

THE MILITANT

A SOCIALIST NEWSWEEKLY/PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

March on Boston

Nat'l NAACP backs May 17

—See page 3

**Rightist thugs
attack meeting for
Argentine leader**

—page 7

**Nazis terrorize
Black families
in Chicago**

—page 8

**Houston cops
arrest SWP
nominee Camejo**

—page 11

**Defense effort
mounts for
Dr. Edelin**

—page 16

**15,000 march
to support
Farm Workers**

—page 26



U.S. Out Now!

—See pages 12, 15

THIS WEEK'S MILITANT

- 3 National NAACP endorses May 17
- 4 Boston racists threaten new violence
- 5 Behind attack on antiracist conference
- 7 Cuban exiles attack Coral meeting
- 8 Nazis terrorize Black families in Chicago
- 9 Hearing to probe FBI, CIA links to attacks on socialists
- 11 Peter Camejo arrested by Houston cops
- 15 Indochina: the war goes on
- 16 Defense campaign mounts for Dr. Edelin
- 17 Int'l Women's Day marches
- 24 New facts on FBI harassment of Dr. King
- 26 2,000 join Sacramento march for jobs
- 27 UFW supporters hit Gallo union-busting
- 32 CIA death squads: new cover-up?

- 2 *In Brief*
- 12 *In Our Opinion Letters*
- 13 *National Picket Line By Any Means Necessary*
- 14 *Great Society La Raza en Acci3n Their Government*
- 28 *In Review: 'Chicano Revolt'*

WORLD OUTLOOK

- 19 Struggle in Eritrea
- 20 Worldwide offensive against immigrant workers
- 21 Haitians in N.Y. speak out against racist dragnet

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In Brief

ERITREAN LIBERATION: A meeting to denounce the Ethiopian government's attempt to crush the Eritrean independence movement drew 200 people in Detroit on Feb. 22. Eritreans for Liberation in North America and the Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Movement sponsored the meeting, which featured the film *From the Battlefield in Eritrea* and a discussion of the long history of Eritrea's struggle for independence.

Several organizations sent greetings to the meeting. Significantly, the Michigan chapter of the Ethiopian Student Union of North America sent a message backing the right of the Eritrean people to self-determination, "up to and including independence." The Ethiopian students pledged "unconditional hostility to the war waged by the Ethiopian regime."

THE MILITANT GETS AROUND: The "guest editorial" featured in the March *Black Times*, published in Palo Alto, Calif., originally appeared as an editorial in the Feb. 14 issue of *The Militant*. Entitled "Oil extortion," it exposes the U.S. strategy for maintaining high oil prices.

The same issue contains a review of Evelyn Reed's new book, *Woman's Evolution*, and a reprint from *The Militant* of Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate Peter Camejo's message to the Feb. 14-16 antiracism conference in Boston. Camejo's statement noted that the conference occurred on the tenth anniversary of the historic Selma, Ala., march and drew some lessons from that action for the civil rights movement of today.

SELMA COMMEMORATION: Five thousand Black civil rights marchers in Selma, Ala., marked the tenth anniversary of the massive March 7, 1965, demonstration that demanded the right of Black people to vote. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was pushed through Congress by the pressure of that action.

Coretta Scott King led the demonstration, held this year on March 8, across the Edmund Pettus Bridge, where 10 years earlier marchers had been halted by club-swinging state troopers and mounted deputies.

The nation today "is in a critical state," King told the marchers. "There are no jobs for those who need them and people are hungry."

RIGHT TO VOTE: Black people's right to vote in Mississippi is still in danger. Charles Evers, mayor of Fayette, has charged the state with establishing a 1970s version of a literacy test to block Black voter registration.

The registration form asks 16 detailed questions, such as the location of the applicant's church, the location of any real estate owned, the address listed on the most recent income tax form, and "the location of the greater amount of your personal possessions."

The form was adopted by the legislature in 1972. After the Mississippi attorney general said that it would not be used as a literacy test, the Justice Department obligingly approved the form.

Evers sent a telegram to U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi demanding that federal examiners be sent to Mississippi under provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

WIN LOSES: The Citizens' Action Committee, set up to implement President Ford's WIN (Whip Inflation Now) program, has abandoned the WIN slogan and button. Hobart Taylor, a committee member, said that the WIN button had been a "gimmick."

Having abandoned gimmicks, the committee will now devote its attention to getting people to do something personally about combating inflation, such as reducing food waste.

CANDIDATE CONVICTED: Four days after the coordinator of the Chattanooga, Tenn., branch of the Black Panther Party announced his candidacy for commissioner of public works in the municipal elections, a conviction against him for extortion for leading a boycott was upheld by the Tennessee Supreme Court. According to the Feb. 22 issue of the *Black Panther*, the conviction of Ralph Moore on Feb. 3 was based solely on his role in a totally legal and peaceful boycott action against Red Food store in August 1972.

Previously, a judge dissenting from a lower court decision had argued that Moore engaged in peaceful picketing and neither demanded nor received anything of value, which is necessary for a conviction of extortion.

The frame-up conviction will effectively prevent Moore from running for office.

CORNELL STRUGGLE: On March 6 some 600 students—predominantly Black, but also including Asians, Latins, and Native Americans—packed an auditorium at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., to protest the school administration's attempt to dismantle COSEP (Committee on Special

Educational Projects), a program for minority students. The administration is proposing the incorporation of the functions of COSEP, such as recruitment, financial aid, and academic counseling, into various offices and academic departments.

The attack on COSEP comes on the heels of a recently announced \$2.3-million budget cut and 10 percent tuition hike for the next school year. All this has hit minority students the hardest.

A steering committee of minority students has been formed to coordinate ongoing actions.

LIMITED SELECTION: There has been some discussion in the media in recent months about the caliber of leaders the ruling class has been producing for itself. Now, Nixon's former defense lawyer Fred Buzhardt appears to have narrowed the choices available down to the two essential categories.

"Would you rather have a competent scoundrel or an honest boob in office?" Buzhardt asks. Seeming to favor the former, he continued, "You can make a strong argument that, for a president in this day and time, you don't want a babe in the woods."

The problem, Buzhardt thinks, is that the American people have set moral standards "that are really mythical."

OHIO RACISM PROTEST: On March 5, students in Athens, Ohio, held a rally and march protesting a recent racist attack there.

The demonstration of 125 grew out of a Feb. 22 incident in which a white driver, who had nearly run over a group of Black Ohio University students, stopped and began verbally abusing the students. When police arrived, they did nothing to the driver but arrested one of the Black students.

A group of 30 Black students who had witnessed the incident went to the police station to protest, where they were viciously assaulted by cops. The police even struck and arrested a Black dentist whom they had called in as a liaison between the students and themselves.

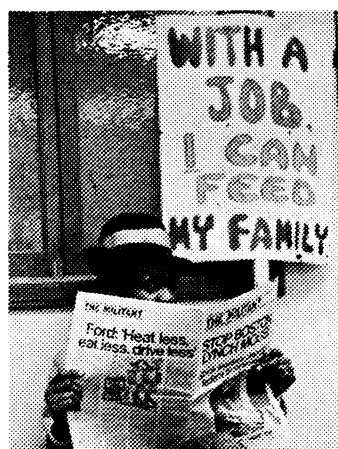
Further antiracist activity is planned. A representative of the National Student Coalition Against Racism has been invited to speak to a meeting of student groups active in the protest.

UNCOUNTED VOTES: Voters in New Braunfels, Tex., organized a large write-in campaign against an incumbent county judge who ran unopposed. When election officials refused to count the write-in ballots, a recount was demanded.

The election officials went to court to block the recount. "Mickey Mouse is not and has not been a resident of Comal County for six months as required by law," their petition argued. "Said Mickey Mouse is an idiot, lunatic, and a minor and very possibly an unpardoned felon and is therefore, according to the laws of the state of Texas, ineligible to hold office." — NELSON BLACKSTOCK

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March on Boston

Nat'l NAACP endorses May 17

By José Pérez

The national board of directors of the NAACP has endorsed the national march on Boston set for May 17. The demonstration to support school desegregation was initiated by Boston NAACP President Thomas Atkins.

The national decision by the NAACP is a major breakthrough in the drive to mobilize a massive response in the streets of Boston to the racist opponents of court-ordered busing to achieve school desegregation.

The NAACP, with 440,000 members, is one of the oldest and most authoritative civil rights organizations in this country. The board's action means that the Boston rally is now an official national project for the entire organization.

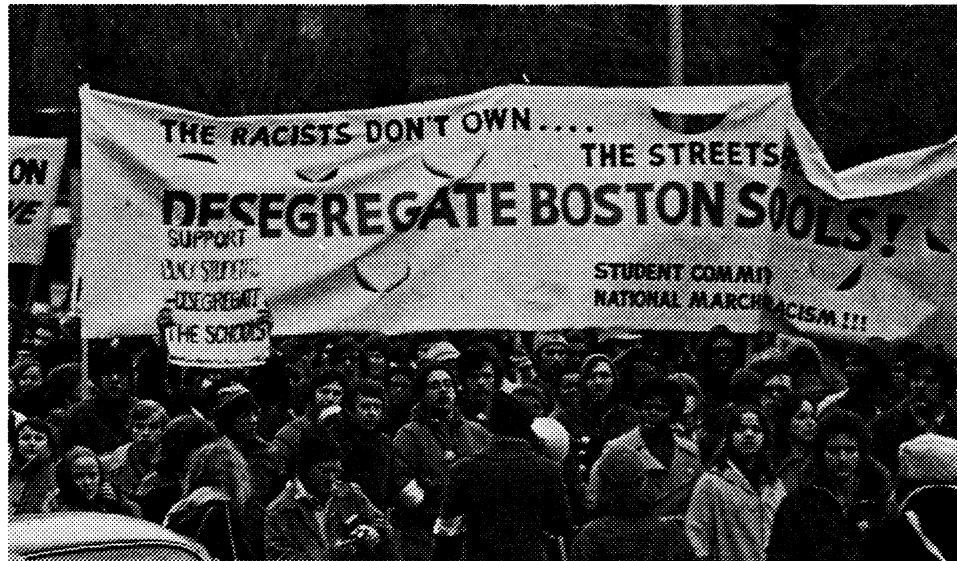
Even before the national decision, local affiliates had begun to mobilize for May 17. Jondell Johnson, executive director of the Atlanta NAACP, told *The Militant* in a telephone interview that "the Atlanta branch is certainly in accord, sympathy, and cooperation with the May 17 project."

"We intend to have a large contingent present," Johnson said, "and our youth council plans to be there in big numbers."



Militant/Donald Gurewitz

THOMAS ATKINS: Urges all local NAACP branches to help organize show of support for school desegregation.



Militant/Flax Hermes

Part of student contingent at Dec. 14, 1974, probusing rally in Boston.

She reported that the Atlanta NAACP is working with the local affiliate of the National Student Coalition Against Racism (NSCAR) to "get as many people as possible to go to Boston May 17."

The Northern California area conference of the NAACP is also supporting the demonstration. Area conference President Mary Jane Johnson told *The Militant* that a Feb. 28 area meeting reached this decision because "the peaceful demonstration to voice concern regarding the Boston situation is a very good thing."

"There is no reason besides racism which prevents the desegregation of schools there," she added. "I think that people across the country should show their concern by going to the rally."

The area conference encompasses 22 local branches of the NAACP. Several of the local affiliates have invited representatives of NSCAR to speak at their meetings in order to strengthen the collaboration between the student group and the NAACP.

The May 17 demonstration was originally called by Thomas Atkins at a Feb. 14 teach-in that kicked off the National Student Conference Against Racism.

In his call to action, Atkins explained that Boston had become the

national focus of the fight for school desegregation. Beginning last September, racists in Boston organized a stepped-up drive to force a halt to desegregation of the Boston schools.

Atkins pointed out that despite the use of "forced busing" and other code words, "when the signs on the streets around South Boston High School say, 'Kill niggers,' then it is not busing that is being opposed, but racism which is being proposed."

The hysteria has reached such an intense level that on several occasions last fall racist mobs attempted to lynch Black people in South Boston.

May 17 was chosen for the protest because it is the date in 1954 when the Supreme Court struck down the "separate but equal" justification for making Black children attend inferior schools.

In his speech to the student conference, Atkins urged the formation of broad-based coalitions all over the country to mobilize thousands to Boston May 17, and he appealed to the students at the conference to support the effort.

Atkins said, "We will be asking NAACP branches, 1,800 strong across the country, to assist us in organizing such a national show of support for school desegregation, and in organizing the national campaign against the

effort to write the Black community out of the United States Constitution."

The appeal for solidarity evoked a standing ovation and an overwhelming vote by the 2,000 conference participants to support the demonstration. Since then many others have also come forward to declare their support for the May 17 action.

Among them are U.S. Representatives Bella Abzug, Ronald Dellums, Parren Mitchell, and Patricia Schroeder; Basil Paterson, vice-chairman of the Democratic Party national committee; Kenneth Clark, member of the New York State board of regents; Ying Lee Kelly and Ira Simmons, Berkeley city council members; Warren Widener, mayor of Berkeley; and Eleanor Holmes Norton, New York City Commissioner of Human Rights.

Also, Gloria Steinem, editor, *Ms.* magazine; Dennis Serrette, president, New York Coalition of Black Trade Unionists; Richard Broadhead, vice-president, California Federation of Teachers; Bernard Jacques, president, Colorado Education Association; Kathy Kelly, president, National Student Association; and cartoonist Jules Feiffer.

The national office of NSCAR reports that local chapters of the student coalition have already been formed on dozens of campuses across the country. NSCAR has just published an issue of its newspaper, the *Student Mobilizer*, which is designed to help the organizing effort.

The *Mobilizer* contains the major action proposals approved by the national conference that established the student group. It also includes Atkins's speech at that conference calling for the May 17 demonstration, as well as a number of articles about antiracist struggles from across the country.

The newspaper can be obtained from NSCAR, 720 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02115. Telephone: (617) 266-9665.

Further information about the May 17 organizing drive can be obtained from NSCAR or from the Boston NAACP, 451 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass. 02118. Telephone: (617) 267-1058.

Gov't frames up AIM leader Russell Means

By Greg Cornell

MINNEAPOLIS—American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Russell Means has been charged with murder in the shooting death of a Kyle, S.D., man.

The charge was branded a frame-up by Clyde Bellecourt, executive director of AIM.

Means and Richard Marshall were arraigned in Pennington County Court in Rapid City, S.D., March 10 as a government offensive against AIM continued. The two were accused of killing Martin Montileaux, 28, at the Longhorn Bar in Scenic, S.D.

Means denies any knowledge of the shooting, AIM officials say.

Montileaux was shot on March 1 and died March 7. Kenneth Tilsen, an AIM attorney, says that Montileaux, as he lay dying, told a government prosecutor that Means did not shoot him, but that one of Means's friends did.

According to Tilsen, the government is holding Means for murder anyway, for purportedly abetting the shooting. Bail for Means was set at \$30,000 and bail for Marshall was put at \$20,000.

The government argued for an even higher bail.

Means has been a principal target of the government for several years because of his leading role in standing up for American Indian treaty rights. He and Dennis Banks stood trial for nine months last year in federal district court in St. Paul before the case was thrown out for government misconduct.

Means is also facing charges in Phoenix, Ariz., in another frame-up. He is currently being held in Pennington County Jail in Rapid City.

On March 10, the day of the arraignment, about 40 Indian women staged a demonstration in a hallway outside FBI offices in the federal building in Rapid City.

According to Bellecourt, the women demanded to see officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Joseph Trimbach, director of the FBI for the five-state region including South Dakota.

The demonstrators said they wanted an end to the illegal harassment and intimidation of Indians on the Pine

Ridge reservation. In the last few weeks, the goon squad headed by tribal president Dick Wilson has been creating havoc on the Pine Ridge reservation, scene of the 1973 Wounded Knee take-over. Wilson opposed the take-over. Several attorneys and a defendant in an upcoming Wounded Knee trial were beaten Feb. 27 on the reservation on orders from Wilson.

According to AIM, Ellen Moves Camp, an AIM leader, had her house surrounded by members of the goon squad on March 10. She said they threatened to kill her and her family. Moves Camp lives on the reservation.

In another development, the trial of Dennis Banks, in Custer, S.D., was postponed until June. Banks faces several concurrent life sentences for incidents occurring in 1973.

Also, in St. Louis, March 11, U.S. attorneys argued before a circuit court of appeals that charges against Banks and Means should not have been dropped in St. Paul last year. The government wants to try the two again.

It is apparent that the full weight of federal and state authorities is being brought to bear against AIM, whose only crime is speaking out for the American Indian people.



Militant/Skip Ball

RUSSELL MEANS: Jailed in South Dakota on trumped-up murder charge.

Antibusing racists threaten new violence, encouraged by Democrats & Republicans

By Peter Seidman

BOSTON—Warning of a "huge confrontation" that would make "South Boston look like a tea party," John Doogan, executive director of Massachusetts Citizens Against Forced Busing, brought a delegation to Washington, D.C., on March 4 to lobby for passage of a constitutional amendment that would outlaw busing as a means of achieving school desegregation.

The antibusing group's trip was part of efforts by opponents of desegregation in Boston to halt the extension of court-ordered busing. The extended busing is expected to be ordered in a "phase two" plan scheduled to be announced by U.S. District Court Judge Arthur Garrity.

Doogan's threat that resistance to "phase two" will make what has gone on in South Boston look like a tea party refers to the stiff opposition to desegregation expressed by residents of East Boston and Charlestown.



BROOKE: Refuses to stand behind desegregation order.

FBI and police officials here have asserted that antibusing groups in East Boston are considering blowing up the bridges and tunnels that connect that part of the city to the rest of Boston.

Indeed, violence on this order would be required to make South Boston "look like a tea party." For residents of South Boston expressed their opposition to busing with a series of lynch-mob attacks on Blacks and the stoning

of school buses. On Dec. 11, 1974, a racist mob of more than 600 residents of South Boston surrounded South Boston High School with more than 100 Black students trapped inside. This mob had to be dispersed by riot police.

In the face of these threats of continued lawless mob violence against busing, the Democratic and Republican politicians in Washington gave open encouragement to the racist opponents of school desegregation.

Antibusing amendment

House Majority Leader Thomas O'Neill (D-Mass.) told the antibusing group that he would intercede to have the constitutional amendment that would ban busing brought before the House for consideration. Last year a similar bill was killed in the House Judiciary Committee before it could reach the floor.

Last year, O'Neill opposed attempts to bring the antibusing amendment out of committee. This year, catering to the mob violence that has made Boston the focal point of the school desegregation struggle across the nation, O'Neill has agreed to set the legislation in motion, and, as he told Doogan, "If you could get it on the floor, there is no question in my mind it would pass overwhelmingly."

Representatives of Massachusetts Citizens Against Forced Busing also paid a visit to Senator Edward Brooke (R-Mass.). The busing foes revived the arguments of the Southern segregationists, telling Brooke that Judge Garrity's decision is going too fast, "It is much too soon and our community is going down the drain. . . . What Garrity is doing can't be done in Boston."

Rather than forthrightly answer these arguments, Brooke equivocated on the necessity for immediate enforcement of Garrity's desegregation order. "I believe," the Black senator said, "the law is right on desegregation, but I'm not wedded to the concept of busing. . . . I would like to search for that other way."

However, Garrity's original finding pointed out that the Boston school committee has carried out a 10-year effort to maintain segregated schools in Boston. It also showed that the pattern of school construction and residential segregation in Boston makes busing the only way to desegregate the schools.



Antibusing rioters clashing with police last fall

Thomas Atkins, president of the Boston NAACP, explained, when asked to comment on the proposed constitutional amendment, "An antibusing amendment is an antidesegregation amendment, and an antidesegregation amendment is an anti-Black amendment."

Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) also met with the Boston delegation. One of the antibusing leaders described this meeting as "a waste of time." This reaction was prompted by Kennedy's reluctance to offer his support for the proposed constitutional amendment.

According to the *Boston Globe*, Kennedy told the group he was being asked to apply a different standard to Boston than to the South. "Did I hear from Boston when I was voting for desegregation in 1964 and 1965? Should I vote one way for Alabama and another way for Boston?" he asked.

Despite his arguments with the racists, however, Kennedy also hedged on the central question of whether or not busing should be supported in Boston as the only practical means to achieve desegregation. Ignoring the arguments put forward in the Garrity decision that busing was necessary to desegregate the schools, Kennedy said, "The real question is what's at the other end of the line where the children go—the quality of education."

In a related development, Boston Mayor Kevin White, another Democratic Party politician, also offered encouragement to the Boston racists.

On March 3, White issued a statement saying he is willing to "talk about" the possibility of providing city buildings and funds to persons seeking to establish private schools as alternatives to the city's public schools.

"Antibusing groups across the city have begun plans to establish these private schools as all-white sanctuaries that could defeat the efforts to desegregate the schools."

'Segregationist academies'

Thomas Atkins described these proposed schools as "segregationist academies."

The NAACP leader said, "I consider them to be the same segregationist academies as the ones which sprung up in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia when school desegregation began there." Atkins said the NAACP would challenge in the courts any attempt by government authorities to give these private schools any financial assistance.

Federal authorities have already warned Boston officials that the use of city property or funds for such schools

could result in the loss of up to \$15-million in school aid. Millions in state education aid could also be cut off under provisions of Massachusetts law.

White's willingness to discuss city funding for these private schools is simply a part of his stepped-up campaign to win reelection next fall. So far all the Democratic and Republican candidates seeking office in the mayoral, city council, and school committee races have made the question of who can cater most to the racist foes of busing in Boston the cutting edge of their campaigns.

Socialist candidate

Only Ollie Bivins, Socialist Workers Party candidate for school committee and so far the only Black person seeking that office, has taken a forthright stand in support of school desegregation. Bivins is warning supporters of desegregation here in Boston that—as their recent warm reception for the racists shows—the politicians of the Democratic and Republican parties cannot be relied upon to defend the rights of the Black community to an equal education.

"Only the independent mass action of the Black community and its supporters, such as the May 17 national march in Boston for desegregating the schools that has been called by the Boston NAACP and supported by the National Student Coalition Against Racism, can win these basic rights," Bivins says. "And it doesn't make sense," says the socialist candidate, "to demonstrate against the segregationists one day—and then vote for the twin parties of segregation and capitulation to racism the next day at the polls."

Another Boston massacre?

BOSTON—During a bicentennial reenactment of the famous Boston Massacre here March 5, antibusing demonstrators revealed the virulently racist character of their movement.

A bicentennial group was commemorating the shooting down of revolutionary colonists by British troops on March 5, 1770.

A crowd of 400 members of ROAR, Boston's main antibusing organization, staged their own event. They marched in a funeral procession to the Old State House, scene of the original Boston Massacre. The antibusing marchers carried a coffin containing a "corpse" of "Miss Liberty." The coffin bore the inscription: "RIP. Liberty. b. 1776—d. 1974."

As the ROAR demonstrators marched nearby, the bicentennial group staged their reenactment of the historic event. When it was over, the "body" of Crispus Attucks, the first martyr of the American Revolution,

lay "dead" on the ground. Attucks, an escaped slave, was Black. His memory is honored by a statue in Boston Common.

As his "body" lay there, the ROAR activists held high signs reading, "You think this is a massacre, Just Wait."

—P.S.



Painting of 1770 Boston Massacre

The issues in Boston

The Racist Offensive Against Busing: The Lessons of Boston; How to Fight Back by Willie Mae Reid, Peter Camejo, and others. 50 cents

Who Killed Jim Crow? The story of the civil rights movement and its lessons for today by Peter Camejo. 60 cents.

From Mississippi to Boston: The demand for troops to enforce civil rights. An Education for Socialists bulletin. 75 cents.

Order from: Pathfinder Press, 410 West St., New York, N.Y. 10014.

Behind attack on antiracist conference

Below are excerpts from an article by Young Socialist Alliance member Robb Wright, which appeared in the Feb. 28 issue of Kingsman, the Brooklyn College student newspaper.

The article is in response to the Committee for Justice, which had written an article in the Kingsman attacking the National Student Conference Against Racism and the YSA's role at the conference. The dominant political tendency in the Committee for Justice is the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization (PRRW), a Maoist group.

In its article, the Committee for Justice claimed that the conference was run undemocratically and controlled by the YSA. What are the facts?

The National Student Conference Against Racism was held in Boston on Feb. 14-16.

More than 2,000 people attended the conference. They came from 27 states, 147 colleges, 58 high schools, and 113 different organizations. There were members from 50 Black student groups there. Community leaders such as Thomas Atkins of the Boston NAACP; Luis Fuentes, suspended school superintendent of District 1 in New York City; and Michael Zinzun, a leader of the school desegregation struggle in Pasadena, Calif., were present.

The 2,000 conference participants voted nearly unanimously to support the call by the Boston NAACP for a massive mobilization in Boston on May 17 to support the right of the Black community to desegregated schools. The vote followed a full and democratic discussion in which all points of view could be freely aired.

As Wright points out, the red-baiting charge of "YSA domination" is only a smoke-screen for the Committee for Justice's opposition to the stated aims of the conference—to plan ways to defeat the racist mobilization against busing.

The Committee for Justice wrote: "All the propaganda put out [to build the conference] took one position: stop the racist attacks on children, and keep the buses rolling, no matter what."

The Committee for Justice described their own opposition to busing in the following way: "Capitalism is the root of racism, and racism is the most advanced means of dividing the working class people. . . . Forced busing to achieve integration is a violation of people's right to self-determination. Forced busing is a way of increasing, not decreasing, the antagonism between the races. . . ."

"People also have a right to quality education. . . . A better way to move towards this goal is for people to control education on a local level, whether their communities be black, white, or mixed.

"Community control, of course, is a non-realistic goal, but fighting to achieve this does educate people towards fighting for control of government, and causes them to understand the evil of the capitalist system."

In their Kingsman article, the Committee for Justice admitted that they were part of the group that tried to disrupt the conference. Others involved in the disruption effort included members of the February First Movement and



Voting on proposals at the National Student Conference Against Racism. Committee for Justice charges conference was 'undemocratic' because their demand that conference oppose busing received little support.

Lawrence Elliot, a Democrat who heads a city commission in Detroit.

This group red-baited the conference at its opening session, charging that it was "manipulated" by the YSA. At the Saturday evening session they organized 30 to 40 people who took over one of the floor microphones demanding to be allowed to speak as long as they liked. This grouping was clearly out to provoke a physical confrontation. One of them was openly carrying a knife. Others, around the hall, blew whistles in an attempt to create an atmosphere of panic.

The participants at the conference, refusing to be provoked, voted to allow them extended speaking time much beyond the normal time limit for speakers, so they could present their ideas.

When the disrupters saw that they were winning no support for their opposition to busing, they walked out screaming, "We demand an end to busing and an end to this whole fucked-up reactionary conference."

The conference then proceeded with its business. The Committee for Justice admitted that this disruption had been planned in advance: "Since it was obvious that we would not be able to make decisions about racism at a YSA conference, we decided to commandeer the mike and attempt to expose the opportunists. . . . The evening session went as planned. We did manage to control the mike for some period of time. . . ."

The article warned that they would continue to disrupt efforts to defend the right of the Boston Black community to desegregated schools. A meeting after the walk-out, they reported, "promised to discredit the so-called march against racism to be held in Boston on May 17. . . . sponsored by the NAACP, the SWP and other opportunistic politicians."

Unfortunately, some others in the radical movement, for their own narrow factional reasons, are trying to cover up the role of these self-confessed disrupters.

The Feb. 26 issue of the Maoist newspaper the Guardian reported the disruption sympathetically, saying it was in "opposition to the reformist views of the conference organizers." But the Guardian refused to report the political reason for the disruption.

The Guardian, which has defended busing, carefully avoided

mentioning that the "reformism" that the disrupters denounced consisted of support for busing!

The Daily World, newspaper of the Communist Party, also scrupulously avoided mentioning the politics of the group. The World had this to say: "During all three days of the meetings, independent speakers criticized what they termed attempts by the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and its fraternal organization, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) to control the sessions.

"During the Saturday evening session, over 100 mostly Black conference participants walked out of the meeting hall, charging that the conference leadership was composed of 'opportunists' who had 'used us in an opportunist way.'"

The Daily World's dishonest reporting was an effort to discredit the conference and cast doubt on the authority of the May 17 call—without putting the Daily World in the embarrassing position of flatly opposing the NAACP's appeal.

Moreover, the Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), the youth group associated with the Communist Party, had joined with the disrupters in the red-baiting attack during the opening session of the conference.

However, under the pressure of the vast majority of the 2,000 conference participants, who were determined to take effective action to defend the Boston Black community by supporting the NAACP's call for May 17, the YWLL backed off and refrained from participating in the Saturday evening disruption.

The test now before the YWLL—and every other organization that claims to oppose racism—is whether they will wholeheartedly pitch in to help mobilize a massive antiracist action May 17, or instead continue standing on the sidelines sniping at those who do carry out the fight.

By Robb Wright

We feel [the questions raised by the Committee for Justice] are important political questions and the position of the YSA should be put forth so that students can hear both sides of the debate.

The fundamental issue at stake in Boston is simple: It is the right of Black children, who have been segregated into the worst schools for many years, to attend the school of their choice in search of a better and equal

education. Historically, Black people have sought to secure a better education for their children.

They have fought for Black control and adequate funding over the schools in the Black community as well as the busing of Black schoolchildren to predominantly white, de facto-segregated schools which are better funded and staffed than those in the Black ghettos. In response to these attempts by the Black community to obtain an equal education, opposition to both community control and busing has been organized nationally by white racist forces determined to maintain their better schools and privileges in education.

Battleground in Boston

One of the major battles in the country over school desegregation has developed in Boston. On June 21, 1974, in response to a legal suit filed by the NAACP, a federal court found that the all-white, Irish-Catholic Boston school committee had for years "knowingly carried out a systematic program of segregation affecting all of the city's students, teachers, and school facilities and . . . intentionally brought about and maintained a dual school system." The court ordered that the Boston schools be desegregated, and a busing plan was begun in September.

The opening of the schools saw the formation of white racist mobs which attacked and stoned buses carrying Black students to school. Gangs of whites carried out a systematic campaign of terrorism against the Black community which included the beating of individual Blacks caught on the street and the shooting up of the Columbia Point housing projects, which are predominantly Black and Puerto Rican.

This campaign of terror was waged in addition to massive racist demonstrations which attracted thousands of racist whites including the Ku Klux Klan and the American Nazi Party.

This "antibusing" movement has nothing whatsoever to do with "neighborhood schools" or "quality education," as these forces have tried to portray. This is what David Duke, national director of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan had to say at one of the racist mobilizations: "We don't feel Negroes fit into a modern society. . . . The real issue isn't education, the real issue isn't a school here or a school there. . . . the real issue is niggers!"

That is what's happening in Boston!

Rally to defense

In defense of the Boston Black community, thousands of people have rallied to Boston demonstrating support for the right of Blacks to attend these South Boston schools. The YSA

Continued on next page



Robb Wright addressing National Student Conference Against Racism.

...YSA answer to red-baiters

Continued from preceding page

and the Socialist Workers Party are among those forces which from the beginning went to the active defense of the Black community.

Nationally the YSA went on a full mobilization to organize national speaking tours in order to get out the truth about the situation in Boston. Members of the Young Socialist Alliance went to Boston to help build the struggle.

And along with other forces, political, social, religious, Black and white, the YSA helped build the successful Dec. 13-14 national teach-in and demonstration which attracted 20,000 demonstrators in support of "Keep the Buses Rolling" and "Stop the Racist Violence!"

Behind attacks on YSA

The Committee for Justice states for everyone to see in their editorial:

"Our position is that forced busing to achieve integration is a violation of people's rights to self-determination. Forced busing is a way of increasing, not decreasing, the antagonism between the races. . . .

"We also promised to discredit the so-called march against racism to be held in Boston on May 17."

The Committee for Justice is politically opposed to the implementation of the desegregation order and to the Black community's right to bus into South Boston schools. Their political opposition to the desegregation plan and busing is the basis of the false charges of YSA domination of the conference. The basic thrust of their arguments is to use organizational questions such as the nature of the steering committee, racial composition of the conference or the role of the YSA, to masquerade and hide their real intent which is to discredit the national conference and to discourage students from further participation in the defense of the Boston Black community's right to bus.

These tactics and arguments which have been dressed up in very militant, radical sounding, "anti-imperialist" language have been used by other groups in the radical movement who have the same political positions as the Committee for Justice. Such groups as the Revolutionary Union (RU), Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization (PRRW), and others within the Maoist milieu, all oppose implementation of the desegregation order in Boston because it supposedly "divides the working class."

This is the real issue, not who had how many people in Boston. There is no basis for these statements attacking the democracy of the National Student Conference Against Racism.

Voted for steering committee

Since the massive demonstration of December 14, prominent members of the Committee for Justice were involved in the organizing of the Feb. 14 conference. Members of the Committee for Justice participated in the Dec. 14 student meeting [in Boston] of 250 student activists who attended the demonstration. Not only did they attend the meeting but *voted for* the conference call and the election of the national steering committee which they now attack!

After returning to New York, Committee for Justice members participated in all activities of the planning committee for the National Student Conference Against Racism.

In other words, *they had a direct say over everything that happened prior to the conference.*

The question of democracy was only raised when members of the Committee for Justice changed their political



Boston rally against busing. Committee for Justice gives credence to racists' arguments by saying busing is 'violation of people's right to self-determination.'

positions and came out *against* desegregation of the Boston school system and the busing struggle.

Busing in Boston

The Committee for Justice states that it is opposed to "forced integration." The question posed in the concrete situation in Boston is not "forced integration" but do Black children have the right to attend any school of their choice in Boston.

Black people who have been historically denied the right to an equal education have the *right* to attend any school of their choice in attempting to obtain equal education. No racist, no slick talking Democratic party politician, nor any so-called radical whether he or she be Black or white has any right *in any way* to oppose this basic democratic and civil right of Black people. To do so means you *objectively* give support to the white racist forces in Boston.

What is at stake in Boston are the gains which Blacks have won through bloody, hard-fought struggles over the last 25 years.

The Committee for Justice claims that there is a ruling class plot afoot. They are right, but it is to *deny Black children rights to an equal education* and to turn back the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation.

The YSA says "Desegregate the Boston school system by *any means necessary!*"

Luis Fuentes, the suspended Puerto Rican superintendent of District One in the Lower East Side, had this to say on the struggle for community control and its relation to the struggle in Boston:

"The relationship is often described by the media as a contradiction . . . But in fact they're brother and sister movements with the same goal—the education of 'Black and Brown children—and the same enemy—white racism."

Each struggle has the same goal but takes a different form due to the specific conditions in each locale. Just as the YSA supports the right of the Black community to desegregate the Boston school system, so the YSA just as strongly supports and participates in the struggle for community control in District One.

On the question of self-determination the Committee for Justice goes completely wrong. They state in their editorial that busing is a "violation of people's right to self-determination"

and they are for people controlling "their education on a local level, whether their communities be black, white or mixed."

The racists in Boston have raised this issue, stating that they have the right to control their own schools (neighborhood schools). *In practice* this means attacking buses, stoning Black schoolchildren and attempting to lynch Blacks walking down the streets of South Boston.

This demand in reality is a pretext for keeping Blacks out of their schools. There is a difference between Black and Puerto Rican control of their schools and white control of all lily-white schools. The demand for Black and Puerto Rican control of their schools is an attempt to get a better education for their children. The demand for white control means very simply "Keep the niggers out."

Defend Black community

The YSA supports independent mass mobilizations of the Black community and its allies, such as the mass action called for May 17.

This action has the potential of drawing into motion hundreds of thousands of people in defense of the Boston Black community. However, the Committee for Justice *opposes* and intends to "discredit" the march called by the NAACP.

In an interview with A.B. Spellman in 1964 this is what Malcolm X had to say on working with the so-called "established" civil-rights organizations:

"We will work with anybody who is sincerely interested in eliminating injustices that Negroes suffer at the hands of Uncle Sam."

The call by the NAACP, the largest and most authoritative civil rights organization in the country, and the breadth and success of the student conference, can pave the way for uniting *in action* broader forces than at any time since the civil rights battles of the early 1960s.

The Young Socialist Alliance urges all students at Brooklyn College interested in fighting racism to attend the May 17 national demonstration in support of school desegregation. We also urge all students to join the newly established National Student Coalition Against Racism.

Desegregate Boston Schools Now!
Keep the Buses Rolling!
Stop Racist Attacks Against Black Students!

San Diego teach-in against racism

By Jerry Freiwirth

SAN DIEGO—"What's happening today in Boston could very well happen tomorrow in San Diego."

This statement by Sidney Glass, local director of Project YES, was echoed by nearly every other speaker at the Teach-In Against Racism held here Feb. 26. Sponsored by the Student Committee Against Racism, the meeting at San Diego State University drew more than 100 people from colleges, high schools, and the Black and Chicano communities.

Other speakers included Mike Zárate, of the Student Committee Against Racism; Ken Msmaji, chairperson of the Black nationalist organization Nia; Omari Musa, a leader of the desegregation struggle in Pasadena, Calif., and member of the Socialist Workers Party; Tom Weston from the International Committee Against Racism (CAR); and Melba Margolis, the mother of one of the student plaintiffs in a local desegregation case.

Margolis outlined the history of the Carlin suit, which was filed in 1967 to end de facto segregation of the San Diego schools. About 30 percent of the students in the San Diego Unified School District are Black, Chicano, or Native American.

The suit had been effectively nullified by the passage of the Wakefield Initiative, which blocked new busing plans from being implemented. Late last year the California Supreme Court declared the antibusing provisions of the initiative unconstitutional, paving the way for the Carlin suit to continue through the courts.

Margolis said that the all-white school board has allocated more than \$60,000 to defeat the desegregation suit.

Zárate pointed out that the elements that led to the confrontation in Boston are all present in San Diego, underlining the need for San Diegans to mobilize in defense of the Boston Black students and community.

He outlined plans by the Student Committee Against Racism to hold rallies on different college campuses on April 16 and to help build a May 17 demonstration in solidarity with the national demonstration in Boston in support of school desegregation.

Ken Msmaji explained that although he does not support desegregation as a means of achieving Black liberation he strongly favors and would join in efforts to defend the Boston Black community from racist attacks.

At the conclusion of the teach-in, many stayed on for a meeting to discuss ways to reach out to and involve people in the April 16 and May 17 actions.

Earlier in the week 80 people attended a rally at the University of California in San Diego to defend the Boston Black community. Laura Moorehead, of the Pasadena-based Committee Against Segregation in Education, was the featured speaker.

Cuban exiles assault meeting for Juan Carlos Coral in Chicago

By Manuel Fuentes

A meeting for Juan Carlos Coral at the University of Chicago March 9 was attacked by a gang of fifty counter-revolutionary Cuban exiles. Coral, a leader of the Argentine Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST—Socialist Workers party), was speaking in defense of Latin American political prisoners. He is addressing meetings across the country on a tour sponsored by the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA).

The gusanos, part of the audience of more than 250 persons, began heckling as Coral neared the end of his talk. When he finished his remarks, he received a standing ovation. At this point, the disrupters, some of whom were armed with short clubs, began to move toward the podium.

"Talk about Cuba, you traitor," one of them shouted. Another yelled to Coral, "Shut up, you son of a bitch." "Go back to Russia."

Monitors formed a line in front of the podium to protect Coral. The disrupters tried to break through the line but were unsuccessful. Meanwhile, Coral was safely escorted out of the hall.

In the scuffle, several monitors were injured. Andrew Pulley, former vice-presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers party, was jumped by three of the goons. Twelve stitches were required to close the cuts he received.

The gusanos also attacked members of the audience. Although half a dozen university police came to the scene,



Isabel Perón reviewing troops. Argentine government has unleashed antidemocratic offensive against socialists and other dissidents.

none of the right-wing thugs were arrested. Eventually enough calm was restored so that a collection could be taken, and the audience was able to leave without further incident.

Cops tipped off

It was learned later in the day that Chicago police had been tipped off that a disruption was planned. University police told one of the monitors, Garret Brown, that Chicago police had told them that morning that through their "pipeline to the Spanish community" they had learned there would be trouble at the meeting. Chicago police did not inform the organizers of the meeting, nor did they have any uniformed officers at the scene.

A statement issued by the Chicago chapter of USLA demanded the arrest and prosecution of the right-wing thugs. Representatives of the chapter said they would not be intimidated and would continue their efforts to obtain



Juan Carlos Coral addressing meeting at University of Chicago before disruption by right-wing Cuban exiles began.

support for Latin American political prisoners.

Jim Little, a representative of the national office of USLA in New York, stressed that the Coral tour would continue despite the disruption. He said that USLA is calling on its prominent supporters and endorsers around the country to send telegrams of protest to Chicago Mayor Richard Daley. "The police knew in advance that the attack was planned," he said, "and they could have stopped it in a moment. Instead, they did nothing."

Little said that USLA would also encourage its supporters to demand that local authorities in other cities take effective measures to ensure that no further right-wing disruptions occur at Coral's meetings.

USLA

USLA is well known in civil liberties, academic, church, and student groups for its eight years of work in defending political prisoners in Latin America. Its efforts were important in securing the release of Hugo Blanco, the Peruvian peasant leader condemned to death in Peru for his political activity.

More recently, USLA sponsored a nationwide speaking tour by Harald Edelstam, Swedish ambassador to Chile at the time of the Pinochet coup. Edelstam helped save the lives of hundreds of political refugees trapped in Santiago. His U.S. tour was part of an effort to build support for the political prisoners remaining in the junta's jails.

The University of Chicago meeting came at the end of the first week of Coral's tour. His speaking engagements began in Detroit March 4, where he spoke at Wayne State University. Later that evening he addressed a meeting at a church in the city's Chicano community.

At Indiana University in Bloomington the following evening, he spoke before an audience of 110 persons. After the talk a reception was held for him by the Latin American Students Association. Most of those present were students and professors from Latin America.

At the University of Illinois Circle Campus in Chicago March 6, Coral addressed eighty students in a political science class. A campus meeting immediately afterward drew 175 persons.

When the time limit on the use of the auditorium ran out, the meeting had to be adjourned to another room to continue the discussion. About half the audience accompanied Coral to a nearby building, where he answered questions for another hour.

In addition to the wide support on campuses for the defense of political prisoners, one of the reasons for the high interest in Coral's tour has been the frequent headlines in the American press on political violence in Argentina.

Condemned to death

Coral has been "condemned to death" by the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance (AAA), the most prominent of the ultraright murder squads in the country. Seven members of the PST have been killed by the AAA, and a number of PST headquarters have been dynamited.

Coral has pointed out in his lectures that the violence in Argentina is not the product of a vendetta between right- and left-wing groups, as the newspapers seek to portray it. The terror is actually being carried out by ultraright parapolic groups that have the tacit support of the Peronist government.

The government, Coral said, "claims that the proof it has nothing to do with the violence is that there are dead from both sides. And I have answered, even in meetings with the president, that yes, there are dead from both sides, but there are prisoners from only one side—the left. And that is what proves the government's complicity."

One of the questions most frequently asked is whether terrorism by left-wing groups is an effective means of combating repression. Coral answers that only the organization and mobilization of masses of working people and other exploited layers can be effective against violence by the government and the right wing.

"The terror of small groups isolated from the masses," he explains, "only gives the government the pretext it needs to launch a generalized attack on the masses while making it appear to be a defensive reaction against the terrorists."

Professors, academic departments, student governments, campus speakers bureaus, and, in one case, the Catholic Campus Ministry have cosponsored

Coral's meetings along with USLA.

Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, and Latin Americans have been especially interested in what Coral has to say, and in building his tour. One meeting, for example, organized by Puerto Rican students at Northeastern University in Chicago working with USLA, was attended by sixty persons, the majority Puerto Rican.

The Puerto Rican Socialist party worked to build a meeting for Coral sponsored by USLA at the Centro Ramón Betances in the heart of Chicago's Puerto Rican barrio. About sixty persons attended the meeting, mostly Puerto Ricans, and it was conducted entirely in Spanish. Coral was introduced by Juan Mendes, Chicago organizer of the PSP.

Coral has made a number of television and radio appearances. At the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor he taped an interview for a Spanish-language program on WCBN, the campus radio station. In Chicago, were an estimated 300,000 persons speak Spanish as their primary language, Coral was interviewed on the Raúl Cardona show on radio station WRCW. An interview with him was also featured in the Spanish-language evening news March 7 on WCIU-TV.

After Chicago, Coral is scheduled to speak at a number of meetings in California. On March 11 he is to speak at California State University at Los Angeles at noon, tape an interview for radio station KWKW in the afternoon, and address a meeting at the University of California at Santa Barbara in the evening.

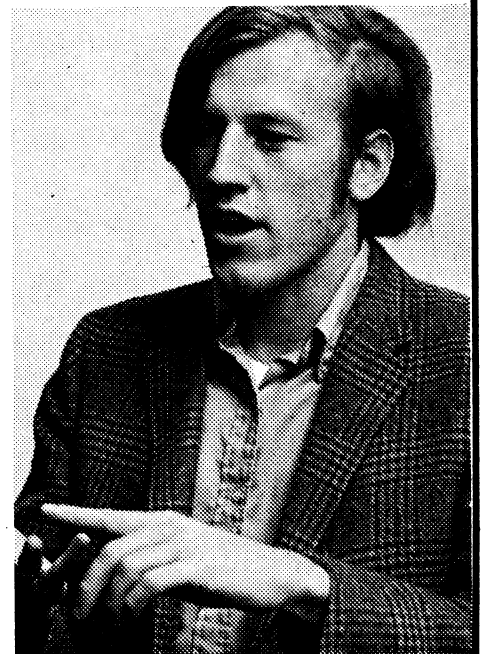
On March 12, Coral is scheduled to address an afternoon meeting at the University of California at Los Angeles and an evening meeting at the University of California at San Diego.

On March 13, he is to speak at California State College at San Diego, returning to Los Angeles the following day to speak at the University of Southern California.

On March 15, Coral is to speak at the University of California at Berkeley, to be followed by meetings arranged at San Francisco State College, San Jose State College, and Stanford University.

When the California tour is completed, Coral is scheduled to speak at a number of meetings in Texas, including campus meetings at San Antonio College, Rice University, and the University of Houston.

Further information about the tour can be obtained from USLA, 156 Fifth Avenue, Suite 600, New York, New York 10010.



USLA's JIM LITTLE: Stresses Coral tour will continue despite disruptions.

Police make no arrests

Nazis terrorize Black homeowners in

By Tom O'Brien
and Andy Rose

CHICAGO—A sustained campaign of terrorist attacks has been carried out against new Black residents of a previously all-white area on the southwest side of Chicago.

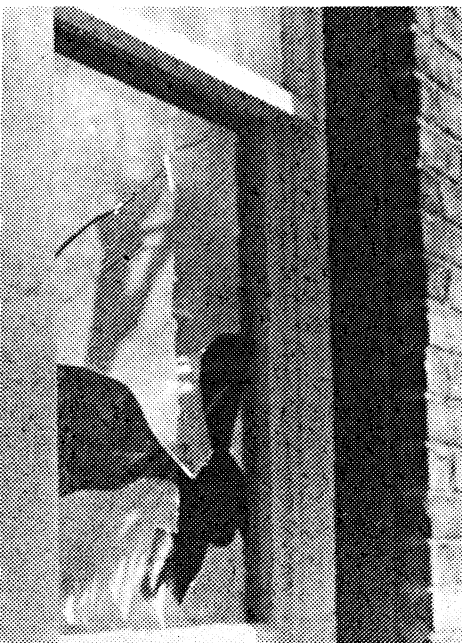
The same area has seen an upswing in activity by the Nazi Party, which ran two aldermanic campaigns and is openly appealing for recruits.

After two months, the police have yet to make a single arrest. Despite compelling evidence of involvement by the fascists in the attacks, the cops have not even questioned them.

The neighborhood is West Englewood, in the city's 15th aldermanic ward, where Nazi candidate Frank Collin received 16 percent of the vote in the Feb. 25 Democratic primary. Nazi candidate Thomas McGovern won 10 percent of the vote in the nearly 18th ward.

Willie Mae Reid, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Chicago, has been speaking out to condemn the terror attacks and demand that the police department act against the racists.

Reid recently visited the home of Lillie Brisco, who moved into the white section of West Englewood shortly before Christmas.



Militant/Cassandra Dowden

Windows of Lillie Brisco's home have been repeatedly smashed by racists.

"It started the third day after we moved in," Brisco said. "They first tried to set our garage afire." The next week a rock was thrown through the back window. On Jan. 9 a tear-gas bomb was thrown through the front window, forcing Brisco and her son to flee the house. The front window has been broken so often she has replaced it with plastic bags.

About a half-mile north of the Brisco home is the home of Jane and Robert Collins, who moved there in February. The day after they moved in a brick was hurled through their window.

The next day a burning rug and molotov cocktail were tossed on the porch. For days afterward a small boy threw a brick or rock through the rear window at 5 a.m. virtually every morning.

"I have no idea who is behind it," Jane Collins told *The Militant*, "but if their idea is to force me to move, that's not going to happen. We bought this place and we intend to stay here."

Mrs. L. B. Turnipseed also lives nearby. Her garage has been burned down and windows broken, she told *The Militant*. "And they wrote on the sidewalk out in front, 'Niggers get out,'" she said. "I told the police we need some protection, because they're destroying our property."

Brisco has also called the police several times. Right after the tear-gas attack, she said, the police arrived quickly but caught no one.

"I saw three boys get in a car. It was parked about four doors down headed north. But instead of going north they backed all the way down the street south. The police and fire department were there, but nobody asked them why or stopped them," she said.

Self-defense organized

Since mid-February the police have provided one patrol car to cruise around the area, and the attacks have slackened off.

"They need more than just the one car," said Mrs. Turnipseed. "One car can't watch these three houses." But when she asked for more protection, the police told her they "couldn't afford it."

Even this minimal police protection was provided only after a Black self-defense group, the Deacons of Defense and Justice, indicated it would begin



Militant/Cassandra Dowden

Residents of this home across from Lillie Brisco's were forced out by fire bombing. Police offered minimal protection only after Black self-defense group began patrolling area.

patrolling the neighborhood.

In an interview with *The Militant*, "Fat" Crawford, a Chicago leader of the Deacons, explained the group's attitude.

"We would hope that the Chicago police would do their job—get out there and see that these people are not harassed," he said. "But the police just didn't give a damn. They took the attitude, 'oh, it's just a little game,' but when people constantly throw bricks and fire bombs through your windows it is a dangerous situation!"

Crawford said the house across from the Brisco home was the first target in this series of attacks. It was fire-bombed and damaged so severely the family had to move out. Today all the windows are boarded up and swastikas are painted on the front. "Vote Collin" stickers have been pasted on the front door.

"We don't want the other people's homes to get to the point where they have to pack up and move out and lose their hard-earned money," Crawford said.

"We have cars and we have walkie-talkies, and we go into the community and keep up daily surveillance. We've been out there for about the last three weeks. If it's necessary, if it gets worse, we'll stay in people's homes in sleeping bags and catch one of these Nazis in the act."

Crawford said he believes the Nazis are responsible for "90 percent of the damage." He pointed out that the police "will infiltrate other groups—SCLC [Southern Christian Leadership Conference], or the Muslims, or Operation PUSH. Why aren't they trying to infiltrate the Nazis? Where Black people are concerned, we know, and they know, the police won't do anything about it."

Disciples of Hitler

The Nazis have all but admitted responsibility for the attacks. Mike Kelly, an "adjutant" to Collin, was asked by Chicago *Weekend* reporter Steve Askin "if members of his group bombed black homeowners."

"He replied, 'I couldn't say yes because it would be incriminating, but, on the other hand, I won't say no. We may or may not be directly responsible, but I will say that we are responsible by our very being here. . . I will say our being here gives encouragement to the white people to put up resistance,'" Askin reported.

Nevertheless, the police say they have not even questioned the Nazis or tried to investigate Nazi involvement.

The Nazi Party headquarters is only a few blocks from the damaged homes. If you visit Rockwell Hall, as it is called ("in memory of our slain commander Lincoln Rockwell"), you will first be struck by the swastikas and rightist slogans around the entrance. "South Africa First," one proclaims.

The solid wooden door will be opened for you from inside, possibly by a youth with a pistol on his hip. You will find yourself in a small, dimly lit meeting room, decorated with a large American flag and a portrait of Adolf Hitler.

If you had visited the hall before the Feb. 25 aldermanic election, you would have been given stickers reading, "Save our white neighborhood! Vote Collin," and decorated with swastikas.

You would have been handed a Collin brochure headed, "Stop the Black Invasion." It includes pledges to "Keep southwest Chicago White;" "Abolish F.H.A. [Federal Housing Administration] loans used to move Blacks into White neighborhoods at little or no

SWP demands action against racists

The following are excerpts from a statement issued by Willie Mae Reid, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Chicago.

Nine years after Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. led open-housing marches in Chicago, Black residents who have moved into previously all-white West Englewood are being subjected to a vicious campaign of racist harassment and terrorism, aimed at forcing them out of their homes.

I have talked to one of the Black families under attack. I have seen the many swastikas and Nazi Party stickers proclaiming "Save Our White Neighborhoods." I have seen the broken windows, the damage done by fire and tear-gas bombings, the racist epithets painted on walls.

Why has the Daley administration failed to take action? If the Nazis are responsible, why have they not been apprehended? If others are responsible, why are they still at large? Mayor Daley claims to be "Good for Chicago." The inaction of Daley's police department and his

tolerance for the white racist terrorists shows that Daley is certainly not good for Black Chicago.

I demand the immediate arrest and prosecution of those responsible for these atrocities against Black people. I urge all those concerned with the rights of Black people to join with me in this demand.

The terrorist attacks in West Englewood are not isolated acts of madness. They are occurring in the context of a racist offensive against Black school-children in Boston.

I was in Boston recently to attend the National Student Conference Against Racism. Students and other young people at that conference joined the Boston NAACP in a call for a march on Boston on May 17.

On that date, thousands of people will demand an end to the harassment of Blacks. This demonstration, and local actions to be held around the country and in Chicago in April, will answer the racist offensive in Boston and help to take the wind out of the sails of the racists here. Blacks have the right to live wherever they please and the right to send their children to whatever

schools they choose.

I will use every opportunity available to me as a candidate for mayor of Chicago to help publicize and organize the May 17 action.



Militant/Charles Ostrofsky

WILLIE MAE REID: "I demand immediate arrest and prosecution of those responsible for these atrocities against Black people."

Chicago

cost to Negroes;" and "Expose the crooked real-estate practices of Jewish realtors who are block-busting our White community with forced integration."

"The niggers do not want 'equality,'" the brochure says. "They want POLITICAL POWER to rule! They want YOUR home, YOUR neighborhood, YOUR women and YOUR life!"

If you call a "White Power Hot-Line" number, you will hear a recorded message from Frank Collin urging, "If you are fed up with the niggers pushing our people around in our own country, then do something about it," and telling how to become a "uniformed stormtrooper" in the "sacred cause."

Eighteen hundred voters in the 15th ward pulled the lever for this racist, anti-Semitic scum.

Gov't encourages racists

The west half of the 15th ward is part of a larger white area around Marquette Park, which has long been a center of racist resistance to Black civil rights. It was for several years a base of support for the late S. Thomas Sutton's "Operation Crescent," a campaign to drive Blacks out of the southwest side.

In 1966, Marquette Park was the scene of violent attacks on open-housing marches led by Martin Luther



Militant/Tom O'Brien

Nazis are carrying out open recruitment drive for 'stormtroopers.'

King. Whites stoned civil rights marchers and burned their cars.

During the open-housing campaign, Lincoln Rockwell and several of his followers came to Chicago. The Nazis were well received by the most rabid racists in Marquette Park, but they were quickly arrested by Cook County sheriff's police and escorted out of the county. Richard Ogilvie, then sheriff, told a news conference the Nazis would be arrested if they returned.

Today the situation is different. President Ford has openly solidarized himself with the antibusing lynch mobs in South Boston. In Los Angeles, police have not moved against the Nazis who bombed a Socialist Workers Party campaign headquarters, a bombing evidently linked to an antibusing campaign in Pasadena.

During the recent primary campaign here, a leaflet was distributed on the southwest side warning that "if Mayor Daley is not elected, then Chicago will belong to the Jews and Negroes." Daley refused to repudiate the leaflet.

This sort of official encouragement to the racists and Nazis, and the cops' failure to lift a finger against the right-wing terrorists, underline the necessity for a massive response by civil rights forces.

Hearing to probe FBI, CIA links to right-wing attacks on socialists

By Andy Rose

CHICAGO—Evidence of police, FBI, and CIA complicity in illegal right-wing attacks on the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance will be probed in a special hearing scheduled to open here March 19.

The Illinois state board of elections has granted the hearing for the Socialist Workers campaign committee to present its case for exemption from the state's campaign finance disclosure law. The law requires turning over to the state the names and addresses of everyone who contributes \$150 or more to an election campaign.

March 17 is the deadline for candidates in the Chicago mayoral race to file financial reports. Willie Mae Reid, SWP candidate for mayor, has announced that she will at that time refuse to hand over the names of any campaign contributors.

"A number of supporters of socialist candidates in Chicago have been fired from their jobs, harassed, intimidated, burglarized, and even beaten up and Maced by right-wing thugs," Reid said.

"We are waging a vigorous fight to halt all such attacks," she continued. "But so long as anyone is being harassed I am not about to open people up to victimization by turning over their names to the very agencies—like the Chicago police 'red squad' and the FBI—that have themselves carried out some of these illegal acts and aided and abetted others."

Reid said that in all other respects she would comply fully with the campaign financing law.

Socialist Workers campaign committees around the country have been challenging the state and federal disclosure requirements, citing revelations about the FBI's "counterintelligence program" aimed at "disruption" of the SWP.

In the Chicago area especially strong evidence has come to light of police, FBI, and CIA involvement in illegal attacks.

'Legion of Justice' attacks

In 1969 and 1970 an ultraright gang called the Legion of Justice engaged in armed assaults on the SWP and YSA headquarters, stole records, destroyed documents, and made death threats against SWP and YSA members.

On Nov. 1, 1969, a dozen masked thugs entered the Chicago socialist headquarters with tire irons, Mace, and clubs. They attacked the four people present and stole records and a cash box.

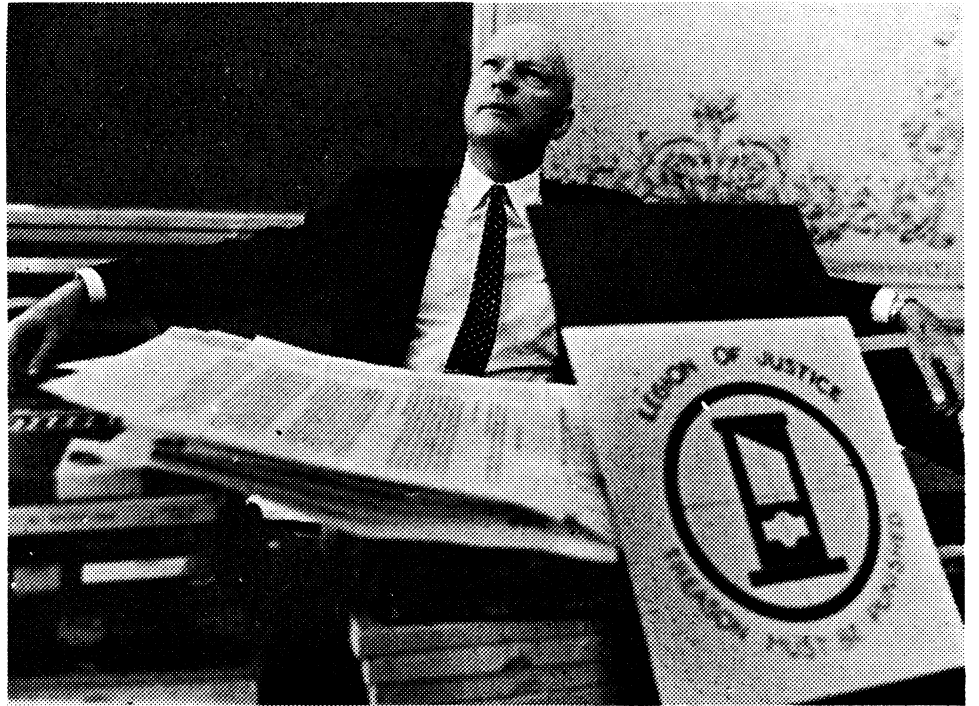
Two weeks later attorney S. Thomas Sutton, a well-known leader of racist opposition to open housing, held a news conference to display material "liberated" from a "communist headquarters." The material turned out to be the records stolen from the SWP and YSA.

In another incident, the apartment of several YSA members at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb was raided by eight to 10 men, who Maced the occupants and clubbed one with a tire iron.

The police and state's attorney's office refused to take action to halt the attacks, but in the face of a vigorous public campaign by supporters of civil liberties the Legion's attacks eventually tapered off.

While the complicity of the Chicago police and courts with the Legion was clear, it seemed at the time that these attacks were primarily the work of a tiny, local right-wing group.

At the Chicago 7 trial of antiwar figures in November 1973, however, broader links began to emerge. Former Army intelligence agent John O'Brien testified that the Legion of Justice regularly supplied the 113th Military



S. Thomas Sutton with material 'Legion of Justice' stole in 1969 attack on SWP headquarters. Was he in pay of CIA?

Intelligence Group with information on radical groups in the area.

He testified that in 1969 the Legion stole documents from the Chicago 7 defense and delivered them to the Military Intelligence Group. It would thus be reasonable to infer that the stolen SWP and YSA files were also handed over to the Army.

O'Brien's testimony also led to the admission by the Chicago "red squad" that it had close surveillance over the YSA at that time, and that Tom West, an undercover cop, had infiltrated the YSA in 1969.

Links to CIA

More recently, *Chicago Daily News* columnist Mike Royko turned up further damning evidence of direct links between the CIA and the right-wing gang.

In his Jan. 31 column, Royko reported that "a former right-wing terrorist" told him "the CIA helped finance and direct his organization in exchange for records stolen in burglaries of antiwar and radical groups' offices."

"He said that Army and Air Force intelligence units also shared in the stolen documents, as did the so-called 'Red Squad' of the Chicago Police Department," Royko reported.

Royko's informant asked to remain anonymous for fear of reprisals by the "red squad," but from his description of the burglaries and attacks it is obvious that the Legion of Justice was the group involved.

Royko quoted his informant as saying: "The man who was in charge of the organization [most likely Sutton—A.R.] was the direct contact to the CIA. I was with him several times when he would meet with a CIA agent to talk about information they were interested in getting. . . ."

"The man in charge would tell us what they wanted and where we might find it. Then it was a matter of our planning the burglary, just as you'd plan any other burglary. . . ."

"In a way, it was funny. The burglaries would be reported to the police. Then a few days later, we'd be giving the police copies of records we had taken in the burglaries."

Army intelligence agent O'Brien had earlier testified about a visit by G. Gordon Liddy, the notorious CIA agent and Watergate burglar, to the 113th M.I. Group's offices in October 1969, just two weeks before the first legion of Justice attacks on the SWP and YSA. Royko's account would indicate that Liddy probably met with Sutton as well and that such CIA-Legion contacts were a matter of course.

Royko's source further stated that his group had "planted bugs in the office of antiwar groups" and carried out "physical beatings, harassment, threats, and disruptions of meetings."

"If I needed money for anything," the informant said, "I just told the leader of the organization and he'd come up with it. I heard him make phone calls and tell the person he was calling how much he needed. He told me he was getting it from the CIA. . . ."

"Money wasn't a problem, and neither were other things—the tools we needed for burglaries, tear gas for harassment, weapons and so on. We'd tell him what we needed, and he'd get it."

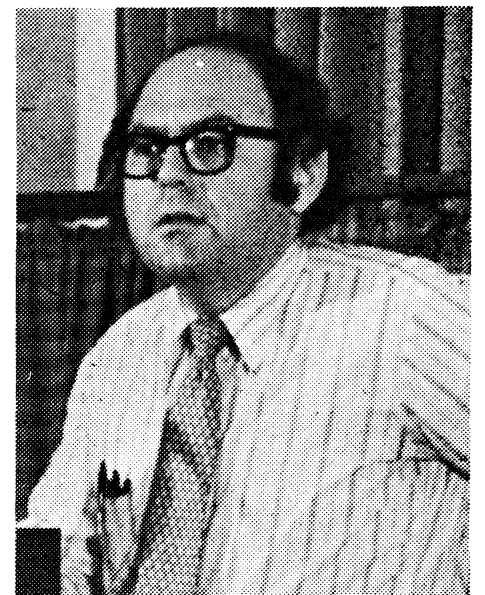
At the March 19 hearing, the Social-

Supporters of freedom of political association are urged to attend the March 19 hearing. It will be held at the Illinois state board of elections office, 100 N. La Salle St. in Chicago, beginning at 1 p.m. For more information call (312) 939-0756.

ist Workers campaign committee intends to bring out the past and present connections between federal agencies, Chicago cops, and right-wing terrorists to back up its case for exemption from the disclosure requirement.

According to campaign director Patricia Grogan, the SWP will seek to subpoena John O'Brien, undercover cop Tom West, Mayor Richard Daley, Chicago police superintendent James Rochford, former state's attorney Edward Hanrahan, and agents of the

Continued on page 30



Militant/Harry Ring

Morris Starsky, fired from teaching position after FBI slander campaign, will tour Chicago to publicize facts about harassment of socialists.

SWPnominee exposes Berkeley police files

By John Gordon

BERKELEY, Calif.—At a meeting of the Berkeley city council Feb. 25, Police Chief Wesley Pomeroy admitted that the Berkeley cops kept secret files on political activists but claimed they have now been destroyed.

Pomeroy's admission came in the face of intensive questioning by Carl Finamore, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Berkeley, at a hearing on mutual aid agreements between the Berkeley police and other police agencies.

Finamore pointed to FBI documents showing collaboration between the Berkeley police and the FBI and evidence of the police department's use

tion over much of Berkeley, has photographed or taped political rallies on the Berkeley campus and maintained secret political files in collaboration with the FBI and congressional witch-hunting committees.

Council members agreed that the UCPD does engage in such activities, but they claimed to have no jurisdiction over it.

Finamore demanded "full disclosure of the Watergating practices of the Berkeley police and the UCPD. We think the city council should be concerned with the harassment of any Berkeley resident no matter who is engaging in this harassment."

In a related development, Finamore announced that his campaign committee will file suit against the Berkeley election law requiring disclosure of campaign contributors who give \$25 or more. "The recent city council hearings show the kind of intimidation supporters of radical organizations are subjected to. It is unconstitutional to demand that we turn over the names of people so that they will be subject to this harassment," he said.

In addition to endangering the rights of radical organizations and their supporters, the Berkeley election law restricts the political rights of unions by prohibiting union contributions to political campaigns.

On Feb. 26 Finamore and Byron Ackerman, of the Committee for Democratic Election Laws (CoDEL), appeared at a meeting of the Fair Campaign Practices Commission. They asked that the SWP campaign committee not be found in violation of the law for refusing to disclose the names of its contributors.

After listening to their evidence of harassment of the SWP and its supporters, one commissioner said, "This law means that these people cannot expect equal treatment in the courts as socialists, and I think we should try to establish some kind of legal relief for them."

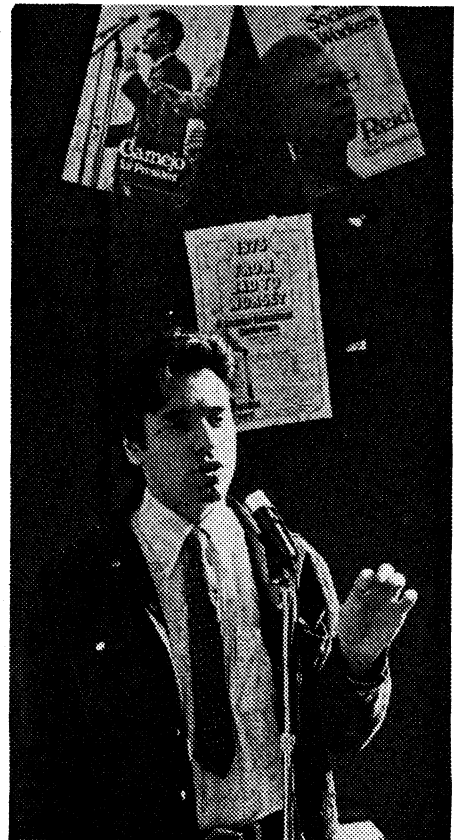
Some commissioners suggested that the SWP campaign committee should violate the law and test it in the courts.

Finamore told the commission, "There is no reason for the SWP to place itself and its supporters in jeopardy of prosecution under this law." He pointed out that the commission had the power to declare the campaign committee not to be in violation of the law.

After a lengthy discussion, the commission reached a consensus that it would not find the SWP campaign committee in violation of the law while litigation is pending, but they held off on a final vote until a later meeting.



Berkeley cop. They also spy on people and keep secret political dossiers.



Militant/Joseph Ryan

Carl Finamore campaigns on Berkeley street corner.

of undercover agents inside radical groups.

"There is good reason to believe," said Finamore, "that the Berkeley police are engaging in the same kind of surveillance and disruption programs against opponents of government policy as the FBI and the CIA nationally."

His statement provoked a lengthy discussion by the city council. "I've been told that there is a political file on me," council member Ying Lee Kelly said. Ira Simmons, another member of the council, said, "I've had the experience of being bugged during at least two press conferences" while involved in supporting deserters from the aircraft carrier *Coral Sea*.

Finamore proposed that the council take action to determine whether the Berkeley police are still engaging in political espionage. "We need public hearings so that all Berkeley residents who have been Watergated by the police can give evidence," he said.

In spite of Pomeroy's admissions and some of its own members' experiences, the council refused to take this step, voting instead to refer the matter to the police review commission for a further report. The head of the commission, Jim Chanin, told Finamore after the council meeting that the SWP could make a statement about political harassment that would appear in the commission's report to the council.

Gordon Fox, of the Political Rights Defense Fund, testified at the city council meeting about another police agency, the University of California police department (UCPD). Fox said that this agency, which has jurisdic-

Denver SWP launches city election campaign

By Tom Kincaid

DENVER—The Socialist Workers Party candidates for the municipal elections were announced here at a rally Feb. 22. Joyce Tally is running for mayor and Jack Marsh for Denver school board.

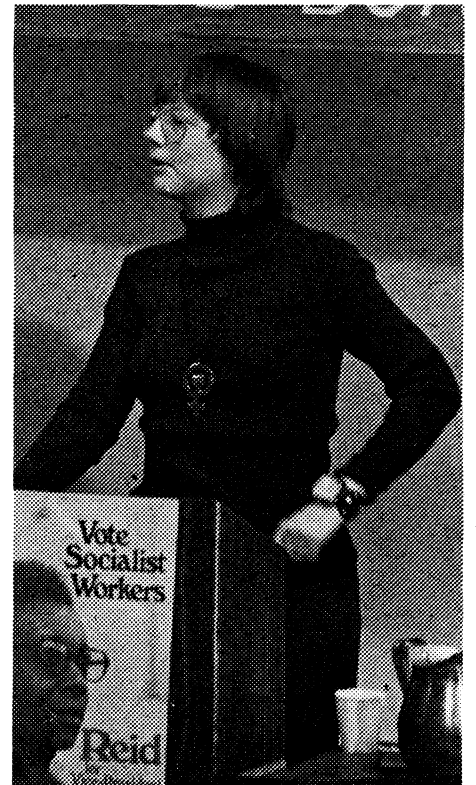
"Citizens of Denver face an increasing number of problems common to working people across the country," said Tally. Unemployment poses tragic consequences for thousands. Inflation robs us of our purchasing power at the rate of 12 percent per year. A cloud of debilitating pollution hangs over our city every day.

"Denver cops are using deadly hollow-point bullets to increase their killing power, placing them in the role of judge, jury, and executioner as well as endangering the lives of bystanders. I intend to speak to these problems in my campaign and offer a socialist alternative to the rule of big business that is responsible for this mess."

Marsh, a 38-year-old Teamster, compared the developing fight over school desegregation in Denver to the situation in Boston.

"The racists on the school board and the group that calls itself Citizens' Association for Neighborhood Schools use the same arguments as their Boston counterparts to deny Blacks and Chicanos equal education," he said. "They talk about 'quality education,' but what they are really after is to maintain privileges for whites at the expense of Blacks and Chicanos."

"The present school board has spent thousands of taxpayer dollars in fighting court-ordered desegregation, yet it has refused to implement bilingual, bicultural education programs, which would improve the quality of education for Blacks and Chicanos. These racists have also refused to carry out a court order to increase the number of minori-



Militant/Frank Lord

Joyce Tally is running for mayor of Denver on SWP ticket.

ty employees in the school system.

"The socialists stand on the side of the Black and Chicano communities in their fight for equal education, and I will campaign for the right of these communities to decide for themselves what schools they will attend in order to achieve equality of education."

Linda Jenness, a chairperson of the Socialist Workers 1976 National Campaign Committee, and Phil Reser, a former regional coordinator of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization, who recently joined the Young Socialist Alliance, also addressed the rally.

Socialist candidates hit Pittsburgh plant closing

By Joan Buchanan

PITTSBURGH—The 875 men and women who work at the Allis-Chalmers transformer plant here have been told that the plant will close this month, leaving them with no jobs.

The local Democratic and Republican politicians have all termed the situation "most unfortunate" and quickly explained that there is nothing they can do about it.

The Allis-Chalmers workers were counting more on their union, United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 1036, than the politicians to help them, but few of them were particularly optimistic. As one man said, "I guess we'll be cleaning out our lockers pretty soon now."

The Socialist Workers Party candidates for city council, Allegheny County commissioner, and county controller issued a statement Feb. 28 saying, "Allis-Chalmers Corporation's decision to close its North Side transformer plant callously disregards the need of working people. At a time when this firm's profits have gone up by over 30 percent, they are throwing hundreds of people into the unemployment lines. Action must be taken to keep the plant open and guarantee these workers their jobs with no cut in pay."

Neil Berns, SWP candidate for Allegheny County commissioner, said, "We have a right to know the truth about this shutdown. We demand that Allis-Chalmers open its books. The

county commissioners and city council should hold hearings where the corporation's complete financial records are open to UAW members and the public in general."

He called for support to any efforts by the UAW to mobilize public demonstrations to protest the shutdown.

"If Allis-Chalmers puts profits before people," said Berns, "and closes the plant, the city and county governments should step in and turn it over to those who work there and assist the workers in keeping the plant running."

"Good use could be made of the transformers built in the plant in the homes, schools, and hospitals that must be built in this country. We have a skilled work force here that could be building these transformers and running the plant. We say if Allis-Chalmers wants to run away, let the workers stay here and run the plant."

On March 5 Berns and a group of supporters distributed the Socialist Workers Party campaign statement and copies of the SWP's proposed "Bill of Rights for Working People" to the workers at Allis-Chalmers.

"We're glad to see you out here," said one of the men entering the plant. "Good luck, we need people like you," said another. One man promised his vote to the socialist slate. Another said he was sorry the socialists hadn't been in Pittsburgh years ago when the troubles at Allis-Chalmers started.

Peter Camejo arrested and threatened by Houston cops

By Stu Singer

HOUSTON—On March 11, police here arrested and jailed Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate Peter Camejo on a phony charge of interfering with a police officer. While in police custody Camejo was threatened both verbally and physically.

The frame-up of Camejo comes after several weeks of pressure by the Texas Socialist Workers campaign committee for local and federal action to halt harassment of socialists by the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan carried out an armed demonstration near the socialist campaign headquarters here Feb. 20 and has since threatened campaign workers.

The response of the Houston police has been to do absolutely nothing about the openly illegal acts of the Klan. Instead, they arrested the socialist candidate for president of the United States, who had violated no law whatsoever.

In fact, the arrest came only one day after a delegation of concerned citizens had met with Chief of Police Carroll Lynn for one and one-half hours, demanding action against the Klan, protection for campaign workers, and specifically protection for Camejo during his tour of Houston.

Camejo's Texas tour has received wide publicity throughout the state. On the day of his arrest he had spoken at a well-attended news conference, at a meeting at the downtown campus of the University of Houston, and to unemployed workers on the lines at the Texas Employment Commission. He had also had several radio interviews.

At the time of the arrest Camejo was returning to the Houston campaign headquarters in a car with three campaign supporters: Sylvia Zapata and Armand Silvestri from San Antonio, and Juan Garcia from Harlingen.

Car stopped by cops

Six blocks from the headquarters a police car ordered them to pull over. Silvestri, who had been driving, and Zapata got out of the car to find out why they were being stopped.

While the cops were talking to them, Camejo got out of the car to find out what was happening. One of the two cops told Camejo to "get your ass back into the car!"

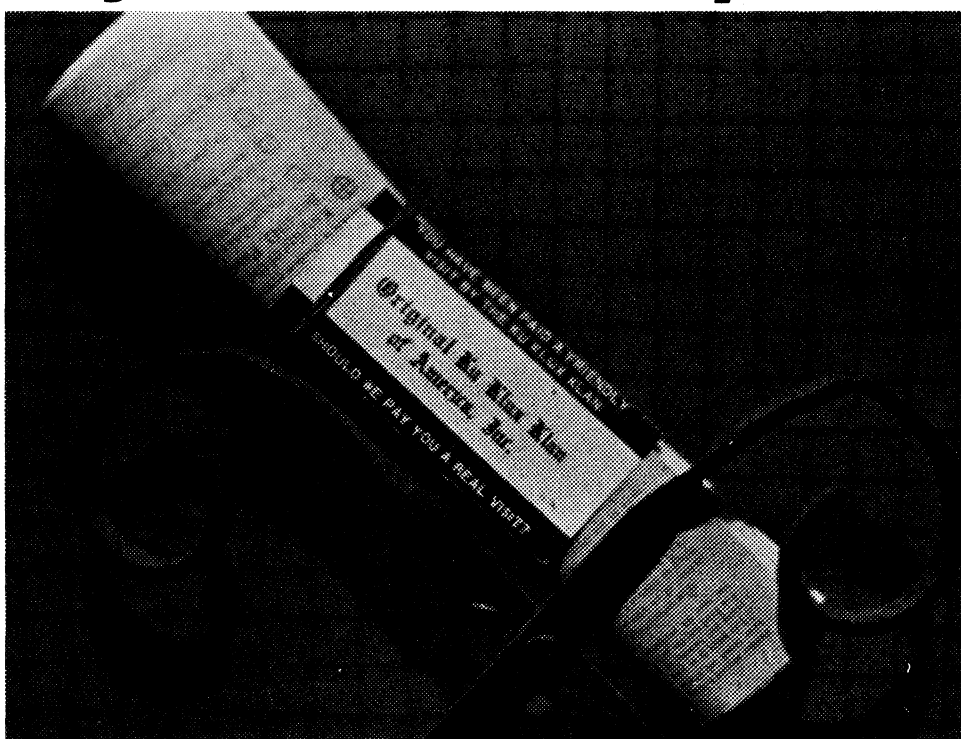
Camejo asked why they had been stopped. One of the cops grabbed him, twisted his arm behind his back, and said, "So you're the Commie who's running for president." He then threw Camejo into the backseat of the patrol car.

Camejo was kept in the police car while the cops called their superiors. After a sergeant arrived the cops caucused and seemed to be working out their story on the arrest. They then informed Camejo's supporters who had been called to the scene that the car had been stopped because they thought they saw a passenger "shredding something." Camejo, they said, had "interfered" with their investigation and was being arrested.

No charges of "illegal shredding" were filed. Camejo was the only one charged with a crime.

The real reason for the arrest was indicated by the fact that the cops knew who Camejo was. At the police station Camejo was threatened by one guard, who said, "You're the big Commie, aren't you? I'm going to get you when you get out."

At one point this guard had to be restrained by another when he moved toward Camejo in the jail.



Klan calling card on door of SWP supporters in Houston: 'You have been paid a friendly visit by the Ku Klux Klan. Should we pay you a real visit?' Instead of acting to halt Klan terror, cops arrested SWP presidential candidate.

Phone calls to the news media put reports of the arrest on the radio almost immediately. City officials reacted in embarrassment. George Strong, a public relations agent for Mayor Fred Hofheinz, said both the mayor and the chief of police regretted the arrest but that it was a legal arrest.

Strong quoted Police Chief Lynn as saying it was a "comedy of errors" and that he wished the officers had not been so "diligent" in "enforcing the law."

"The Houston police are notoriously 'diligent' where Blacks, Chicanos, and socialists are concerned," Camejo commented. "They are notoriously incompetent concerning terrorist attacks by the Ku Klux Klan or selling of heroin by Houston police."

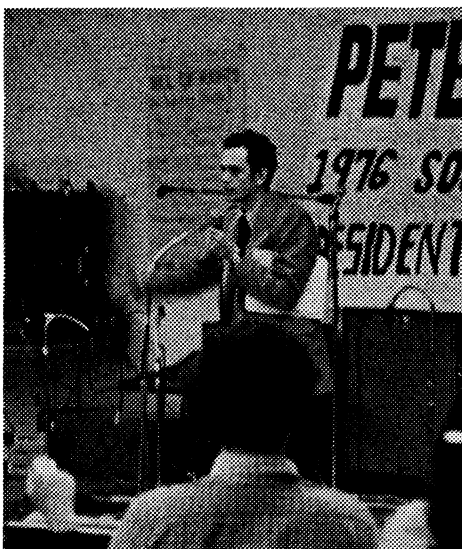
Chief Lynn's "comedy of errors" does not seem funny to anyone else. It came only two weeks after his admission—published in the *Houston Post*—that he had known days in advance of the Klan's plan to gather with guns outside the Houston socialist campaign headquarters.

In the March 10 meeting to demand police protection, Lynn stated that he would continue in his refusal to give advance warning in the event of future Klan threats because, "You would then just get all the TV stations out there to film it."

Cops & the Klan

During the meeting Lynn was asked, "How many cops are members of the Klan?"

First he said none. Then he backed



Militant/Susan Garry
Camejo at U. of Texas in Austin

away from this statement and said there were some cops whose "views are very close to those of the Klan."

When asked how Blacks in Houston could expect fair treatment from openly racist cops like these, Lynn said proper supervision would do the job.

Camejo's release from jail after two hours—and after his campaign supporters had put up \$102.50 cash for bail—was covered by all the major news media in Houston. "This is the way Blacks and Chicanos are treated every day," Camejo said. "The police were not provoked in any way. They have violated my civil liberties."

However, harassment by the Klan and the police have not stopped the socialist campaign from reaching large numbers of people. The front-page banner headline in the March 7 *Austin American-Statesman*, the major Austin daily, read: "Socialist Hits the Super-rich."

In an interview printed in the *Houston Post*, Camejo explained, "Our goal is not so much to win the office as it is to win the American people. The best response I get now is from unemployed people. . . ."

"These are people in a radical, a critical situation . . . and a good many of them don't mind taking an honest look at radical solutions."

So far Camejo's socialist campaign tour has been through five Texas cities. He has spoken directly to 600 people at campus rallies at San Antonio College and at Texas Southmost College and at meetings such as one in San Juan, where Camejo addressed members of the United Farm Workers at their hall.

Interviews in Spanish

Numerous radio and TV stations have interviewed Camejo, and many of the broadcast interviews have been conducted in Spanish.

At a news conference in Brownsville, held only a block away from the U.S.-Mexican border, Camejo blasted the U.S. government for its racist policies against immigrant workers. Responding to the charge that Mexican workers who have entered the United States are the main reason for unemployment in the Southwest, he answered, "They have become scapegoats for capitalism's problems. This country should be able to take care of everyone living within its boundaries."

Heisler at kick-off rally in Seattle

By Louise Armstrong

SEATTLE—A spirited rally was held here March 1 to launch the Socialist Workers Party campaign for city and county council. The party is running Karl Berman, Tobe Emmerich, Patricia Bethard, Gale Shangold, and Wesley Weinhold for city council and David Zilly for King County council.

Featured speaker Ed Heisler, co-chairperson of the Socialist Workers 1976 National Campaign Committee, blasted the Republicans and Democrats for propping up big business while millions of Americans are unemployed. "There is a lot of work to be done in this country," he said. "We need schools, hospitals, and housing. We demand jobs for all! Our campaign stands for a Bill of Rights for working people, including the right to work and the right to a decent income."

Karl Berman, in his speech to the rally, stressed the need for a socialist alternative in Seattle.

"The 1975 Seattle budget provides more money for the Seattle police department than for the Public Health, Community Development, Human Resources, Human Rights, and Building departments combined. The Seattle police department protects the rich. The other departments supposedly look after the welfare of the rest of us. But while the police get \$26.25-million, the Human Rights department, which is responsible for the enforcement of city laws on discrimination and implementation of the affirmative-action program, gets only \$350,000."

"The priorities at city hall are clear. We are running to offer the people of Seattle an alternative to an administration ruled by big business."

Tobe Emmerich spoke out against the recent racist attacks on students in Boston and the racism at the University of Washington (UW).

"The antibusing movement in Boston, the attack on Calvin Goines [a Black dental student who has recently been expelled from the University of Washington dental school], the denial of tenure to Black faculty at the UW, and the sham of integration in Seattle schools are all part of an attempt to take back the gains of the civil rights movement."

"The Seattle Freedom March Coalition," she said, "is sponsoring a demonstration in Seattle on May 17 in solidarity with a national march in Boston that day—demanding equal education for Blacks and supporting the Boston busing program."

"The Socialist Workers campaign supports this demonstration. We will build it and we will publicize it wherever we go. We are going to take the socialist campaign from the gates of Boeing to the waterfront, from the food stamp lines to the unemployment offices."

Sally Seal, a Washington convener of the Coalition of Labor Union Women and member of Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union Local 1001, gave greetings to the rally.

Stephanie Coontz, a faculty member at Evergreen State College, who has recently been under fire for her socialist views, gave an enthusiastic fund appeal, which netted \$1,827 for the launching of the campaign.

U.S. Out Now!

The slaughter in Vietnam and Cambodia could be ended in a matter of days. All it would take is withdrawal of the U.S. aid that props up the dictators in Saigon and Phnompenh. Behind the dovish pose adopted by the majority of Democrats and Republicans these days lurks one simple, ugly fact: the killing goes on only because Congress continues to appropriate funds for it.

On March 11 a Senate foreign relations subcommittee voted 4 to 3 to approve still another \$125-million for the Lon Nol regime. This was billed as a "compromise" with President Ford's request for \$222-million.

The swing vote was provided by liberal New York Republican Jacob Javits. Campaigning for reelection last year, Javits sang the praises of his own "antiwar" record and boasted of his sponsorship of the War Powers Act, which he claimed would prevent another Vietnam.

Now, justifying his vote to support the butchers in Phnompenh, Javits said, "There was a cry for help in the dark of night which I did not want to deny."

There is a cry for help coming from Cambodia, all right—the cry of the millions of refugees, the maimed, the widows, and the starving children of a land devastated by U.S. bombs and bullets. But the only way to answer their cry is to stop *all* the military aid and get *all* the U.S. forces out of Southeast Asia—*now!*

CIA: Murder, Inc.

Throughout the 1960s the Cuban government and radicals in the United States denounced CIA sabotage and assassination attempts on Fidel Castro, while top officials like President Kennedy piously denied the charges. Now the proof is rolling in: secret death squads were an accepted CIA tactic. Kennedy and the others were liars.

The FBI wiretaps dissidents and assigns provocateurs to foment violence, it was charged. Some found that hard to believe, but now the proof is beyond question.

The very people who yelled the loudest about "protecting freedom" and "fighting terrorism" are day by day being exposed as the worst murderers and lawbreakers on the face of the earth.

Were the CIA and FBI responsible for the murders of Martin Luther King and Malcolm X? Those charges too seemed farfetched to many at the time. But now . . . who can seriously believe that the death squads were only for use outside U.S. borders? Especially when the CIA takes the attitude that antiwar activists, Black militants, and socialists must be "foreign agents."

Government committees "investigating" the CIA are ignoring the biggest crimes and nervously wondering how much they can get away with covering up. But the American people have been lied to long enough. It's time to open all the secret files and let the truth come out.

Stalinist repression

An international day of protest against the denial of civil liberties in the Soviet Union has been called for March 29. It deserves the support of every socialist and every fighter for democratic rights.

For too long the Stalinist regime in Moscow has been able to pose as the representative of socialism, while denying the Soviet workers and peasants even the most elementary political freedoms.

The police dictatorship, maintained in the interests of a privileged bureaucracy, has driven millions of the best Soviet youth into apathy or cynicism. It has stained the very idea of socialism in the eyes of the working people of the world.

Thanks in large part to the Stalinist criminals, the defenders of capitalism—who have waded through the blood of millions in Indochina, and today supply the instruments of torture for dictatorships throughout the world—are still able to pose as defenders of "the democratic way of life."

The voices of the socialist future, and of real democracy, are not those of Stalin's heirs in the Kremlin, pledged to a policy of cooperation with capitalism internationally and suppression of any dissent at home. The real voices of the future are to be found among the rebels demanding human freedom, including those in the Soviet dissident movement today.

May 17 support

On Feb. 26 the student senate of the University of Kansas, in Lawrence, passed by a strong majority a resolution in support of the upcoming May 17 march on Boston to demand implementation of court-ordered desegregation of Boston's schools.

The resolution takes note of the many incidents of violence brought about by racist resistance to the Boston busing plan. It also affirms that Black students in Boston have a constitutionally recognized right to equal education free from intimidation. And it concludes as follows:

"Whereas, the Boston NAACP has called for a mass legal peaceful national march on Boston to implement the desegregation order, and
"Whereas, the National Student Conference Against Racism with 2,000 delegates from 28 states and 147 colleges endorsed that call,

"Be it resolved that the University of Kansas Student Senate endorses the demonstration and its demands."

Chris Starr

Lawrence, Kans.

Call for mass action

I am a student attending high school in New York City. I frequently read *The Militant*, and it keeps me quite up to date on the situation in Boston. The growing mobilization against racism there is the best thing I've seen since the antiwar movement.

Though the racist violence in Boston does not directly affect us in New York, or anywhere else in this country for that matter, a victory for the Black community in Boston would mean a victory for all other oppressed minorities across the nation.

We cannot let these white racists get away with the injustice they are doing to our brothers and sisters, not only in Boston, but everywhere in the United States.

I am making a call for mass action among all high school students, not only in New York, but all across this deteriorating nation rotten with racism. I am urging all of you to show up in Boston on May 17 and say "No!" to the racists.

I know I'll be there.

Jacob Harris

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Texas teachers

The article "Armed Klansmen threaten socialists," which appeared in the March 7 issue of *The Militant*, had an error that should be corrected. It stated that 15 delegates to the Texas State Teachers Association (TSTA) convention held in Fort Worth Feb. 20-22 sent a message urging police action to halt the Ku Klux Klan terror.

However, it was 15 delegates to the Texas Classroom Teachers Association, which met that weekend, who sent the message condemning the right-wing terror, not the TSTA.

Becky Ellis

Houston, Tex.

Carl Braden

I want to thank you for the very perceptive article you published in your March 7 issue on the death of my husband Carl—and on his life.

Carl would have liked what you wrote very much. He would have especially liked your emphasis on his efforts throughout his lifetime to work with all groups on the left.

If there was any one passion of

Carl's life, this was it—the belief that the left in this country can and must find a way to work together, within the framework of the various disagreements. Some people thought he was simplistic about it, but they never convinced Carl. He always quoted a maxim that I *think* he said came from the revolutionary movement in France—that "there are no enemies on the left." Carl always maintained that his only enemy was the United States ruling class and the system they represent.

This position became more and more difficult in recent years—as some people on the left decided he and others were *their* enemies. But Carl maintained his conviction on this point until the day he died—and I believe if he had lived longer he would have continued to do so, no matter what anybody said.

Thank you again.

Anne Braden

Louisville, Ky.

Immigrant workers

I'm very much interested in the Chicano movement and have found *The Militant* is the only paper that has actually told it like it is—no holds barred.

I don't always agree with your reporters, especially on the illegal alien. Your paper does not change my way of thinking, since I happen to live in the middle of the agricultural area. I know this is one of the reasons César Chávez has not been able to regain his contracts, because I *see* the influx of aliens used as strikebreakers.

Otherwise your paper is very informative, and I wouldn't think of not purchasing it.

Olympia Cota

Firebaugh, Calif.

A new regular

I would like to subscribe to *The Militant* for one year.

I enjoy the newspaper, and instead of randomly buying a paper, I would like to get it regularly.

D.B.

Sacramento, Calif.

Jobs protest

Although the building-trades demonstration in New York City on Feb. 27 [see *The Militant* March 14] seemed more, at first, like a July 4 parade with a "get rid of illegal aliens" theme, what it was really all about showed through everywhere as the morning progressed. Workers were shouting "We want work!" and little about foreign workers.

It was unfortunate that the placards were not consonant with the announced aims of the march that had been made by the officials themselves.

The Painters union noted in a letter its membership that "planned city construction projects have been reduced by \$316-million. Rebuilding of the West Side Highway has been stymied. Badly needed new schools, hospitals, and other public buildings stay ignored!"

These are the demands that should have been carried on the signs.

We demand giant public works projects to make up for the failure of private industry to provide work for our members.

How is it possible that in a city beset with slums waiting to be torn down and rebuilt that building tradesmen are out of work? Even if the city simply



A time for action

enforced existing building and health codes and insured that tenants' rights were protected, endless work would be provided to building tradesmen. These themes too could have been put upon signs.

Further links could have been made by the building-trades unions to other sections of the population:

Build decent homes for the aged!
Stop Medicaid rip-offs by the medical profession!

Penalize bankers for collusion in setting bond issue rates!

Tax the rich!
Howard Zucker
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Reed tour

One of the successful meetings not yet mentioned in *The Militant's* coverage of Evelyn Reed's recent tour took place on Feb. 13 at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM). The program, entitled "Is Biology Woman's Destiny?" was cosponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance and the UWM Feminist Center, and it featured Myrna Lamb and Evelyn Reed.

Lamb read two presentations from her plays *Apple Pie* and *What Have You Done for Me Lately?* and Reed spoke on the changing role of women from the time of the matriarchy to the present.

The presentations drew an enthusiastic response from the audience, which numbered about 125. Following the talks a large number of people participated in the question and answer period.

A special display of Reed's new book, *Woman's Evolution*, sold 16 copies during the course of the evening. The next day the UWM *Post* carried a large article on the event, and the *Milwaukee Journal*, the city's largest paper, printed a long interview with Evelyn Reed.

Claudia Roberson
Milwaukee, Wis.

Prisoners Union

I would like to tell your readers about the Prisoners Union. We have several thousand members in prison and in the prison on the sidewalk.

The group has existed for about two years. We believe in unity with our fellow inmates, and we are working to bring about constructive redress of our problems.

We are working mainly for effective collective bargaining for prisoners. Also, we are for the abolition of indeterminate sentencing, for restoration of all civil rights to convicts, and for payment of prevailing wages to all prisoners.

If possible, would you please print this about the Prisoners Union.

Anyone who would like more information or to receive our newspaper, *Outlaw*, can write: Michael Snedeker, attorney, 1315 18th St., San Francisco, Calif. 94107.

A prisoner
California

The letters column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Please indicate if your name may be used or if you prefer that your initials be used instead.

The logical conclusion to be drawn from the worldwide economic crisis of capitalism is that the working class is the necessary and the *only* social force that can resolve the contradictions of capitalist production. This logic will find expression in the actions of the working class as it moves into the arena of political struggle.

The present round of demonstrations already held by some unions and planned by others to get government help for the millions of unemployed workers are the first signs of massive political motion. These demonstrations are bound to attract and encourage other sectors of the working class and all its allies.

The logic of this development is sometimes expressed in various ways even within the top councils of the AFL-CIO bureaucracy, regardless of their motives or where they think it may lead.

George Hardy, international president of the Service Employees International Union and certainly no firebrand, wrote an article in his union's official publication after attending the emergency meeting of the AFL-CIO general board last January. Hardy says he discovered there that 11-million are unemployed, that "we all keep hearing that this is the richest country on earth," and therefore: "I think there's something wrong when working people—the people who keep this country running—have to scramble to survive, yet the huge corporations make record-breaking profits and pay little or no taxes. . . . One suggestion that did come up in the AFL-CIO meeting, but which was never formally adopted," reports Hardy, "was that working people all across the land join hands in massive, peaceful demonstrations in support of full employment."

Those demonstrations have already begun, piecemeal and fitfully. On Feb. 5 about 10,000 unemployed auto workers went to Washington for a "show of strength." It was a small showing compared with what the auto union, with nearly 300,000 unemployed members, could make.

The California AFL-CIO held a rally in the state capital, Sacramento, on March 8, prompted by the fact

that a million workers in that state are unemployed.

Unions are getting the marching fever. The *New York Carriers' Outlook*, official monthly publication of Branch 36, National Letter Carriers Association, now in negotiations with the U.S. Postal Service over wages and jobs, says in an article, "We must organize a massive march on Washington, D.C."

Barry Weiner, an officer of the union, writes, "We must demand that the recession be taken off our backs and placed exactly where it belongs. On the backs of the corporations that have been making record-breaking profits. And the wealthy who have this far taxdodged their way free."

Demonstrations and strikes are the traditional methods of the unions to win workers' demands and redress social grievances. The present leaders are timidly calling demonstrations, but they are often poorly organized and as yet without focus.

The demonstration of 12,000 construction workers in New York City on Feb. 27 was an example. The demonstrators blocked heavy morning traffic over the Brooklyn Bridge, crowded through police barricades, and tried to go into city hall, where top union officials were meeting with the mayor. While this was going on some local union business agents were busy handing out small American flags and holding up signs demanding the deportation of all "illegal aliens" to create jobs.

The unions have yet to agree upon meaningful demands. But the AFL-CIO executive council is talking about the need of a 35-hour workweek and is demanding a limited public works program. Neither demand is expected to create jobs for all, which is what the unemployed need.

The most realistic demands today are for an amendment to the wages-and-hours law that would mandate a 30-hour workweek and for a massive public works program that will rebuild this country. This is what is needed to "put America back to work," and it is an urgent need not limited to the millions who are now unemployed.

This is the logic of the mass demonstrations that are now only in their formative stages.

By Any Means Necessary

Baxter Smith



Muslims: 'freedom & equality'

When the mad scientist Yakub created the white man, as Black Muslim faith explains, these devils were given 6,000 years to rule. The span of their rule ended in 1914, but they had a 70-year grace period before Allah's original people, Black people, would be resurrected.

In Detroit in 1931, Allah, in the body of Wallace Fard, recruited Elijah Poole to do his bidding.

"He whispered in my ear, 'Yes, I am the one. But who else knows it?' Then he told me to keep quiet," Poole, who became Elijah Muhammad, once said.

Fard taught that the world belongs to Black people but warned of the tricky nature of the white man—a snake and a devil—and white Christian society with its hypocritical values and dual standards.

Fard disappeared in 1934; some say he met with foul play. And Elijah Muhammad, who called himself the "Last Messenger of Allah" passed away last month at age 77. Before he died, he parlayed the Nation of Islam from an obscure grouping in the 1930s into the operation it is today—with an estimated membership of 25,000 to 250,000, temples in some 70 cities, 15,000 acres of farmland, restaurants, the country's largest Black newspaper, and business ventures with an estimated worth of \$50-million to \$80-million.

Muhammad, the frail-voiced Messenger often pictured gazing benignly, dressed in a tuxedo and jeweled, pillbox cap, was born in Sandersville, Ga., one of 13 children to former slaves.

The Muslims' purpose, as they phrase it, is to win "freedom, justice, and equality for the Black man." The building of a separate Black nation is to be the route.

Malcolm Little, who took the Muslims' "X", for "ex-slave," when he joined the Nation in prison, as not a

few Black men have done, became their most popular representative during the late 1950s and early 1960s.

He brought thousands of restless, anguished Black victims of white Christian society into the Muslim fold. The Muslims' appeal, when pitched to ghetto-stricken, down-and-out Blacks, as Malcolm did best, worked better than silver and gold. It offered them a new awakening, a new pride in self, as the Muslims put it.

But under this veneer, as Malcolm discovered, lies a different organization—an organization harshly restrictive (especially of Muslim women), often vocally anticommunist, and always fending off Black protest struggles.

Over the years, the Muslims' tough, antiwhite talk has brought government repression on them. But recently their mushrooming business ventures have given them an air of "respectability" in some circles.

A few white politicians have even saluted the Muslims as a model for Black progress. This has led some Blacks to charge that if the Nation is gaining the respect of the devil himself, it is a bad omen.

Disillusioned, Malcolm X left the Muslims in 1964. But they have a yarn about the work he did that captures as much as anything what white Christian society means to them.

Malcolm was trying to win a Baptist to the Muslims one day:

"What are the rules of your organization?" the man asked.

"Well," Malcolm said, "my brother, you have to stop drinking, stop swearing, stop gambling, stop using dope, and stop cheating on your wife."

"Hell," the man replied, "I think I had better remain a Christian."



Preserving the sacred institutions—Under new rules promulgated by Vienna authorities, married women may not engage in prostitution. Singles and divorcees only.

Serving the people—A Sacramento cop who arrested members of the California legislature for drunk driving was transferred to a squad car with a supervising sergeant. And the solons were advised that if they had trouble navigating they should simply call the department, which would send a car to chauffeur them home. This is a

double service to the taxpayers. It will save wear and tear on our legislators and on the luxury cars we furnish them.

Better wean them on gin—West German researchers found DDT and at least four other potentially dangerous chemicals in the milk of 136 of 137 expectant mothers. The average DDT level was five times higher than that permitted in commercial cow's milk.

The Nixon Ordeal (I)—Rabbi Baruch Korff, mentor to the former president,

said that on a recent visit to San Clemente, Pat came into the living room in cleaning clothes and with soot on her face. Dick took his handkerchief and tenderly wiped away the soot. "If you could have seen her," the rabbi said, "I don't think the Mona Lisa could have looked better. . . . The look on her face. She's suffered a lot."

The Nixon ordeal (II)—Expenses at San Clemente have been slashed so deeply, Dick confided to friends, that he sometimes has to answer the phone

himself. He didn't say, but that probably means he has to change the tapes himself too.

Most touching thought of the week—"I never thought much about being loved. I just did the best I could."—Richard Nixon.

Busy as a sound engineer—Richard (Old big ears) Nixon confided to a friend that he was partly responsible for Watergate. "I was so busy," he explained, "I just didn't have time to watch everybody."

¡La Raza en Acción!

Miguel Pendás



Child welfare and social abuse

The injustices of capitalist society can make people so uptight that sometimes they take out their frustrations on each other or on their children.

However, instead of doing away with the poverty and miserable living conditions that are the root of this problem, the capitalist rulers try to shift the blame for child abuse—real or alleged—onto the parents.

Two Denver Chicana activists told me recently how authorities there are using the pretext of saving children from "abuse" in order to harass and intimidate Chicanos.

Patricia Estrada and Jessie Corona of the Chicana Welfare Rights Organization said that Denver police, courts, welfare departments, and other government agencies use racist standards to determine what constituted "neglected" children.

For example, a child who in the opinion of a social worker is "poorly clothed and fed" is liable to be taken out of the custody of his or her parents and placed in a foster home. Of course, a great many Chicano children are "poorly clothed and fed" because of the poverty imposed by Anglo society.

A record number of children have been taken from their homes by authorities in Denver in recent months, Estrada and Corona explained. Most of the

families affected are Black or Chicano.

The fact that the social welfare agencies are not interested in the well-being of the children they snatch from their parents has been borne out by the testimony of Chicana mothers who have sought help from the Chicana Welfare Rights Organization.

Many of the social workers are outright racists, the mothers have reported. In testifying before judges, social workers say things about Chicano children that they would never say about Anglos. Social workers have declared parents "neglectful" because they think the children are "dirty." In one case a social worker said the family had "too many children."

"Children without supervision" is another category of those eligible for being snatched by authorities. Since the poor cannot afford baby-sitters, mothers are often forced to leave children in the house while they go to the store, or whatever.

In one case, police picked up some children who were supposedly crying and frightened because they were left without supervision. The judge released them to their mother when it was shown that the children were crying because of the terror they felt at being dragged away from their home by the cops.

Many racist social workers also see their work as

an opportunity to assimilate Chicano children into what they believe to be a better culture. When children are taken from their parents by the court, they are placed in foster homes until such time as the judge decides it is "safe" for them to go back. These foster homes are invariably Anglo, because only Anglos can meet the standards set by the social welfare agencies of what constitutes a "decent" living environment.

Cases have been reported of social workers and foster parents trying to force *chicanitos* to shun their language and culture, such as by Anglicizing their names. One Chicana was shocked to see that her child, Paulina, was being told her name was really "Polly."

As Chicana activists have pointed out, if Chicanos were paid decent wages, if there were jobs for all, if unemployment and welfare benefits were raised to adequate levels, if there were free medical care for all—then there would be no "poorly clothed and fed" children. If there were free, 24-hour, bilingual, bicultural child-care centers controlled by Chicano parents, then there would be no "unsupervised" children.

As human beings, we have the right to expect these basic necessities.

Their Government

Cindy Jaquith



The Common Cause connection—II

WASHINGTON—Things are still pretty touchy down at the Common Cause office here. Not only has the cover been blown on Rockefeller's secret contributions to Common Cause, but last month the group's chief lobbyist in New York, Albert Podell, was thrown out of the state legislature on his ear after confessing that he used young women to entice legislators into taking "good government" stands.

One legislator summed it up: "Common Cause hired a pimp to represent them in New York State."

Behind the story of who Common Cause hires is a bigger story: who hires Common Cause?

In our Feb. 14 column we told of the \$72,000 that the Rockefeller family has given Common Cause, not to mention the thousands kicked in by Time, Inc.; Allied Chemical; Ford Motor Company; and so on. You may ask, why do these giant corporations want to give money to a "citizens' lobby" that says it's out to get them?

That's what I tried to ask too, when I made several phone calls to the Common Cause office here. The first thing I found out is that when you ask about these things, Common Cause is quick to offer you a list of all Rockefeller donations up to November of last year. "No secrets here," they seem to be saying.

I asked Wendy Wolff, assistant to vice-president David Cohen, about the Rockefeller list. "Is this

something new, something you just started doing since the articles began appearing in the papers?" I asked. "Well, yes," admitted Wolff. "We did it for internal use because some of our members had questions."

I'll bet they had questions.

I asked Wolff if she could also run down for me some of the corporate contributions to Common Cause. She began reading me a list that included a union, a church, and a few esoteric-sounding companies. Then she stopped and said, "Hmm, this doesn't seem to include the biggies."

I said I would like to hear who "the biggies" are. In addition to the ones already mentioned, she listed the Pacific Power and Light, Aetna Life and Casualty, United Artists, Iris Securities Corporation and National Securities Corporation.

Those last two alone contributed more than \$10,000. What does a securities outfit stand to gain by giving money to Common Cause, I wondered?

I was also struck by the Pacific Power and Light donation, especially since Common Cause has just started a lobbying campaign to impose oil import quotas and raise gasoline taxes. Seems like Pacific Power could make a pretty penny on that. (Not to mention the Rockefeller brothers.)

"Don't import quotas and higher gas taxes kind of hurt the 'common' person?" I asked. "Won't it just mean higher profits for the energy companies?"

"We've got to reduce energy consumption real fast," Wolff told me.

"A gas tax would help allocate the use of fuel. It would hit pleasure driving the most," she promised.

Maybe if you are Common Cause Director John Gardner it would. But if you are one of the "common" people this group is supposed to represent, higher gas taxes will mean a direct attack on your standard of living.

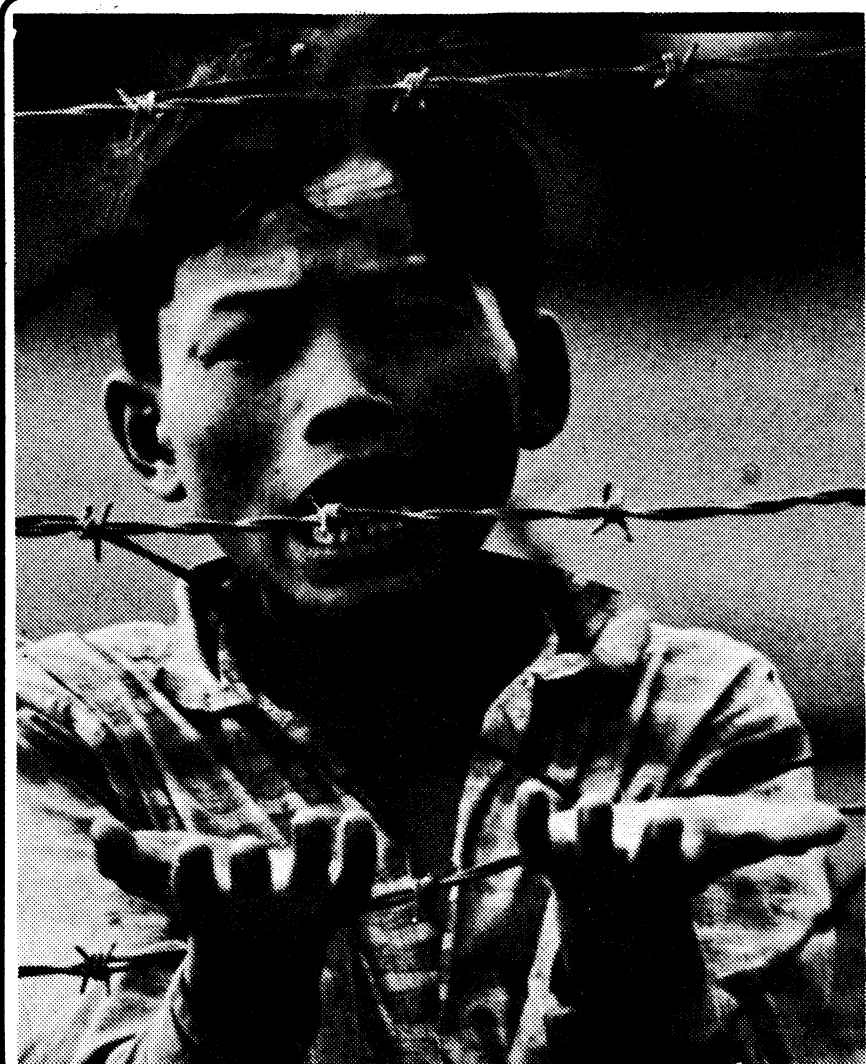
I had one last question for Wolff. Is Common Cause continuing to work with the government against the Socialist Workers Party and other groups challenging the disclosure provisions of the campaign financing laws?

Oh yes, she told me. In fact, Common Cause will soon be intervening on the government's side against the suit by Senator James Buckley and Eugene McCarthy challenging the federal "reform" law as unconstitutional.

Given the FBI's harassment of the Socialist Workers Party, doesn't disclosure of contributors violate their right to privacy?

"There's clearly that problem," Wolff admitted. "But there's an overriding need to have the public served. These small parties can be used as a front, you know."

A front? Better watch your language, Common Cause. Some of your own members might start calling you nasty names.



Indochina: year after year, lie after lie, the war goes on

By David Frankel

Year after year, administration after administration, lie after lie, the United States government has pursued its savage onslaught against the people of Indochina. And if Gerald Ford has anything to say about it, the killing will go on.

Four million casualties and 10 million refugees—according to conservative estimates—may not be too much for Kissinger and Ford, but the American people have had enough. According to a Gallup Poll, 78 percent of the population opposes the administration's demand of more military aid for the Saigon and Pnompenh regimes.

Ford—supposedly the paragon of bluff honesty and homey decency, in contrast to the sleazy crook who originally appointed him vice-president—has begun to establish his own credentials as a hypocrite and war criminal. He has tried to justify \$222-million in additional military aid to the Lon Nol government on the grounds that “an independent Cambodia cannot survive” without it.

The way Ford tells it, “The Cambodian people are totally dependent on us for their only means of resistance to aggression.”

‘Wanton use of rockets’

This man, who stood by and applauded while Washington exploded some 30 billion pounds of munitions in Indochina, had the nerve to stand up on nationwide television March 6 and condemn the Cambodian rebels for “wanton use of rockets in Pnompenh.”

There is only one aggressor in Indochina, only one force fighting to maintain foreign control of the region, only one government responsible for the continued bloodshed. That is the United States.

When French imperialism tried to regain control over its Indochinese colonies after World War II, Washington bankrolled the war in the name of stopping the spread of communism. And when the French were defeated, U.S. imperialism took over in its own right.

First Washington sponsored the Diem dictatorship. In June 1956 Senator John Kennedy explained, “Vietnam represents the cornerstone of the Free World in Southeast Asia, the keystone to the arch, the finger in the dike. . . .”

With the help of the U.S. State Department and the CIA, Diem initiated a program to fingerprint the “sus-

pect” Chinese population of South Vietnam. Other measures in defense of freedom were also instituted. Special military tribunals, from which no appeal was allowed, and mandatory death penalties defended the freedom of the landlords against the sharecroppers and of the capitalists against the workers.

“The law must be broadly applied. . .,” cautioned one government journal. “There are crimes that deserve the death penalty . . . for example, attempts to disturb the economy of the country, to organize strikes, to make demonstrations that damage the prestige of the nation, to disseminate false news. . . .”

The freedom of the peasants to support the dictatorship was ensured by rounding them up and imprisoning them in “strategic hamlet” concentration camps.

“Defeat in South Vietnam would be to deliver a friendly nation to terror and repression,” warned President Johnson in April 1965.

More rigorous measures were called for. Between 1965 and 1972 the rulers in Washington spent \$144-billion to blast, burn, and poison the land and people of Indochina. While capitalist politicians talked about saving the Indochinese from “terror and repression,” U.S. troops carried out massacres like the one at My-lai, and the Saigon dictatorship imprisoned and tortured hundreds of thousands.

CIA-engineered coup

Ford talks about the independence of Cambodia, but the Lon Nol regime owes its very existence to a CIA-engineered coup in March 1970. Ford talks about foreign aggression, but it was the United States that invaded Cambodia in April and May of 1970.

And although attention has been focused on the Cambodia aid request of \$222-million, little has been said of the \$300-million in military aid requested for the Thieu dictatorship in Vietnam. That is because whatever Congress finally decides on Cambodia, it has no intention of cutting off the pipeline to Saigon. Congress has already provided \$1.15-billion in economic and military aid to Saigon this fiscal year, and the Ford administration is planning to ask for another \$1.3-billion for the year beginning in July 1975.

In the case of Cambodia, however, there are strong voices calling on Washington to cut its losses.

Five years after it came to power, the

prospects for the Lon Nol government are not good. Following a closed-door briefing by CIA chief William Colby, Representative Michael Harrington (D-Mass.) said, “It’s about finished, and it is unlikely that much will change things.”

Representative Pierre du Pont (R-Del.), a member of one of the most powerful capitalist families, said: “The situation is very grim. How long the Cambodian government can survive can be measured in days, not months or years.”

With the roads to Pnompenh and the Mekong River blocked by rebel forces, the only way supplies have been coming into the city has been by the U.S.-financed airlift. H. D. S. Greenway wrote in the March 10 *Washington Post*, “Military experts say that the Americans might well have to continue the present airlift into Phnom Penh for at least six months or more if the government is to survive.”

However, the threat of rebel shelling may make even the airlift impossible if the insurgent offensive continues. The main hope mentioned by news analysts for the short-term survival of the Pnompenh regime is the petering out of the rebel offensive. “Last year, and the year before,” wrote Greenway in the March 7 *Washington Post*, “the insurgents finally ran out of supplies and had to break off the attack.”

The dismal showing of the Pnompenh government has not been due to lack of U.S. aid. Washington has funneled some \$1.8-billion to its Cambodian clients, and about \$5-billion has been spent on bombing the countryside. Lon Nol’s armed forces list 220,000 men, compared with estimates of at most 60,000 rebels. The insurgents have no air force, no navy, no armored personnel carriers, and no heavy artillery, except for what they have captured from the Pnompenh forces.

A report from Pnompenh in the March 8 *New York Times* shed some light on the reasons for the performance of the government troops. Sydney Schanberg described how “ambulances sometimes run out of gas coming from the battlefronts. Then, with the wounded inside slipping toward death, the vehicles simply sit stalled by the roadside because no one has money to get more fuel. . . .”

“Meanwhile, city boys from moneyed families easily buy their way out of the draft. . . . Generals and other high officials have prospered on this war;

their lavish villas and big cars testify to this. Everyone here, including the Americans, believes that the country’s top officials have huge bank accounts abroad. . . .

“The Lon Nol Government has announced an austerity program, but it affects only the poor.”

Imperialists in a bind

The revulsion of the American people at the ruthless slaughter in Indochina on behalf of the most corrupt and dictatorial regimes eventually forced Nixon to withdraw the U.S. combat forces in that area. The continued power of the antiwar sentiment in the U.S. has put the imperialists in a bind. Faced with the prospect of the collapse of their clients in Cambodia, they are in a poor position to use U.S. troops to avert disaster.

In his March 6 statement on Cambodia, Ford flatly asserted, “All American forces have come home. They will not go back.”

Nevertheless, the threat of renewed U.S. intervention is still present. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger told reporters March 5 that the government “would be prepared to use marines to extricate Americans if the need arises.”

The need to protect American citizens was the pretext used by Lyndon Johnson to send 20,000 soldiers to the Dominican Republic in order to put down the revolution there in April 1965. Moreover, the Pentagon has ordered the helicopter carrier *Okinawa*, with a battalion of Marines aboard, to stand by in the Gulf of Siam off Cambodia and has alerted a Marine unit on *Okinawa* for possible “evacuation duty in Cambodia.”

The overall impact of Washington’s sordid maneuvers in Indochina was summed up by Anthony Lewis in the *New York Times* March 10. He wrote:

“For the last dozen years, through assassinations and endless wars and Watergate, some of us have been telling the skeptics that there is an American system worth preserving. . . .

“It will be extremely hard to maintain that faith if Congress gives way to the Ford Administration’s campaign of pressure for extra arms aid to Cambodia. For there has probably never been a weaker case for continued American intervention in a foreign civil war. If Congress does not have the courage to say no this time, when will the system work?”

Defense campaign mounts for Dr. Edelin

By Diana Travis

BOSTON—Support is growing for a rally to be held here at Faneuil Hall March 20 in defense of Dr. Kenneth Edelin, who was convicted of manslaughter Feb. 15 for having performed a legal abortion.

Edelin, who is Black, was declared guilty by an all-white jury.

The conviction—which has been appealed—immediately had national repercussions. Hospitals and doctors throughout the country are attempting to deny women the right to abortion after 20 weeks of pregnancy.

The March 20 rally was initiated by the Committee to Defend Abortion Rights. Among those scheduled to

speak are: Gloria Steinem; abortion-rights leader Dr. Barbara Roberts; State Representative Elaine Noble; Marcia Codling of the National Student Coalition Against Racism; Vilma Dibiase of Crittendon House, an abortion clinic; Dr. Carol Nadelson of Massachusetts Organization to Repeal Abortion Laws (MORAL); suffragist Florence Luscomb; a representative from the Women's Auxiliary of the American Jewish Congress; and a representative from Catholics for Free Choice.

Also supporting the action are the Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, Framingham Women's Health Project, State Representative

William Owens, Linda Malanchuk of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and Northeastern University Women's Center.

Support for Dr. Edelin is also strong in the Black community. The Boston NAACP has called on NAACP chapters throughout the country to protest his conviction. Black newspapers have come out in his defense.

The Feb. 22 issue of the *Philadelphia Tribune*, for example, ran an editorial calling Edelin's conviction a "legal lynching." It states, "In the two years since the Supreme Court's historic ruling [legalizing abortion], deaths resulting from abortion operations have declined by 81 per cent, but Dr. Edelin's conviction may force many women back into the arms of the quacks and butchers who used to snuff out women's lives in backrooms and dark alleys."

The Edelin conviction comes in the midst of an escalation of attacks by the anti-abortion forces nationally.

According to Vilma Dibiase of Crittendon House, who spoke at the March 7 Boston Militant Forum, there are now 188 anti-abortion bills before Congress. In addition, two anti-abortion constitutional amendments have been proposed. One would give "personhood" and legal rights to a fetus from the moment of conception. The other would give states the right to prohibit or limit access to abortion.

Here in Massachusetts, eight anti-abortion bills are currently being considered in committees of the state legislature. Among these are bills to prohibit Medicaid for abortions, a bill requiring the husband's consent, one limiting abortion to the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, and one that would require the use of techniques that could save the life of an aborted fetus. Another, proposed on behalf of Leo Kahian of the right-wing American

Party, would make it first-degree murder to perform an abortion after the fetus was "viable."

Anti-abortion forces, who claim to speak for the majority of people in this country, were chagrined to see the results of a national poll commissioned by the National Committee for a Human Life Amendment, an anti-abortion group.

The poll, released March 8, found that "most Americans, including a large number of Catholics, support a woman's right to an abortion under a variety of circumstances," according to a report in the *Boston Globe*. The survey of 4,000 people was carefully worded to maximize chances of anti-abortion answers.

It found that 65 percent of the Catholics questioned, and 72 percent of all questioned reject the idea that abortion should not be allowed under any circumstances.

Robert Lynch, president of the group that sponsored the poll, said the results "don't give us very much comfort. They are bleak."

Although the fight to defend the right to abortion in Massachusetts is centered now on the case of Dr. Edelin, the struggle will be a prolonged one. Three other doctors will be going on trial in Boston in June. They have been charged under a "grave robbing" statute for having performed scientific experiments on dead fetuses.

Through these trials, the anti-abortion forces are again trying to have fetuses recognized as persons under the law.

The March 20 rally in defense of Dr. Edelin is an example of the kind of actions needed across the country, drawing together the women's movement, Black organizations, and all those who oppose the current offensive by racists and reactionaries to deny women the right to control their own bodies.



Dr. Kenneth Edelin and a supporter. Racist, antiwomen conviction of Edelin occurs in context of national effort by anti-abortion forces.

ERA blocked; supporters rethink tactics

CHICAGO—The Illinois legislature, on March 5, put off indefinitely a vote on the Equal Rights Amendment in the face of a mobilization by anti-ERA forces.

On the heels of this setback, the Indiana senate voted down the amendment March 10 by 27 to 21.

With the ERA effectively killed in Illinois and defeated in Indiana, national ratification of the measure this year is extremely unlikely.

The setback in Illinois came when the state senate voted to change its rules and require a three-fifths majority instead of a simple majority for passage of the measure. Sponsors of the ERA resolution then decided not to bring the bill up for a vote.

The ERA states, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." Passed by Congress in 1972, the amendment has been ratified by 34 states and must be approved by four more in order to become law. The deadline for ratification is 1979.

Four states will be considering the ERA in the next few months—North and South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi—but chances for approval were dealt a blow by the outcome in Illinois and Indiana.

Willie Mae Reid, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Chicago, was among the ERA supporters who went to the state capitol in Springfield March 5, when the ERA was expected to come to a vote.

In a statement distributed to the

media, Reid said: "The Socialist Workers Party unconditionally supports the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment in this crucial vote. It is scandalous that the concept of female inferiority is still reflected in the American Constitution and the rulings of the courts. Ending this situation will be a step forward in the struggle of women to end their oppression in all areas of society."

The legislature was swarming with anti-ERA protesters, who have staged several demonstrations there in recent weeks. On the other hand, the Illinois ERA Coalition, which includes the National Organization for Women, League of Women Voters, and others, had decided to maintain a "low profile" in the belief that the bill was sure to pass.

Sonia McCallum of ERA Central in Chicago said, "ERA was in the state and national Democratic platforms, and a lot of us felt after the Democrats were put in power, ERA would be passed. I guess we were too optimistic."

"On the most important vote after the election of a Democratic majority," said Robert Johnson, regional director of the United Auto Workers, "enough Democrats joined Republicans to give the conservatives an important antilabor victory." The ERA was approved by the AFL-CIO in 1973.

In the light of the unexpected defeat, some of these groups may be rethinking what it will take to get the ERA passed. Ginny Chanda of the Illinois ERA Coalition told the press the coalition is now "seriously consider-

ing" sponsoring a mass pro-ERA rally at the capitol.

"The lesson of the ERA's defeat here this spring is clear and simple," said



Mary Powers

Five hundred rallied at Indianapolis Statehouse Office Building March 1.

SWP candidate Reid. "We can't rely on Democratic and Republican politicians to give us our rights—even such an elementary right as equality before the law, which they give lip service to supporting."

"Women and trade unionists are going to have to mobilize our own power to force these legislators to pass the ERA. The Socialist Workers Party will join with any who wish to begin organizing this kind of action campaign for the ERA."

INDIANAPOLIS—Five hundred supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment participated in an outdoor rally at the Statehouse Office Building here March 1. Organized by the Indiana University-based Campus Committee for the ERA, the rally drew people from all around the state.

Rally participants then marched to the Convention Center and joined 1,000 more ERA supporters for an indoor rally sponsored by the Hoosiers for the ERA Coalition. Among the speakers were Senator Vance Hartke and "Miss Indiana," Penny Ann Tichenor.

Speaking at the outdoor rally were Melissa Warner of the Campus Committee for the ERA and the Young Socialist Alliance; Senator Thomas Teague, senate sponsor of the ERA; the mayor of Bloomington, Ind.; a representative of the Bloomington Commission on Women; and members of the National Organization for Women.

450 attend N.Y. celebration

Feminists greet publication of Reed book

By Caroline Lund

NEW YORK—Four hundred fifty persons gathered here March 9 to celebrate the publication on International Women's Day of Evelyn Reed's monumental book *Woman's Evolution*.

Sponsored by Pathfinder Press, the meeting and the reception that followed were not only a publishing event, but an event for the women's liberation movement.

The impact the book is having among feminists was reflected in the remarks of Dr. Barbara Roberts, formerly a coordinator of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition. She called *Woman's Evolution* "the single most brilliant, most lucid, most important, most enthralling book I have ever read on the history of my sex."

As Peggy Brundy of Pathfinder Press noted in opening the program, the speakers were all "examples of the kind of women that the new wave of the feminist movement is bringing forward today."

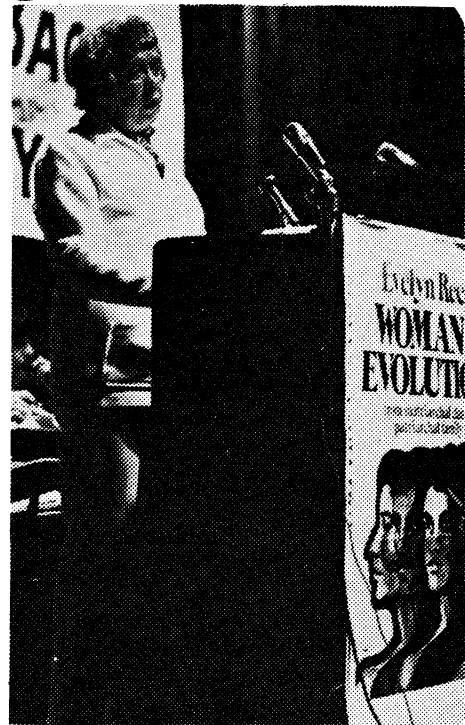
In addition to Barbara Roberts and Evelyn Reed, they included film critic Joan Mellen, playwright Myrna Lamb, and Puerto Rican women's liberation leader Ana Rivera. The chairperson was Willie Mae Reid, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Chicago and for vice-president in 1976.

20 years of research

Woman's Evolution, the product of 20 years of research by Reed, draws together the findings of scores of anthropologists and sociologists to put forth a coherent theory explaining the origins and nature of the oppression of women.

Basing herself on the materialist method of Marxism and the contributions of Frederick Engels, Reed goes further to present totally new and powerful explanations of the reasons for the matriarchal clan system and for the dominance of men in patriarchal society.

Barbara Roberts said that the ap-



Militant/Mary Jo Hendrickson

EVELYN REED: Women's liberation movement helped bring her 20-year work to fruition.

pearance of Reed's book was one of two events that have prompted her to end a two-year "retirement" from political activity following the Supreme Court's decision legalizing abortion and to "take to the podium again."

The other event she cited was the conviction of Dr. Kenneth Edelin, a Black Boston physician, for performing a legal abortion. Roberts, who has worked with Edelin at a Boston abortion clinic, called for a nationwide campaign in defense of his rights and against the attempts by anti-abortion forces to turn back the Supreme Court ruling.

Author Joan Mellen cited the relevance of Reed's book in her field of film criticism. From studying the treatment of women in the film industry, she came to the conclusion that only a total change in the fabric of

society could enable women to take their rightful place in this profession. The merit of Reed's book, she said, is that it "attacks the whole structure of society."

'Work of art'

Myrna Lamb, author of *The Mod Donna* and *But What Have You Done for Me Lately?* paid tribute to Reed's determination in following through on her project for 20 years. She called the book "a work of art."

In her talk, Reed described the problems and prejudices that confronted her in working on her book. "Here I was," she said, "not only a 'mere' woman, but one without a doctorate in anthropology. Moreover, I hadn't gone on a single field trip to New Guinea or any other primitive region."

Yet she was challenging some of the most deeply rooted theories and methods of the field of anthropology.

"Finally," she continued, "as most women know, there are the self-doubts that are systematically pounded into the female sex. . . 'Who am I,' we ask ourselves, 'to defy official opinion on this or that matter?' This keeps manacles on our minds and gags on our mouths." She said she did not even expect her work to be published in her lifetime.

"But then came the women's liberation movement," Reed said, "and that changed the atmosphere." As interest in women's history mushroomed throughout the country, she thought for the first time that her book had a chance of being published.

Uncovering hidden history

Reed concluded her speech to long applause: "Uncovering the hidden history of women is essential not only to combat sexual inequality today but to lift up the self-confidence and assurance of women. Only we, as women, can shake up and break up the myths that have been circulated about our sex for too long a time."

"In the process women will once

again stand up to their full stature and say: 'We once led the way in elevating humanity out of animality. What we did once we can do again.'

"But this time the job is on a new and far higher level—to go from the capitalist jungle to liberation through socialism."

International theme

The important theme of internationalism was added by the remarks of Ana Rivera, one of the editors of the first women's liberation newspaper in Puerto Rico, *El Tacón de la Chancleta*. She described how Puerto Rican women are denied the right to control their own bodies through a government sterilization campaign, denial of the right to abortion and sex education, and the use of Puerto Rican women as guinea pigs in testing contraceptives.

The reception following the program was well attended by representatives of the New York and national media. This included representatives from the campus press, feminist publications, the *Village Voice*, *McCall's*, *New York Magazine*, *Parade Magazine*, and *New American Library*.

In addition to the speakers at the previous meeting, author Alix Kates Shulman was also present to talk with the media about the significance of Reed's book.

This was the first "publication party" ever hosted by Pathfinder Press, a publishing house that specializes in books concerning the labor movement, the Black struggle, women's liberation, Marxism, and other social issues.

It marked a major step forward for Pathfinder, which has become a key provider of literature to all the movements for social change in this country.

Fifty-five copies of *Woman's Evolution* were sold at the Pathfinder celebration, while 27 were purchased by participants in New York's International Women's Day march the previous day.

Women's Day marches led by trade unionists

By Jean Walker

There was a new aspect to the International Women's Day marches that took place around the country this year on March 8. For the first time in decades the demonstrations were led by trade-union women.

In New York City 3,000 marched down Fifth Avenue on this day commemorating the international struggle of working women. The march was led by women from the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees District 1199 and from the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Local 1707.

The march and rally were organized by a coalition of some 50 organizations. Speakers demanded passage of

the Equal Rights Amendment, an end to attacks on the right to abortion, and child-care services. Almost all the speakers addressed themselves to the current economic crisis.

Addressing the crowd were Eleanor Tilson, president of the New York State chapter of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), U.S. Representative Bella Abzug, Gloria Steinem, Betty Friedan, Gina Cestero of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Beulah Sanders of the National Welfare Rights Organization and Miriam González of the Por Los Niños/Save the Children school board campaign on the Lower East Side of New York City, and others.

The rally sent a message of support to Dr. Kenneth Edelin, the Boston physician convicted of manslaughter for performing a legal abortion.

In Minneapolis more than 500 demonstrators marched through the downtown streets and past the office building of Cargill, Inc., a major food monopoly, in protest of high food prices.

A rally after the march was addressed by representatives of various women's organizations. Elaine Onasch of CLUW noted that this year March 8 has been declared the kick-off date for a national campaign by CLUW against unemployment and inflation.

Other speakers included Cora Weiss of Women Strike for Peace, Madonna Gilbert of the American Indian Movement, and Pam Costain of the Twin



Militant/Fran Collet

New York March 8 demonstration. Union women played leading role this year in Women's Day marches in a number of cities.

Cities Women's Union.

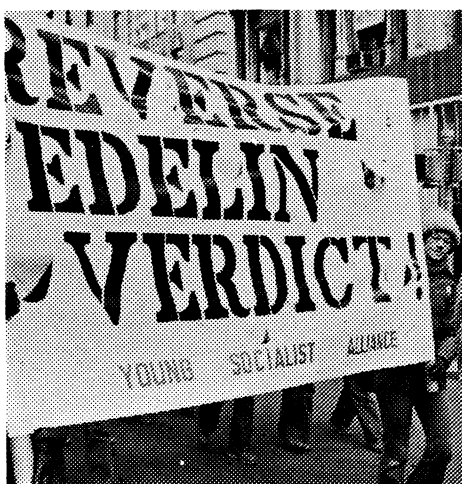
In Washington, D.C., 200 trade unionists picketed the capitol protesting unemployment and inflation. A rally, cosponsored by the D.C.-area Central Labor Council and D.C. CLUW, drew supporters from AFSCME, the American Federation of Teachers, the United Farm Workers union, the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees District 1199, Carpenters union, Communications Workers of America, and the Office and Professional Employees International Union, as well as the National Organization for Women and the National Welfare Rights Organization.

The Women's Day march of 150 in Chicago, called by the Chicago chapter of CLUW, raised the demands: "Jobs for all, fight layoffs, full equality for women; no wage controls, roll back prices; and useful jobs at union wages."

Shelli Lulkin of the Chicago Teachers Union received the best response at the rally when she outlined a campaign to get the ERA ratified in Illinois despite the recent move by the legislature to kill it.

"Sisters and brothers," Lulkin shouted, "they're trying to tell us the ERA is dead!"

The demonstrators responded: "No!"



Militant/Flax Hermes

New York march

Meeting at Boston U. demands freedom for prisoners in Iran

By Farhad Farzad

BOSTON—Repression in Iran was the subject discussed by a panel of distinguished literary figures at Boston University on Feb. 27. More than 400 people—some coming from as far as Maine and Philadelphia—turned out for the panel, which was the highlight of a four-day symposium on political prisoners organized by the Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom in Iran (CAIFI).

The proceedings were marred by an

ment of Mohammad Mossadegh. The current Iranian government is expected "to act directly as a gendarme under the American aegis within the framework of the Kissinger doctrine," Chomsky said.

Frances FitzGerald recounted her experiences in Iran while on assignment for *Harper's Magazine*. "No place, no country in the world was closer to Orwell's version of 1984, where the mass of people live in ignorance and great poverty and

the victim of sadistic torture, Zahraie said.

Dr. Ali Shariatti, a prominent theologian and writer, has been imprisoned without charges for 15 months.

Dr. Golamhossain Sa'edi has been acclaimed as Iran's best modern playwright. He was arrested last June, Zahraie said, and the publication of one of his new works has been forbidden by the censors.

During the discussion period, a group of Iranian Student Association (ISA) members who had come from New York attempted to disrupt the meeting. The group was allotted 10 minutes to express their point of view. The audience expected them to then refrain from heckling and disrupting.

Two representatives chosen by the group accused Baraheni and CAIFI of being mouthpieces of the shah's regime. They failed to offer any evidence to substantiate their charges.

When Baraheni tried to respond, members of the Maoist Red Star faction of the New York ISA led the group in shouting and heckling, preventing Baraheni from answering.

Noam Chomsky addressed himself to some of the charges made by the disrupters.

"There seems to be disagreement as to whether all political prisoners should be defended, or whether only those who first pass some kind of test should be defended," Chomsky stated. "On that issue I would just take my stand with all authentic revolutionaries in the past and the present and say that all political prisoners should be defended."

A Palestinian student added his opposition to the disruption, and an Iranian professor from New York repudiated the charges against CAIFI and Baraheni that had been leveled by the disrupters. He called on the ISA in New York and elsewhere to organize similar meetings in defense of political prisoners, instead of disrupting them.

If the disrupters had hoped to win the sympathy of the audience, they failed. They especially alienated the Iranian students from Boston, who have a consistent record of activity in defense of victims of the shah's repression.

The Boston ISA was among the cosponsors of the symposium. Other cosponsors included Amnesty International (Group 85) and the Coalition of Palestinians in New England.



Militant/Evelyn Clark

Noam Chomsky speaking at meeting organized by Committee for Artistic & Intellectual Freedom in Iran (CAIFI).

unsuccessful attempt to disrupt the meeting during the discussion period following the panelists' presentations.

Panelists included Dr. Reza Baraheni, a prominent poet and literary critic who was released last year from the shah's jails; Noam Chomsky, professor of linguistics at MIT and a well-known critic of U.S. foreign policy; and Frances FitzGerald, award-winning author of *Fire in the Lake*.

Baraheni spent 112 days in prison for his writings in defense of the right of his Turkish-speaking Azerbaijani people to speak their own language.

Baraheni condemned the shah's repression of both women and the numerous national minorities in Iran. The Iranian "system of oppression . . . emanates both from its own crude feudal sources, and from the elegant apparatus of modern civilization," Baraheni said.

Chomsky traced direct U.S. influence in Iran back to the 1953 CIA-sponsored coup that overthrew the govern-

ment where they really have no chance of joining the small elite above," she observed.

"It's not a question of just one sort of opinion getting suppressed. It's a question of almost all of them getting suppressed," FitzGerald told the audience. The victims of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, are rarely heard from again, she said.

FitzGerald believes that the Iranian regime's dependence on the United States increases the potential impact of international demands to free political prisoners.

Babak Zahraie, a field secretary of CAIFI, told about the prisoners who are currently the focus of the committee's work. Reza Baraheni had been the focus of a CAIFI campaign while he was in prison.

Vida Hadjei Tabrizi is a sociologist and translator who was arrested while researching the living conditions of Iranian peasants in 1972. She has been

Maoists assault Iranian activists

By Hassan Samii

PHILADELPHIA—Three days after the Boston University meeting to defend political prisoners in Iran, four Iranian student activists at the University of Pennsylvania were attacked and beaten here by nine assailants. One of the four was hospitalized. All four have been active supporters of the Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom in Iran and had been present at the Boston meeting.

A statement issued by Iranian students here identified the attackers as adherents of Red Star, the Maoist faction that had led the attempt to disrupt the meeting in Boston. Most of the assailants are from New York and had participated in the disruption in Boston.

The attack occurred at a meeting of the Iranian Students Society (ISS). When the elected leadership of the ISS later turned down a request

to call an emergency meeting to condemn physical violence within the student movement, members of the group took the initiative themselves to organize such a meeting on March 9.

The meeting was attended by 23 Iranian students—the ISS constitution requires that 10 members be present to constitute a legitimate meeting. Observers from other groups on campus also attended to express their opposition to the attack.

The meeting voted to condemn the physical violence and to remove the ISS leadership for their failure to respond seriously to the attack. The students vowed not to be intimidated by such harassment. They decided to continue their efforts to defend political prisoners and to build a strong and democratic student organization.



CAIFI poster. Group has spearheaded fight to free all shah's prisoners.

PRDF meeting in Mpls. draws 450

By Mary Hillery

MINNEAPOLIS—"Civil Liberties Under Attack in America" was the title of a symposium sponsored by the Political Rights Defense Fund (PRDF) here on Feb. 28. The 450 people who turned out for the event, held at the University of Minnesota, listened to several prominent civil liberties advocates.

The two featured speakers were Philip Berrigan and Linda Jenness. Berrigan was a member of the Harrisburg 7, a group of antiwar activists who defeated a government attempt to frame them on conspiracy charges, and is a member of the advisory board of the PRDF. Jenness, the 1972 presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, spoke on behalf of the SWP, which is the plaintiff in the lawsuit against government harassment that the PRDF is sponsoring.

The suit demands an end to illegal government harassment and surveillance of the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance. The PRDF is publicizing the suit and raising funds to cover the legal expenses.

Philip Berrigan called the fight for civil liberties in this country "America's wars brought home."

Berrigan received a standing ovation, a tribute to the ex-priest's courageous antiwar activity.

Jenness struck a responsive note in the audience when she charged that government crimes did not begin and end with Nixon. "Watergating," she said, "goes all the way back to Franklin Roosevelt, one of the original Watergaters."

In 1941 Roosevelt's attorney general engineered the imprisonment of 18 members of the Socialist Workers Party, including the leaders of Minneapolis Teamsters Local 544, for their opposition to U.S. imperialism in World War II. The 18 were convicted under the notorious Smith Act, a piece of thought-control legislation that has been ruled largely unconstitutional by subsequent court decisions.

Mulford Sibley, professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, expressed the sentiments of many university faculty when he called the FBI a "menace to civil liberties."

Sibley was alluding to the case of Morris Starsky, the socialist professor who was fired from his job at Arizona State University in 1970 after the FBI carried out a secret slander campaign against him as part of their "counter-intelligence program." This is the type of activity the PRDF suit aims to halt.

State Representative Phyllis Kahn told the audience, "Our privacy, and our right to it, are the most threatened aspects of our lives today."

Kahn traced the voluminous collections of secret files on individual citizens over which they have no control and often no knowledge.

Philip Berrigan and the PRDF had sent out an invitation for a wine-and-cheese reception, which was attended by 60 people prior to the symposium.

Nearly \$600 was raised for the suit through the reception and rally. The PRDF is seeking to raise \$50,000 in the next six months.

World Outlook

A WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE MILITANT BASED ON SELECTIONS FROM INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS,
A NEWSMAGAZINE REFLECTING THE VIEWPOINT OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

MARCH 21, 1975

Ethiopian junta continues colonial war

The struggle for self-determination in Eritrea

[The following article appeared in the February 21 issue of the French Trotskyist weekly, *Rouge*. The translation is by *Intercontinental Press*.]

For the last three weeks fighting has raged throughout Eritrea. By taking the initiative in Asmara, the capital of the country, the ELF [Eritrean Liberation Front] has pulled the rug out from under the blustering of the Ethiopian military regime, which was preparing to mount a general offensive against the liberation movements—one of those last-ditch efforts generally associated with colonial wars. Whatever the outcome of the present fighting, its political consequences are irreversible. The position of the ELF, of the two movements that emerged from the split in 1970, has been strengthened both internally and internationally.

As for the regime in Ethiopia, the ambiguity of its socialist claims has been shown by its acceptance of the expansionist and colonialist heritage of Haile Selassie's policies. It is digging its own grave, to the satisfaction of American imperialism which, in a region that remains of strategic importance for it, is undoubtedly preparing its own scenario.

An Italian colony until 1941, Eritrea was occupied by the British until 1950. In 1952, under the pressure of the USA, the United Nations denied independence to Eritrea and accepted the expansionist claims of Ethiopia. In this way Haile Selassie was repaid for Ethiopia's participation in the Korean war, and the Americans in turn ob-



Eritrean liberation fighters

tained military bases in Asmara and Kagnaw, on the Eritrean coast.

In theory a federation was formed, with Eritrea retaining its own laws, flag, and language. These UN proposals were soon violated by Ethiopia: Eritrean parties and trade unions were banned. In 1962, Eritrea was annexed to the Ethiopian empire and thus became a colony subject to exploitation and domination by one of the most backward dictatorships on the globe.

The nationalist movement in Eritrea was formed during the period of Italian colonization. Until 1952, several bourgeois-nationalist parties made use of the existing constitutional framework to call for independence. The ELF was formed in 1961, independent of the legalist-oriented nation-

alist movement. While at the outset its forces were very weak, the brutality of the exploitation and repression propelled its growth. A nationalist movement, its program in this period could almost be summed up in the formula "One goal, independence. One method, armed struggle." Important sectors of the peasantry and some elements from the cities and the poor strata rallied around the front; a section of the Eritrean bourgeoisie supported the Ethiopian government. Abroad, the ELF has the support of some Arab countries.

In 1967, the ELF asserted that it controlled two-thirds of Eritrea's territory. A substantial crisis then occurred within the leadership. Apart from personal clashes, the essential differ-

ences concerned the organization of the armed forces. In this period, Ethiopian military intervention became a more important factor. It was directed by the Americans, who "trained" the Ethiopian army, particularly the air force, and even participated in a certain number of actions.

The military apparatus of the ELF, organized in nearly autonomous *wilayas* [military administrative regions], was ill suited to meet this offensive, but the unification of the ELF armed forces fell apart in 1969. Two organizations were formed: the ELF-People's Liberation Forces, whose leader best known abroad is Osman Saleh Sabbe; and the ELF-Revolutionary Command, which is led from abroad by Idriss Mohammed Aden. For a whole period, confrontations between these two organizations took an extremely violent turn.

Centralization within these two movements appeared to be very limited. The two leaderships located abroad were made up mostly of elements from the most right-wing sectors. Important political cleavages existed inside each organization. Leftist currents exist, though scarcely organized, in the ELF-PLF, and undoubtedly in a more structured form in the ELF-Revolutionary Command.

Bourgeois-nationalist currents are dominant inside these two movements, and programmatic questions have been left to the side. It is certain that independence would result in a redefinition of the political currents that would not be the same as the present

Continued on page 22

A convoy that never existed & a famine that disappeared

The current fighting between Eritrean guerrillas and the Ethiopian army has been given sensationalistic handling in the bourgeois press. Nonetheless the reports have been contradictory, and what is really going on remains obscure.

In a dispatch from Addis Ababa in the February 26 issue of the *Washington Post*, David B. Ottaway reveals that much of the current reporting from the Ethiopian capital is based on rumors and even fabrications.

Ottaway places the chief responsibility for this unsatisfactory situation on the Ethiopian military government, which has refused to meet with correspondents, "barred all from the war zone, provided no reports on the military fighting and acted as if everything in this mountain kingdom were normal and the 'imperialist' Western press out to 'sabotage the

Ethiopian revolution' with exaggerated and fabricated war stories.

"The sad fact is," he continues, "that not a single correspondent here has witnessed a battle, seen a dead guerrilla or soldier, taken a picture of any fighting or been able to assess the situation in the province first hand outside the provincial capital of Asmara itself."

Some of the correspondents have not been beyond "resorting to their imaginations as to what may be taking place in the Eritrean war in the absence of hard facts and under the pressure of deadlines and fierce competition."

Ottaway offers as an example of fanciful reporting the story published in the *Washington Post* of February 6 "of a large Ethiopian army convoy, including 52 tanks and 20 armored vehicles, toiling for days through the

'heavy fighting' in the province and making its way around a blown up bridge to reach the 'beleaguered' capital of Asmara.

"We now know that no such convoy of tanks and armored vehicles ever existed and that there was at that time no bridge destroyed on the road involved to hold up the imaginary convoy. Indeed, it is the judgment of Western military experts here that it is practically impossible to get a tank by road from Addis Ababa to Asmara because of the incredibly tortuous mountain terrain and passes between the two cities."

Among other examples, Ottaway cites the story of an Ethiopian air force plane being shot down by Soviet surface-to-air missiles. "However, both Western military experts and Ethiopians, including one whose plane had reportedly been shot down, say the Eritrean guerrillas do not yet have

such missiles, or at least have yet to use them."

Ottaway's report was confirmed by Thomas A. Johnson in the March 2 issue of the *New York Times*. Recounting the difficulties facing correspondents, he added:

"It is obvious that some sources available to foreign journalists are intent upon providing information that supports or condemns one side or the other. All information has to be evaluated with this in mind."

One of the most striking gaps is news about the famine. Several months ago Ethiopia was ravaged by hunger and this was reported in detail with photographs and substantiating material from responsible organizations engaged in relief work. What happened to the famine, which was one of the main causes of the present social unrest and civil strife?

They were born in the wrong place

Worldwide offensive against immigrant workers--

By Dave Frankel

You are going to complain? You? And just who are you? . . . You have no passport. In any civilized country he who has no passport is nobody. He does not exist for us or for anybody else. We can do whatever we want to. And that is exactly what we're going to do right now.

From *The Death Ship*, by B. Traven.

Once again the capitalist world has been hit by an economic crisis. Unemployment levels are already higher than at any time since the Great Depression, and they continue to climb. And once again the imperialist rulers are turning to racism and xenophobia as a means of directing the anger of the masses away from its rightful target. In one country after another an ominous campaign against immigrant workers has been gathering force.

In the United States the brunt of the racist campaign has been aimed against the estimated six to seven million (some estimates run as high as twelve million) immigrants without papers—the so-called illegal aliens. Here is the beginning of one series of articles that appeared in February in the *New York Daily News*, the biggest mass-circulation newspaper in the United States:

"While 270,000 New York City residents stagger under the effect of today's severe unemployment problem, more than 100,000 illegal aliens work each day in well-paying, nonmenial jobs—jobs that not only keep legitimate workers off the employment rolls, but also rob the federal, state and city governments of more than \$200 million in taxes each year."

The third article in the same series drove home the point once again. "Within six months," it said, "100,000 jobs can be opened up for unemployed city residents, immigration officials say, if only the federal government would declare an all-out war on illegal aliens who work here."

The more staid journals of the capitalist class, such as the *New York Times* and *Washington Post*, have also been beating the same drum. And speaking in the Texas border city of Brownsville on October 30, 1974, then-U.S. Attorney General William Saxbe

called the presence of undocumented workers in the country a "severe national crisis."

Saxbe vowed that with an increase of \$50 million for the budget of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the border patrol could deport in 1975 "one million persons now holding jobs—and then find those who are buried more deeply into our society."

Gunning for Jews, Mexicans

Saxbe, who achieved some notoriety in April 1974 for his remarks about "Jewish intellectuals" who were "enamored with the Communist party," insisted that "no prejudice of any kind" was involved in his anti-immigrant proposals. At the same time, he took note of a Los Angeles police study claiming that 36 percent of those arrested on felony charges in one particular area were "illegal aliens."

More than 90 percent of the immigrant workers in the United States come from Mexico. Others come from the Caribbean, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and southern Europe. Those coming from Mexico, driven by unemployment and hunger in their native country, face barbed-wire fences, electronic sensing devices developed originally for use in Vietnam, and racist brutality from INS officials and border police.

Mexican immigrants have been found suffocated in coffin-like hiding places, and whole families have been found frozen to death in the forbidding mountains and deserts that some try to cross.

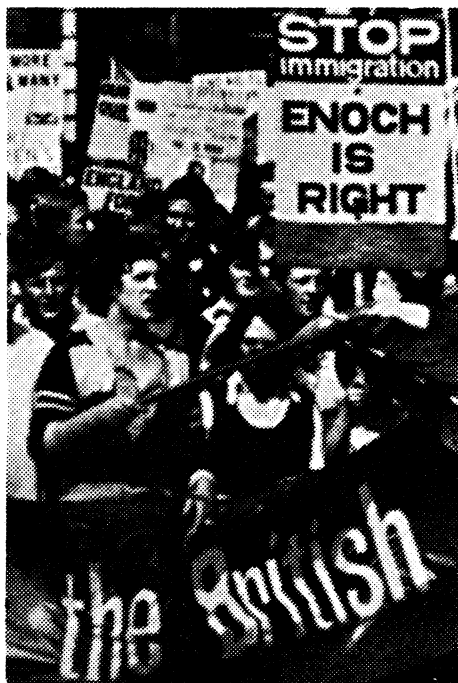
Once in the land of opportunity they face vicious exploitation. At best they are paid substandard wages and subjected to illegal working conditions, while living in constant fear of *la migra*—the immigration police. At worst, they are cheated of their wages altogether by employers who call in the border patrol when payment is due. Instances of virtual slavery are not uncommon.

The atmosphere in which immigrant workers without papers must live in the land of the free is indicated by the fact that San Diego, California, with a Chicano population of 250,000, had 157,000 deportations in 1973. One instance was reported in which San Diego cops barged into a church in the Chicano community, stopped the service, and checked everybody's papers. Those who couldn't produce proof of citizenship were hauled away.

A Political Weapon

Washington's racist campaign has been turned to account as a weapon against political refugees as well as against immigrant workers in general. One thousand Haitian refugees have arrived illegally in the United States during the last two years, many risking their lives in small open boats. The policy of the U.S. government is to return them to the torture chambers of the Duvalier regime.

Those who challenge this policy and apply for political asylum in the courts are denied authorization to work. "The denial of work authorization, which was granted to the first groups of Haitians, is linked with unemployment, which reached 7 per cent here in



Racist demonstration against immigrants in Britain.

December," reported Eleanor Blau in the February 11 *New York Times*.

One INS official in Florida, she wrote, "estimates that 50,000 illegal aliens, mostly from the Caribbean area or Latin America, now live in Dade County. . . ."

"Two-thirds of these are working illegally, taking jobs from our American citizens," he said. . . ."

Trade-union Bureaucrats

The same argument is made by trade-union bureaucrats, who have been among those yelling the loudest and the longest about the "illegal alien threat." A pamphlet published in 1974 on the legislative aims of the officialdom of the main trade-union federation in the United States said:

"The AFL-CIO has long advocated congressional action to 'enact laws and provide for their effective enforcement' to stop 'the employment of illegal aliens and bring under control the existing widespread use of Mexican commuters.'"

The latest legislative proposals against immigrant workers in the United States—and against the rights of the entire working class as well—include what would amount to the imposition of a national identification and labor permit system. If the Justice Department got its way, all workers would have to show proof of their legal immigration status before they could be legally hired for a job. The proposal also suggests that welfare funds be made dependent on such proof.

The outcry against immigrant workers in the United States has reached such a pitch that when two Greek workers were arrested in January not one article in the capitalist press noted the irony of their case. They were picked up while painting the Statue of Liberty, once the symbol of a country built by immigrants, on whose base is the inscription: "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses, yearning to breathe free. . . ."

Ottawa Tails Washington

Washington's junior partner to the north has its own racist offensive. The Ottawa government is duplicating Washington's cynical refusal to grant

Haitian refugees political asylum. About 1,500 Haitians face deportation from Canada, which has rejected their claim to being political refugees.

"If we gave the kind of special treatment that they want to everyone who came here because he was displeased with the economic or political situation of his own country, we would have them coming by the millions," said one government representative.

'Subversive Elements'

But in an interview published in the October 28 issue of the *Gazette*, a Montréal daily, Pierre Gousse, a Haitian official, labeled the immigrants "essentially subversive" elements who had "cut the bridge for a return to Haiti." He promised that "they will not find in Haiti favorable ground for their activities."

Another step in tightening Canadian immigration policies was announced October 22. The government reported new regulations that are expected to reduce immigration from an expected 250,000 in 1975 to 200,000. "The principal impact is expected to be on the flow of nonwhite immigrants," Robert Trumbull said in the October 23, 1974, *New York Times*.

Minister of Manpower and Immigration Robert Andras complained: "Immigrants are applying and arriving in increasing numbers at a time when employment levels may well be uncertain, when housing is scarce and expensive, and many social services are strained to a critical point."

Brian Steward, a commentator on the government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, was more blunt about the racist motivation for the move. "Canada is becoming a multiracial country at a staggering rate. . . . Only 10 years ago Europeans made up more than 70 per cent of all immigrants. Today there are less than 45 per cent and still dropping."

No Different in Europe

Estimates place the number of immigrant workers in Europe at eleven to thirteen million, mainly from North Africa, Yugoslavia, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, and Greece. Ultra-right organizations in Britain, France, and Switzerland are campaigning against immigration. The signs of the rising racist propaganda were noted by *Washington Post* reporter John Goshko in a July 30, 1974, article:

"They are evident in the slogans scrawled on the walls of ghetto dwellings in Marseille: DON'T TURN MARSEILLE INTO ANOTHER HARLEM. They appear in Brussels as SUPPORT YOUR POLICE posters showing a virginal white girl menaced by a dark and sinister foreigner. They crackle into violence in Rotterdam when young Dutch street toughs set fire to the houses of Turkish workers."

•In Switzerland immigrants comprise one-sixth of the total population, and foreign workers make up more than one-third of the work force. Last October a referendum calling for the expulsion of half the foreign population in Switzerland by the end of 1977 won 34 percent of the vote. The Swiss government responded to the racist campaign July 9 by announcing a measure limiting the number of new foreign workers that would be allowed to enter Switzerland during the follow-



New York Daily News

A typical example of the racist propaganda against immigrant workers.

symptom of a sick society

ing twelve months to 20,500—less than half the number admitted in 1973. Meanwhile, a new referendum calling for expulsions over a ten-year period has already been introduced.

'Pimps, Lunatics, Killers'

•The immigrant workers in France account for more than 15 percent of the labor force, and with their families they make up about 8 percent of the population. Confined to the worst slums and shantytowns—some without even running water—those from North Africa have also been subjected to continuing racist attacks.



Slum housing for Turks in Berlin

Following the killing of a Marseille bus driver by a demented Algerian immigrant in August 1973 the mass-circulation daily *Le Méridional* wrote, "We have had enough of Algerian thieves, Algerian thugs, Algerian braggarts, Algerian troublemakers, Algerian syphilitics, Algerian pimps, Algerian lunatics, and Algerian killers."

During the next three weeks eleven Algerian workers in France were murdered and scores of Arab workers were assaulted. These attacks were answered by massive strikes by immigrant workers throughout France.

Despite such resistance, attacks have continued. In July 1974, after an incident in which 50 French marines attacked North Africans in the streets of Toulon, the mayor of that city said the resulting riot showed the "need for better organization and control over the arrival of immigrants."

Since July 1974 the French government has barred the entry of immigrant workers from all countries not in the European Economic Community. Moreover, many French companies have not renewed the contracts of foreign workers and have specifically asked for French citizens when hiring.

•The government of Norway also joined in. It announced January 10 that as of February 1 it will ban the entry of immigrant workers for one year. Workers from other Scandinavian countries and those with special skills are exempted.

'Gastarbeiter' in Germany

•In Germany as well the economic downturn has led to government attacks on foreign workers. The 2.5 million *gastarbeiter* (guest workers) in that country include 600,000 Turks, and the Turkish community as a whole exceeds a million.

"In the years of boom, Turks and other foreigners," Henry Kamm wrote in the January 23 *New York Times*, "were ready to accept hardships—separation from family and home, living in an unfamiliar environment among people who are mainly indifferent and sometimes hostile, sleeping in joyless dormitories or crumbling tenements—for the sake of wages unattainable in less-developed countries. . . ."

"Every Turkish worker questioned, including those who, after long residence, have acquired fluency in German and familiarity with the ways of the country, reported open refusals to rent to them. They also feel that they are being charged higher rents than Germans."

On January 13 Bonn announced new measures to reduce the number of foreign workers in Germany and to give preference to German job seekers. The German government had already banned immigration of workers from non-EEC countries in the fall of 1973.

In addition, many factories are offering lump sum severance payments to workers who offer to resign. Most who accept this offer are immigrant workers. As Kamm explains, "The feeling of being less than welcome was a factor for many who decided to take severance pay."

Anti-Irish Witch-hunt

In Britain, while racist demagogues such as Tory Member of Parliament Enoch Powell built careers on opposition to immigration, the government passed increasingly restrictive laws aimed at holding down the entry of nonwhites from its former colonial possessions. About 1.3 million British residents from India, the Caribbean, Pakistan, and Africa face racist discrimination in housing, employment, and other aspects of daily life.

But the biggest component of the immigrant community in Britain—one million persons—are Irish. Following two bombings last November that killed twenty persons in Birmingham,

the Irish population in Britain has been subjected to an intense witch-hunt. Although the Irish Republican Army (IRA) disclaimed responsibility for the bombings, the British press and politicians didn't bother with such details.

Sweeping repressive legislation rushed through Parliament allows for the expulsion of any Irish person—including those holding British citizenship—from the island of Great Britain if they are suspected of the "preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism."

As one newspaper explained, "In every Catholic Irishman there lurks a sneaking sympathy" for the IRA. Irish workers were subjected to beatings, several Irish stores were bombed, and Irish immigrants faced increased harassment in general.

When British authorities tried to deport an Italian immigrant worker in December, their tactic was to claim that he was connected with the IRA. Irish workers in Britain—some residents for twenty years—have been deported simply on the basis of their outspoken support for the unification of Ireland.

Although it was written in 1870, Karl Marx's observation on British domination of the Irish is applicable today to the relations between immigrant workers and the proletariat of the imperialist countries in general. Marx explained that "the English bourgeoisie has not only exploited the Irish misery to keep down the working class in England by forced immigration of poor Irishmen, it has also divided the proletariat into two hostile camps. . . . in all the big industrial centers in England there is a profound antagonism between the Irish and English proletarians. The average English worker hates the Irish worker as a competitor who lowers wages and the standard of life. He feels national and religious antipathies for him. . . . This antagonism between the proletarians in England is artificially nour-

Continued on next page

Haitians in New York speak out against racist dragnet

[The following article appeared in the February 13-March 7 issue of *Le Patriote Haïtien*, newspaper of the Mouvement Haïtien d'Action Patriotique (Haitian Movement for Patriotic Action). The translation from the French is by *Intercontinental Press*.]

With the campaign against "illegal aliens" being whipped up by the press, radio, and television, and with the U.S. Department of Justice and Congress getting ready to adopt "drastic measures," some new kinds of actions are already underway against foreigners not blessed with residence cards.

Thus on Friday, February 7, at the Pitlow lamp factory located at 39th Street in Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, the union representative summoned all the foreign workers and demanded that they show their green cards. Those who didn't have one were immediately fired.

Several Mexican workers, two or three Haitians, and other Latin Americans were among the victims.

The union representative declared that he had received his orders from the boss. He added, moreover, that the boss had received a letter from the

government demanding that the "illegal" workers be dismissed or else he would face a fine of \$1,000 for each "illegal" working there.

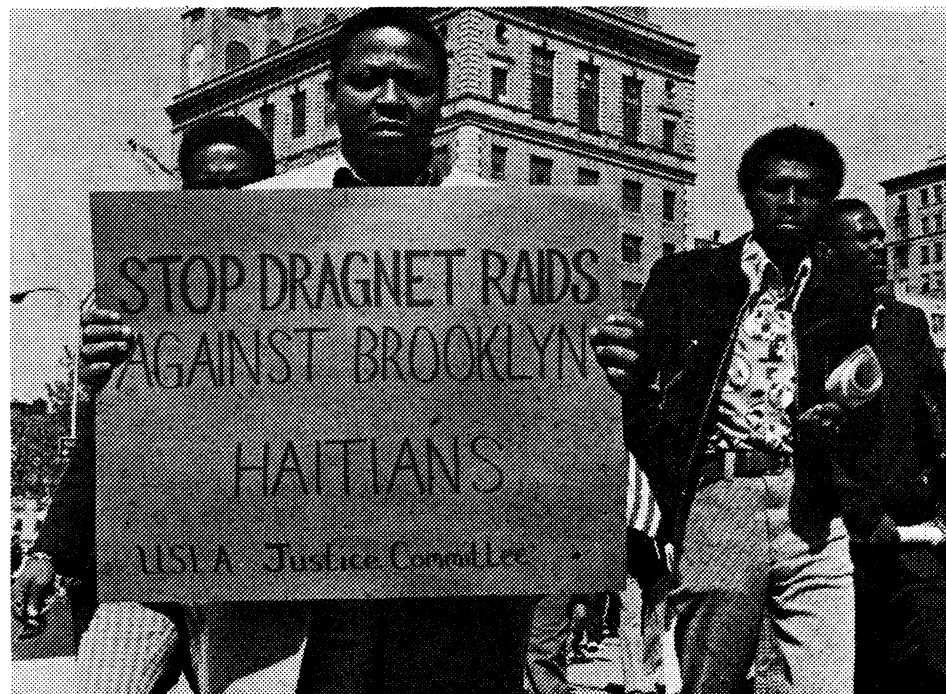
This operation constitutes one of the first mass dismissals of this kind. Normally the immigration authorities intervene directly to arrest "illegals." If this new method is made a general practice—as is threatened—it will have serious consequences for the Haitian community in the United States.

The *New York Daily News* has launched a hysterical campaign against the "illegals," whom it holds responsible for the unemployment crisis in New York City. In an opening salvo, the Monday, February 3 *Daily News* ran the banner headline: "100,000 Illegal Aliens: Job & Tax Robbers." It claims that 100,000 "illegal aliens" work each day and are well paid while 270,000 New York City residents cannot find work.

A series of three consecutive articles in the same vein incites the anger of American workers against the so-called illegal aliens who earn their living in the harsh conditions of New York. In this way, the ultrareactionaries of the *Daily News* hope to deceive

the American people indefinitely. But sooner or later the working masses will come to recognize those really responsible for the crisis: the ruling class,

whose power rests on the billions of dollars profit squeezed from the labor of working people, whether they be "legal" or "illegal" Americans.



Militant/Martha Harris

...immigrant workers, new target of reaction

Continued from preceding page
ished and kept alive by the bourgeoisie. It knows that this split is the true secret of maintaining its power."

In Asia, no less than in Europe and North America, the doors have also been closed to immigrant workers. In the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, immigrants from China were welcome as long as a labor shortage existed. But on November 30, 1974, the colonial administration reversed its policy of allowing illegal immigrants from China to remain, and by the following month thirty persons had been arrested and handed over to Chinese authorities.

In Australia, in January 1973, the newly elected Labor government made a demonstrative show of ending the last vestiges of the "white Australia policy" that had openly discriminated against Asians. Even then, the end of discrimination was a largely paper affair.

The new regulations gave preference to those with relatives already in Australia, and to those with desired skills. "The demand for unskilled workers is zero," Immigration Minister Albert Grassby declared. "We have unemployment in this category now."

Two years later, David Lamb wrote in a *Los Angeles Times* dispatch from Sydney: "Australia, which once beckoned settlers to its shores with promises of sunny days and unlimited opportunities, has begun restricting its migrant intake because of economic storm clouds and a shortage of jobs. . . ."

"In quick order, the government has suspended its overseas advertising campaigns to attract settlers, required for the first time that citizens of other Commonwealth countries obtain visas before entering the country and stepped up efforts to deport an estimated 50,000 persons in Australia without valid work permits. . . ."

"One of the first to feel the effects of the new immigration program will be Asians who have neither skills nor families here. More than 40,000 persons in the Philippines alone have applied for Australian residency."

Trotsky's Opinion

The social crisis that threatens world capitalism is only in its earliest stages, but all the deadly signs of a revival of xenophobic hysteria of the same type that became epidemic in the 1930s are already apparent. Although the bourgeoisie is quite willing to encourage the spread of racist sentiment for its own ends, the growing persecution of immigrant workers involves more than government policies.

Shunted from country to country because of economic forces over which they have no control, declared expendable by enterprises whose sole motive force is profit, the immigrant workers

are victims of the division of the world into rival states. The underlying problem was explained by Leon Trotsky in 1933 in an article on "Nationalism and Economic Life."

"As a consequence of the [first world] war," Trotsky wrote, "all the contradictions of the past were aggravated. One could half-shut one's eyes to this during the first years after the war, when Europe, aided by America, was busy repairing her devastated economy from top to bottom. But to restore productive forces inevitably implied the reinvigorating of all those evils that had led to the war. The

a new development. Lenin notes in his work on imperialism that one of the special features of imperialism is "the decline in emigration from imperialist countries and the increase in immigration into these countries from the more backward countries where lower wages are paid."

The example of the Irish immigration to nineteenth-century Britain has already been mentioned. In the United States in the nineteenth century, the pattern of immigration shifted from the west and north of Europe to the south and east.

Germany had 800,000 foreign work-

firmly by each other in all their struggles for emancipation, will be chastised by the common discomfiture of their incoherent efforts."

The General Rules of the First International, also written by Marx, again stressed that efforts aimed at the emancipation of the working class "have hitherto failed from the want of solidarity between the manifold divisions of labor in each country, and from the absence of a fraternal bond of union between the working classes of different countries. . . ."

Foreigners Were Welcome

The revolutionary tradition of internationalism was continued by the Paris Commune of 1871, the first workers government in history. After the elections to the commune, it was decided that "considering the flag of the commune to be that of the universal republic," the election of foreigners was valid.

The constitution of the Russian Federated Soviet Socialist Republic, adopted in 1918, conferred the rights of citizenship "without any irksome formalities" on "foreigners working within the territory of the Russian republic, provided that they belong to the working class or to the peasantry working without hired labor." In addition, citizenship was offered to all prisoners of war who were prepared to declare their loyalty to the new Soviet government. (Huge numbers of Austrian, German, Hungarian, and other prisoners were on Russian soil as a result of World War I.)

This is the tradition carried on by the Fourth International. As Trotsky wrote in 1938 in the *Transitional Program*, "Before exhausting or drowning mankind in blood, capitalism befouls the world atmosphere with the poisonous vapors of national and race hatred. . . ."

"An uncompromising disclosure of the roots of race prejudice and all forms and shades of national arrogance and chauvinism, particularly anti-semitism, should become part of the daily work of all sections of the Fourth International, as the most important part of the struggle against imperialism and war. Our basic slogan remains: Workers of the World Unite!"



Arab workers in France demonstrate against racist attacks

present crisis, in which are synthesized all the capitalist crises of the past, signifies above all, the crisis of national economic life.

"... the interminable series of political, economic, financial, tariff and monetary conferences only unfolded the panorama of the bankruptcy of the ruling classes in face of the unpostponable and burning task of our epoch.

"Theoretically this task may be formulated as follows: how may the economic unity of Europe be guaranteed, while preserving complete freedom of cultural development to the people living there? How may unified Europe be included within a coordinated world economy? The solution to this question can be reached not by deifying the nation but, on the contrary, by completely liberating productive forces from the fetters imposed upon them by the national state. But the ruling classes of Europe, demoralized by the bankruptcy of military and diplomatic methods, approach the task today from the opposite end, that is, they attempt by force to subordinate the economy to the outdated national state."

The use of immigrant labor is hardly

ers in 1907—more than one-third of the Ruhr miners were Poles. Switzerland had half a million foreigners in 1910—15 percent of its total population, compared to no more than 18 percent today.

Revolutionary Tradition

But along with the reactionary imperialist tradition of exploitation and intolerance, there is an equally old tradition of revolutionary solidarity among the workers of the world. A decree of the French National Assembly passed in 1792 said that the revolutionary French nation would "adopt in advance all foreigners who, by abjuring the cause of its enemies, shall range themselves under its banners and consecrate their efforts to the defence of liberty."

In giving the Inaugural Address of the International Working Men's Association—the First International—in 1864, Marx noted, "Past experience has shown how disregard of that bond of brotherhood which ought to exist between the workmen of different countries, and incite them to stand

states as Saudi Arabia and Libya, by the Soviet Union via Iraq, and the links that exist here and there across the Red Sea between the Eritrean nationalist movement and South Yemen provide the framework for a certain number of ambitions and struggles for influence.

The Sudan's offer of mediation is particularly significant. Nimeiry's anticommunist regime is worried by the presence of ELF liberation fighters on its borders. It is also worried by the links that may exist between these

fighters and the Sudanese Communist party, which despite the repression continues to operate clandestinely. The Sudan is pushing for a rapid normalization of the situation.

As for American imperialism, on the scene through its bases in Eritrea, it is undoubtedly no stranger to the initiatives by Nimeiry and the sudden solicitude on the part of Saudi Arabia toward Eritrea. Its aim is to counterbalance possible Soviet influence in the Red Sea, and above all, to maintain its own influence in Ethiopia.

...Eritrea

Continued from page 19

differences between the two movements.

The independence of Eritrea and the outcome of the class struggle in this country are questions that go beyond the national boundaries of Eritrea. The support given to the ELF by such

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Demand more funds for schools

S.F. students, teachers protest cutbacks

SAN FRANCISCO—"Here is 40 cents for the \$16-million. We sharpened pencils and sold them," a second-grade student recently told his teacher here. Rock impresario Bill Graham is putting together a big concert to raise money for the schools—tickets going to students at \$5 apiece. Several large corporations have tried to polish up their public image by making donations to save the school athletic programs.

This is the solution that is being put forward to alleviate the crisis brought on by severe budget cutbacks in the San Francisco school system. The name for it is charity, and all added together it doesn't amount to a drop in the bucket compared with the \$4-million in budget cuts this year and an estimated \$16-million deficit for next year. The cutbacks have already put a stop to any new book purchases, halted most extracurricular activities, and threatened to result in the large-scale firing of teachers.

A more reasonable answer to the problem is also being voiced. At the Militant Labor Forum on Feb. 28 five high school students and a teacher talked about the educational crisis and how to solve it.

"Why in the richest nation in the world are our schools being thrown on the scrap heap?" asked Eric Harvison, a member of the Young Socialist Alliance and one of the speakers. "How can it be that big corporations are raking in superprofits while school districts go broke? Why would they throw thousands of teachers out of work throughout the state when their services are so badly needed?"

"The reason," Harvison explained, "lies in the fact that in a capitalist society big business profits come first, and human needs come last."

Mike Lee, a sophomore at Washington High School, pointed to the millions spent on the military and noted that the high school ROTC programs are not being cut.

"They'll teach someone to kill before they will teach someone to dance," Lee observed.

Jeff Mackler, president of the Alameda County Council of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) linked the San Francisco situation to the crises facing schools statewide.

"Fifteen thousand teachers around California face layoffs next year. Rather than accepting claims of no money by the Hayward board of education, the Hayward AFT has demanded that the board declare a school holiday and organize a massive march of students, teachers, and parents on Sacramento to demand funds for the schools."

On Feb. 18 the newly formed Students United Against Cutbacks (SUAC) held a news conference. Participants included students from high schools around the city; James Ballard, president of the San Francisco AFT; and a representative of the Service Employees International Union, which represents various workers in the school system.

The news conference was held to announce plans for a demonstration at the board of education meeting on Feb. 20. At the meeting the board was greeted by a picket line of 200 angry students, teachers, and parents chanting, "Stop the cutbacks. No layoffs." Some 500 protesters jammed into the meeting room and overflowed into the halls, forcing the board to move the meeting to a school auditorium.

Many SUAC activists addressed the board. "Firing teachers would make our schools, already the worst in



Demonstrators jam San Francisco school board meeting

California, even worse!" Rebecca Rhine, a Washington High School student, told the board. "We want smaller class sizes, not larger ones."

"Why do they spend a lot of money to integrate the teaching staff only to fire all the Black, Asian, and Latino teachers in a crisis?" Rhine asked. "The last hired are the first fired."

The charge that discriminatory firings may constitute a violation of civil rights legislation provoked a racist tirade from one board member, who hypocritically responded, "You'd better not fire all white teachers."

"We are opposed to further taxes on our parents," Eric Harvison stated. "What this crisis has shown is that big companies have extra money to give to the schools," Harvison said in reference to the voluntary contributions

from corporations.

A leaflet distributed by the Young Socialist Alliance outlined some proposals for solving the crisis. "Rather than being left to the good wishes of business for next year's budget, big business should be taxed to pay for the schools," the leaflet stated. "Rather than raise the property tax on homeowners, it should be raised where the real wealth lies—downtown skyscrapers. Eliminate the war budget entirely, and put the money into the schools. Stop all interest payments on bonds to the banks."

SUAC members are currently seeking the endorsements of local organizations for a city-wide teach-in against the cutbacks. The AFT Delegate Assembly gave the proposal for the teach-in an enthusiastic response.

District 1 parents name school board slate

By Katherine Sojourner

NEW YORK—On Feb. 27, in a storefront in the heart of the Lower East Side's Puerto Rican community, parents announced the 10 candidates chosen for the Por los Niños/Save the Children slate running in the May 6 District 1 school board election.

Miriam González, parent leader in District 1 and a longtime fighter for community control of schools, prefaced the introduction of the school board slate this way:

"This multi-ethnic, parent-chosen slate will oppose Albert Shanker's so-called Brotherhood slate. The 'Brotherhood' slate will run in the interest of Shanker's climb to power. Our candidates will run in the interests of our parents and our children."

"Since last May 14's school board election, parents and children have faced contempt from the Shanker supporters on the District 1 school board. They fired our community superintendent, Luis [Fuentes]; they have purged heads of our children's programs; they have fired teachers and paraprofessionals; they have drastically cut back bilingual education programs; they have fired our community-chosen principals."

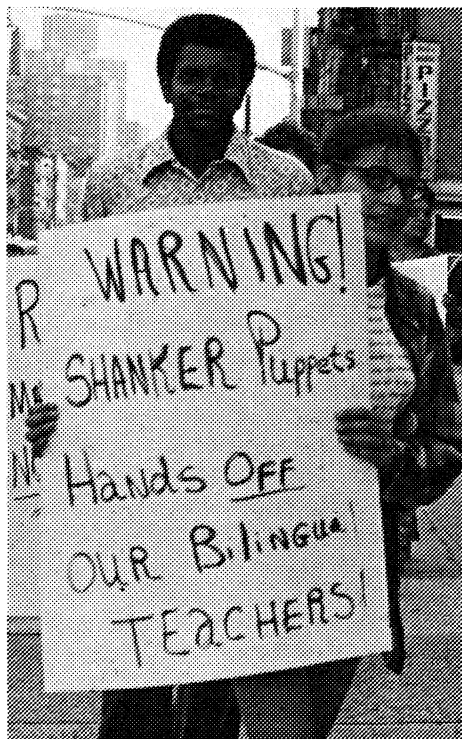
"Now, in some schools, parents are not even allowed through the door to walk their small children to their classrooms. Due process and justice for Puerto Rican, Black, and Chinese children and parents in District 1 has become nonexistent."

"Perhaps Shanker and his friends at the central board of education hoped that we would crawl away in defeat and frustration and give up. We do not

give up when the lives of our children are at stake.

"We want our superintendent back. We want our teachers and paraprofessionals back. We want our principals back, our bilingual classes and our lunch program. That is why we have chosen these candidates. They will fight for the rights of parents in School District 1!"

González then introduced the candidates chosen by the parents of District 1:



'Por los Niños' candidates stand for restoring bilingual programs sabotaged by Shakerite majority on present board.

•William Carlotti, a resident of District 1 for 15 years, who has five children in District 1 schools. He is vice-president of the Parent-Teacher Association of Public School 34 and head of the P.S. 34 screening committee. He is the assistant director of Fight Back, a building-trades organization active in the fight to integrate the construction industry.

•Elizabeth Colón, who has lived in the Lower East Side for 23 years and went through public school there. She is the administrative director of the United Organization of Suffolk Street Day Care Center. She is a member of the Coalition for Human Housing Day Care Committee.

•Alberto Esperón, who has spent most of his life in the Lower East Side and attended public schools there. His three children all attended District 1 schools. He has worked as a volunteer for the Neighborhood Center for Remedial Reading and as a family assistant in Escuela Hispana Montessori. He is a volunteer in the P.S. 15 after-school center. Esperón is an officer of Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union Local 24.

•Carmelo Díaz, who has three children in the district schools and has lived in the district for 14 years. He has served as the Parent Association president of P.S. 97 and is currently the Parent Association president of Junior High School 22. He works for the New York City Transit Authority and is a member of Transport Workers Union of Greater New York Local 100, AFL-CIO.

•Francisco Ferrer, who has been a resident of the Lower East Side for 22

years and is the father of three children. He is a member of the Coalition for Human Housing and a founder of the Action for Progress agency. Ferrer has been an active union member since he was 15. He is currently a member of Textile Workers Union of America Local 1790.

•Joseph Jackson, who has lived in District 1 for 11 years. He was director of the East Fourth Street Community Center for two years and has been involved in the district's remedial reading program. He has been a community organizer for the Addiction Service Agency Horizon Project and a program innovator at the junior high school level. He has been active in the civil rights movement.

•Leoncio Rivera, who has lived in the community for 23 years. He is president of Christians United in Community Help and a leader in the parish council of Our Lady of Sorrows Church. He is a member of the New Jibaro Democrats and of the Lower East Side Problem Conference of Catholic Churches.

•Sandra Segarra, who has lived in the Lower East Side all her life and attended District 1 schools. She has three children, two of whom attend P.S. 4. She has been active in the Head Start programs of Dewitt Church and Grand Street Settlement, and she helped organize participation in the 1972 Save the Children march on Washington.

•Nicomedes Sánchez, who has lived in District 1 for nine years. He has been involved with early childhood education and child development and

Continued on page 30

Kennedy okayed bugging

New facts on FBI harassment of Dr. King

By Baxter Smith

Well before 1961, when then-attorney general Robert Kennedy ordered a "national security investigation" of Martin Luther King Jr., the FBI already had King under surveillance, according to a March 9 *New York Times* story on previously undisclosed FBI harassment of the civil rights leader.

Harassment of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize recipient spanned "nearly a decade," *Times* reporter Nicolas Horrock wrote about King, who was gunned down by James Earl Ray on April 4, 1968. Ray, who earlier confessed to being the sole plotter, now states he acted in a conspiracy with white Southerners. His request for a new trial to air this information was denied on Feb. 27 by a federal judge.

Horrock writes that the FBI in 1961 told Kennedy that two members of the Communist Party had joined King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

"The intelligence men urged then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to open a national security investigation of Dr. King, and he complied," Horrock wrote.

"Reliable sources said that Dr. King was under electronic surveillance well before Mr. Kennedy had made his decision."

And that surveillance and harassment continued up to King's death.

As revealed in the FBI's once-secret Cointelpro ("counterintelligence program") memos on the Black struggle, the FBI, responding to the U.S. rulers' fear and hatred of the Black freedom drive, in the 1960s initiated a special campaign to stop it. King, as a prominent leader of the civil rights movement, was especially singled out.

J. Edgar Hoover, former FBI boss, went on a campaign to "get King," according to one ex-agent. The surveil-

lance was so tight King "couldn't wiggle," he said. "They had him."

Between 1963 and 1965 the FBI recorded 5,000 of King's conversations. At the 1964 Democratic Party convention, President Lyndon Johnson told the FBI to closely shadow King and report back to him.

One retired agent told Horrock that the bureau's operation against King was second in size "only to the way they went after Jimmy Hoffa," the former Teamsters president against whom the Kennedy administration waged a determined and vicious campaign of persecution.

Other revelations of FBI harassment of King include the following:

- In January 1965 the FBI mailed to Coretta King, his wife, a secret tape recording of a hotel-room conversation made when King was away from home on business. Agents termed the tape "unsavory" and sent it to Coretta King to foster marital strife.

- "I received a tape that was rather curious, unlabeled," Coretta King told the *Times*. "As a matter of fact, Martin and I listened to the tape and we found much of it unintelligible. We concluded there was nothing in the tape to discredit him."

- Two former agents said the bureau "routinely" sought to hamper the work of SCLC even after King's assassination. At one point an agent was ordered to obtain handwriting samples of Andrew Young and Hosea Williams, King's SCLC associates, in hopes of forging letters with their signatures.

- Agents also sought to hoodwink SCLC leaders by planting stories that King was routing SCLC funds for personal use to Swiss bank accounts behind their backs.

- By spreading bogus stories about King's personal life among those organizing a 1964 testimonial banquet



Martin Luther King Jr. with SCLC associates the day before his murder. From left are: Hosea Williams, Jesse Jackson, and on right, Ralph Abernathy.

to King's Nobel achievement, FBI agents hoped to disrupt it.

- During the Kennedy administration, the FBI circulated a detailed report they termed a "monograph" to lampoon or debase King's personal life among government leaders in Washington, D.C.

- Horrock reports there "was a consistent practice of anonymous telephone calls, sometimes to make false fire alarm reports at locations where Dr. King was to speak and in other instances to friends and associates of Dr. King trying to sow distrust among them."

When the *Times* spoke with "S.C.L.C. sources from that era [they said] that Dr. King never wavered in his leadership of the movement and that the harassment failed."

A former agent also agreed that the

FBI's surveillance and harassment of SCLC and King "failed because it concentrated on gathering information about the mores and personal lives of the rights group's officials," Horrock wrote.

"This was a little naive because S.C.L.C. officials told me they couldn't care less," the agent said."

If the bureau considered their harassment and surveillance of King a failure, then maybe on April 4, 1968, they escalated the campaign. They certainly had reason. By 1968 the Black freedom drive had wrung a number of concessions from the power structure.

Was the FBI a part of those "white Southerners," as James Earl Ray now calls them, who conspired and killed Martin Luther King Jr.?

Attica defense set to subpoena Rockefeller

By Kurt Hill

BUFFALO, N.Y.—The frame-up murder trial of Attica Brothers Charles Pernasilice and John "Dacajewiah" Hill, both Native American, entered its second week as defense attorneys began to lay the foundation for Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller's appearance and testimony at the trial.

Rockefeller, who served as governor of New York State at the time of the Attica massacre in September 1971, recently rejected the defendants' request to voluntarily appear as a witness at the trial.

In public statements at the time of the rebellion, which he repeated under

oath at the time of his vice-presidential confirmation hearings, Rockefeller claimed that prison guard William Quinn was thrown to his death from a second-story window.

The prosecution is trying to prove that Quinn died of a beating inflicted by the defendants, a version that directly contradicts Rockefeller's account of the events.

The defense wants to subpoena Rockefeller to determine the factual basis of his statement. State Supreme Court Justice Gilbert King will hear arguments on the proposed Rockefeller subpoena March 15.

Justice King denied a defense re-

quest for financial aid for the defendants for the remainder of the trial. The defendants had made the request since they cannot work and have no time to apply for financial aid. Hill and Pernasilice had requested court financial aid after it was revealed that a key prosecution witness, former Attica prisoner Leland Spear, has been receiving \$35 a day for food and lodging on court days.

Spear has testified that he saw Hill strike Quinn with a board.

Under cross-examination by Ramsey Clark, Pernasilice's attorney, Spear said that he could not identify any other prisoners at the "Times Square" area of the prison during the alleged assault. Times Square is the intersection of four corridors at the prison's center.

In a vigorous cross-examination by William Kunstler, Spear admitted that he had not been employed since September, directly contradicting previous testimony given at a November hearing and at this trial.

Spear was succeeded in the witness stand on March 6 by Royal Morgan, a former Attica guard who was on duty at the prison during the uprising.

Morgan claimed he saw the prone body of Quinn surrounded "eight to 10" prisoners, lying near a door to the yard, a point some 140 feet from Times Square. Morgan testified that he himself was first hit by Hill and then went over to pick up Quinn.

Kunstler moved to immediately exclude this testimony because Morgan failed to link Hill with striking Quinn

and because the introduction of yet another alleged crime might prejudice the jury. He declared that if such testimony were allowed to stand it could be cause for mistrial.

King denied the motion.

Morgan's testimony also does not square with what he told two investigators six days after the rebellion.

"I noticed Officer Quinn on the floor, curled up in a sort of ball, some 20 feet from Times Square into A-corridor," he was quoted in the report. "There wasn't any inmates around and I bent over to pick him up when I got hit by one Puerto Rican that came out of the A-block yard."

When confronted with the investigators' report, Morgan claimed about his courtroom testimony, "I misjudged the distance because I didn't know what the length of the tunnel was."

Kunstler confronted Morgan with yet another glaring contradiction between his courtroom testimony and what he had told investigators earlier.

"Isn't it a fact that you described this Puerto Rican [Quinn's attacker] further on as a member of the Young Lords party?" Kunstler asked.

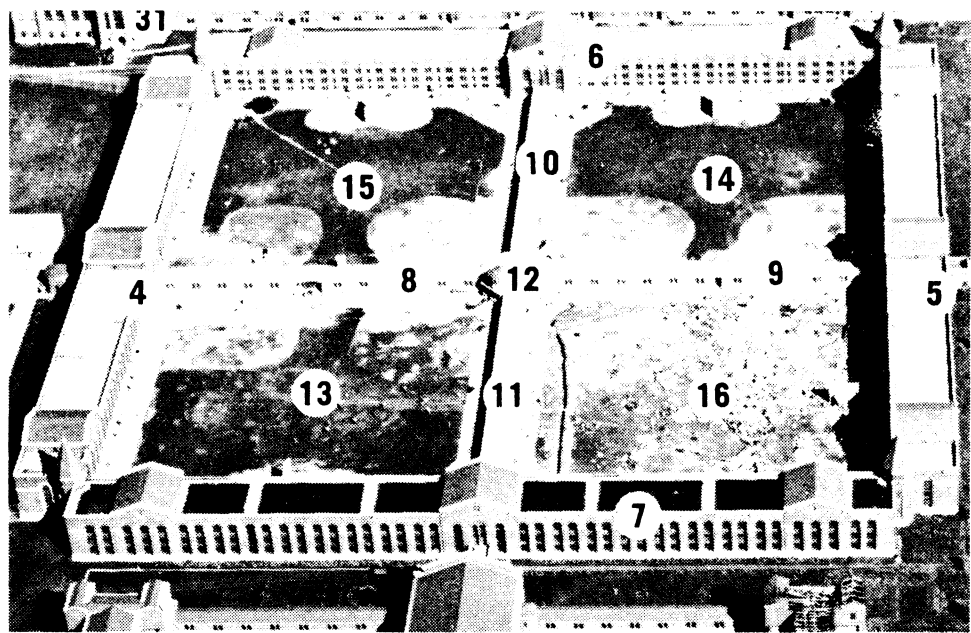
"Yes, sir," Morgan replied, contradicting himself. (The day before, Morgan had identified Hill as the *Native American* who attacked Quinn.)

"Which is correct?" Kunstler asked.

"What I said yesterday and today."

"Your memory is better now than it was six days after the incident?"

"No, in some parts it was better then."



Aerial view of part of Attica Prison. Number 12 indicates 'Times Square' area. Number 16 indicates D-yard, where guards and state troopers crushed the revolt.

... CIA-Mafia death squads: new cover-up?

Continued from back page

just stand back and let it happen." The "we just let it happen" line is particularly incredible in the case of South Vietnam, since the Diem dictatorship was a creature of U.S. international intrigues.

Time magazine reported March 9 that "credible sources" had told it the CIA had been involved in a plot to kill François "Papa Doc" Duvalier, for many years dictator of Haiti. The magazine also confirmed previous accounts of CIA murder attempts against Castro and Trujillo.

Mafia connection

Time said its "sources contend that the CIA enlisted the hired-gun help of U.S. Mafia figures" in several plots to kill Fidel Castro both before and after the CIA-organized Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.

A story by Seymour Hersh in the March 10 *New York Times* reported that two former key aides of the late Robert Kennedy said that Kennedy had told them of a Mafia-CIA plot to kill Castro before the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. According to his aides, Kennedy had claimed that he played an active role in stopping the assassination attempts.

The plots involved underworld figures Sam Giancana and John Roselli. According to newspaper reports, Giancana was a Chicago rackets chief with longtime connections in prerevolutionary Cuba. His ties with the CIA came to light as early as 1963 when the Chicago *Sun-Times* quoted Justice Department sources as saying that the CIA had helped Giancana spy on his girl friend.

One of the former Kennedy aides also said that Kennedy had known about CIA-Mafia links since the late 1950s, when he was working as an organized-crime investigator for a Senate committee. The same aide also reported that Kennedy had learned

more about CIA-Mafia cooperation while he was serving on a panel in 1961 that investigated the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Asked why Senator Kennedy never made public his knowledge of the CIA-Mafia death squads, his aides "could only speculate. . . ."

Heroin connection

Mafia leaders have been repeatedly linked to U.S. "intelligence" efforts since World War II. In 1972, such charges were repeated in the book *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*, by Alfred McCoy. McCoy wrote that syndicate gangsters had become involved in the heroin trade with the approval of the CIA.

The *Times* reports that a number of past and present CIA officials interviewed shortly after McCoy's book was published confirmed the charge that the CIA was protecting Mafia heroin operations in Southeast Asia.

In a series of interviews last year, a former undercover CIA agent in New York City told the *Times* that he and other agents "had some dealings" with the Mafia. That agent had been involved in spying on radical groups and other dissidents in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The *Times* reports that their source's knowledge of the CIA "seemed extensive" and that the source said "that the Mafia was relied upon for exchanges of information and also to assault targets selected by the CIA."

Cover-up continues

Of course, the organization of death squads in the United States and aiding and abetting heroin smuggling would be considered by most people to constitute illegal domestic activity. Yet the Rockefeller commission, purportedly investigating domestic CIA crimes, has shown no inclination to delve into the matter.



CIA mercenaries and bombers massacred rebels in the Congo, 1964.

For its part, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which claims to be looking into all aspects of CIA operations, is trying to figure out whether it can afford to continue keeping the details of the murder operations under wraps.

The March 11 *New York Times* reports that Senator Frank Church (D-Idaho), who is heading up the panel, "is concerned about embarrassment to the United States if details of the plotting become known."

The revelations of the CIA's murders in other countries and its links with the Mafia in the U.S. have also opened up the question of agency involvement in suspicious assassinations in this country. Under the pressure of growing doubts about the official versions of these killings, the Rockefeller CIA commission recently heard testimony from Black comedian Dick Gregory and convicted Watergater E. Howard Hunt on the 1963 assassination of John Kennedy. Gregory is the head of a group that charges Hunt and other CIA agents played a role in the Dallas assassination.

Who killed Malcolm X?

But neither the Rockefeller commission nor the several congressional commissions investigating the CIA has shown any interest in probing the assassinations of Black leaders, such as those of Malcolm X, Martin Luther

King, and Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

In the last months of his life, Malcolm X was positive that someone was tracking him. Just 12 days before his murder, he had been scheduled to speak in Paris. But suddenly the French government refused to allow him to come.

It later came out that the French officials feared an assassination of the Black leader during his visit. How did they learn such an attempt would take place?

Did the CIA plan to gun Malcolm down in Paris? When the Paris plans fell through, did the CIA then hire the assassins who were to murder Malcolm two weeks later?

None of the congressional "investigations" of the CIA's activities has even proposed to look into these questions.

Will continue spying

Meanwhile, the CIA has made it clear that it plans to continue its illegal spying no matter what. On March 5, CIA chief William Colby testified before a subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee.

Colby was confronted by Representative Bella Abzug (D-N.Y.), head of the subcommittee, who produced 20 years of CIA files on her activities.

"To find myself in your files is outrageous," said Abzug. She noted that the CIA had carried out such "clearly illegal" surveillance as opening and reading mail she had sent as a lawyer to her clients.

Abzug's CIA file also contained information on her defense of witch-hunt victims in the 1950s, details of a 1972 meeting she had in Paris with members of the Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government, reports on Women Strike for Peace activities, and the minutes of a meeting of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee, an antiwar group.

Although he twitched under Abzug's questioning, Colby insisted that despite whatever activities might have been "inappropriate" in the past, the agency intended to continue its spying against any U.S. citizen it deems a threat to the nation's "security."

If that sounds like double-talk, it's no accident. As Abzug put it, "You say you're not going to do it anymore, and yet you are going to do it."



Bullet-ridden car of Trujillo, another CIA target

Six murder attacks on Castro

The CIA attempted unsuccessfully to assassinate Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro at least six times between the spring of 1961 and the spring of 1963.

The plots began as part of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. By eliminating Castro before the invasion began, CIA statists felt they could deal a demoralizing blow to the Cubans that would facilitate the U.S.-sponsored military attack.

To organize the conspiracy the CIA picked one John Roselli, who, according to Jack Anderson's syndicated column, was chosen because he was "an underworld figure who could be disowned."

Anderson adds that Roselli is "identified in confidential FBI files

as 'a top Mafia figure' who watched over 'the concealed interests in Las Vegas casinos of the Chicago underworld.'"

Bradley Ayers, one of the key men who helped train the CIA death squads, gave details of his participation to reporter Randy Furst of the *Minneapolis Star*. Furst quotes Ayers as admitting that he trained 75-100 men in "all phases of paramilitary commando operations."

According to Ayers, the men were subsequently infiltrated by boat into Cuba, where they carried out sabotage, and at least one team of marksmen was scheduled to assassinate Castro.

Other reports have quoted Ayers as identifying the Mafia's Roselli as

the CIA's "case officer" in the assassination attempt.

Ayers quit the CIA in disgust in 1964, he claims, when the anti-Castro murder-squads were gradually dismantled in the wake of the Kennedy assassination. According to the *Minneapolis Star* interview, Ayers considers the assassination of Castro to be "my unfinished job and the unfinished job of my country."

He is convinced that both Robert and John Kennedy "were personally involved and personally dedicated" to overthrowing the Cuban revolutionary government and that if John Kennedy had lived, Castro would have been eventually assassinated.

Officials keep turnout small

2,000 join Sacramento march for jobs

By Harry Ring

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Two thousand people participated in a trade-union march and rally against unemployment at the state capitol here March 8. The action was sponsored by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

The conservative leadership of the California trade-union movement, like the national trade-union officialdom, is generally not accustomed to calling demonstrations of this kind. The simple fact that the action was called is a significant, encouraging indication of rank-and-file sentiment for union action on the issue of jobs. On the part of the leadership the demonstration represented an effort to look like it is addressing itself to the problems in a meaningful way.

Nevertheless the turnout was disappointingly small, and responsibility for this rests with the officials who initiated and organized the action.

There is no question that the 1.7-million-member California Federation of Labor could have turned out several tens of thousands of demonstrators if available resources and energies were put into the effort.

Instead the action was put together over a period of only a few weeks. Publicity was pitifully minimal, and neither the state body nor its affiliates made available the necessary funds to provide extensive free transportation for the jobless.

It could be argued that the AFL-CIO tops don't have much experience organizing mass demonstrations and were simply inept. This may have been a factor, but a more basic reason is that the union officialdom has a deeply ingrained aversion to rank-and-file



March and rally showed rank-and-file sentiment for union action on job issue

action as a means of obtaining union goals.

They approach the issue of rank-and-file involvement with the deepest caution, because they instinctively fear it might stimulate the kind of militant unionism that could easily get out of their control.

Seeing even these 2,000 workers marching down the streets to the steps of the capitol offered an intimation of the power of organized labor if mobilized at its full strength.

The largest single contingent—about 500—came from the United Farm Workers union. Reflecting the militant spirit of *la causa*, it was also the most spirited contingent.

Nearly as large was the turnout of building-trades workers, who are particularly hard hit by unemployment. The "hard hat" contingent included carpenters, laborers, and others.

Another of the larger contingents came from the various Bay Area locals of the California Federation of Teachers, one of the more active union organizations in Northern California.

More than 100 women marched in a separate contingent under the banner of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW). LaRene Paul, president of San Francisco CLUW, addressed the rally held on the capitol steps.

Although they are not affiliated to the AFL-CIO, both the United Auto Workers and the International Longshoremen's union supported the demonstration, and members of their locals were in the line of march.

Some of the other unions carrying placards or banners included the Marine Cooks & Stewards, the Painters, Postal Workers, Typographical Union, Transport Workers, Interna-

tional Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the United Electrical Workers, Service Employees International Union, various culinary-trades locals, and others.

Among the relatively few who made the trip from Southern California were a group of members of the United Rubber Workers who have been on strike for the past two years at the Sloane manufacturing company. There were also about 50 construction workers from Ventura County, mostly Black and Chicano.

Placards issued by the AFL-CIO included these slogans: "California AFL-CIO says stop depression—enact \$3 pay floor now;" "California AFL-CIO says break up the oil cartel;"



Militant/Howard Petrick

"California AFL-CIO urges \$30-billion tax cut now;" "California AFL-CIO demands jobs, housing, health care."

Speakers at the capitol rally included various state and local union officials plus recently elected Governor Edmund Brown and U.S. Senator John Tunney.

Brown was greeted with boos, jeers, and heckling. Some of this, but by no means all of it, came from supporters of some radical groups. Brown had run for election as a liberal and a "friend of labor." In office, his policies are proving little different than those of his reactionary predecessor Ronald Reagan.

Among those expressing displeasure with Brown were members of the United Farm Workers. The UFW leadership had supported his election bid, and he is now in the process of reneging on a commitment to support a state labor bill being pressed by the Farm Workers.

An interesting indication that at least some labor officials now sense a need to strike a more militant posture—at least in their rhetoric—was evidenced in the opening speech by John Henning, secretary-treasurer of the state federation of labor. Henning said, in part:

"We are here today not only to protest the unemployment that prevails in California and across the nation. We are here to protest the wrongs of an economic system that has made massive unemployment the inheritance of every generation of Americans.

"We protest the unemployment of today—eight million out of work in the nation, one million in California. But we are also here to protest a system that requires war as the price of full employment.

"Never forget that in all the history of this country, our economic system has never provided full employment in times of peace. It is the duty and the destiny of the labor movement to change that, but we can't change it with temporary reforms—cough medicine will never cure cancer of the lungs.

"We want enduring, permanent change in the economic structure. It is the obligation of the labor movement to ask for—to demand—nothing less than a constitutional assurance, a constitutional guarantee of employment for all Americans who are able, and available for work.

"That means specifically a constitutional provision that says when the private enterprise system can't provide jobs—and it has never provided full employment—it is the obligation of the government to provide those jobs through governmental programs."

SWP says: 'Jobs for all'

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A contingent of Socialist Workers Party campaign supporters marched in the demonstration here with two banners. One declared: "Thirty hours work for forty hours pay—Jobs for all now!" The other said: "Stop the Cambodia war money—Stop the layoffs—For a crash program of public works."

Despite intermittent rain during the rally, \$40 worth of books and pamphlets were sold at a socialist literature table. About 125 copies of *The Militant* were sold to demonstrators, and almost everyone received copies of the SWP election campaign brochure, "A Bill of Rights for Working People."

Gov't figures hide real jobless rate

Workers all across the country are being laid off in numbers unheard of since the Great Depression, but the real extent of unemployment is being distorted and understated by government statistics.

The official unemployment rate for February remained steady at 8.2 percent of the total national work force, or 7.5 million people unemployed. That's bad enough.

But in fact the total number of jobs in the economy shrank by at least 540,000 in the same month, to 84 million. Layoffs have wiped out 2.4 million jobs since last September.

The reason the official jobless rate did not rise in February was that about the same number of people (580,000) stopped "actively" looking for work. They are now labeled "discouraged" workers and not counted as unemployed.

New York Times economics reporter

Eileen Shanahan explained how this trick works: "To be counted as unemployed but still in the work force, an individual must have actively looked for work during the previous four weeks and be able to describe to the Government enumerator the methods he or she has used in searching for a job."

Not being "officially" unemployed doesn't make it any easier to buy groceries, but it brightens up the government statistics.

The last figure released for "discouraged" workers was 850,000, so by now it must be at least 1.4 million.

That's not all, though. The jobless figures are also "seasonally adjusted." The actual number of unemployed counted by the Labor Department in February was 8.3 million, or 9.1 percent—almost one million more than the "adjusted" figure.

Then there are all the people who

would like to work full-time but can only find part-time jobs. Never mind that their incomes may be crippled—the government still counts them all as employed. In January this category included 3.8 million workers.

When you add it all up without the tricks and phony adjustments, it comes to 13.5 million people either out of work or involuntarily putting in short hours.

The government's paltry relief programs do not even begin to ease the misery imposed by this staggering level of unemployment—which is still rising, with no end in sight. Only six million people are receiving any unemployment compensation at all, and the average paid out is a mere \$62 a week.

As for President Ford's program of public service jobs. . . . The Labor Department recently announced that a grand total of 167,620 jobs have been provided. That's about 1 percent of those out of work.

Fill streets of Modesto

UFW supporters hit Gallo union busting

By Rich Stuart

MODESTO, Calif.—An estimated 15,000 supporters of the United Farm Workers (UFW) filled the streets of this city on March 1 in a spirited march and rally that UFW President César Chávez called "one of the biggest in the history of the UFW."

Modesto is the home of the giant Gallo winery, the largest in the country. The marchers demanded immediate elections to allow farm workers to decide whether they wanted to be represented by the UFW or the Teamsters. The UFW has backed up its demand for elections with a nationwide boycott of all Gallo wines.

The demonstration included close to 1,000 people who had marched here from San Francisco, Fresno, and Stockton. On the march were supporters of the UFW from as far away as Seattle, Phoenix, and St. Louis.

Dozens of trade unions were represented, and messages of support came from scores of others. Many AFL-CIO unions chartered buses to transport their members to Modesto. There were also buses and car caravans bringing students from all over California.

Chávez, speaking across a sea of UFW flags, opened his remarks by announcing that Ernest Gallo had been waiting for three hours for the rally to end so that he could hold a news conference. The UFW message to Gallo, Chávez explained, is very simple: "Give the workers the right to vote. Let them decide for themselves who should represent them."

"If Gallo lets the workers vote, we will call off our boycott if we lose the elections. If we win, we want the Teamsters to get out!" Chávez told the rally.

In 1973 the Teamsters went in behind the backs of the farm workers and signed contracts with grape growers who previously had agreements with the UFW. As a result of this Teamster union-busting operation, the UFW lost 95 percent of its contracts with wine and table-grape growers.

Ernest Gallo denies that the UFW boycott of Gallo wines has sent sales dipping across the country. "The Gallo winery, as you know, is a family organization," he has said. "Our figures are not made public. You must take my word for it."

Chávez, however, did offer some figures. "Gallo has been removed from the shelves of 540 stores in Los Angeles, 70 in Houston, 150 in New York City, 250 in the Bay Area, 375 in Washington, D.C., and has been banned by the state legislature from all of West Virginia. Gallo sales are down by 50 percent in New England, 40 to 50 percent in Los Angeles, 85 percent in Boston, and overall Gallo sales are down 30 to 40 percent."

As evidence that Gallo is smarting from the boycott, Chávez pointed out



Militant/Howard Petrick

Fifteen thousand marched in Modesto, including supporters from dozens of trade unions.

that Gallo's advertising budget has more than doubled from \$6.5-million to \$13.5-million. "Gallo's biggest problem is that it does not have truth on its side," Chávez said. "They can spend millions of dollars in propaganda, but money is not going to make the truth of lies."

An example of Gallo's attempt to circumvent the boycott is its introduction of a new wine called "Madria Madria Sangria." In response to a UFW petition, the Federal Trade Commission is investigating Gallo's use of the phony brand and deceptive advertising, which depicts the wine as being the product of a small family from Spain. Boycott supporters are encouraged to remember that if the label says the wine is made in Modesto, it's made by Gallo.

Chávez denounced California Governor Jerry Brown's decision to go to the fields to "find out for himself" who farm workers want to represent them. Brown would be talking to scabs, not UFW strikers, if he were to go into the fields, Chávez said.

"We are not going to let anyone introduce legislation because they think they know what is best for us! If they do, they will have to contend with the UFW," Chávez stated.

In an open letter to Chávez, Ernest and Julio Gallo wrote, "You know that the answer to this problem is in legislation—not marches, boycotts, and demonstrations." That should be a clear message to the UFW to step up the marches, boycotts, and demonstrations—to continue the mobilization of thousands of supporters that was begun in Modesto.



Militant/Howard Petrick

CHÁVEZ: 'Give workers right to vote on who should represent them.'

AFSCME to mobilize for April 29 action

By Gene Anderson

"It was the kids who showed us the way to fight for peace in Vietnam. It was the Blacks and other minority groups who showed us how to fight for civil rights. It's got to be labor that shows the country the way to fight for economic stability and economic justice. The stakes are terribly high. The fight must take all the strength and ingenuity we can muster—and all the people we can muster. . . . We have to march in the streets."

—Victor Gotbaum, executive director
AFSCME District Council 37

NEW YORK, March 11—District Council 37 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) is calling for the largest possible turnout for an April 29 march on Washington.

The march, initiated by District Council 37 and other New York City unions, will demand government action to end the recession and provide jobs.

AFSCME officials have set a goal of bringing 15,000 District Council 37 members to Washington. Local unions are to discuss the mobilization at upcoming meetings and begin signing up their members to participate.

District Council 37 plans to charter buses to take members to Washington and will provide tickets for about \$15.

"Unions and community groups in other states, meanwhile, were expressing support for the April 29 demonstra-

tion, giving the march nationwide dimensions," reported the March 14 *Public Employee Press*, newspaper of District Council 37.

The paper added that "dozens of community and church groups are organizing contingents to send to Washington."

A 10-point program proposed by unions organizing the march was printed in the AFSCME newspaper. It calls for improved unemployment compensation, increased federal spending to provide jobs, lower interest rates, no cuts in Social Security or food stamps, and a "national health security program that will provide health protection for all Americans as a matter of right."

One point in the program calls for: "No More \$ for Viet Nam—Or additional military aid for other corrupt, military dictatorships."

Another point proposes: "Reduce Work Hours—The advanced development of our technology may now make possible, or perhaps necessitate, a 32-hour work week with 40 hours' pay."

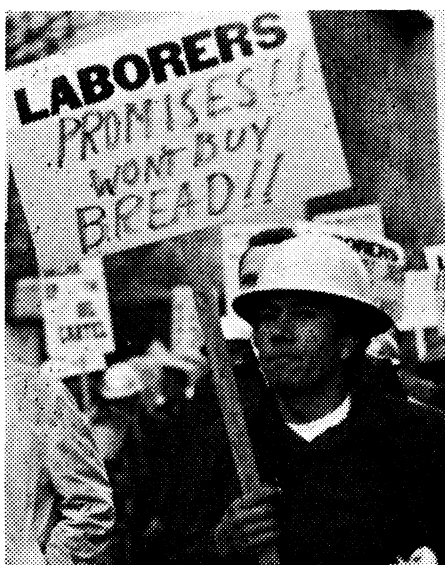
In addition to AFSCME, other unions reported to be mobilizing for April 29 include the auto workers, hospital workers, Teamsters, department store workers, communications workers, Amalgamated Meat Cutters, electrical workers, distributive workers, clothing workers, and postal workers.

One problem that has not been explained by the committee of union

officials that called the march is why a mid-week date was chosen. AFSCME members will apparently be asked to take a day's leave to go to Washington, but there are undoubtedly many thousands who would like to march but will be unable, for one reason or another, to take off from work to do so.

Nevertheless, the call for the April 29 demonstration can provide the opportunity for the most massive protest yet held against the economic crisis. Union activists in New York and other cities can urge their locals to endorse the call and begin organizing to go to Washington.

Why can't everyone have a job?



Reprints of the special four-page *Militant* feature, "Why can't everyone have a job?" by Fred Halstead, are now available for distribution at unemployment lines, welfare centers, plant gates, and everywhere people are worried about the deepening economic crisis.

Halstead explains the causes of unemployment and proposes a course of action for the labor movement to win jobs for all.

Cost: 4 cents each for 500 or more; 5 cents each for 100-499; 6 cents each for less than 100. Single copies free.

Order from: Militant Business Office, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.

Enclosed is \$_____ for _____ copies of "Why can't everyone have a job?"

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'Chicano Revolt': birth of Raza Unida

Chicano Revolt in a Texas Town, by John Staples Shockley. University of Notre Dame Press, 1974.

In the early 1960s, Crystal City, a South Texas town of 10,000, was totally under the control of a racist anglo minority comprising 15 percent of the population. They owned all the businesses, occupied all elected and appointed offices, controlled all the land, and held the best jobs. There was segregation in the schools, and the Chicanos lived in abysmal poverty.

In 1963 Chicanos tried to break the stranglehold of anglo domination by running a slate for city council. After a big mobilization that shook the entire community, they won the election. Yet within a couple of years, the entire effort had fallen apart.

Six years later, a successful mass boycott of Crystal City schools by Chicanos led them to try running for office again. This time, the effort was

Books

conducted under the banner of La Raza Unida Party (RUP), and, unlike the previous experience, it led to some real changes.

This book by John Staples Shockley is an attempt to compare the two "revolts" and to explain why such a thing could occur in Crystal City. Originally Shockley's master's thesis at Notre Dame, *Chicano Revolt* is the result of research as well as interviews with participants in both struggles.

Because of the great impact that the Crystal City Raza Unida Party had in inspiring the formation of other independent Chicano parties elsewhere, the lessons of this experience merit close examination and discussion. Shockley's book is the most detailed account to appear in print to date. It is a thoughtful and valuable contribution to this discussion.

1963 revolt

As Shockley demonstrates, the organizers of the first revolt had too narrow a vision of Chicano control to get very far. They could not see beyond the simple act of electing a few Chicanos within the traditional parties to public office.

Officials from Teamsters Local 657 and the Political Association of Spanish-speaking Organizations (PASO), both based in San Antonio, were the main forces behind the 1963 effort. The Teamsters saw an opportunity to expand unionism in notoriously antiunion Texas. PASO was interested in establishing a base for itself in the Texas Democratic Party.

Bringing their political experience and resources into Crystal City, these forces conducted an impressive voter registration drive, throwing local *gringos* into an advanced state of consternation.

The business agent of the Teamsters local at the Del Monte plant in Crystal City was chosen to head the city council slate as mayoral candidate.



Militant/Miguel Pendás

José Angel Gutiérrez, central leader of the Crystal City Raza Unida Party, was one of several Chicano student leaders who helped lead boycott of schools in 1969-1970.

Los Cinco (the five), as the candidates came to be known, were all from working-class backgrounds. None had completed high school. They had great appeal to the Chicano community, and nationalist sentiment was mobilized on their behalf.

At an election-eve rally, one speaker said, "The *gringos* say they never worry until the day before the election, and then they go out and buy the vote. 'Give a Mexican a dollar and he will sell himself,' they say. But this is no longer true. The *mexicanos*' eyes are open now, and the price is higher now. The man who wants to buy a vote must pay liberty, respect, dignity, education for the children, a higher standard of living for all, and progressive government—that is the new price."

Los Cinco swept the city council elections. But in doing so they had aroused the wrath of the Texas political establishment, both Democratic and Republican. The extreme racists were hopping mad. Even though the Chicano slate victory was carried out completely within the confines of the Democratic Party, which the racists controlled, the idea of Chicanos doing something on their own was seen as a threat.

Liberals turn against Chicanos

Even the *Texas Observer* was upset. This voice of liberalism told Chicanos they had gone too far. "There is going to be a brutal tightening down on the Mexican in every town of South Texas because of what PASO and the Teamsters Union so arrogantly pulled off at Crystal City," the liberals wrote. "Race hatred and discrimination builds back up."

"Whereas if PASO and the Teamsters had been content with a mere majority of three and had not completely shut out Anglos, the situation would have been entirely different."

PASO crumbled under the pressure. The Teamsters never again became involved in Crystal City politics.

Los Cinco, with no political experience or perspective, soon disintegrated in the face of recriminations by Crystal City *gringos*. As *Los Cinco* backed off from their former nationalist stance, they lost support in the community.

Within two years the *gringos* had put together an electoral coalition of their own with more Mexican-American faces, and they recaptured control of city hall.

The *Los Cinco* experience had aroused the community as never before and had opened up a couple of jobs for Chicanos in city government. But fundamentally, conditions for Chicanos in Crystal City remained unchanged.

However, the intervening period had not really solved the *gringos*' dilemma either. After the Chicano community had been aroused, the anglos could no longer maintain all-white rule. Yet the middle-class, conservative Mexican-Americans, on whom they had to depend as window dressing for white rule, had also been discredited and had little influence in the community.

1969 school boycott

In the fall of 1969, a massive school boycott by Chicanos developed in response to the racist policies of the school board. The struggle was touched off by the racist methods of selecting cheerleaders, but it soon spread to broader political issues. The students demanded an end to racist abuse from teachers, more Chicano staff, bilingual programs and Chicano studies, and the right to organize in the schools.

Before long, the school board found itself completely isolated and on Jan. 5, 1970, was forced to give in.

Once again, elections were coming up in Crystal City but the situation was different now. The boycott was a mass movement, outside the control of the Democratic or Republican parties. It had an indigenous leadership, which had learned from the failure of *Los Cinco*.

A very important part of this leadership came from the Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO), which had decided to make the Crystal City area the object of an intensive organizing effort called the "Winter Garden Project."



Militant/Antonio Camejo

Crystal City, 1970: 'All of us different—all of us united—Raza Unida Party.'

MAYO leader José Angel Gutiérrez became a leader of the boycott. As Shockley points out, one of the points in MAYO's program was to establish Chicano parties independent of the Democrats and Republicans. On Jan. 29, 1970, La Raza Unida Party filed for ballot status.

Community people participated in the decision making of the *partido*. Once in office, steps were taken to improve the lot of Chicanos and do away with discrimination.

Shockley writes about this process in detail. "The Crystal City schools," he summarizes, "were abruptly, consciously, being transformed into agents of 'Chicanismo.' As this transformation outraged the Anglos, support for and interest in the schools grew in the Mexican-American community. Over 200 Chicano dropouts returned to school voluntarily within the first year under the new administration, and school board meetings (now held in the high school auditorium so as to allow plenty of room for interested persons) regularly attracted hundreds of people."

While Shockley does not draw out this conclusion, it is clear from his presentation of the facts that it was political independence that enabled the second movement to go as far as it has. Unlike PASO, the boycott leaders were not just interested in gaining a little leverage with anglo Democrats. They were not afraid to mobilize Chicanos to demand their rights.

On the fifth anniversary of the Crystal City RUP and at a time when trust in the two capitalist parties among Chicanos is at an all-time low, *Chicano Revolt in a Texas Town* makes informative and timely reading.

—Miguel Pendás

Militant circulation drive

Sub blitz effort gains 2,053 new readers

By Pat Galligan

The national subscription blitz effort held the weekend of March 2 (in some areas, March 9) brought in 2,053 new subscribers for *The Militant*.

That brings the total after three weeks of our spring subscription drive to 2,968, or 33 percent of our goal of obtaining 9,000 new subscribers by April 12.

We should have reached 38 percent of our goal by this time. Eleven areas are on or ahead of schedule.

Campuses have proved to be a major source of new readers, as in the past. John Votava from Oakland/Berkeley reports that most of their 350 subscriptions were sold on trips to northern California campuses during two week-end blitzes.

One Sunday, *Militant* supporters from Detroit blanketed the Michigan State University campus in East Lansing and signed up 102 new subscribers.

Other trips to outlying campuses have gained hundreds of new readers for *The Militant* in such areas as Laramie, Wyo.; Chico, Calif.; Slippery Rock, Pa.; and Northfield, Minn.

A large proportion of *The Militant's* single-copy circulation every week is in the Black community, and these sales are now being followed up with subscription canvassing.

Going door-to-door in the Black community, Houston socialists sold 55 subscriptions and 200 single copies on just one Saturday. Interest in the Houston SWP's fight against Ku Klux Klan terrorism boosted sales, according to subscription-drive director Pat O'Reilly. He said door-to-door subscription sales will be continued as a regular Saturday activity.

Other areas reporting subscription sales in Black neighborhoods include Oakland/Berkeley with 67, Pittsburgh with 35, Cleveland with 25, and Seattle with 16.

Subscription sales are not limited to specially organized teams. Many local subscription drive directors report that Friday night Militant Forums provide an opportunity to sell subscriptions to the people most interested in political issues. Twelve of the 60 people attending a recent Detroit forum on Eritrea

took advantage of *The Militant's* introductory offer.

Our supporters sell subscriptions in conjunction with all the activities socialists participate in. Lower Manhattan subscription drive director Lynn Rashkind comments that "*The Militant* is so well known for telling the truth about the District 1 struggle that many community activists already subscribe." Twenty-one more Lower East Side supporters of the "Por los Niños" school board slate have bought subscriptions in the current drive.

Claire Moriarty, who led a workshop at a recent Stony Brook, N.Y., women's conference, sold 16 subscriptions to conference participants. Other Upper West Side sub-sellers signed up six new readers at a rally for Dominican independence.

The Rocky Mountain Young Socialist team reports that sales from literature tables accounted for most of their week's total of 36 subscriptions. And three Philadelphia supporters traveled to nearby Glassboro State College in New Jersey and sold 15 subscriptions and 30 *Militants* from a literature table there.

With only five weeks of the drive remaining, all local areas, especially those behind schedule, will have to carefully organize subscription selling activities if the national goal is to be met.

Plans for the second national blitz weekend, March 22, are now being mapped out. Supporters in a number of areas are looking to this weekend to reach or surpass their subscription quotas.

Sixteen areas made their weekly sales goals with the March 7 issue (headline: "Unions plan mass protests for jobs"). Ten of these cities have successfully met their goals two weeks in a row. Special credit goes to Twin Cities supporters, who sold 372 *Militants*, thus topping their goal of 300—even though the temperature never topped 17 degrees.

Nationally, however, the 8,555 copies sold fell short of our goal of 9,700. The Young Socialist teams sold 1,170 copies in addition to those sold by local areas.



Militant/Dave Paparello

Willie Mae Reid (right) at International Women's Day demonstration in Chicago

Subscription scoreboard

AREA	QUOTA	SOLD	%			
Pittsburgh	200	189	95	Tallahassee, Fla.	25	3 12
Upper West Side, N.Y.	300	222	74	L.A. (Central-East)	300	30 10
Oakland/Berkeley	500	343	69	Nashville, Tenn.	40	4 10
Brooklyn, N.Y.	300	186	62	Edinboro, Pa.	30	3 10
San Diego	200	120	60	Chicago	500	47 9
Lower Manhattan, N.Y.	300	163	54	Champaign, Ill.	25	2 8
Houston	300	150	50	Milwaukee	150	11 7
Denver	275	134	49	Amarillo, Tex.	15	1 7
Detroit	300	138	46	Madison, Wis.	25	1 4
Bloomington, Ind.	50	20	40	Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	1 3
Catskill, N.Y.	5	2	40	San Antonio, Tex.	30	1 3
Twin Cities, Minn.	300	95	32	Boston	500	12 2
Washington, D.C.	300	93	31	East Lansing, Mich.	60	1 2
Philadelphia	300	89	30	YOUNG SOCIALIST TEAMS		
Baltimore	50	15	30	Michigan/Indiana	240	84 35
Logan, Utah	30	9	30	Missouri/Kansas	240	80 33
L.A. (West Side)	300	75	25	Rocky Mountain	240	74 31
Portland, Ore.	200	50	25	Northern Calif.	240	51 21
St. Louis	200	47	24	Southern Calif.	240	25 10
San Francisco	450	99	22	Mid-Atlantic	240	25 10
Atlanta	300	63	21	Northwest	240	23 10
Seattle	200	33	17	Pennsylvania	240	18 8
Louisville, Ky.	30	5	17	Ohio/Kentucky	240	13 5
Cleveland	300	48	16	Southeast	240	2 1
State College, Pa.	25	4	16	General		62
Mankato, Minn.	15	2	13	TOTAL:	9,000	2,968 33

March 29 int'l protest set for Soviet dissidents

By Cliff Conner

Soviet dissidents Vladimir Bukovsky and Valentyn Moroz will be the focus of an international day of protest on Saturday, March 29, to demand that the Kremlin release them from prison. Both Bukovsky and Moroz—jailed for activities and writings in defense of democratic rights in the Soviet Union—are seriously ill, and their continued incarceration represents a clear threat to their lives. March 29 is the anniversary of Bukovsky's imprisonment in 1971.

The call for international protests was initiated by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation together with such leading figures of the democratic movement in the Soviet Union as Andrei Sakharov and Pavel Litvinov. Litvinov, now in exile, will be the featured speaker at a public meeting to be held on March 18 in New York City.

Valentyn Moroz, a 38-year-old Ukrainian historian, is the author of several powerful exposés of the bureaucratic regime in the USSR, and particularly of its Great Russian chauvinist policy of suppressing Ukrainian national rights.

For his courageous defiance of the official censors, he has spent all but nine months of the past 10 years

behind bars. He is now being held in the notorious Vladimir Prison. His present 14-year term began in 1970.

During 1974, Moroz initiated a hunger strike against his conditions of



VLADIMIR BUKOVSKY: Jailed for exposing use of psychiatry for political repression.

solitary confinement. After 145 days, during which he was brutally forced—and after worldwide protests on his behalf—the authorities returned him to a "normal" cell, whereupon Moroz ended his strike on Nov. 24, 1974.

A few days earlier, on Nov. 5, Moroz's wife had visited him and then described him to the press as "frighteningly emaciated" and "almost continuously semiconscious." In order to save his life, she said, "it is mandatory that he be placed in a hospital immediately and provided with extended, thorough medical care."

Vladimir Bukovsky is a 32-year-old Russian writer who has been in the forefront of the struggle for democratic rights in the USSR since his high school days. In 1972 the Stalinist regime sentenced him to 12 years. Like Moroz, Bukovsky is in Vladimir Prison.

Bukovsky helped to organize significant public demonstrations in the 1960s protesting governmental repression of prominent writers and others. Although his actions did not violate Soviet law, he was arrested several times and spent most of his young adulthood in "special" psychiatric hospitals as well as in ordinary prisons.

Upon being released in 1970, he enraged the Kremlin by collecting and sending abroad a series of documents that conclusively demonstrated the Soviet government's use of psychiatry as an instrument of political repression. These included official diagnoses of such prominent communist dissidents as Pyotr Grigorenko and Ivan Yakhimovich.

On Dec. 7, 1974, Bukovsky was permitted a visit by his mother, who subsequently reported that her son was in extremely poor health. In spite of a severe case of stomach ulcers, she stated, the prison authorities have refused him a medically necessary special diet.

Speakers at the March 18 speak-out in New York will be Pavel Litvinov, playwright and drama critic Eric Bentley, civil rights attorney Conrad Lynn, George Novack of the Socialist Workers Party, Bogdan Denich of the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, Adrian Karatnycky of the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, and Margrit Wreschner of Amnesty International.

The meeting will be held at St. Marks Church—Second Avenue and Tenth Street in Lower Manhattan—and will begin at 7:30 p.m.

Calendar

ATLANTA

DEFEND WOMEN'S RIGHT TO ABORTION—DEFEND DR. EDELIN. Speakers: Maryanne Rafferty, former coordinator of Women's National Abortion Action Coalition; Mary Moore, abortion counselor at Grady Hospital, Atlanta. Fri., March 21, 8 p.m. 68 Peachtree St., Third Floor. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Bookstore Forum. For more information call (404) 523-0610.

CLEVELAND

IRELAND IN REBELLION. Speakers: Cameron Childress; Ernest Mailhot; Marguerite Snyder; Nancy Stemmer. Fri., March 21, 8 p.m. 4420 Superior Ave. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (216) 391-5553.

DETROIT

THE EDELIN CASE: ABORTION RIGHTS UNDER ATTACK. Speakers: Dr. Sam Lerman, activist in abortion-rights movement; Claytee Artz, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., March 21, 8 p.m. 3737 Woodward. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (313) 831-6135.

HOUSTON

CAMBODIA: THE END OR THE BEGINNING OF U.S. INTERVENTION? Speaker to be announced. Fri., March 21, 8 p.m. 3311 Montrose. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (713) 526-1082.

LOS ANGELES: WEST SIDE

ROCKEFELLER FAMILY & ASSOCIATES. Panel discussion. Fri., March 21, 8 p.m. 230 Broadway, Santa Monica. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Westside Militant Forum. For more information call (213) 394-9050.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WHAT SOCIALISTS STAND FOR. Weekly classes in socialism. Tues., March 18, and Tues. March 25, 8 p.m. Room 203 Sarratt Student Center, Vanderbilt University. Ausp: Socialist Workers Party 1976 campaign and Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (615) 383-2583.

NEW YORK CITY

PEÑA WITH QUILAPAYUN, INTERNATIONALLY ACCLAIMED CHILEAN FOLK GROUP. Poetry, dancing, empanadas, & wine, plus suppressed Ch. 13 TV documentary. March 22, 8 p.m. Casa de las Americas, 104 W. 14th St. (bet. 6th & 7th). Donation: \$2 in advance, \$2.50 at door. Tickets & info: Chile Solidarity Committee, Rm. 1001, 156 Fifth Ave. (20th St.), NYC 10010. Tel: 691-9025.

OAKLAND/BERKELEY

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY CHALLENGES ELECTION DISCLOSURE LAWS. Speakers: Carl Finamore, SWP candidate for mayor of Berkeley; others to be announced. Fri., March 21, 8 p.m. 1849 University Ave., Berkeley. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (415) 548-0354.

PITTSBURGH

BUKOVSKY AND THE MOVEMENT FOR SOVIETY DEMOCRACY. Speakers: Jonathan Harris, professor of political science, University of Pittsburgh; Thomas Twiss, graduate student in Russian studies, and member, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., March 21, 8 p.m. 3400 Fifth Ave. (Fifth and Halket). Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (412) 682-5019.

ST. LOUIS

THE JOB CRISIS. Speakers: Betty Finneran, president, St. Louis Coalition of Labor Union Women; Nate Mosley, member, United Auto Workers; Tom Moriarty, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., March 21, 8 p.m. 4660 Maryland, Suite 2. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (314) 367-2520.

SAN DIEGO

FBI THREAT TO ACADEMIC FREEDOM. Speaker:

Dr. Morris Starsky, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., March 21, 8 p.m. 4635 El Cajon Blvd. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (714) 280-1292.

SAN FRANCISCO

WHO RULES SAN FRANCISCO? Speaker: Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor. Fri., March 21, 8 p.m. 1519 Mission St. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (415) 864-9174.

TWIN CITIES

BIG-TIME SPORTS: BIG-TIME RIP-OFF. Speaker: Gary Prevost, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., March 21, 8 p.m. 25 University Ave. S.E., Mpls. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (612) 332-7781.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LABOR AND THE ECONOMY. Speaker: Ray Markey, delegate, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees District Council 37. Fri., March 21, 8 p.m. 1345 E St. N.W. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (202) 783-2391.

...probe

Continued from page 9

FBI, CIA, Military Intelligence, and the Chicago "red squad" to compel them to testify about these activities.

Also testifying will be Morris Starsky, a socialist professor who was fired from his teaching position after a slander campaign against him by the FBI. Starsky will tour the Chicago area to help publicize the facts about government harassment of socialists.

Willie Mae Reid will also present testimony, along with representatives of the Political Rights Defense Fund, which is gathering support for the SWP's and YSA's federal court suit against government spying and harassment.

...Dist. 1

Continued from page 23

is active with several day-care organizations. He is chairperson of the Puerto Rican Association for Community Affairs, and a member of the Coalition for Human Housing.

•Janice Wong, a member of the present community school board in District 1. She is a member of the Asian Women's Group, has worked in the District 1 office, and is a member of the Chinese Advisory Council in District 1. She has worked on Asian-American curriculum for the Chinese Historical Society of New York.

To win a majority on the nine-member board, the Por los Niños campaign must elect at least five of the 10 candidates.

Volunteers are needed to help in the

campaign. Weekly campaign meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesdays at 90 Avenue B in the Lower East Side.

...Portugal

Continued from back page

key artillery barracks near Lisbon.

But the attack failed, reported *United Press International*, when the rightists "failed to receive support from other units" of the armed forces.

The progovernment soldiers were joined by civilians, who turned out to help defend the assaulted artillery barracks and to surround the National Guard headquarters in Lisbon.

Washington Post correspondent Aco reported that after the revolt was crushed on March 11, "Thousands of banner-waving, singing Portuguese went into the streets here and at other cities around the country tonight to celebrate the apparent victory."

Spinola and his wife reportedly escaped to Spain in an army helicopter. *UPI* reported that "the Armed Forces Movement had broadcast appeals to the population to look out for Spinola and other officers trying to flee to Spain," which could serve as a rallying place for a new rightist coup attempt.

"The national television called on the people to round up the government opponents," said the press service, "and broadcast the location of all prominent moderate and right-wing military officers and politicians."

Although the rightist assault has apparently been defeated by the Portuguese people, the social conflicts that have given rise to two coup attempts remain.

The continuing revolutionary mobilization of the Portuguese masses is a reaction to the crisis of the capitalist system itself in Portugal. Unemployment has grown as soldiers demobilized from the African wars join the labor force and as Portuguese immigrant workers have been turned away from other European countries where unemployment is also a problem.

The inflation rate is 30 percent. When workers have won major wage increases through strike action, the capitalists have often declared they can't afford to pay and tried to shut down the plant, further aggravating the economic crisis.

Poor peasants are denied land to work while rich, absentee landlords let huge tracts of land lie fallow.

These are the problems that have led thousands of workers to take over the

running of factories from their capitalist owners and to call for the nationalization of industry, led thousands to take to the streets demanding jobs, and led peasants to seize the estates of big landlords.

The 200 families that control an estimated 75 percent of Portugal's wealth are not going to allow the workers and peasants to take over their land and factories without putting up violent resistance.

The Armed Forces Movement has attempted to serve as an arbiter in this fundamental social conflict between the workers and peasants on one side, and the capitalists on the other. However, the loyalty of these officers, trained in the bloody wars against Portugal's African colonies, is to the capitalist system.

This allegiance was reflected in the new economic plan announced by the government last month. The plan "promised safeguards for private property and free enterprise and vowed to restore flagging business confidence," reported the *Associated Press*.

But the only way to enforce such safeguards and "restore flagging business confidence" is to crush the upsurge of the workers and peasants who are trying to defend their livelihood by attempting to put the factories and land to use under their own control.

The major obstacle to the workers' and peasants' struggle has been the treacherous misleadership of the Portuguese Communist Party, which gives uncritical support to the Armed Forces Movement. The CP has played the key role in convincing the workers to hold back on their demands in conformity with the program of the Armed Forces Movement to preserve capitalism.

The CP even supports the proposal announced last month that the Armed Forces Movement be given permanent veto power over all government decisions, even after the election of a civilian government.

The recent coup attempt confirmed again that there are only two roads open for the Portuguese people. Continued reliance on the Armed Forces Movement and concessions to the capitalists and landlords will weaken the position of the masses. This can only result in yet another, more ruthless rightist assault, as the experience in Chile showed.

The only road forward is to extend and deepen the mobilization of the masses, to arm the workers and peasants in preparation against a new rightist attack, and to build a new fight for a workers government and a socialist transformation of Portugal.

Socialist Directory

ARIZONA: Tucson: YSA, c/o Clennon, S.U.P.O. Box 20965, Tucson, Ariz. 85720.

CALIFORNIA: Berkeley-Oakland: SWP and YSA, 1849 University Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94703. Tel: (415) 548-0354.

Los Angeles, Central-East: SWP, YSA, Militant Bookstore, 710 S. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90057. Tel: (213) 483-1512.

Los Angeles, West Side: SWP and YSA, 230 Broadway, Santa Monica, Calif. 90401. Tel: (213) 394-9050.

Los Angeles: City-wide SWP and YSA, 710 S. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90057. Tel: (213) 483-0357.

Riverside: YSA, c/o U. of Cal. Campus Activities, 234 Commons, Riverside, Calif. 92507.

Sacramento: YSA, c/o Marlene Metcalf, P.O. Box 2061, Sacramento, Calif. 95810.

San Diego: SWP, YSA, and Militant Bookstore, 4635 El Cajon Blvd., San Diego, Calif. 92115. Tel: (714) 280-1292.

San Francisco: SWP, YSA, Militant Labor Forum, and Militant Books, 1519 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. 94103. Tel: SWP—(415) 431-8918; YSA—(415) 863-2285; Militant Books—(415) 864-9174.

San Jose: YSA, 96 S. 17th St., San Jose, Calif. 95112. Tel: (408) 286-0615.

Santa Barbara: YSA, P.O. Box 14606, UCSB, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93107.

COLORADO: Denver: SWP, YSA, and Militant Bookstore, 1203 California, Denver, Colo. 80204. Tel: SWP—(303) 623-2825; YSA—(303) 266-9431.

Greeley: YSA, c/o Barbara Jaeger, 712 15th Ave. Court, Greeley, Colo. 80631.

FLORIDA: Tallahassee: YSA, P.O. Box U-6350, Tallahassee, Fla. 32313.

GEORGIA: Atlanta: Militant Bookstore, 68 Peachtree St., N.E., Third Floor, Atlanta, Ga. 30303. SWP and YSA, P.O. Box 846, Atlanta, Ga. 30301.

Tel: (404) 523-0610.

ILLINOIS: Champaign: YSA, Room 284 Illini Union, Urbana, Ill. 61801.

Chicago: SWP, YSA, Pathfinder Books, 428 S. Wabash, Fifth Floor, Chicago, Ill. 60605. Tel: SWP—(312) 939-0737; YSA—(312) 427-0280; Pathfinder Books—(312) 939-0756.

INDIANA: Bloomington: YSA, c/o Student Activities Desk, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. 47401.

KANSAS: Lawrence: YSA, c/o Christopher Starr, 3020 Iowa St., Apt. C-14, Lawrence, Kans. 66044. Tel: (913) 864-3975 or 842-8658.

KENTUCKY: Louisville: YSA, Box 8026, Louisville, Ky. 40208.

MARYLAND: Baltimore: YSA, P.O. Box 4314, Baltimore, Md. 21223. Tel: (301) 247-8911.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston: SWP and YSA, c/o Militant Labor Forum, 655 Atlantic Ave., Third Floor, Boston, Mass. 02111. Tel: SWP—(617) 482-8050; YSA—(617) 482-8051; Issues and Activists Speakers' Bureau (IASB) and Regional Committee—(617) 482-8052; Pathfinder Books—(617) 338-8560.

Worcester: YSA, Box 229, Greendale Station, Worcester, Mass. 01606.

MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor: YSA, Room 4103, Mich. Union, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104. Tel: (313) 663-8766.

Detroit: SWP, YSA, Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48201. Tel: (313) TE1-6135.

East Lansing: YSA, Second Floor Offices, Union Bldg. Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823.

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis-St. Paul: SWP, YSA, Labor Bookstore, 25 University Ave. S.E., Mpls., Minn. 55414. Tel: (612) 332-7781.

MISSOURI: St. Louis: SWP, YSA, Pathfinder Books, 4460 Maryland, Suite 2, St. Louis, Mo. 63108. Tel: (314) 367-2520.

NEW JERSEY: New Brunswick: YSA, c/o Richard Ariza, 515 S. First Ave., Highland Park, N.J. 08904. Tel: (210) 828-4710.

NEW YORK: Albany: YSA, c/o Spencer Livingston, 317 State St., Albany, N.Y. 12210.

Brooklyn: SWP and YSA, 136 Lawrence St. (at Willoughby), Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201. Tel: (212) 596-2849.

New York City: City-wide SWP and YSA, 706 Broadway (4th St.), Eighth Floor, New York, N.Y. 10003. Tel: (212) 982-4966.

Lower Manhattan: SWP, YSA, and Merit Bookstore, 706 Broadway (4th St.), Eighth Floor, New York, N.Y. 10003. Tel: SWP, YSA—(212) 982-6051; Merit Books (212) 982-5940.

Ossining: YSA, c/o Scott Cooper, 127-1 S. Highland Ave., Ossining, N.Y. 10562.

Upper West Side: SWP, YSA, Pathfinder Bookstore, 2726 Broadway (104th St.), New York, N.Y. 10025. Tel: (212) 663-3000.

NORTH CAROLINA: Chapel Hill: YSA, c/o Susan Love, 924 James, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514. Tel: (919) 933-4902.

Greenville: YSA, P.O. Box 1693, Greenville, N.C. 27834. Tel: (919) 752-6439.

OHIO: Bowling Green: YSA, P.O. Box 27, University Hall, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43401.

Cincinnati: YSA, c/o C.R. Mitts, P.O. Box 32084, Cincinnati, Ohio 45232. Tel: (513) 242-9043.

Cleveland: SWP and YSA, 4420 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44103. Tel: SWP—(216) 391-5553; YSA—(216) 391-3278.

Columbus: YSA, c/o Margaret Van Epp, 670 Cuyahoga Ct., Columbus, Ohio 43210. Tel: (614) 268-7860.

OREGON: Portland: SWP and YSA, 208 S.W. Stark, Fifth Floor, Portland, Ore. 97204. Tel: (503) 226-2715.

PENNSYLVANIA: Edinboro: YSA, Edinboro State

College, Edinboro, Pa. 16412.

Philadelphia: SWP, YSA, Pathfinder Bookstore, 1004 Filbert St. (one block north of Market), Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. Tel: (215) WA5-4316.

Pittsburgh: SWP, YSA, Pathfinder Press, 3400 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213. Tel: (412) 682-5019.

Shippensburg: YSA, c/o Mark Dressler, Box 214 Lackhove Hall, Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pa. 17257.

State College: YSA, 333 Logan Ave. #401, State College, Pa. 16801.

TENNESSEE: Nashville: YSA, P.O. Box 67, Station B, Nashville, Tenn. 37235. Tel: (615) 383-2583.

TEXAS: Austin: YSA, c/o Arnold Rodriguez, 901 Morrow, Apt. 303, Austin, Tex. 78757.

Dallas: YSA, c/o Steve Charles, 3420 Hidalgo #201, Dallas, Tex. 75220. Tel: (214) 352-6031.

Houston: SWP, YSA, and Pathfinder Books, 3311 Montrose, Houston, Tex. 77006. Tel: (713) 526-1082.

San Antonio: YSA, c/o Andy Gonzalez, 2203 W. Houston, San Antonio, Tex. 78207.

UTAH: Logan: YSA, P.O. Box 1233, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84321.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: SWP, YSA, Militant Bookstore, 1345 E St. N.W., Fourth Floor, Wash., D.C. 20004. Tel: SWP—(202) 783-2391; YSA—(202) 783-2363.

WASHINGTON: Bellingham: YSA and Young Socialist Books, Rm. 213, Viking Union, Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Wash. 98225. Tel: (206) 676-3460.

Seattle: SWP, YSA, and Militant Bookstore, 5623 University Way N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98105. Tel: (206) 522-7800.

WISCONSIN: Madison: YSA, 801 E. Eagle Hts., Madison, Wis. 53705. Tel: (608) 238-6224.

Milwaukee: YSA, UW-Milwaukee Union Box 139, Rm. E-382, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201. Tel: (414) 936-5551.

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The socialist newsweekly



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LOS ANGELES

Socialist campaign dinner and program

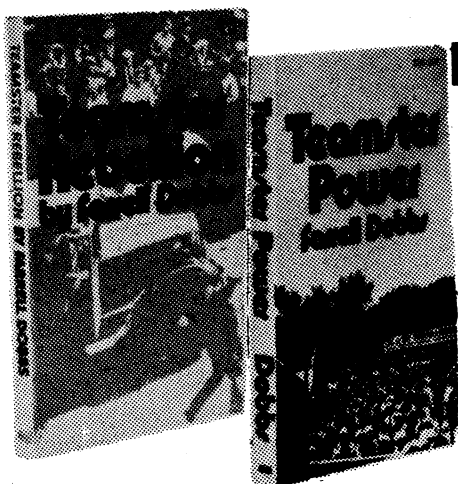
SATURDAY, MARCH 22. Socialist Workers Party campaign buffet dinner and program. Speakers: ED HEISLER, cochairperson of SWP 1976 National Campaign Committee; CATHERINE HINDS, SWP candidate for community college board of trustees; WILLY PETTY and KATHLEEN O'NAN, SWP candidates for L.A. school board. Refreshments and dinner, 6 p.m.; program, 8 p.m. 710 S. WESTLAKE AVE., LOS ANGELES. Donation, \$5 for dinner and program (\$2.50 for high school students), \$1 for program only. For more information call (213) 483-1512.

PHILADELPHIA

Socialist campaign banquet and rally

SATURDAY, MARCH 22. Socialist Workers Party campaign banquet and rally. Speakers: TERRY ANN HARDY, SWP candidate for mayor; NORMAN OLIVER, SWP candidate for mayor of Boston. Refreshments, 6 p.m.; banquet, 7 p.m.; rally, 8 p.m. 1004 FILBERT ST. (one block north of Market). Donation: \$5 for banquet and rally, \$1.50 for rally only. For more information call (215) WA 5-4316.

HOW THE UNIONS CAN FIGHT BACK AND WIN



Teamster Rebellion

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MILWAUKEE

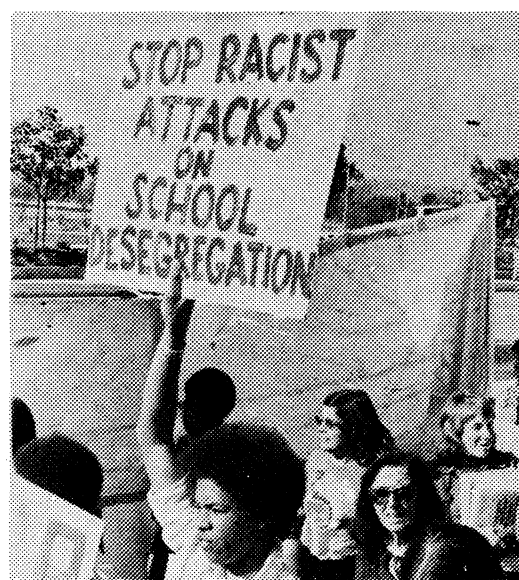
Wisconsin socialist educational conference

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 8 P.M. SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN MILWAUKEE AND BOSTON. Speakers: WILLIE MAE REID, Socialist Workers Party 1976 vice-presidential candidate; AJENE TOOLA KAMBON, member of Milwaukee SWP.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22. Two classes on Milwaukee's radical history and traditions. 11 a.m., EARLY RADICAL HISTORY OF MILWAUKEE. Speaker: BOB SCHWARZ, Milwaukee SWP organizer. 2 p.m., RECENT RADICAL HISTORY OF MILWAUKEE. Speaker, DELPFINE WELCH, national committee member of Young Socialist Alliance. 207 E. MICHIGAN ST., ROOM 25.

Socialist campaign rally

SATURDAY, MARCH 22. SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN RALLY. Speaker: PETER CAMEJO, SWP 1976 presidential candidate. 6 p.m., refreshments; 8 p.m., rally; 9:30 p.m., party. 207 E. MICHIGAN ST., ROOM 25. Donation: \$5 for entire weekend, \$2.50 for conference or rally only. Ausp: Wisconsin Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (414) 963-5551.



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THE MILITANT

Ford fears 'embarrassment'

CIA death squads: a new cover-up?

By Cindy Jaquith

WASHINGTON—The CIA was directly involved in several attempts to assassinate at least five heads of governments, including Fidel Castro and Congolese revolutionary Patrice Lumumba, in the early 1960s.

Three of the plots were revealed Feb. 28 by CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr. Schorr reported that President Ford fears that any investigation of the agency that goes "too far" will uncover the CIA's role in the political terrorism.

Ford is said to have told associates that if the truth comes out, "this would embarrass the government and damage relations with at least one foreign country."

When questioned directly about the assassination plot stories at his March 6 news conference, Ford confirmed that he had received a "full report" from CIA Director William Colby on "such actions that might have taken place beginning back in the 1960s." But Ford refused to provide the details of Colby's report.

Nevertheless, the March 6 *Washington Post* had already revealed that the CIA "is concerned that current investigations may pursue the alleged involvement of the agency in three assassination plots":

- Cuban revolutionary leader Fidel Castro. The *Post* notes that several times during those years the Cuban government charged that the CIA was



Fidel Castro (left), and Congolese leader Patrice Lumumba just before his murder in 1960.

trying to kill Castro. The U.S. government denied the charges. But recent news stories from a variety of sources indicate that Castro was in fact the target of at least six assassination attempts (see box on page 25).

- Rafael Trujillo, dictator of the



Dominican Republic, assassinated in May 1961. In his book *Inside the Company*, ex-agent Philip Agee says he was told by former CIA official Ned Holman that the CIA helped kill Trujillo.

"[Holman] was chief of the Carib-

bean branch in headquarters at the time and was deeply involved in planning the assassination, which was done by Cuban exiles from Miami using weapons we sent through the diplomatic pouch," writes Agee.

- Patrice Lumumba, Congolese rebel leader, murdered in February 1961. "... the agency reportedly acknowledged," says the *Post*, "that an assassination of the left-oriented leader was discussed in some agency circles, but no action was taken. . . ."

However, in *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*, former CIA official Victor Marchetti indicates that the CIA was heavily involved in every aspect of the counterrevolutionary war to keep the Congo in imperialist chains.

"[CIA] operators regularly bought and sold Congolese politicians," he writes, "and the agency supplied money and arms to the supporters of Cyril Adoula and Joseph Mobutu [enemies of Lumumba]. By 1964, the CIA had imported its own mercenaries into the Congo, and the agency's B-26 bombers, flown by Cuban exile pilots—many of whom were Bay of Pigs veterans—were carrying out regular missions against insurgent groups."

In addition, the March 2 *New York Times* reports that CIA officials have admitted that the agency knew of plans to assassinate South Vietnamese dictator Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963 and that the agency's position was, "Let's

Continued on page 25

Portuguese accuse CIA in coup

By Caroline Lund

Portugal's military regime has faced its second right-wing coup attempt in seven months—this one more serious than the last. The immediate assumption in many quarters was that the U.S. government was in some way behind the plot.

"Down with the CIA!" was the chant of crowds of Portuguese citizens who spontaneously demonstrated at the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon in the wake of the rightist revolt.

Mass distrust of the U.S. role in Portugal was heightened by the revelations last fall of CIA backing for the 1973 right-wing coup in Chile. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has openly made it known that Washington sees the popular upsurge in Portugal as a threat to Washington's interests and encouragement to workers movements elsewhere in Europe.

In an open invitation to a coup the *New York Times*, a powerful voice of U.S. imperialism, wrote in an editorial Feb. 17 that a "forcible Communist takeover"—by which they mean a

deepening of the revolutionary upsurge in Portugal—would create "intolerable dangers." A deepening of the revolution in Portugal, the *Times* warned, would "encourage a similar trend in Italy and France; create problems in Greece and Turkey; affect the succession in Spain and Yugoslavia and send tremors throughout Western Europe."

At a news conference in Lisbon to announce the defeat of the coup attempt March 11, Brigadier General Otelio de Carvalho stated that U.S. Ambassador Frank Carlucci "had better leave" Portugal "after what happened today."

Carlucci has been charged with participation in CIA plots in Africa and Brazil. His assignment to Lisbon early this year was reportedly prompted by Kissinger's opinion that the previous ambassador, Stuart Nash Scott, was "not concerned enough about growing leftist influence in Portugal," according to *Washington Post* correspondent Miguel Acoca.

The Jan. 20 *New York Times* indicat-

ed more about Carlucci's orders from Washington. His assignment to Lisbon coincided with a grant of U.S. aid "as a way of showing support for Portuguese Democracy," reported *Times* correspondent Henry Giniger. "Mr. Carlucci said one of his major tasks would be to put this aid into concrete form."

CIA in Chile

This use of U.S. funds to support so-called democratic forces was the same explanation used by the CIA in Chile to finance the campaign of economic sabotage and rightist mobilizations that led up to the 1973 bloodbath and the coming to power of the butchers who now rule Chile.

In warning Carlucci to leave Portugal, Carvalho noted that since the new ambassador's arrival, Portugal has faced new economic and political difficulties.

A U.S. State Department representative "categorically denied that the United States Embassy or the United States government was in any way

involved" in the revolt by the Portuguese rightists. But this was Washington's response in regard to the coup in Chile as well.

Mass response

The masses of Portuguese citizens and rank-and-file soldiers immediately mobilized to block the rightist threat. The determined mass opposition to the rightist attempts to overthrow the current government gives the lie to U.S. claims that the majority of people do not support the revolutionary process set in motion with the fall of the Salazarist dictatorship last April.

The attempted coup, led by rightist general António de Spínola, went further than the general's attempt at a rightist mobilization last September. According to initial news dispatches from Lisbon, personnel at four bases were involved in the plot, in addition to members of the National Republican Guard in Lisbon. Rightist paratroopers and air force units seized the Lisbon airport and surrounded and bombed a

Continued on page 30