it both political and military support, they evidently recognize that there is little they can do at this point to restore it to power. Instead, they seem to be focusing on developing a propaganda campaign in concert with the U.S. imperialists against "Vietnamese aggression." The unlikely spokesperson in this campaign is Prince Sihanouk, whose cavalier anti-communism is being obligingly overlooked by Peking and enjoyed by Washington, while the fact that at present he represents no one but himself seems to upset neither one.

In pushing forward Sihanouk at this time, the Chinese leaders are trying to draw attention away from the fact that they have kept an embarrassed silence about their proteges, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. Yet it was the latter who were conducting the disastrous war against Viet Nam that was urged on them by China, while Sihanouk was merely being kept cozily under wraps for possible future use.

This whole war, so disastrous not only to the people of Kampuchea and Viet Nam, but also to the morale of progressive humanity, must be laid at the doorstep of the fratricidal split in the socialist camp which China's leaders have taken to terribly dangerous lengths, and even more at the doorstep of those who have worked night and day to provoke the split, widen it, and make it ever more poisonous: the U.S. imperialists.

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Gay newspaper under attack

Body Politic trial opens in Toronto

By MARGE MALONEY
and BETTE SPERO

TORONTO, Jan. 3—Yesterday in Toronto's Provincial Court, the Pink Triangle Press and three of its officers, Ed Jackson, Gerald Hannon, and Ken Popert, went on trial on trumped-up obscenity charges. This is part of an anti-gay campaign being waged against lesbian and gay men in Canada

and the U.S. under the guise of "morality."

These charges leveled at the Pink Triangle Press as the publishers of the gay liberation periodical The Body Politic are: use of the mails for transmitting anything that is "indecent, immoral, or scurrilous," and possession of obscene materials for the purpose of distribution. The

charges stem from a raid on the offices of The Body Politic in December 1977.

The Pink Triangle Press and The Body Politic have received international support, and solidarity demonstrations were held in New York City, Ottawa, Boston, London, Paris, and Milan, among other cities.

The Body Politic collective and their supporters see this trial as an attempt to set a precedent to control what can or cannot be published in Canada and as an attempt to stifle the growing militance of a long-established publication used as a means of social protest by the long-ignored gay movement.

Tim McCaskell, spokesperson for The Body Politic Free the Press Fund and a member of the collective told **Workers World**, "This trial is one of a series of attacks on civil liberties and freedoms throughout Canada, and while a victory in court will not end this repression, it will set a precedent." He said, this raid and others have acted as a unifying force within the gay community and have caused a renewed militancy on the part of lesbians and gay men and their supporters to fight for even the limited rights remaining under capitalism.

SUPPORTERS PACK COURTROOM

The trial began yesterday in courtroom number 27, one of the smallest in the building. Supporters and friends packed the courtroom to overflowing. Subsequently, in response to this show of support, the trial was moved to a larger courtroom.

During the lunchtime recess a spontaneous, militant demonstration of about 50 supporters demanded freedom for the Body Politic, that all the charges be dropped, and an end to police repression against the gay community. Among the participants in the rally and supporters in the courtroom were members of Lesbian Organization of Toronto, Revolutionary Workers' League, Truxx Support Committee, and Workers World Party.

This trial is just one of a series of attacks throughout Canada against gay people and their organizations. In October 1977 the

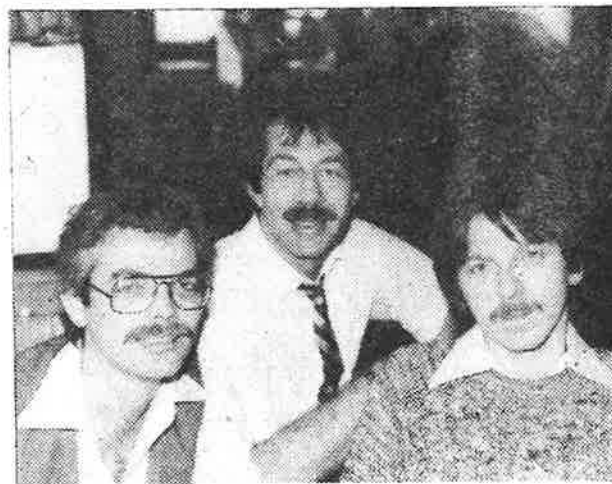


Photo: The Body Politic

The Body Politic defendants: Ed Jackson [left], Gerald Hannon, and Ken Popert.

Truxx, a gay club in Montreal, was raided and 148 gay people were arrested. (2,000 lesbians and gay men here took to the streets and protested the raid and the arrests). On Oct. 21, 1978, the first anniversary of the Truxx raid, another gay bar in Montreal was stormed by the police, and 22 people were arrested. And even more recently, last month a raid on a Toronto gay bath, The Barracks, resulted in the arrest of over 20 gay men. As in the Body Politic raid, membership lists were seized as an act of intimidation. In addition, beatings and murders of gays have shown an alarming increase across Canada in recent months.

400 RALLY

Over 400 supporters crowded into the Ontario College of Education Auditorium this evening to show their solidarity with the defendants. Among the speakers at the rally were Gerald Hannon, one of the defendants, David MacLean, a member of the Gay Youth Activists, who spoke

about the importance of the trial for gay youths, and Christine Bearchell, a member of the The Body Politic collective and Lesbian Organization of Toronto. Joanne Kates, a columnist for the Toronto paper, The Globe and Mail, spoke about how decaying capitalism scapegoats gay people and minority groups. The mayor of Toronto, John Sewell, also spoke at the rally. Due to the tremendous support the defendants are receiving, he was forced to publicly come out in support of gay rights, and he called on the Ontario government to amend the Human Rights Code to include provisions for lesbian and gay rights. Following the rally there was a short, spirited march of over 300 people.

Donations to help the legal defense can be sent to The Body Politic Free the Press Fund c/o Cornish, King, Sachs & Waldman, Barristers & Solicitors, 111 Richmond Street West, Suite 320, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H3N6. For more information on this case phone (416) 863-6320.



Pickers in Toronto support The Body Politic defendants.

WW photo: Marge M.

FSLN strikes Somoza forces in northern Nicaragua

JANUARY 8—Major battles are taking place in the northern provinces of Nicaragua between soldiers of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and U.S.-supported Dictator Anastasio Somoza's National Guard, as the struggle to oust Somoza continues.

Opposition leaders have called for a general strike and massive demonstrations on Jan. 10. It is a date marking the first anniversary of the assassination of opposition newspaper publisher Pedro Joaquin Chamorro by Somoza forces.

It was just such a general strike, called last year to demand a complete investigation into Chamorro's murder that brought the nation to a standstill and sparked what amounted to a nationwide insurrection led by the FSLN

against U.S.-backed Somoza.

The present fighting is taking place in the capital of Managua as well as in Leon, the second largest city, and the FSLN briefly seized a small town only six miles from the capital.

Estacion X, a radio station owned by Somoza, located only four blocks from the U.S. embassy in Managua, went up in flames due to explosives set off by the FSLN.

The FSLN, named for Augusto Cesar Sandino, has a long and revolutionary history. During the rebellions in Latin America in the 1920-1930s, Sandino led an army that eventually forced invading U.S. marines to withdraw from Nicaragua, liberating most of the rural areas.

Now, just as then, the FSLN has won support of the masses in Nicaragua.

Immigration Service charged with bias

Haitians denied rights in the U.S.

By TANA MARIE LOY

JANUARY 2—A group of civil rights lawyers and congressional representatives have exposed the double standard used by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) against the thousands of Haitian refugees seeking political asylum in the U.S.

While the U.S. government is making much ado about those turning their backs on the heroic Vietnamese revolution, even to the point of providing housing, language and job training services, and has permitted hundreds of Nazis to enter the country over the years, the same government is harassing, jailing and deporting Haitians fleeing from one of the most hated dictatorships in the world today, that of Jean Claude Duvalier.

These refugees, fleeing from their homeland, use whatever means possible to get here. They

make the 800 mile trip across the Caribbean in wooden fishing boats, their only possessions being what they are able to carry. For those who are able to arrive safely, washing ashore on the Florida coast, they are jailed and subject to immediate deportation even though they seek political asylum in this the "home of the free."

Rep. Walter Fauntroy said that the Haitians are rejected political asylum by the INS because they are "Black, poor and fleeing from an anti-communist, rightist government." Fauntroy charged that officials in the Justice Department and the INS have a bias based on "color, class and ideology."

Even though a Supreme Court case in 1977 ruled that the Justice Department recognize the right of Haitians to INS interviews in order to judge their political asylum claims, the INS has managed to find that out of the 9,000 cases

being processed "practically none" have been "adjudged as meriting political asylum."

In that same period of 1977, due to public pressure, hundreds of Haitians were let out of jail while waiting for interviews and issued work permits. As many more began to claim their right to work, such permits discontinued and Haitians again faced jail.

According to the INS it is economic reasons that has caused the refugee problem and not political. Yet there can be nothing more political than U.S. imperialist penetration into Haiti and the poverty and repression that results. Lionel Castillo, INS head, said that the immigration laws were "very specific" for those leaving communist countries but "nothing" is said about those fleeing right-wing regimes, and, he might have added, particularly those backed by Washington. The politics of the INS are certainly clear.

—NYC cutbacks

(Continued from p. 7)

dent or illness. Right now almost three-fourths of the patients in public hospitals are Black and Latin, as are 68% of the 41,000 hospital workers, many of whom will soon be jobless.

The effects will be so serious that local branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) warned of "racial confrontation and disorder." Lillian Roberts, associate director of District 37 State, County and Municipal Employees, said in a recent radio broadcast that if Mayor Koch went ahead and closed hospitals "blood would flow in the streets."

Likewise, it will be the oppressed communities who will suffer most from the cutbacks in education. It's hard to believe how more students will even fit in the classrooms where already they are sitting on floors and windowsills.

On the same day that the school cutbacks and closings were announced, Koch rejected a two-year

contract for 65,000 teachers and para-professionals worked out this summer between the Board of Education and the United Federation of Teachers. This came as a shock considering that Frank J. Macchiarola, former deputy director of the Financial Control Board who was hand-picked by Koch as the new Chancellor of Schools, personally dealt with the contract negotiations seven months ago. The main point objected to by City Hall is a long fought-for year round salary schedule and pensions for para-professionals who formerly were paid on an hourly basis. Also at issue is distribution of a two-year 8% pay raise which the city claims will push up pension benefits as well. The rejection of this contract clearly shows that the concessions made over the years by Albert Shanker, head of the teachers union, as well as other municipal labor leaders, have not been enough for the bankers who are the real policy makers at City Hall.

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—Iranian resistance

(Continued from p. 4)
to today's New York Times.
The bourgeois opposition to the Shah, as well as the religious leadership, has come out against the Bakhtiar government. The National Front expelled Bakhtiar from membership, and called a general strike for this past Sunday. Ayatollah Khomeini came out against any government appointed by the Shah and the religious leadership called for a general strike and a day of mourning on this past Monday.

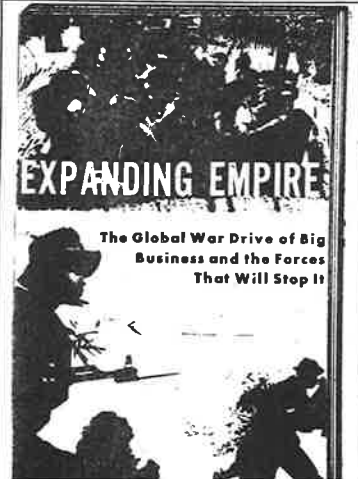
There was mass response on both days. On Monday, thousands stormed down the main street of Tabriz, northwest of Tehran, burning movie theaters and shops. Another 40,000 marched in Qasvin, west of Tehran, shouting their opposition both to the Shah and to Bakhtiar. The National Front said a half-million marched in Isfahan.

U.S. IN DEEPER
As of last week U.S. imperialist policymakers seemed unsure whether their interests would be served better if the Shah stayed or left. They claimed they would leave the decision to him. One U.S. official, in a statement illustrating the rule of the dollar, put it this way: "... We have decided to tell the Shah: when you're the King of Kings, this is what you're paid to do, make your own decisions."

As of Monday, however, the U.S. was said to have switched their 25-year support from the Shah to Bakhtiar, seeing in him their last hope of retaining influence in Iran. The U.S. ruling class press reported that Sullivan was instructed that if the Shah asked him if he thought he should leave, the U.S. Ambassador should quickly agree that it is a good idea.

The U.S. also dispatched four-star general Robert Huyser to Iran to talk to Iranian military officers. Pres. Jimmy Carter told White House reporters yesterday that Huyser's assignment was to convince the Iranian generals to support the Bakhtiar government, and to stop them from carrying out the right-wing coup that has been rumored about in Tehran for weeks.

It is more likely that the U.S. policy is to support the Bakhtiar government unless it fails, which U.S. spokespeople say may happen soon, and then support a coup. However, the shaky state of the Iranian Army puts in question the success of any such coup. Last night NBC-TV showed a truckload of soldiers in Tehran, passing by the anti-Shah, anti-Bakhtiar, demonstrators. The troops had their rifles down but their fists in the air. The generals could call a coup and find the troops on the other side.



By VINCE COPELAND
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POLITICAL PRISONERS

Washington, D.C. fund-raising dinner will be held to: Support Terrence Johnson!

By SUSAN LESSER
WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 6—On Saturday, Jan. 13, a spaghetti dinner to raise funds to support Terrence Johnson—a 15-year-old Black youth accused of shooting two cops—will be held from 5-8 p.m. at the Glenarden Recreation Center in the Black community of Glenarden, Maryland.

Terrence Johnson and his brother Melvin had been picked up by Prince George's County (a suburb of Wash., D.C.) cops for supposedly emptying a laundromat coin box. The two brothers were taken to the police station where they were handcuffed, separated, and "questioned." Melvin Johnson explains what happened. "Terry was talking to Swart (one of the arresting cops) real slow. . . . Swart started at him, slapping him, in the head and face. He kicked him, too." "Then they took me over to a corner and handcuffed me to the bench," Melvin said. "Then Claggett (the other arresting cop)

took Terry in the other room." Melvin says that the next thing he saw was Terrence running out of the room with a gun in his hands. After Terrence was caught, he was handcuffed to a chair, his head bleeding in the back.

Terrence, who is 5'5" and only 110 pounds, is being charged with killing both Swart and Claggett. In an outrageous and racist court decision he is to be tried as an adult and his trial is set for January 29.

COPS' VERSION SUSPECT
Many people in the Washington, D.C. area and, in particular, in Prince George's County, are questioning the official police version of the events which claims that Terrence went wild, grabbed Claggett's gun, and began shooting. There are many reasons for doubting the cops' version. Terrence is small and cops claim that he overpowered Claggett, a large man. The police claim all

the bullets came from a gun Terrence is supposed to have fired, but the defense has yet to be shown the forensic evidence which would show how many gun(s) the bullets came from.

In addition the racism of the police force must not be left out. In the last year alone, at least two Black "suspects" have been shot and killed by Prince George's County cops, one for supposedly taking two hams! Officer Claggett was described by 20 witnesses in a brutality case in 1975 as the cop who beat a Black man, Thomas Peete. Peete later "drowned while trying to escape" when stopped by police two years later!

Even the D.C. Afro-American Police Officer's Association has officially questioned the circum-

stances surrounding the case. In an atmosphere in which the KKK has threatened to "demonstrate" outside the Jan. 29th trial, many people fear that Terrence Johnson will certainly not get a fair trial. A massive campaign is necessary to reach out to all people in the County, including potential jurors, to raise these questions of racism, police brutality, and self-defense. The Jan. 13th fund-raising dinner is being called by the Prince George's County People to Fight Racism and Police Brutality in conjunction with the Terrence Johnson Legal Defense Fund Committee and will cost \$2.50 for all the spaghetti one can eat. For tickets, please call (202) 783-6531.



Terrence Johnson, center, on his way to court.

NYC press conference insists Free Dacajeweah!

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—A press conference was held here today to demand freedom for Attica Brother Dacajeweah. If the New York State Parole Board does not grant Dacajeweah (John Hill) a parole on Jan. 24, then Gov. Hugh Carey must act to overturn its decision, those present said.

Dacajeweah is the only prisoner still doing time for participation in the great prisoner explosion at Attica on Sept. 9-13, 1971.

Jimmie Durham, director of the International Treaty Council and a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM) said, "The Treaty Council, AIM and other Indian organizations see this as a very special case. Special because Attica was a case of human beings protesting inhuman conditions."

There's only one Indian left in jail following the Attica trial, Durham continued, "That doesn't mean we want more Black brothers in prison, we don't. We want Rockefeller in prison. We want some of those guards and state troopers in prison too."

Durham said that for one-and-a-half years, Native leaders have been bringing up his case to the United Nations as an example of human rights violations in the U.S.

On Dec. 30, 1976, New York Gov. Hugh Carey announced that he was "granting" pardons to 7 out of the 62 Attica Brothers who faced indictments after the Attica Rebellion. Many of those Brothers had already served much or all of their time.

Carey granted executive clemency for Dacajeweah, but the New York State Parole Board (which has close ties to rightwing prison officials and police) denied the Native Brother's release. This was the first time in history that an executive clemency was turned down.

STATE "GOT AWAY WITH MURDER"
None of the prisoners should have been prosecuted in the first place. Malcolm Bell, former chief

assistant in the Attica prosecution called the repressive Attica trials "abysmally one-sided. They did their best to prosecute inmates and cover up more grievous crimes by guards and troopers." Bell said the state, "Literally got away with murder."

At today's press conference Haywood Burns, founder of the National Conference for Black Lawyers, condemned the guards and troopers who went in to retake Attica with "Deer rifles, dum dum bullets, and other weapons and shot down the largely Black and Hispanic, the Native American and white, all poor, prisoners. The prisoners were asking for human rights," Burns said, "and the state blamed the victims."

APPEAL IN SPRING

Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who will argue an appeal for Dacajeweah in court this spring, told how Dacajeweah was transferred to Attica only weeks before the insurrection and one month before he was due for parole. He was only 19 years old. Clark said the atmosphere at that time was "a powder keg" due to unredressed grievances and outrage at the recent prison assassination of George Jackson in California. "It broke," Clark said, "as tyranny always does . . . look at Iran."

Clark described how for months afterward guards brutalized the prisoners. The "elbow was their favorite joint to break," he said, because "it takes a long time to heal, it's painful, and never heals quite right. They broke arms, legs, cheekbones."

After the massive state terror at Attica, Clark reminded the press conference of Rockefeller's words when asked about the massacre. "They did a superb job," Rockefeller said. We should never forget those words."

To help in the fight to free Attica Brother Dacajeweah write demanding his release to Edward Hammock, Chairman, New York State Parole Board, Building 2, State Campus, Albany, New York 10013.

Paralyzed prisoner wins court suit

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—A Federal District judge in Virginia today awarded prisoner Henry Tucker \$518,000 for irreparable physical damage done to him while he was imprisoned in the Virginia State Penitentiary.

After receiving massive doses of the drug Prolixin, Tucker developed a severe neurological reaction, first experiencing tremors and then slipping into a stupor in which he was immobilized for six months. Prison doctors made no effort to diagnose or treat Tucker's condition. During this time without medical treatment he lay covered with maggot-infested bed sores.

His hip joints were so badly affected that they froze with his legs drawn up against his chest making it impossible for him to lie flat or sit in a chair. His hip joints actually had to be surgically removed later in order to enable him to use a wheel chair. He has lost the use of his legs and his arms are paralyzed.

"It was like something out of the Inquisition," said Steven Bricker, one of Tucker's lawyers.

The terms of the cash settlement allowed the prison administration to avoid admitting responsibility for destroying Henry Tucker's body. Tucker's lawyers have stated that the amount of the award (few of the 5,000 prisoners who sue the prisons every year are awarded a cent) showed that the prison officials who head the state prison system felt that they would lose a jury trial, and that this settlement was meant to avoid a more embarrassing political problem if the trial received attention.

Another question raised by this case, although not dealt with in the suit, is why Tucker was given the drug in the first place. Prison officials claimed they administered Prolixin to "pacify" Tucker after he had been denied parole. What gives a prison administration the right to pump a prisoner with powerful drugs? Does anyone think a landlord has the right to drug a tenant angry over a rent increase or that a boss has the right to drug a worker who feels that he or she deserves higher pay?

In Austin, Texas

Fire aimed at silencing Brown Berets

By JULIUS CORPUS

AUSTIN, Jan. 2—On Dec. 26, the Austin Brown Berets' headquarters—located in the heart of the oppressed Chicano community—was set ablaze by unknown person or persons.

Brown Beret Chairman Alfredo Rangel, commenting on the fire, stated that he believed that the arson was connected to the Berets' successful opposition to the controversial Town Lake drag boat races, which were banned after demonstrations last summer. Rangel further stated that the fire was a temporary inconvenience to their struggle and that Police Captain John Vasquez, who has attacked the Berets, was a puppet of the police department. Chairman Rangel asserted that there existed no trouble between the Berets and the rest of the Chicano community.

In respect to the fire loss, Chairman Rangel said, "It's hard to put a price on it. It (the files) represented years and years of working in the community."

Throughout its ten year history, the Brown Berets, a Chicano organization, have been actively involved in combatting public officials who represent the reactionary capitalists who repress and exploit the working class in the capital city of Texas. The Brown Berets have been struggling to preserve the East Austin community from having the homes of its residents eradicated and replaced with businesses. Among many other progressive activities this group has been responsible for

organizing large demonstrations to protest police assassinations of several Chicanos who have been murdered in recent years.

POLICE ATTACK DEMONSTRATION

Last summer the city council, under constant community pressure, voted to ban the boat races, which had been held annually in the East Austin Community. However, before this victory for the East Austin Community several members of the Brown Berets and supporters were viciously and brutally attacked and clubbed by the police while demonstrating against the races.

The police agents also lodged trumped-up charges against 18 of these individuals, ranging from "failure to obey a lawful order" to "assault on a police officer." In this incident, Brown Beret Alma Perez, who was about eight months pregnant, was arrested and dragged for approximately 30 feet to a police unit by two police officers. This inhumane and sadistic police action caused Alma Perez to give premature birth to her son, Guerrero Amado.

Of the 18 persons charged with these flimsy and false charges, currently only two persons remain with legal action pending. The other 16 either had their cases dismissed by the trial judge or won dismissal on appeal. These judicial results only demonstrated the vicious and irrational actions of the arresting officers and their



The Brown Berets' headquarters in Austin following the fire
WW photo: Julius Corpus

abortive attempt to have the demonstrators convicted. In essence, by filing charges the police attempted to cover up the brutal retaliation inflicted upon the demonstrators. Not that the instrument of the capitalists—the courts—would refrain from misapplying the law to the facts in order to perpetuate their repressive regime, but these charges were so totally devoid of merit that no other alternative existed other than to allow the false charges to collapse!

COPS TRY TO DISCREDIT BERETS

During the past few years, the police, public officials, and other reactionary forces have launched

an outright attack against the Brown Berets in an attempt to discredit them, to alienate them from the community and turn the community against them, to cease the financial funding to the Brown Beret headquarters, the Centro Chicano, and other repressive tactics to suppress their progressive movements in the community.

After the headquarters was intentionally set afire, bourgeois reaction through Police Captain John Vasquez emerged rapidly to take advantage of the opportunity to smear the Berets and the Chicano community and to divide the community. Cop Vasquez told the Austin American Statement that the "Brown Berets may have

been the victims of members of their own community who were angered at the group's tactics." Further the lackey said, "It's just as likely somebody telling the Brown Berets to 'get the hell out—we don't want you here.'"

Coupled with Vasquez's blatant contempt and bias against the Brown Berets and the Chicano community in general, such reactionary statements are crystal clear attempts to cause confusion and division in the Chicano community. Furthermore, since the arson was the work of one or more conscious or unconscious puppets of the bourgeoisie, Captain Vasquez desperately made an effort to direct the focus of the police investigation toward the East Austin Community instead of evaluating evidence in its totality and pursuing an objective and responsible investigation concerning this crime.

At a press conference held on Dec. 29, Zeke Uballe, Director of El Centro Chicano, and Brown Berets Paul Hernandez and Alfredo Rangel attacked the systematic and discriminatory repression suffered by El Centro and the Berets from Chief of Police Frank Dyson through his police agents, public officials, and through other hostile elements.

The Austin Prisoners Solidarity Committee (PSC) issued a press release to the bourgeois media at the press conference denouncing Captain Vasquez and the ruling class for their fascist tactics against the Berets and all progressive movements in this city.

Georgia students complete 'March for Justice'

By TOM GARDNER

ATLANTA, Jan. 5—Black students from Ft. Valley State, Savannah State, Albany State colleges and Atlanta Jr. College, all predominantly Black schools in the University System of Georgia, on Dec. 27, ended a 450-mile "Long March for Justice and Education in Georgia" with a small rally in Atlanta's Central City Park.

According to Modibo Kadalie, a political science instructor at Atlanta Junior College who also completed the protest walk from Savannah to Atlanta, "This was truly an historic and significant event." Kadalie has been denied a renewal of his teaching contract because of his outspoken opposition to the Board of Regents' HEW "desegregation plan" for Georgia colleges.

The marchers' objections to the so-called "desegregation plan" have been summarized in a 400-page document compiled by the Georgia Conference on Open Education in the summer of 1977. The "desegregation plan" fails to break down any of the barriers constructed by the Board of Regents to keep Black and poor students out of the University system such as standardized tests which are racially and culturally biased against Black and poor applicants.



WW photo: Tom Gardner

Following the 450-mile march through Georgia, students deliver their manifesto in Atlanta Central City Park.

The latest plan, at the urging of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) would take another step toward the denial of education to Black Georgians. The predominantly Black schools in Savannah, Albany and Ft. Valley would be dismantled or merged with nearby white schools. With no real desegregation of the overwhelmingly white schools in the University system, the destruction of the Black schools would result

in the denial of higher education to thousands more of Georgia's Black citizens.

"EDUCATION IS A RIGHT"

The marchers call for an end to the biased standardized tests, the preservation and upgrading of the predominantly Black schools, and a policy of open admissions to all schools in the University system.

The manifesto issued by the marchers states that, "Education

is a right, not a privilege reserved for the children of the rich and powerful. Black and poor white people must be allowed to exercise this right."

The marchers state: "Open admissions to all citizens with a high school diploma or a G.E.D. certificate would eliminate the possibility of the racist rich people pitting poor Black and poor white people against each other in competition for a few seats in college. . . we could then unite to struggle for more and better schools for us all. . . (And) since students could go to any school they choose, the racial composition of the state colleges would then be totally reflective of the racial composition of the area which they served."

MARCHERS WELCOMED IN 30 TOWNS

This call for a truly democratic and non-racist educational system was greeted with a warm and enthusiastic response in the more than 30 small Georgia towns that the marchers passed through with banners flying and bullhorn blaring. In many of the towns, local citizens joined the march for the day. The marchers were fed and housed by supporters in the Black communities along the march route, and were welcomed with small rallies and fish fries at

some Black churches.

In Roberta, the march was joined by a group of local Black youths. In the 30-mile ride back home at the end of the marchers' day, one of them told *Workers World*, "This was a real boost for us. . . the last time we had a march here was in 1968 when they tried to fire our Black high-school principal. . . We marched and they kept him on and gave us new books too. . . But he was later killed in a mysterious 'accident' when he supposedly ran off the road."

The observation of the Roberta marcher underscored what one of the "long-marchers", Omar Ujama, former SGA president at Atlanta Junior College said, "This march isn't just 450 miles long, it's over 400 years long; our ancestors have marched for justice and education before us and we'll keep on marching until we have real human rights for all of the people."

This historical viewpoint was exhibited when the marchers paused in Reidsville, home of Georgia's ancient state prison, and held a memorial service at the cemetery for those Black people past and present who have met with racist imprisonment and death over the years instead of justice, jobs, education and equal rights.