

Rallies, demonstrations called across country to

Free Joann Little!



If you are poor, if you despise racism and sexual oppression, if you support a woman's right to defend herself against rape, help raise a loud cry of "FREE JOANN LITTLE!" that will be heard loud and clear all the way to North Carolina!

On July 14, Joann Little will go on trial for her life in Raleigh, North Carolina. As a poor, young, Black woman—alone and in jail—she was attacked in the middle of the night by a white guard intent on raping her. Because she defended herself against this racist rape attempt—with the icepick her attacker had used to threaten her—Joann Little faces the death penalty if convicted of a first-degree murder charge.

Since Black people came to this country as slaves, the rape of Black women has been commonplace and mostly unpunished. Southern slaveholders considered rape one of the rights of ownership, and that attitude prevails in the minds of white racists today.

Prison guards who are often backward and viciously racist have life or death authority over prisoners. Joann Little was the only woman in a prison with all male, white guards. She was watched constantly by closed-circuit TV cameras, even when she dressed and showered. And when she put sheets over the cameras for a little privacy, the guards took away the sheets!

All Joann Little did was to protect her body and her life. She is not a criminal. The crime is that she is being tried at all. Demonstrate and help to free Joann Little!

**Demonstrate in her support in
New York City— Saturday, July 12**

**Gather at 34 St. & 6th Avenue at noon
March to a Union Square rally**

For information:

**Joann Little Solidarity Day Committee
166 5th Ave., 2nd floor
New York, N.Y. 10010 (212) 989-1252**

**Joann Little goes on
trial for her life
on Monday, July 14,
in Raleigh, N.C.**

Send funds to:

**Joann Little Defense Fund
P.O. Box 1003 Durham, N.C. 27702**

Judge, politicians tied to gangsters

By PATTIE BREY

CHICAGO, July 2—Did you ever wonder why gangsters are given a free hand at loan sharking, at forcing poor people into prostitution, and at murder? Or why CIA agents are allowed to smuggle opium into the country with no fear of reprisals, yet poor and working people are thrown into jail for mere crimes of survival?

Some recent developments in this city show that they all have "connections higher up" that ordinary working people don't have access to.

For instance, Judge Daniel Covelli has completely cooperated in the attempt to suppress evidence and cover up the circumstances

behind the death of Mafia leader Sam Giancana—who was killed just before he was to testify about the CIA before a congressional committee. That's not too surprising, considering Covelli's name, followed by \$500, was found on a gift list for the wedding of Giancana's daughter.

Judge Covelli is in good company. Also on the list are Alderman Vito Marzullo, a powerful crony of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, who gave \$200, and John Kringas, Marzullo's partner in a funeral home and a member of the Chicago Zoning Board of Appeals, who gave \$50.

The list of names includes state

senators and representatives, city politicians, and all levels of mobsters, from humble bookies and ambitious young hit men to Godfather types like Tony Accardo, who gave \$2,500, and New York Mafia boss Vito Genovese, who gave \$50. These men from supposedly diverse ways of life have one thing in common—they are all trusted servants of the wealthy ruling class and as such are permitted to milk the so-called "democratic" political machine.

Consider the case of Puttaporn Khramkhruan, a CIA agent who smuggled over 100 pounds of opium into Chicago. Khramkhruan, an employee of the notorious CIA front, the Agency for International

Development (AID), was well taken care of by his employer. The CIA arranged to have his bond reduced from \$1 million to \$100,000, and then obtained his release by posting \$5,000 in cash. When the CIA refused to release Khramkhruan's files because "he threatened to compromise secret CIA operations," charges were quietly dropped. Khramkhruan immediately collected his bond money, picked up his AID "sub-sistence" check, and returned to Thailand.

Have you ever worked for a boss who would post bond, push for a dismissal, and pay you for the time you were in jail?

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10,000 march to smash gay oppression!

By CONNIE HARRIS

NEW YORK, July 4—June 21-29 was Gay Pride Week, a commemoration of the 1969 Stonewall Rebellion when a four-night-long pitched battle took place between New York City policemen and the gay community. The effects of the rebellion were widespread; emboldened by the courageous resistance of their brothers and sisters, gay people came out all across the country, proud and unafraid, to demand an end to centuries of gay oppression. The gay liberation movement was born.

On June 29, 10,000 people marched in the New York City Gay Pride March, from Sheridan Square to Central Park. A wide range of groups was represented: the Gay Activists Alliance, gay religious groups, Parents of Gays, and gay people and organizations from Buffalo, Boston, Rochester, Virginia, and other cities and states.

Prominent in the march was the large contingent from the Gay Caucus of Youth Against War & Fascism, whose banners and chants lent a militant spirit to the march. "Stonewall means fight back: Smash gay oppression"; "Free Joann Little, free Susan Saxe, free all political prisoners"; "The victory in Vietnam is our victory too" were some of the slogans which linked the struggle of gays to those of other oppressed people.

At a demonstration in Boston the previous Saturday, June 21, 2,000 people had marched from Copley Square to Boston Commons, where a rally with speakers and music was held. Current issues of relevance to the gay community in

Boston were raised: the attacks on gay bars, discriminatory legislation, the threatened welfare cutbacks, and denial of the rights of gays to jobs.

Also raised was the case of Susan Saxe, a lesbian sister, whose trial for bank robbery was scheduled to begin the following Monday. (As reported in the June 20 issue of *Workers World*, she pled guilty to a similar charge in Philadelphia in order to protect her sisters and brothers both above- and underground from further harassment by the FBI and the grand juries.)

However, State Representative Elaine Noble, an official speaker who ran for election as an openly gay woman, represented a conservative trend in the march on this question with her comment, "This isn't my movement, supporting bank robbers." This obscured Ms. Saxe's political commitment against imperialist war.

The Gay Caucus of Youth Against War & Fascism of Boston raised a call for active support of Susan Saxe, and about 50 people joined in a picket line which took place that day. In addition YAWF made the vital connection between racism and sexism with their banners "Fight back! Smash gay oppression!" and "Stop the war against Black America!" and "Gay, straight, Black, white: same struggle, same fight!"

It is in the spirit of this chant that gay people need to orient themselves towards the coming period. Years ago, before there was a gay movement, gay people were among the foremost supporters of and strugglers for the rights of Black and other Third World people. They were among the

leaders of the anti-war and women's movements. But despite their hard work in these arenas, and the respect they earned for their courage, they knew that if they revealed to the very people with whom they struggled that they were gay, they risked the loss of the friendship and respect they had earned.

The gay liberation movement was necessary, both in order to give gay people pride in themselves and to familiarize straight people with the truth that gay people are much more like themselves than bourgeois propaganda had led them to believe.

These tasks are not completed; nor can they be—yet. A far greater crisis faces all working people, and gays, along with other oppressed, are being especially hard-hit. The capitalist system is crumbling, and the bourgeoisie, its always insatiable need for power and wealth

sharpened by panic, would have all workers and oppressed at each other's throats in order to obscure the truth about the source of our common oppression. Gays must not separate themselves from other struggles at this time.

Gay people played a significant role in the December 14 National Mobilization Against Racism, and continue to lead in the ongoing, crucial struggle against racism in Boston. This is an example of the kind of struggle which must be waged. The current mobilization around the case of Joann Little, a victim of the racist, sexist prison system is another cause which every gay person should support. Gay people, while never retreating from their own rightful demands for human respect, must join with the other working and oppressed people in the struggles against the class enemy which lie ahead.

Pay guarantee won in Boston longshore strike

BOSTON, July 3—Sunday, June 29, 600 members of the International Longshoremen's Association voted nearly 4 to 1 to accept a contract offered by the Boston Shipping Association after a month-long strike. The major victory for the dockworkers is a provision giving them 1,500 hours of guaranteed pay per year. This benefit is patterned after a similar agreement already in effect for New York, where 2,080 hours are guaranteed.

A fund for guaranteed annual

income payments would come from an increase on assessments on containerized cargo handled on the Boston docks. The exact amount of the assessment would depend on the volume of cargo being handled. This provision allows the Boston shippers to reduce the assessment when business is slack, in order to attract more shipping. Members of the Boston Shipping Association are not held liable by the contract if the fund is depleted by an extended period of slow business.

BETTER WORLD IN BIRTH



SOCIALISM TRANSFORMS SIBERIA

From "What Is Siberia?" by N. Meisak, 1972

"I am a Siberian by birth, I have lived here for almost 50 years. And so when I speak today with the young scientists, I cannot help but recall that there are now 70,000 students in Novosibirsk—as many as the city's entire population in 1917. Whenever I catch sight of the Orbita TV centre in a grove of birch trees on the opposite bank of the Ob, I always recall that only 70 years ago—historically a very short period of time—tsarist Siberia was almost completely illiterate. Today the centre relays TV programs from Moscow, Budapest, Sofia and Prague via the Kosmos system. I proudly remind myself that my city which at the beginning of this century had to bring in nails from European Russia

is exporting excellent machines . . . to almost 40 countries. Its peaceful implements—seeding machines, stubble ploughs and cultivators—are working in the fields of Cuba, Bulgaria and India. I saw Siberian tractors in Czechoslovakia, Siberian harvesters in Bulgaria, in a village near Varna. This is how socialism has transformed the once eternally hibernating land on the outskirts of tsarist Russia."

STILL NO INFLATION IN THE GDR

German Democratic Report, March 1975:

"Prices in the GDR shops (which have remained unchanged for 15 years) are not going to rise, despite increases in the cost of imports from East and West.

" . . . The GDR will in the future have to pay more for raw materials imported from the Council for Mutual Economic Aid

(CMEA) countries, but these prices will remain well below world market prices; oil from the Soviet Union will cost only half the price of oil from other sources.

"The maintenance of fixed prices for the consumer in the GDR will demand the most effective use of all the resources of the GDR, and full utilisation of the advantages of the international division of labour."

WOMEN IN CHINA

New York Daily News, July 7:

"(China) doesn't really like to turn to foreigners for help. In industry, its slogan is 'learn from Taching' because that is where China defied foreign embargoes and conquered a wilderness to build a great oil field on its own.

" . . . In the case of Taching's all-woman extraction team, the workers are single, former Red Guard students between 18 and 52.

" 'We can work at the wells and we can hoe the fields,' said one of their leaders, a bright, articulate, handsome woman. 'We

can sing revolutionary songs and we can fight. Anything a man can do we can do also.'

"She wasn't kidding. The women are in charge of 27 oil wells and 12 water pressure wells. In four years their wells have brought in 1.7 million tons of crude oil, four times the total 42-year output of old China."

U.S. OUT OF LAOS

Associated Press, June 30:

"Only 22 U.S. government officials remained in Laos today as Communist-led demonstrators continued to harass Americans and to occupy U.S. facilities.

"About 20 embassy staff members were flown out quietly over the weekend after youths and police of the Communist Pathet Lao took over the compound of the U.S. Embassy support facility, a vacant American housing area and the U.S. Information Service library and offices.

" . . . Those who left included 10 Marines of the embassy guard who took along American flags and flagstaves."

Interview with Joann Little

'The power of the people will free me'

(The trial of Joann Little begins in Raleigh, North Carolina, this July 14. This interview was conducted by Veronica Golos of the Norfolk Prisoners Solidarity Committee after a PSC rally in Joann's support in Richmond on June 28.)

Workers World: Is there anything new on the facts of your case that you would like to tell people?

Joann Little: In the pretrial motions the attorneys proved that there was discrimination in the jury selection, excluding Black people. Whole precincts were not included in the jury. The state went by the tax list and voter registration list, and there are less Black people owning land to be taxed, and less who are on the voting list. They knew what they were doing. Seventy percent more whites own land in North Carolina than Blacks.

In terms of the grand jury, they did not let the coroner be questioned, and there was no autopsy report. (Jailer) Alligood's trousers were found only three weeks before I was released on bail.

You know the U.S. Supreme Court just recently reversed a decision about self-defense. In North Carolina the defendant had to prove that it was self-defense. But the Supreme Court said that it is up to the state to prove that it wasn't self-defense."

RACIST RESPONSE TO SURVEY IN N.C.

WW: What do you feel are the real issues in your case?

JL: The real issue is that a woman, a Black woman, has the right to defend herself against a rape attack. The issue is racism. You know they did a survey of whites in Eastern North Carolina and asked them if a woman has the right to defend herself against a rape attack. Six thousand people said yes. But when asked if a Black woman had the right to defend herself against a white rapist, the majority said no!

Another issue is the prison conditions. The right of prisoners to fight back. Why were there male guards in my section and no women guards? (You know they have a matron there now part time, but probably when my trial is over they will go back to having male guards.) Why was I there, when a judge sent papers saying that I should be sent to the Raleigh Women's Prison? The jailers just kept the papers, they held me there against a judge's order illegally.

The question is who is the criminal. Isn't Rockefeller the criminal? He ordered unarmed brothers to be gunned down in Attica. No, it is only the poor and oppressed who are considered criminals. The laws are made against us, and for Ford, Nixon, and Rockefeller the laws are changed.

"CRIMINALS RUN THE COUNTRY"

WW: What are some of the lessons people can learn from your case?

JL: Well, I don't feel that my case can be isolated from anything that is happening in the country. They have labeled me a criminal... because I fought against a vicious system. Because I was fighting all along. Regardless of the situation that an oppressed person is picked up for, they will ask you if you are political, because they want to get and stop you. They can't risk you educating

the people about the system.

Watergate was one of the best examples for the people. It showed the community what we had been saying all along. That criminals run the country. But then when a political person is in court they try to make you out to be a criminal in people's eyes. They will try that with me. They just want to attack my credibility to say that I tried to escape; that I was a prostitute; that Alligood died in the line of duty and that rape isn't a question. They will insult me as a woman.

WW: What does your prosecution mean in terms of the Black community?

JL: First, that in North Carolina no white man has ever been executed for the rape of a Black woman. You know there are lots of oppressed people in this country. This case does affect the Black community because we as Black women have to face rape in all our history. But you have poor whites too who receive no justice in the courts.

But since I am a Black woman,

and if there's an all-white jury, the question to them will be did I murder a white guard. Not what is the position of Black women in this country, not can a Black woman defend herself and avoid prosecution.

WW: How do you feel about all the support for your case around the country?

JL: The prosecution wants to put me to death. So the issue is to save a person's life. But if I am acquitted the fight is still not over. People should demonstrate—have

rallies, like the one here today. They should organize in the community to come to the trial on July 14.

If people want to stay longer at the trial, the committee will work it out. I know that the PSC is having a rally on the 12th in New York. It would be good if people could come on buses from New York for the trial.

But most of all you should tell people that I will be freed through the power of the people. There is no justice in the courts.

Right of oppressed to self-defense reaffirmed

400 at Richmond rally for Joann

By JIM HARLOW

RICHMOND, June 28—National support for Joann Little has been developing around three issues: the right of women to defend themselves from rape, the right of Black and other oppressed people to fight back against racist violence, and the right of women and men in prisons to resist brutalization by guards and administrators.

JOANN LITTLE SPEAKS TO RALLY

Today the Richmond Prisoners Solidarity Committee of Youth Against War & Fascism held a march and rally in Richmond, with Joann Little as the featured speaker. Participants included activists working in her defense from North Carolina, Virginia, and even New York.

The march began downtown with banners flying that read "Self-defense is not a crime—Free Joann Little!" and "The people demand: End the racist death penalty!" The Gay Caucus of Youth Against War & Fascism carried a banner reading "Gay people demand: Free Joann Little! Free all political prisoners!"

Over 400 people, Black, white, old and young, gathered in Monroe Park for the afternoon rally. Monica Moorehead, Norfolk PSC member and chairperson of the rally, introduced Jaime Veve from the national office of the PSC in New York. He outlined the history of the Little case and concluded how, in the words of Malcolm X, "The victim becomes the aggressor—the aggressor becomes the victim" in the ethics of capitalist repression.

Mrs. Bertha Gerald, the grandmother of James Washington, then spoke briefly about her grandson, who is a young Black prisoner on Death Row, sentenced to die along with Malcolm Jefferson for the alleged killing of a prison guard. "My child is innocent," she said. And about Joann Little: "It was right for her to fight for her principles. And we have a right to fight for her."

The Rev. Curtis Holt, Sr., a longtime civil rights activist in the Richmond area, then offered up a prayer for Joann Little and "all oppressed people." He urged the crowd to contribute money to her defense, and PSC members collected over \$150 in contributions.

Joan Butler, a founding member of the Richmond branch of YAWF and the PSC, attacked the racist use of the rape charge. "Speaking as a white woman," she said, "I know that the rape laws are not for my protection. They are an instrument of the ruling class

designed to intimidate and terrorize the Black community. No white man has ever been executed for raping a Black woman."

Jim Reilly, an activist in the Black community of Northside, then read a letter of solidarity from Thomas Wansley, a Black man victimized by a rape frame-up in Lynchburg in 1962, whose struggle for freedom has received support internationally. "Today," the letter read, "we know that a lot of criminals are not in prisons and jails. They have been known to deal through the police stations, CIA, courts, national and local governments, churches, and country clubs; yet, they still remain free, to cold-bloodedly play power games with the very lives of people. . . . When I consider Joann Little and what she faces in North Carolina, I can't help but feel utterly disgusted with the government of this entire country and more determined to struggle for the freedom of all oppressed people."

"NIXON SHOULD BE IN JAIL!"

Larry Little, Political Affairs Director for the Winston-Salem branch of the Black Panther Party and Chairman of the Joann Little Defense Committee, summed up the mood of the crowd of supporters. "We're not willing to see this sister placed on Death Row in North Carolina for defending her Black womanhood. If Joann Little had been a white woman and had stabbed a Black man, she would have gotten the medal of honor. It's Richard Nixon who should be in jail, and possibly Death Row, for the murder of the Vietnamese people. If you're a Black woman today, Joann Little could be you. Her destiny, her fate, lies with you."

Joann Little then spoke. She described Raleigh's Correctional



Over 400 sympathizers demonstrated for Joann Little [right] in Richmond, N.C. on June 28. WW photo

Center for Women where she was imprisoned for 8 months, then released on bail on February 26 of this year. This was the scene of a rebellion 2 weeks ago of women prisoners, who fought guards with sticks, rocks, and chunks of concrete for over a week to win recognition for their demands. She explained how the rebellion was crushed brutally by white male guards wielding nightsticks at 5 a.m.

Ms. Little also reminded the crowd of the case of Joseph Waddell, a 21-year-old member of the Black Panther Party, murdered by the prison administration last year, who claimed he died of a heart attack. The family was never allowed to view his body.

"There have been a lot of people who've fought against the system," she said. "My life is not in the hands of the courts. My life is in the hands of the people. There are 73 people on death row in North Carolina, two of them women. They are trying to make me number 74.

"This might be the last time you ever see me. The next time you hear about Joann Little, it might be on the radio or the TV, where you might hear that Joann Little has been sent to jail and death row. I urge you to support the Black Panther Party and the Prisoners Solidarity Committee in their struggle for all oppressed people"

Free Joann Little! Self-defense is a right!

Solidarity meeting held in Rochester

ROCHESTER, June 27—Seventy-five people gathered here tonight in a show of multinational solidarity with Joann Little, at a public meeting sponsored by Workers World Party and Youth Against War & Fascism.

Joann Little is a 20-year-old Black woman who is charged with the murder of a prison guard who entered her cell armed with an ice pick and attempted to rape her. Joann fought back against the racist attacker, but it is Joann Little, the victim, who is being prosecuted for her just act of self-

defense.

The program at tonight's meeting included a film about the Muncie Womens Prison. Bayannah Shabazz, member of Workers World Party and founding member of the Philadelphia Joann Little Support Committee, spoke about the case and about the racist use of the rape charge. Ms. Shabazz explained that thousands of Black men have been lynched, both "legally" and otherwise, for allegedly raping white women (often the alleged rape involved nothing more than a Black man looking at a white woman), while

there is no record of a white man ever being executed for the rape of a Black woman.

The speaker also pointed out that Joann Little's only hope of not being railroaded through the courts lies in the support of progressive people across the country. It was this support that forced the authorities to move her trial out of Beaufort County.

Tonight's highly successful meeting was the first activity in Rochester in support of Joann Little, and it is the growing sympathy across the country that will free Joann.

'Big MAC': funny name for sad swindle

By V. COPELAND

NEW YORK, July 7—The more degenerate capitalism gets and the more all-encompassing its rottenness, the more impossible it becomes to breathe without inhaling the fumes from its unprocessed wastes and the stink from its general decay.

And it becomes equally impossible even to speak aloud without using its dirty words, its crooked Madison Avenue gibberish that has been especially cooked up to sell you something you don't really want.

At one time dirty words—and funny words, too—were just innocent corruptions of older and longer words—various brief and colorful expressions for intoxication or sexual intercourse, for example. They didn't cover up the real meaning of things. On the contrary, they revealed it.

The people invented those words themselves through the ages, making speech more pungent, and also more truthful.

They never invented terms like "war for democracy" or "free enterprise" or "behavior modification." And by the same token they could not have invented "Big Mac." Only a well-paid advertising agency whose business it is to make unpalatable things tasty could have thought that up.

"MAC THE KNIFE" WOULD BE BETTER

If the ruling class of New York was to call the city's new Mutual Assistance Corporation (whose real name is a lie in the first place) by the name of "The Big Steal" or "Mac the Knife" or "Operation Big Chisel," it might create the impression that the people are being gouged, robbed, and swindled at a greatly increasing rate—which is exactly the case.

In the rest of the country, "Big Mac" is the merchandising lie used to describe an extra small hamburger. In New York City it is a monstrous falsehood, miscast as humor, used to describe a sty of the most piggishly greedy commercial and investment banks who are supposed to "bail out" the city from its current financial difficulties and make it possible for essential services to be continued.

This "bailing out" process consists of selling \$3 billion worth of New York City bonds at a time when the bonds were getting more difficult to sell.

Just how is this being done and who gets what?

After using the \$3 billion to pay its going expenses, the city will eventually have to pay it back, of course. But in addition to that, it will have to pay about \$240 million a year in interest!

This will require still more sacrifice from the working class—both city workers and people dependent upon them—unless the rich are taxed proportionately higher.

The interest is not absolutely set, but the first billion in bonds is being sold at an average interest of about 8 percent. It is hardly likely that the second and third billions will do much better.

BUY TAX-FREE BONDS FROM THEMSELVES

The banks in the Big Mac are selling this first billion mostly to themselves, giving them a cool \$80 million in profits. And since the bonds are "municipals," the \$80 million income is non-taxable.

"But perhaps," an innocent non-

banker might say, "the banks are taking a risk with their money and the \$80 million (or \$240 million) profit is a special compensation for that risk. Perhaps the banks in the Big Mac bought the bonds themselves because they couldn't bear to see their customers take too big a risk."

Any such non-banker should remind themselves that they never saw a bank cash a check for \$10 without making absolutely sure the money was in the bank. Things are about the same when billions of dollars are involved.

The purchasers of the bonds will have a lien on the city sales tax and the stock transfer tax. That means that no workers' wages can be paid from these taxes and no children's milk can be bought with the money from them until the principal and the interest on the Big Mac bond issues are paid out to the Big Mac bankers.

This is the ugly truth concealed by the lying, humorous name.

Partial gains from a bank-run city

Sanitation workers' settlement

By BILL DEL VECCHIO

NEW YORK, July 7—The sanitationmen's wildcat strike in this city has ended and all are back at work, including the 2,934 sanitmen who had received pink slips because of city budget cuts. However, the basic issue of the strike, massive layoffs by the city, has only been resolved on a temporary basis and partly at the expense of the union treasury itself.

UNION PAYING SALARIES

The sanitation workers ended their strike because they had been led to believe that their jobs had been saved as a result of a \$300-million tax package approved by the State Legislature. But within hours it was revealed that the laid-off workers had been rehired only temporarily, and that their salaries were being paid by a \$1.6 million bond put up by the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, their union.

Union president John DeLury agreed to put up this bond without first getting ratification from the members.

The posting of the bond would supposedly cover salaries until the next taxes could be approved, and would therefore keep everyone on the job in the interim. DeLury was well aware that the union's own money could be lost if the city decided not to use the new tax money to keep the sanitationmen.

And this is what appears to be happening.

At a press conference Monday night, Mayor Abraham Beame revealed that he had cruelly tricked the rank-and-file sanitationmen, even while he was dipping into the union's hard-earned treasury. He announced that the \$300 million in new taxes would save the jobs of only 750 sanitationmen of the 2,934 slated to be laid off. Even this was won only through the workers' militant job action of last week.

The union is challenging the legality of the layoffs, but a decision is still "under advisement" in the State Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and could take weeks. In the meantime, all 2,934 sanitationmen continue working but are being



Sanitationmen working triple time, paid by their own union, clean up trash that piled up during the strike, only to learn that more than 2,000 of them would be laid off anyway.

paid out of their union's money. This is an unusual precedent in the labor movement, and is equivalent to a union loaning a boss operating funds.

Immediately after the settlement was reached, a sanitman at the 57th Street garage told newspeople, "That's our money they're going to pay us with. That's our own goddamn money. What's it going to come out of . . . our pensions, our retirement?"

Although the militant mood that fueled the wildcat hasn't died, the uncertainty as to whether or not the court will allow the layoffs, along with the threat of a fine of 2 days' pay for every day on strike hanging over their heads, has kept the sanitationmen at their jobs.

But when they went back to work on Friday, many rank-and-filers pledged that if anyone were laid

off, they would go out again and this time "wreck the equipment."

The new taxes will come primarily from banks, investors, and corporations. This in and of itself shows that the totally effective job action of the sanitationmen was strongly felt in Albany, where state Republican leaders had earlier blocked any moves to tax the rich.

Now that Beame has succeeded in ending the strike with only limited concessions to the workers, the ruling class in this city appears to be gearing up for a combined propagandistic, legal, and possibly even a military anti-labor offensive against the city unions. The big business press is attacking the unions in hysterical, cold war tones (see our editorial, page 8).

Beame is demanding of District Council 37 of AFSCME and of the

Uniformed Firefighters Association that they give up a 6 percent raise that was supposed to go into effect July 1. Victor Gotbaum, president of DC 37, at first offered to give up the raise in return for a bond. But Beame, who is only willing to pay interest to the biggest banks, refused this offer and is still demanding that the raise be given up. The union leadership has so far refused to do this.

Beame is now discussing with city lawyers the legality of declaring a state of emergency and cancelling the raises. So far the lawyers have said this couldn't be done under existing law—but the law could be changed by the State Legislature.

Any action of this type is sure to spark even greater resistance by all the city workers.

Will the poor be forced to foot the bill?

Taxes and the NJ budget crisis

By MARIA STONE

HOBOKEN, N.J., July 3—Budget cuts, resulting in cuts in essential social services and in layoffs of state, city, and municipal employees, are now a common occurrence. But the current budget crisis in New Jersey is a result of a power struggle between Governor Byrne and the Senate, between the liberals and the right-wing.

The innocuous beginning was a suit filed by a father in Jersey City charging that financing of education through property taxes denied his children their equal rights to a "thorough and efficient" education. In the famous Botter decision, the state was directed to find another system for school funding. Thus, the New Jersey government has to raise about \$600 million a year to comply with the court directive.

The state raises revenue through taxes. In a capitalist society all taxes increase the exploitation of the people, especially the poor and working people, but some hit the workers more directly than others. However, even taxes on business profits only leads to higher prices. Sales taxes particularly affect the

poor, while a graduated income tax, especially if lower incomes are not taxed, will affect the middle class and the corporate executives more. The really rich, of course, hardly pay taxes at all.

During the last 2 years, the New Jersey Assembly, dominated by liberals, has approved different income tax proposals, from an income tax with a 2 percent decrease in the sales tax and a guaranteed cut in property taxes (with accompanying rent decreases) to the last proposal, a 1½ to 6 percent graduated income tax. But the ultraconservative Senate has invariably voted these proposals down.

GOVERNOR CUTS BUDGET

In an effort to prod the Senate to approve the income tax and to balance the budget, the governor this year cut \$378 million in aid to public schools, colleges, transportation, and cities. The cuts would result in layoffs of up to 20,000 workers in a state that already has at least 440,400 unemployed workers (13 percent). They would also mean increased tuition at state colleges and cuts in already

inadequate services. Nobody wants these cuts—neither the people of New Jersey nor their elected representatives.

But the Senate voted down the income tax. Then it suggested a 1 percent hike in the sales tax and other increases in nuisance taxes. In all, twice as much money would be raised in direct taxes from the people than from business. The Senate proposal only restores the governor's budget cuts, while the income tax would also have raised money for increased school funding.

The Assembly has until July 25 to act on the Senate's proposal. During that time public hearings will be held in Trenton, Newark, and Camden. A resounding no is expected to the sales tax, as well as questions about the school funding. Further pressure will be brought on the Senate for an income tax.

But for the people of New Jersey the question is not whether there will be a tax increase or not, it is what form it will take. And if anything, they know that the poor and working people will pay the bill, not the affluent businessmen and executives living in the New Jersey suburbs.

Announce refusal to cooperate in Grand Jury witchhunt

BLA courtroom supporters subpoenaed

NEW YORK, July 6—The continuing government attack against movement activists has been extended to 12 supporters of the Black Liberation Army (BLA) who are alleged to have been in the courtroom when three members of the BLA were sentenced in New York City on May 12. The 12 have been ordered to appear before a grand jury investigating contraband allegedly found near Herman Bell, Anthony Bottom, and Albert Washington after their sentencing.

Refusal to testify could result in unlimited consecutive 30-day summary contempt jailings, or to a 4-year felony contempt sentence!

The subpoenas were served on June 25 at a public press con-

ference called to provide a dramatic confrontation between the 12 and representatives of the District Attorney's office. In a room filled with over 100 supporters as well as media, before walls covered with signs such as, "Recession breeds repression—Stop the grand jury!" and "Public trial, people's right" and pictures of Che Guevara and Pablo Neruda, the 12 followed the recent examples of Susan Saxe and Shoshana (Pat Swinton) (see the June 20 WW), publicly announcing their refusal to cooperate with the grand jury.

Those subpoenaed are Naomi Burns, Judy Clark, Ron Hill, Yuri Kochiyama, Bart Lubow, Ellen

Sokolow Molinari, Curtis Mullins, Martha Pitts, Martin Stolar, Sundiata Balagoon, Elliott Wilk, and Evelyn Williams. Reading a statement from all of them, Curtis Mullins said, "The DA's office, through this grand jury, is attempting to intimidate lawyers, attack supporters, and frighten people away from the courtroom. We will not allow this outrage to go unchallenged. We will not collaborate with this grand jury."

Statements of support at the press conference from Emile de Antonio, Mary Lampson, Helen Sobell, Jack Scott, Bill Walton, and a long list of other well-known movement individuals and organizations demonstrated

growing opposition to the government's action.

On the day the 12 were to appear before the grand jury, July 2, they were instead filing a motion brought by their defense attorneys to quash the subpoenas. Meanwhile, outside the courthouse, 60 supporters picketed, including a delegation from Youth Against War & Fascism with a banner reading "Stop the grand jury—Free the BLA!" The hearing was postponed to July 21.

As the motion to quash the subpoenas states, the grand jury is clearly being used as a repressive instrument to attack the right to an open and public trial. The apparatus of injustice has been severely shaken by the kind of

mass support that has turned around many of its attempts over the last few years to railroad progressives and liberation fighters to jail. It is clear that, although the 12 were picked out of a much larger number of observers at the BLA sentencing because they were known supporters or lawyers known to defend radical clients, the government intends to try to intimidate all those who would go to court to support political prisoners.

The 12 are asking supporters to come again to 100 Centre St. at 9:30 a.m. on July 21 and to call the Center for Constitutional Rights, (212) 674-3303, for further information.

Injunctions, beatings, arrests used against Pa. state workers' strike

By SHARON SHELTON
NEW YORK, July 6—After a militant, 4-day strike by Pennsylvania state government workers that left at least 35 arrested and many others beaten by police in riot gear, one union representing 76,000 striking workers has tentatively settled although other unions remain out.

The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) settled July 4 for a wage increase of 3.5 percent this year to be followed by increases amounting to 8.5 percent over the next year. This pact has not been approved by the AFSCME rank-and-file. AFSCME negotiators had originally demanded 10 percent each year for the next 2 years. Until the settlement, Governor Milton J. Schapp had refused to budge from an outrageous 3.5 percent "offer" for one year only with no provisions for the following year.

FIRST STATE WORKERS' GENERAL STRIKE

The job action was the first general strike of state government workers in the U.S., and, according to the July 5 New York Times, "virtually halted normal day-to-day business in major cities and affected such facilities as state parks."

The other unions refusing to accept the wage package are the Pennsylvania Social Services Union (PSSU), representing 16,000 state workers, and the Pennsylvania Employment Security Employees Association (PESE), with 2,000 unemployment case worker members. These unions are still out and have been picketing daily.

The strike began when AFSCME announced June 30 its members would go out over wages. The other state workers' unions quickly announced solidarity with the AFSCME strike and walked out, too.

The first day of the strike, state troopers viciously attacked picketing state workers in front of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation in Harrisburg, charging their victims with assault and disorderly conduct.

SOLIDARITY RALLY

Meanwhile, in Philadelphia more than 1,000 striking welfare workers held a solidarity rally outside the State Office Building, following a day of picketing and marching in front of the building

and at 18 Philadelphia County welfare district offices.

According to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of July 2, Bob Naseef, president of the Philadelphia Chapter, Local 668, of the PSSU (which is still on strike), shouted to rallying strikers, "We're fighting on behalf of ourselves and our clients against one of the most oppressive bureaucracies that ever existed."

"We will not recognize any back-to-work injunction that the state may file against this strike, and we will not accept layoffs during it either."

The Bulletin reporter also indicated welfare recipients and applicants interviewed the day of the rally—no doubt understanding only too well the difficulties of surviving amid today's high prices and layoffs—"indicated support for the strikers."

SCAB PROTECTORS IN BLUE

On Wednesday, July 2, new fighting erupted between state workers demonstrating in front of the Harrisburg State Transportation Building and state troopers used by the governor to try to prevent the workers' militancy from turning away supervisors used as scabs. Picketers pelted these scab protectors with eggs and rocks and surrounded their patrol cars, pounding on the trunks and hoods.

(Many of the supervisors, by the way, honored the strike, and one of the clauses in the AFSCME agreement granted amnesty to 5,000 who defied the law and went out.)

Throughout the struggle, the state government, which is dominated by business interests like the powerful Mellon family's Gulf Oil, maneuvered right and left to break the strike, not only through the use of terror and arrests by the troopers, but through ramming injunctions through the courts ordering workers back on the job as well as limiting picketing.

STRIKES "UNHEALTHY"

Although state workers won the legal right to strike by Pennsylvania Act 195 in July 1970, the state used fine print in the Employee Relations Act, banning strikes endangering the "health, safety, and welfare" of citizens. In all, the state successfully obtained 10 court orders against 24,000

strikers forcing them back to work.

One injunction limited picketing to 15 workers at a time. These workers, the court ruled, had to march at least 10 feet apart in order that scabs could pass through the lines.

Schapp had originally gone so far as to ask for a total ban of picketing at state buildings and for an end to "jeers and jibes" on picket lines!

No doubt this calculated campaign of intimidation against the strikers including the arrests, police attacks, injunctions, and even threats of a tax hike to undercut public support, contributed to the tentative AFSCME settlement. Whether the AFSCME rank-and-file will ratify the settlement and whether the other unions will follow suit remains to be seen. At any rate, this strike is significant in that it was the first time that state government workers walked off their jobs in a militant coordinated action.

Heidelberg rocked with furious street battles over transit fare hike

By GERHARD BAUER

NEW YORK, July 7—Last week while the City Council of Heidelberg, West Germany, debated and voted about closing a 700,000 DM (about \$200,000) gap in the supplemental budget with a 25 percent fare hike on the city-owned trolley line, a street battle raged outside the Council Hall in the Marktplatz.

During the night of June 26-27, thousands of demonstrators answered police, tear gas, truncheons, plastic shields, and armored scout cars with rocks, bottles, and rubble from nearby construction sites. Using hand catapults, some of the demonstrators were able to provide excitement for police in the rear ranks and the reserve formations of the forces protecting the debate inside. Other protesters were able to throw teargas canisters back into police lines, giving the cops something else to worry about.

5 DAYS OF STREET FIGHTING

The fury of the night's protest over the fare hike culminated 5 days of demonstrations by workers and students who staged marches and rallies, then progressed to blockading the trolley tracks and



A Harrisburg state worker, one of many strikers viciously attacked by the police on picket lines throughout Pennsylvania. He was charged with assault!

narrow, medieval streets with barricades of old furniture, rubble, trash cans, and their contents. Every time police made their assaults on the defended barricades to clear the way for traffic and to disperse the demonstrators, they were met with peltings of various artifacts until the barricades were reached. Then the defenders scattered through tiny alleyways connecting the parallel streets, to regroup elsewhere and build other traffic blockades. Many demonstrators found ready refuge from the police behind slammed and bolted house doors.

Eventually, the police actually controlled only those areas of the city in which they moved in their armored scout cars, while foot troops creeping behind the cars covered themselves with their plastic, transparent shields against a hail of rocks and bottles from the rooftops.

What had started as a series of relatively peaceful protests of about 1,000 people organized by the Communist League of West Germany became, during the course of the 5 days, a mass protest drawing people from the

surrounding areas, as well as from the city itself, and included some veterans of street battles in Frankfurt last year. The escalation of the tempo and tactics of these protests stemmed in part from the brutality of the police in the early stages, but also from the blatant way that the Christian-Democratic majority within the City Council had sided with the capitalist class of the city in defeating a modest proposal from the Social-Democratic opposition.

The Social Democrats had proposed closing the budget gap with a 20 percent increase in the local business and trade tax. But the more openly bourgeois Christian Democrats had countered with the proposed 25 percent increase in local transit fares.

After the last battle, the demonstrators drifted from the scene undefeated in the square but with the fare hike rammed through in the council chamber. Yet it was clear to even the most bourgeois observers that the events in Heidelberg had been but a dress rehearsal for an even bigger struggle in Frankfurt, which is to be the next Germany city to attempt a transit fare hike.

A Marxist-Leninist party comes to power in Africa

By V. COPELAND

NEW YORK, July 7—A great and remarkable event took place just 12 days ago in the African Republic of Mozambique.

After more than 10 years of guerrilla warfare against the imperialist Portuguese and indirectly against U.S. imperialism itself, the Marxist-Leninist Mozambican Liberation Front (Frelimo) took power in that country.

The organization and its friends by the thousands celebrated this victorious takeover on June 25 in festivities attended by (in addition to African and other delegations) representatives from North and South Vietnam, Cambodia, Cuba, People's China, and the Soviet Union.

The ambassadors of the United States, France, etc., were happily conspicuous by their absence.

Samora Machel, president of Frelimo and now President of the new Mozambique, said at the founding ceremony that the People's Republic of Mozambique would be "a people's democratic state . . . the first truly Marxist state in Africa."

LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS

"In the phase of people's democracy in which we are now engaged as a phase of the Mozambican revolutionary progress," he continued, "our aim is to lay the material, ideological, administrative and social foundations of our state."

He added that there were "realities we also need to be profoundly conscious of. . . . We are winning political power, but do not yet have economic power."

The latter part of this statement was underlined by Machel's own recognition of the continuing economic dependence of Mozambique upon the monstrously racist Republic of South Africa, which generally accounts for almost 60 percent of Mozambique's foreign exchange earnings.

Machel and Frelimo have an iron determination to end this relationship. The new President stated earlier that Mozambique would not continue the politics of "dialogue with South Africa" and utterly rejected "the infamous principle of apartheid."

The new government is also determined to uproot all feudal and ancient repressive customs that were perpetuated and deepened by 500 years of imperialist rule.

Machel stated that there was going to be a serious "ideological offensive" against "the feudal mentality, which is predominant in the rural areas" and an equally important offensive against "the colonial and capitalist mentality, which is deeply rooted in the urban areas."

This campaign will be carried out by "dynamic groups" in neighborhoods and work places throughout the whole country of 9 million people. These groups will obviously take their cue and derive their inspiration from the Marxist-Leninist leadership of Frelimo itself.

A more detailed report of the party's plans was contained in a group of guidelines for action issued at the Frelimo conference in Macouba last February.

These guidelines called for leniency with old tribal superstition, even including witchcraft and practices like polygamy—if

there were honest efforts to eliminate them.

At the same time, however, the party promised an "unrelenting and intensified" drive against "all citizens compromised with capitalism" or intimately associated with the old colonial regime.

It would also fight against arrogance of power, self-importance, demagoguery, "and all and any form of exploitation," the Macouba declaration said.

LOVE AND LIBERATION

Both in words and action the party has come down heavily on the side of women's liberation. It has eliminated prostitution and declared (to the merriment of the cynical and jaded former colonial masters) that "only love can be the basis of marriage."

In a country where brides were recently bought and sold like sheep and cattle, Frelimo is setting about consciously to build the material basis for a socialist realization of this still unrealized bourgeois ideal.

Well aware of the material difficulties, Machel put special emphasis in his Independence Day speech on the new Organization of Mozambican Women and vowed that it would be expanded to deal with all "the crying problems faced by all women."

Little was said about foreign policy at the ceremonies, but Machel had declared a little earlier that the "settler"-dominated Rhodesia would not be recognized by the new government.

"Rhodesia is an illegal regime," he said, "an outgrowth of British colonialism. There is no question of (our) having relations with the regime in Salisbury. . . . Our long-term interests and security lie with a free Zimbabwe."

Also speaking of the hateful Portuguese-arranged yearly exportation of Mozambican labor to South African mines, Machel declared:

"We've proposed this question to our people and the response has been unequivocal. We must break disgraceful agreements like this. But before that happens, we have to create structures to deal with the immigrants if we don't want to increase unemployment."

Supremely aware of the difficulties as well as of the great socialist perspective, Machel summed up the situation on Independence Day as follows:

"We have inherited a colonial administrative machinery that is in its nature, composition and

methods a profoundly retrograde and reactionary structure which has to be completely revolutionized to put it at the service of the masses."

—We have no doubt that it will be revolutionized by our Mozambican comrades, and we call on all progressive people and countries everywhere to give their all-out support to Frelimo in this historic task.

(Note: Several of the above quotations come to us via the capitalist press, which in turn translated them from African and European languages. Official translations of the Independence Day speeches will not be available in pamphlet form for some weeks.)



Samora M. Machel, right, President of newly independent People's Republic of Mozambique.

U.S. pushing for 'changes' in India gov't

Rightist attack continues

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, July 8—Since its assumption of extraordinary emergency powers 12 days ago, the government of Indira Gandhi has pursued a course of action typical of a classically Bonapartist regime that seems to stand above all social classes: demanding "harder work and longer hours" from the masses of people while simultaneously threatening "severe punishment against black marketeers, hoarders, corrupt businessmen, and other reactionaries."

Soon after she ordered the jailing of about 1,000 right-wing political opponents (and a few from the left) on June 26, Prime Minister Gandhi appealed to India's overwhelmingly impoverished majority for backing, promising a "new" economic program including division and redistribution of large landholdings (many of which are well over 1,000 acres), expanded irrigation networks, liquidation of the debts of the rural poor, increased public housing in the countryside, and a crackdown on rich tax evaders.

WORKED 20 YEARS FOR \$12

Half the rural population in India is totally landless, and three-quarters of those households which cultivate land have uneconomic holdings of less than 2 acres. Per capita consumption of grain and other staples has actually declined in recent years. The industrial growth rate averaged only 4 percent over the past half decade, less than half the targeted 10

percent. The country's trade deficit totalled \$1.3-billion last year. Most of the peasants are preyed on by usurious money lenders and a recent survey found that in one village, a landless laborer had been working for 20 years to repay a loan of \$12!

Among the 385 million Indians eking out their lives below the subsistence standard of consumption, including the harijans or "untouchables," the problem of getting enough to eat is far more important than the fate of the jailed rightist politicians who have raised every conceivable roadblock to measures that would in any way ameliorate the plight of the masses. Almost all of these desperately impoverished people, who are truly "the wretched of the earth," would quickly support what U.S. News & World Report (July 14) calls, "Ghandi's idea to nationalize steel, all major industries, transport, communications—everything that is large." For the starving, the very word socialism has become synonymous with survival.

IS GHANDI A SOCIALIST?

"But," the above-quoted businessman's magazine smugly observes, "since her Congress Party depends on the people of the middle classes and private industry, socialist plans are difficult to fully implement. Her party is too conservative for that." This is not only true, it is the understatement of the year. Neither the Congress Party nor Gandhi herself is really socialist and the so-called public sector of the economy is now, as before, firmly in the hands of the rich Indian bourgeoisie who administer it and siphon off the wealth.

"Businessmen in particular are pleased by aspects of the Government's new economic program," wrote the New York Times (July 8), "notably a recent statement by Mrs. Gandhi indicating that the Government will not tolerate strikes or other labor disruptions."

But mass media in the capitalist countries have become virtually unhinged with rage over Gandhi's pre-emptive blow against her right-wing (and pro U.S.) opposition, even despite her well-known and violent opposition to communism.

"Never since the sub-continent gained independence in 1947 has

Indian democracy been so brutally flouted by the authorities," editorialized the French paper *Le Monde* on July 5.

FOR DEMOCRACY . . . AND STARVATION

Newspapers like the New York Times—which today sheds so many inky tears over the "death of the world's largest democracy" and stridently condemns Gandhi for trampling on human rights—this very same journal only last October ran a series of articles promoting the monstrous idea of curbing the "population explosion" in India by cutting off western food shipments to that country, thereby removing several tens of millions of people through the expedient method of mass starvation.

The Washington Post (June 29), in a similar exercise of capitalist hypocrisy, reported that Gandhi's emergency measures "stunned those foreign reporters who have worked in India for years."

Were these gentlemen "stunned" when she had 50,000 workers arrested and held without charges during the railway strike last year? Did they ever protest when her cops tortured revolutionaries to death in West Bengal police stations, a fairly common occurrence?

No. Their anger stems to a great extent from India's 1971 Friendship Treaty with the USSR, a pact which the imperialists feel aligns New Delhi too closely with the Soviet Union. Her imprisonment of men like Morarji Desai and Asoka Mahta (both of whom are fanatically anti-Soviet and anti-China), and the suppression of the fascistic Jan Sangh Party, the vehicle of Hindu ultra-orthodoxy and reaction controlled by very large Indian capitalist families—it is these acts that have infuriated Wall Street, the CIA, and their hirelings in the press.

As the English Guardian, commenting on charges that the CIA is trying to overthrow Gandhi, delicately notes, "It is a self-evident truth that the United States would like to see changes both in India's internal politics and in her foreign allegiances."

For the workers and poor peasants of India, the only real change that will help them in the long run will come when both the imperialists and the Indian class of exploiters are driven out or overthrown. Then real socialism will at last come to this country of half a billion people.

Crisis sharpens in Portugal

JULY 8—As we go to press a new and sharper crisis is approaching in Portugal, and part of the officer caste has made open moves against Premier Vasco Goncalves.

The Communist Party called an alert several days ago and charged that a right-wing coup was in the making.

Workers gathered at their workplaces to discuss defensive action to avert the coup. But so far, Alvaro Cunhal, the CP leader, has been calling for obedience to the military security forces' order against street action.

The New York Times reported today that there was a special meeting last Friday night (July 4) of the right-wing of the government officialdom and the army officer caste.

General Saraiva de Carvalho, the commander of the military security forces (who gave the order against street action), met with "two close associates" in the ruling High Council of the Revolution, according to the report, and with three "leading moderates" in the government.

The latter included Admiral Vitor Crespo, who only recently returned from his brutal assignment as High Commissioner of Mozambique.

A General Assembly of the Armed Forces meets today and Carvalho will try to get his way and probably attempt to provoke a split if he does not.

Crisis-torn Peron gov't yields to economic demands**General strike cripples Argentine gov't**

NEW YORK, July 8—The resignation of Argentina's Minister of Social Welfare and President Isabel Peron's concession to workers' wage demands has ended the 2-day general strike called by the General Confederation of Workers (CGT).

The workers got a 100 percent wage increase, just enough to keep up with last year's inflation.

Expressing their anger at the strikers' victory, the New York Times (July 9) wrote, "Before the current crisis, one of the main political assumptions in the country was that a Peronist government would have a better chance than any other in controlling the labor movement and asking workers to tighten their belts.

"But," the organ of U.S. capitalism added with ill-concealed disappointment, "labor leaders have demonstrated that they are far more susceptible to the demands of their rank and file than to pressure from the government they were largely responsible for electing."

The ouster of Jose Lopez Rega, the right-wing Minister of Social Welfare who was considered to be the real policy-maker in the Peron government, is another important demand won by the strikers. His reactionary views were instrumental in formulating the government's policies, including the austerity measures ordered into effect early in June in an attempt to "solve" Argentine capitalism's economic woes by stepping up the exploitation of the working class.

The austerity measures center on pleas by the government for the Argentine labor movement to "make sacrifices to help the country." These sacrifices were sharply delineated when Mrs. Peron attacked the unions for their "inflationary" wage demands. Actually, the inflation has been largely caused by her drastic devaluation of the Argentine peso as well as the general world capitalist inflation caused by the decline of the U.S. dollar.

BIGGEST STRIKE IN A DECADE

The 2-day general strike was the most serious labor struggle Argentina has witnessed in the last 10 years. And for over a week before the total work stoppage began, wildcat strikes by thousands of angry workers had paralyzed industrial activity all across the country.

Chanting "To the wall with Lopez Rega!" demonstrators protesting the austerity measures, especially a government-ordered rollback on previously won wage increases, massed in front of the Presidential Palace on Friday, June 27.

At first the government seemed unmoved. The day after the demonstration, Mrs. Peron talked ominously about how "the country is now facing zero hour," listing growing inflation, an uncontrollable black market, and widespread guerrilla activity as evidence of a national crisis for which she puts the onus of blame on the labor movement. She declared that the nation was "in a state of war."

After her speech, Ricardo Otero, the Minister of Labor, resigned and soon her whole Cabinet stepped down.

Neither frightened by her threats nor appeased by the resignation of her reactionary and unpopular

Cabinet, the workers continued preparations for a mass strike.

PERONIST MOVEMENT DIVIDED

The Peronist movement is perhaps more divided today than ever before in its 30-year history. During Juan Peron's first presidency, he seemed to weld the classes together with a mixture of fierce nationalism and economic concessions to the workers. But after his return to power 2 years ago, it became clear that the class antagonisms within Peronism had

become too great, and Peron too dependent on the right-wing, for any replay of his earlier role to occur.

The split now is generally between the small minority supporting the President and the ever-growing majority following the powerful labor movement. Peronist Senators attempting to see the President announced their support for organized labor's demands after the meeting was turned down. Even the more conservative Radical Civic Union, the largest opposition party, has

been forced to issue a strong statement backing the labor movement under the impact of the workers' demands.

The 3-million-strong General Confederation of Workers urged all its members to join in the general strike for a 48-hour period to demand the resignation of Jose Lopez Rega and the abolition of the wage rollback.

By Monday, July 7, all economic activity had been stopped. Radio stations, in support of the general strike, programmed only folk music and tangos with only in-

formation concerning the strike allowed on the air, according to a UPI report published in the July 8 issue of El Diario-La Prensa, a New York City Spanish daily.

Finally, 10 hours before the general strike was to end, the CGT called it off when Mrs. Peron agreed to approve the negotiated wage increases and accept Lopez Rega's resignation—although she insists on keeping him on in his post as her personal secretary and secretary general of the government, reports the New York Post in today's issue.

Balaguer tortures 3 Puerto Ricans**Terror reigns in Dominican Republic**

Repression and terror have been a daily reality in the Dominican Republic since the 1965 intervention of 40,000 U.S. marines, some of whom [above] stop and search workers in the street.

By JULIO GHIGLIOTTY
NEW YORK, July 3—The Balaguer regime in the Dominican Republic has tortured a confession out of three militants of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) to the effect that they transported guerrillas from Puerto Rico to the Dominican Republic, according to lawyers for the accused.

The charges against the three PSP militants stem from reports by the Balaguer regime that Dominican guerrillas had landed on the coast of the Dominican Republic early in June. These reports were later termed a "false alarm" but rumors and "unofficial" reports kept regurgitating about the alleged landing of guerrillas and the role of three Puerto Ricans in the operation.

COVER WAVE OF REPRESSION

A wave of repression unleashed after the first alleged landing continued even after the retraction made by the regime. Over 400 opposition leaders and progressives have been arrested, including 16 leaders of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), for supposedly working with the guerrillas to overthrow the government. An "extensive" military campaign in the mountains, however, has yet to bring one guerrilla to light.

In effect, the Balaguer regime has used the alleged landing of guerrillas to attempt to wipe out the opposition and consolidate the right-wing's control of power. The "confessions" of the three PSP

militants are supposed to give legitimacy to the roundup.

HELD INCOMMUNICADO FOR 20 DAYS

It was not until June 19 that three lawyers—Noel Colon Martinez, Gilberto Concepcion Suarez, and David Scribner—retained by the families of the Puerto Ricans were able to talk to Hubert Buzbee, U.S. Consul to the Dominican Republic. Buzbee admitted that the U.S. had not made any form of protest to the Balaguer regime about the case—which says a lot about the supposed citizenship of Puerto Ricans.

The three PSP militants—Angel Luis Gandia Bonhomme, Raul Garcia Zapata, and John Sampson Fernandez—were held at the San Isidro military base about 15 miles outside of Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, for 20 days with no official charges filed, no contact with their families, lawyers, or the outside world. It was 10 days before the lawyers were able to see their clients.

On June 23, before the lawyers were able to see their clients, the military arranged for a press conference at military headquarters during which the three Puerto Ricans would present their "confessions" of having transported the Dominican guerrillas under direct orders from the PSP.

Journalists from the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico were briefed by "the highest military authorities of the country," according to the Puerto Rican daily, El Mundo, that the three had been officially accused of violating the "internal security of the

Dominican state" and of violating the immigration laws.

The journalists were also told that they would be limited to three questions—pushed to five by the reporters—and could only deal with the text of the "confession" as presented by the military. The three detainees were only to answer in monosyllables while military representatives "elaborated" on the answers. Questions about any torture or the circumstances around the confessions were not permitted.

The three prisoners wore long sleeve shirts and "were visibly tired," according to El Mundo—sure signs of the torture they underwent for 20 days.

"We said from the beginning that this is a frameup by the U.S. government and the Balaguer regime," declared Florencio Merced, a member of the PSP's National Commission, speaking at a meeting held last night at Casa de las Americas in New York City to build support for the PSP militants.

"Gandia is a member of our Central Committee... He has been the most tortured," Merced exclaimed. He went on to describe how the military did not allow Gandia, who suffers from a heart condition, to sleep. All three were threatened with death.

Merced analyzed the situation as being "very critical for the national liberation movement in Puerto Rico." As in the Dominican Republic, the case can be used as an excuse for a general step-up in the repression of the movement in Puerto Rico. "Remember, they have a member of our Central

Committee under torture, and they can put any words in his mouth," he pointed out.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT BUILDING

"This is a political game," he went on to say. The only thing that can change the situation, according to the PSP leader, is the pressure of international opinion. "They are afraid of international pressure," Mr. Merced declared. "The position of our party is to ask for the solidarity of all progressive forces of the world."

Pressure from the U.S. is seen as the most crucial, however, since "the Balaguer regime is a puppet government of the U.S.," as Jose Alberto Alvarez, a leader of the U.S. section of the PSP, pointed out at the meeting.

"The U.S. section of the PSP has already started to implement this plan," Alberto Alvarez went on, describing the 200-strong picketline held in front of the Dominican consulate here in New York on Monday, June 30.

Another demonstration is planned for Tuesday, July 15 at the United Nations to demand the release of the three Puerto Rican militants and all Dominican political prisoners.

The Dominican Bar Association has expressed complete support for the PSP militants and 13 Dominican lawyers are actively working on the case. The struggle of the Dominican people has thus been closely tied to that of the Puerto Rican nation.

Ford backs new ship

The business of the Pentagon is to carry out the suppression of national liberation struggles abroad (as we've seen in Indochina so vividly), threaten the workers when they are in a revolutionary mood (NATO maneuvers off Portugal), and try to turn back and undermine the advances of the socialist countries.

These counter-revolutionary activities keep them pretty busy—but not too busy to at the same time look after their particularly special contacts in the world of industry and high finance—those great corporations that produce armaments, have ex-generals and ex-admirals on their boards of directors, and go by the popular name of "military-industrial complex." Over the years the Washington politicians and bankers in uniform at the Pentagon have funneled billions and billions of dollars into the coffers of these supreme parasites.

Now they're about to do it again on one of the biggest scales ever. President Ford is backing a Navy request to build a \$1.2 billion nuclear cruiser. Yes, that's *billion*. And for *one boat*.

When New York City and New York State are in a total uproar, with tens of thousands of city workers being laid off because the city treasury can't come up with an equal amount of money, it is simply mind-boggling that the Navy is going ahead with these extravagant plans.

The "reordering of national priorities" that the liberal politicians promised would take place after the Vietnam War has been forgotten. The priorities are the same as ever: profits for the bosses come first, the terrorist apparatus of the perpetual warfare state gets the gravy, and the workers? They get the sermons about austerity and hard work.

Who owns New York City?

Class-conscious workers have always known that the New York Times is more than just the most influential big business newspaper in the U.S.—it is also one of the most anti-labor, despite its "liberal establishment" veneer. Harangues against unions have for years filled the pages of the Times with a monotonous consistency, not unlike Billy Graham's predictable invectives against sin. The lead editorial in the July 8 issue, "Union-Ruled City," however, sinks to new depths in its blatant hatred for working people struggling to survive in this capitalist depression.

"New York is working for its unionized civil service workers, and not vice versa," rages the Times. "The real power in the city is held by the municipal unions," the editorial continues, claiming that "thousands of employees can be dropped with no reduction to the public if everyone is required to do an honest day's work."

An honest day's work?

Would the author of their editorial care to put on a pair of heavy duty gloves and get down there in the street with the sanitationmen, who have to fight off the rats and the roaches and the stink while they each pick up 16 tons of garbage a day? Would he like to get up at 5 in the morning, risk his health carting off dead dogs and other things that carry terrible diseases, and then come home at night totally exhausted, knowing that he will probably have arthritis in his hands before he's 35, and do it all for a fraction of what he gets paid to write lies for the Times?

Of course not. Instead the Times demands "punishment" for the sanitation strikers who were only fighting to keep their jobs, adding, "the penalties prescribed by law allow no forgiveness."

As to the Times' ridiculous assertion that the "real power" in New York City is held by the unions, this must be small comfort to 1,200 firemen who lost their jobs last week, not to mention the thousands of unionized workers in housing, transportation, social services, and the parks and highways department who have also not been rehired.

Over the past few years, the heads of the teachers, sanitation, hospital, and transportation unions have all been jailed simply because their members exercised the human right of withholding their labor. The lie that these unions "rule the city" would be funny if it weren't for the obvious intent to blame the economic crisis on the workers.

With so many bankers on its board of directors, the men who run the New York Times know full well it is these gigantic financial institutions that run not only New York City but the entire country. The single largest item in the New York City budget is debt service to the big banks. In 1975 bankers' boy Beame will pay \$1.8-billion to the super-rich who own Chase, Morgan Guaranty Trust, and First National City. This is more money than the city plans to spend on the fire department, the sanitation department, and all pension payments put together!

Like the editorial writer of the New York Times who serves them, these ruling class thieves have never done the "honest day's work" they like to preach so much about.

But even though they never labored or toiled, they are covered with dirt, and it's the kind that won't wash off.

BLACK WOMAN'S BURDEN



1776 promised 'all created equal'— Cuban Constitution makes it real!

By JULIO GHIGLIOTTI

A phrase often quoted from the Declaration of Independence to prove the extent of liberty in the U.S. is the guarantee of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Nowhere in the document, or in the Constitution, however, is there any mention of how this right is to be assured.

In fact, both documents are full of noble ideals about the "rights of men" and the virtues of democracy without any concrete, practical steps to insure these rights are observed.

The only idea which receives any concrete development is the concept of private property. In essence, the Constitution of the U.S. deals with the "right" of the capitalists to own the means of production.

If not for the long and bitter struggles of the masses, even the much-lauded Bill of Rights would never have been added to the Constitution. After almost 200 years of existence, the U.S. Constitution remains basically the same—a guarantee of private property "rights."

In Cuba, after 16 years of revolutionary development, a draft constitution will be presented to the upcoming congress of the Cuban Communist Party (CCP). If ratified by the party congress, a referendum will be held next year in which the Cuban people will have the last word on final acceptance of the constitution.

Article 8 of the draft constitution guarantees "that no man or woman, apt to work, be left without employment . . . that no disabled person be left without adequate

means of subsistence; that no sick person be left without medical care; no child be left without schooling, food and clothing; that no young person be left without the opportunity to study; that no one be left without access to studies, culture and sports. . . ."

The same article guarantees that the socialist state "carries out the



will of the working people" and "works to achieve that no family be left without a comfortable place to live."

Equality under the draft constitution is more than just a noble ideal. Article 41 states:

"Discrimination because of race, color, sex, or national origin is forbidden and will be punished by law.

"The institutions of the state educate everyone, from the earliest possible age, in the principle of equality among human beings."

RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN EMPHASIZED

In contrast to the U.S. Constitution, equality is a tangible achievement of the Cuban Revolution as outlined in the draft constitution. Women and children receive special mention.

Article 43 assures women's equality "in the economy, political and social fields and as far as the family goes." To assure this, "the state sees to it that they are given jobs in keeping with their physical

makeup; they are given paid maternity leave before and after giving birth; . . . organizes institutions like children's daycare centers and boarding schools and it strives to create all the conditions which help make real the principle of equality."

Under Article 36, "all children have the same rights, regardless of whether or not they were born out of wedlock. Any qualification on the nature of the relationship is abolished." Furthermore, "the state guarantees, through adequate legal means, the determination of and recognition of paternity."

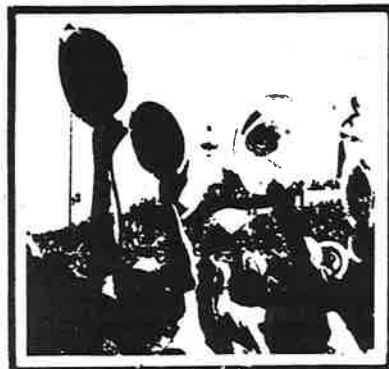
JOB SAFETY, RIGHT TO REST GUARANTEED

Chapter 6 of the draft constitution outlines the fundamental rights and guarantees of the Cuban citizens as well as their duties. Article 45 guarantees that "those who work have the right to rest, which is guaranteed by the eight-hour work day, a weekly rest period and annual paid vacations." Also, "the state contributes to the development of vacation plans and installations."

This section of the constitution also guarantees social security, aid for the aged and infirm, "the right to protection, security and hygiene on the job" and medical care if an accident occurs on the job, free medical care nationally, and free education for all.

The draft constitution has been discussed extensively within all the mass organizations of the Cuban people; therefore their input is considerable, unlike the secretive, highly selective Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia in 1787.

In this draft constitution, the Cuban leaders have tried to fulfill Jose Marti's desire that "the fundamental law of our republic be the tribute of Cubans to the full dignity of man." In guaranteeing the Cuban people the full fruit of their labors, this constitution goes a long way to fulfill the Cuban martyr's dream and realizes the slogan of the Revolution which says, "We, the revolution."



Asserts sovereignty after defending own land

Native American rejects oppressor's court

By BRAD KANE

BRANT, N.Y., June 30—A young Seneca Traditionalist, Marlene Cornfield Kennedy, asserted the sovereignty of her people tonight by refusing to appear at the Brant Town Court where she was scheduled to have a trial date set. Marlene has been charged with attempted murder and three misdemeanors because she fired into the air following a confrontation with New York State Police and representatives from the Niagara Mohawk Power Company on January 9, 1975. Marlene had defended her home, land, and children from the police and power company who illegally entered Indian land to cut off the electricity to the Kennedys' house trailer.

DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND RECOGNITION OF SOVEREIGNTY

Meredith Quinn, a Santee Sioux and legal advisor to Traditional Senecas on the Cattaraugus reservation, appeared before town justice John Abramo to explain her absence by telling the court that the Traditionals are a sovereign nation and as such are not subject to New York State or federal law.

Outside the courthouse, over 45

demonstrators including members and friends of the Marlene Indian Defense Committee and Workers World Party demanded that the state drop all charges pending against Marlene and recognize the Senecas as a sovereign nation.

SOVEREIGNTY ISSUE BEFORE CONGRESS

Inside Mr. Quinn read a letter from Marlene stating that her only recourse was to seek redress in the Congress of the United States and that she would return to her country until she heard from the Congress. This action follows repeated efforts made by the Senecas over the past 2 months to bring the question of their sovereignty before the U.S. Congress, the Justice Department, and President Ford's office. To this date, the Congress has ignored treaties signed by the U.S. government and the Senecas and has not ordered New York State to recognize the arguments or drop the charges against Marlene Kennedy.

The recent shooting of AIM (American Indian Movement) leader Russell Means, the assault carried out by FBI marshals

against the Oglala Sioux at Wounded Knee, and the case against Marlene Kennedy indicate that an increased offensive is underway by the U.S. government against the heroic Indian nations who are courageously fighting to defend their rights. A large-scale display of solidarity by the masses of poor and working people in defense of Indian rights could force

the U.S. government to back down and stop the war now being waged by the government against the Indian people.

Marlene has been ordered to appear at the Brant court on July 21, where once again New York State will violate the sovereignty of the Seneca people if the Congress remains silent on the case and the court sets a trial date. The Marlene

Indian Defense Committee has called for a demonstration outside the courthouse on July 21.

Funds which are urgently needed along with messages of support can be sent to the Marlene Indian Defense Committee, 730 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14202, phone (716) 855-3055.

Defend Indian rights! Free Marlene Kennedy!

Angry Chinese-Americans fight back against racist cop violence

By LESLIE FEINBERG

NEW YORK, July 7—On Wednesday, July 2, the Asian-Americans for Equal Employment (AFEE) held a press conference to document and expose continuing racist attacks on the Chinese community by New York City police.

The most immediate incident occurred on June 30, only 9 weeks after the beating and arrest of a Chinese bystander, Mr. Peter Yew, by police from Precinct 5. That beating had been the catalyst for two large and angry demonstrations of the community. The

following description of the June 30 attack comes from AFEE and is documented by witnesses and legal counsel.

At approximately 9:30 p.m. on Monday, June 30, four police officers from Chinatown's 5th Precinct stopped a car occupied by four Chinese youths at the intersection of East Broadway and Chatham Square. With drawn guns the officers proceeded to search both the cars and its occupants. One of the officers was asked if they had a search warrant. There was no reply. The officers also hurled racist epithets at the youths and the crowd that had gathered. The search of the youths produced nothing.

The crowd of almost 100 began questioning the officers' conduct and search. At this point the police ordered the youths to the police station. On the advice of AFEE members, they refused to go and the police left without charging them.

Harold Meyerson of the Legal Aid Services was called by AFEE and he came down to the site of the police search. A delegation of the youths, the legal counsel, and AFEE representatives arrived to talk to Captain Farriola of the 5th Precinct by 11 p.m. of the same night.

Accompanying this group were 200 supporters who gathered outside the Elizabeth St. station. They chanted their angry resentment at this racist police harassment. AFEE believes that while the crowd chanted, rein-

forcements were called in from other precincts.

POLICE CHARGE SUPPORTERS

Suddenly and without warning the police charged from the station house into the crowd, clubbing supporters and bystanders indiscriminately. Ten to twelve people were treated for injuries at nearby hospitals. Three received serious injuries that warranted stitches to close gashes.

The police arrested no one, nor did they offer first aid or ambulance assistance for the wounded. Witnesses report that even after the crowd dispersed, police continued to heap racist slurs on the injured and other Chinese in the area. At one point Captain Farriola came out but made not attempt to stop the attacks.

An official AFEE release states, "AFEE is looking into taking legal actions against the police officers responsible for this attack and will take its case once again to the community."

The AFEE is taking every opportunity to leaflet the community's crowded districts while speaking with microphones to explain the incidents and organize the anger that Chinese, non-racist whites, and all oppressed people feel as police repression mounts. Just as the police attack on Peter Yew proved not to be the last, neither is the immediate and militant response from an angry and courageous community.

Emancipation of Yemeni women advancing rapidly in PDRY

By SHARON SHELTON

NEW YORK, July 7—Today the revolutionary government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) is energetically setting the material base for the total emancipation of women, the chairwoman of the General Union of Yemeni Women of the PDRY told reporters at a press conference here July 3.

Aishah Mohsin Kassem, who is also a candidate member of the Central Committee of the ruling National Front Political Organization of the PDRY, was in New York on her way from the World Conference of International Women's Year in Mexico City where she was a delegate.

She said her general impression of the conference had been good in that the "progressive forces were overwhelmingly in the majority" and had passed resolutions supporting liberation struggles throughout the world. She said topics of discussion were the Palestinian, Chilean, Omani, and African struggles, as well as the equality of women and men—socially, politically, and economically.

In her address before the women's conference, Ms. Mohsin Kassem hailed these struggles against imperialism and domestic reaction. She also emphasized, "Class struggle remains the major catalyst for change, except that in the case of women there is another dimension—the concurrent struggle for equal social and cultural rights with men."

GAINS OF YEMENI WOMEN

She pointed out that women's oppression is being actively fought in the PDRY through the General Union of Yemeni Women, a mass organization with branches throughout the country, with the determined backing of the revolutionary leadership of the National Front Political Organization.

One of the areas of work of the

General Union has been in eradicating illiteracy. Ms. Mohsin Kassem explained that before independence only 1 percent of Yemeni women were able to attend school. Now, however, education is compulsory for all girls in the PDRY, and special schools have been developed for older women and men who were deprived of learning under British imperialism. The results of compulsory education coupled with the special literacy schools have been so great, she said, that within 5 years the PDRY expects to have totally abolished illiteracy.

The General Union has also been active in military training of women for participation in the people's militia, developing kindergartens and nurseries to lighten the woman's burden in the home, and helping women to play a role in production and in the revolutionary leadership.

Ms. Mohsin Kassem said that a new law was currently under discussion in the PDRY that would provide for actual implementation of a ratio of 50 percent women to 50 percent men in all government jobs and other production. (All laws are discussed in the people's committees to enable the masses of people to make recommendations for changes and to otherwise participate in the revolutionary legal process.)

To prepare women for an increased role in production, this year alone more than 2,000 women have been enrolled in vocational training centers to learn skills deprived them so long in industry and agriculture.

"One of our main achievements—and actually we think of it as a springboard of our work—is the Family Law," she pointed out. This law "mainly deals with the organizational relationship of man and woman inside the family to prevent the

domination of the man in the family."

In addition, this law has outlawed marriage without mutual consent and the previously widespread practice of polygamy, has made divorce legal, and grants children of divorces the right to choose which parent to live with after they reach a certain age.

In order to implement this important law, Ms. Mohsin Kassem said the General Union of Yemeni Women works through its branches and tries to solve problems that arise locally. If the problems cannot be worked out through education by the branches, however, the case goes into the courts.



Yemeni women participate in militia training, as part of an energetic program aimed at the total emancipation of women in that country. Photo: Ministry of Information, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

Origins of the Cold War, Part II

Lynching of the Rosenbergs

By ANDY STAPP

NEW YORK, July 7—The frame-up and conviction of Alger Hiss (WW, June 27), followed by Senator Joseph McCarthy's hysterical charge in early 1950 that "hundreds of red spies have infiltrated the top levels of government," set the stage for one of the most historic courtroom confrontations in the 20th century: the conspiracy trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Simply put, the Rosenbergs were accused of stealing the "secret of the A-bomb" and giving it to the Soviet Union in 1945. This charge, in and of itself, is completely absurd. The New York Times (March 17, 1954) reported that, "Dr. James Beckerley, director of the Atomic Energy Commission Classification Office, said it was time to 'stop kidding' ourselves about atomic 'secrets,' and time to stop believing that Soviet scientists are incompetent. The atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb were not stolen from us by spies. Dr. Beckerley emphasized."

A SHOW TRIAL

But then the Rosenbergs were not really indicted for "spying." Communism was actually the issue. The government wanted to have a show trial of the entire progressive movement in the U.S., charge it with treason, and through the execution of these two symbolic "reds" terrorize anybody with liberal, left, or Marxist ideas.

What was the physical evidence against the Rosenbergs? A cardboard coin collection container with the printed legend "Save a Spanish Republican Child" and an electoral petition nominating a Communist Party candidate (who won) to the New York City Council, found by FBI searchers in the Rosenbergs' little three-room Lower East Side apartment, supposedly showed they were "subversives."

The only other source of information on the Rosenberg's alleged atomic theft was the testimony of Ethel Rosenberg's younger brother, David Greenglass, and to a very minor extent, his wife Ruth. David Greenglass, who worked at the atomic bomb project in Los

Alamos, N.M., was in trouble with the police for selling army supplies on the black market in Albuquerque. Easily rattled and threatened with a long prison term, he agreed to cooperate with J. Edgar Hoover and give him what he wanted—the names of "atomic spies." In return for a promised light sentence for himself and no trial for his wife, Greenglass led Hoover's men to the "espionage headquarters" they were frantically seeking: the apartment of his sister and brother-in-law, both of whom were extremely vulnerable in the anti-radical mania of the times.

Greenglass was so mentally unstable that even his wife Ruth admitted, "At times he becomes delirious and once ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of 'elephants' and 'lead pants.' He says things are so even when they're not."

That was the government's star witness.

Even when the Rosenbergs' lawyer proved that both the Greenglass's had lied under oath, presiding Judge Irving Kaufman refused to grant a new trial because, in his twisted logic, "there is still lacking any showing that the government knowingly used perjured testimony."(!)

Kaufman sentenced Julius and Ethel to death on April 5, 1951, charging them with "responsibility" for the "communist aggression in Korea."

People were divided and confused and at first few spoke out.

PERJURED TESTIMONY

But as the flimsy nature of the evidence became more well known, the first protests against what had happened were heard. Nobel Prize winner Harold Urey, a major scientific figure who had helped develop the atomic bomb, wrote Eisenhower asking for clemency, pointing out that "A man of Greenglass' capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone. The prosecution's case has no logic to it and depends on blowing up patently perjured testimony." Shortly afterwards Albert Einstein publicly an-

nounced that he too had written the President, stating "the same reasons set forth so convincingly by my distinguished colleague, Harold C. Urey."

The Polish government offered the Rosenbergs asylum, and letters were sent to Eisenhower demanding justice for the couple from the daughter of Alfred Dreyfus, who had been framed by anti-Semitic French army officers for treason at the turn of the century, and from the sister of Bartolomeo Vanzetti, another victim of an earlier "red scare" in 1927.

On June 15, 1953 thousands marched in front of the White House in what the police called the "largest demonstration in memory" protesting the scheduled execution. During that year Eisenhower received over 200,000 messages urging clemency. Many writers indignantly pointed out that the U.S. military government in the western zone of Germany had just totally pardoned Ise Koch, the monster of Buchenwald concentration camp who had made lampshades out of human skin, and yet the U.S. Supreme Court refused to even review the Rosenberg trial.

THE VOICE OF MONEY

But other voices also spoke out on the case, demanding death for the two young parents. A statement calling for the maximum penalty appeared in the Jan. 6, 1953 New York Times, signed by Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, Clarence Manion, Dean of the College of Law at Notre Dame and now a board member of the fascist John Birch Society, and Samuel I. Rosenmam, a former head of both the steel industry fact-finding board and chairman of the railway labor emergency board, as well as a one-time advisor to Roosevelt and Truman.

It was to these voices, to the men of great wealth, to the capitalist class, that Eisenhower listened.

The Rosenbergs were executed on June 19, 1953.

They went to their deaths, the New York Times reported, "with a composure that astonished the witnesses."

The 22 years that have passed have done nothing to lay to rest the suspicion growing among millions of people that the Rosenbergs were murdered to further the needs of U.S. imperialism during the Korea war, and sacrificed to whip up a witchhunt atmosphere at home.

RULING CLASS ALARMED

Important elements of the ruling class are becoming alarmed at swelling demands that the government open up its secret files on the case. Now especially, when there may be a new war in Korea, they dare not let out the truth about the Rosenberg trial. Only last June 21, Cyrus Vance, the President of the New York Bar Association and a director of the powerful Council on Foreign Relations, a man who has held the very highest government positions including Secretary of the Army and Special Representative of the President to Korea during the Pueblo crisis, angrily denounced "criticism and attacks" against Judge Kaufman's handling of the Rosenberg case. "Judges cannot defend themselves," Vance complained.

Did they ever give the Rosenbergs a fair chance to defend themselves? A few minutes before her death, Ethel Rosenberg wrote,



On the evening of the Rosenbergs' execution, June 19, 1953, thousands gathered in a vigil in New York City to protest that tragic frameup and murder.

"I die with honor and dignity—knowing my husband and I must be vindicated by history."

THE ROSENBERG'S FINAL VICTORY

And surely the brave Rosenbergs have in a way already triumphed, for their names will live forever,

an inspiration to poor and exploited people the world around. As for their tormentors, the cruel men who contrived their murders, their class is already dying and they will be recalled by future generations only for the suffering they inflicted to prolong their rule over humanity.

LETTERS

(The June 27 Workers World contained an interview with Ms. Brooke Whiting of Action for Forgotten Women on North Carolina women prisoners who had been beaten for protesting prison conditions. This letter from Ms. Whiting tells of further developments at the Women's Prison in Raleigh.)

I got a copy of the article that you did for Workers' World and I must compliment you highly. It was about the fairest presentation of the inmates' position yet and it meant a great deal to us because in the land of system controlled media which distorts and lies it is so important to maintain at least a few pockets of objectivity in our struggle.

Enclosed is a copy of our literature. Feel free to reprint or excerpt anything you need. I do hope that you will continue to cover the events, as we are attempting to build a national movement designed to bring enough pressure on this state to assure justice for our sisters, no reprisals and the changes the women were requesting.

Reprisals and inhuman treatment continue to be the order of the day. Women have been assigned time in segregation ranging from

two to six months based on administrative hearings centering not around facts but rather personal grudges. Segregation is virtual isolation, no communication with anyone other than officials including even a 15-30 minutes exercise period. The phones have been cut off, visiting hours limited in time and to immediate family only, with no provisions for women without immediate family. All use of personal clothes has been discontinued and inmates cannot in most cases locate their belongings. A 9:00 p.m. curfew has been imposed with lights out and no talking or writing letters.

We are hoping that you can print another article very soon and if you do please send us a copy.

Yours in struggle,
Brooke E. Whiting
Action for Forgotten Women

—Behavior Modification

(Continued from page 11) of the prisoners. Presently the Marion Brothers are contesting their arbitrary placement in the control unit, and the oppressive conditions of the unit itself.

Certainly it must be recognized that those who have remained strong in the face of behavior modification are some of the most courageous and heroic people in the struggle here in the United States. For example, after 20 Marion guards had beaten the handcuffed Eddie Sanchez, he wrote from his boxcar, "We have declared war against the program and its operating puppets. . . . The administration has a death list, with all our names, who are resisting Behavior Modification. We will keep fighting until the very end. We will win!"



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workerswords
By B. LAPIDES

POLITICAL PRISONERS



RELEASE NEARS FOR CARLOS FELICIANO

NEW YORK, July 1—Judge Arnold Fraiman announced today that he intends to resentence Puerto Rican Nationalist leader Carlos Feliciano to time served when Carlos appears in court July 9. His decision followed a motion filed by the Carlos Feliciano Defense Committee seeking to have 16½ months of pretrial

detainment applied to Carlos' parole.

The adamant opposition of the District Attorney to this is shown by his intention to block this victory by trying to have an appeals court stay Fraiman's decision before July 9.

In addition to the compelling logic of this motion, which should have been granted months ago, a major concern of Fraiman's has been the mass support Carlos has received. Continued widespread support on July 9 will help insure Carlos' release and block the state's attempts to keep him in jail.

SYSTEMATIC BRAINWASHING, TORTURE

By JOYCE BETRIES

Prison officials lie when they say that "behavior modification" programs are really a form of rehabilitation. Just a quick look shows that behavior modification really consists of the worst racist torture, both physical and mental, solitary confinement, often for years at a time, chemotherapy, and even the performance of lobotomies on revolutionary Blacks, Latins, and whites. All this is done to keep rebellious prisoners in line.

On another level, behavior modification is also an experimental program with the idea of using the methods that prove most successful in prison to control dissent in the rest of society. Certainly behavior modification is one of the strongest arguments why the only just prison reform is to tear the jails down. Let's see what behavior modification is like in the words of the prisoners who are now in these programs.

Eddie Sanchez has been fighting behavior modification at the U.S. Penitentiary in Marion, Illinois and at other prisons for several years. At Marion, over 200 prisoners, including Eddie, are in ultra-modern segregation and behavior modification units called the Control Unit Program. When the Control Unit was begun at Marion in 1972, the first 115 subjects to enter it were prisoners who had gone on strike to protest the blackjack beating of a prisoner by a guard. The following description of Marion by Eddie Sanchez is also typical of San Quentin's Adjustment Center, as well as most behavior modification programs.

GASSED BY "BIG BERTHA"

"Prisoners are kept in their individually manned cages 23½ hours a day. They are held in such holes two, three, and four years at a time. When a prisoner is taken out of his cage . . . the prisoner is placed in handcuffs through his tray slot before his door is even opened." If prisoners protest in any way, these unarmed individual prisoners may be beaten by 15 or 20 guards with riot helmets, shields, pick handles, gas masks, gas guns, and even gas machines." There is one gas machine called 'Big Bertha.' Big Bertha is set in front of your cage and a gas blower fills your room with gas so thick the victim is carried from the cage unconscious."

The worst cells in Marion are the long-term segregation units called boxcars. "These cages have two doors, one of solid steel to cut off all sound and light. Once inside the boxcars, men are denied all personal property. They are kept like this for months at a time."

BEATEN AND DRUGGED

The use of drugs is common to

At Marion, prisoners are retained in the control unit without being charged with a specific offense. Their placement is often at the whim of the warden or the guards. Eddie continues: "In H-Unit, the most infamous of the long term holes, are prisoners from state prisons labeled unmanageable rebels. These are even men kidnapped from other countries for political crimes. In H-Unit are some men from South Africa who were involved in the fight for Black Freedom there. There are men from the Virgin Islands and Hawaii who are state prisoners. These men are illegally kidnapped into federal prisons and immediately put into this hole. Being so far from home they are unable to receive visits from their families or lawyers. There are several prisoners (all Black) from Washington, D.C. who are kept over here because they are considered strong leadership types. There are state prisoners from around the country. They are kidnapped under what is termed 'leasing contracts' in which these countries and states pay the federal government to house these men."

As in all behavior modification, almost everyone belongs to an oppressed nation. "In H-Unit there are only about five white prisoners. All the rest are Black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, and Asian," says Eddie Sanchez.

Marion is not the only place where hair-raising crimes are committed against rebellious Black and Latin prisoners. Jackie Hardie writes of Q Wing, a maximum security section of Florida State Prison "which is reserved specifically for so-called 'leaders,' 'incorrigibles,' 'agitators,' 'writ-writers,' 'revolutionaries,' and 'communists,' as well as other prisoners who attempt to better conditions." Here several prisoners are scheduled to testify in behalf of Brother Jaribu (James Edwards) who has been brought up on charges stemming from a protest held by the prisoners in September 1974. All those scheduled to testify have been systematically beaten by as many as 20 guards at a time. Jackie Hardie was subjected to these beatings. But he adds that while beating him, the guards "shot some debilitating drug into my body to undermine any ability to physically resist their inhuman, cruel, unscrupulous brutality. The drug was 'prolixin,' a super potent drug that makes its victim totally defenseless, weak, apathetic, morbidly drowsy, and lethargic. When I regained consciousness the drug had rendered me so utterly weak that I couldn't speak."

most behavior modification. In Vacaville, California, a drug called Anecetine is used on the prisoners. This drug arrests the involuntary muscle actions of the body, slowing heartbeat and breathing and making the subject feel like he is dying.

Another instance of kidnaping was reported from the Michigan Intensive Program Center (MIPC) at Marquette, Michigan. A prisoner writes, "In segregation of Marquette Prison, Black Brothers are told that they are going to the hospital. Instead they are taken across the street to this program that breeds human robots and placed in the "green ward" of MIPC, which is also known as the torture chamber. Here Blacks lose all contact with the outside world, mail is withheld, and brutal beatings are performed until the Black Brothers submit to this cruel and unjust punishment."

The crimes of behavior modification go on. An especially brutal center is the infamous START program at Springfield, Missouri, where a visiting ACLU lawyer saw a prisoner shackled hand and foot to a metal frame bed and forced to defecate upon himself. In Vacaville, California, frontal lobotomies were openly performed on prisoners until 1972, when they were only temporarily halted because of public protest.

In 1973, of the 15 men selected to begin the Rx program at Adirondack Center at Danemora, N.Y., six had participated in recent non-violent demonstrations at Comstock Prison, and two of these men, Eduardo (Pancho) Cruz and Martin Sostre, were internationally known as political prisoners. The Rx program never officially opened due to public outcries. However, this does not mean that behavior modification does not exist in New York State or in numerous other prisons around the country. The trend now is to incorporate behavior modification units in as many prisons as possible, to eliminate dissent right where it starts.

PRISONERS RESIST MIND CONTROL

It is a tribute to the strength of the prisoners that they have fought and even won against behavior modification. In June 1973, almost all the Black prisoners at MIPC were able to turn the "transactional analysis" sessions, originally designed to make prisoners turn each other in, into sessions aimed at getting their brothers transferred out of the facility. In many behavior modification centers, lists of grievances have been presented to authorities and there have been strikes and demonstrations of solidarity with the worst tortured

(Continued on page 10)

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