

"Recession is over" is a lie!

Forecast sees no let-up in high unemployment

page 3

Banks demand more cuts in NYC services

By T. MITCHELL
NEW YORK, July 19—For the third time in the past 6 weeks, the giant Wall Street banks are threatening to cut off the New York City payroll unless further drastic budget cuts are made.

Their demands for dramatic measures to show the investor in municipal bonds that the city is "embarking on a new style of living" come on top of the massive layoff of 24,000 city workers on July 1 when Mayor Beame balanced the budget according to the dictates of the bondholding Wall Street banks.

Now Mayor Beame has quickly and obediently assured these multi-billion dollar corporations that he will do "whatever is necessary" to restore investor confidence. Beame is passing along threats of 27,000 more layoffs, a wage freeze, a 10 percent wage cut for remaining city workers, tuition charges at City University, and a transit fare increase.

The cutbacks in city services that have already been made are very severe. This new round of demands by the banks would bring about Beame's "horror list" that was supposedly prevented July 1 with the formation of the bail-out Municipal Assistance Corporation by the State Legislature.

BEHIND THE REKINDLED FINANCIAL CRISIS

The Municipal Assistance Corporation, nicknamed "Big MAC," was created to sell bonds in its own name to cover New York City bonds coming due that were refused renewal by the banks. On July 1, the giant Wall Street banks took on the sale of \$1 billion in MAC bonds after Beame ordered substantial budget cuts in all city services.

MAC is supposed to issue another \$1 billion in bonds in August and again in September, and on the face of it, there should be no problem with this since the city budget is now balanced and MAC has a garnishment on city sales and stock transfer taxes in the

amount of \$1 billion a year.

But no, the banks have decided that the city now take on the municipal workers' unions head-on and virtually shred up every contract provision on wages and hours or else they won't sell the MAC bonds. The city would then be unable to meet its payroll on August 15. The financiers them-

selves are seeing to it that the deep financial crisis of New York and all capitalist-run cities has not yet seen its worst days.

With a debt that has doubled in the past 6 years as landlords have increasingly held back real estate taxes, New York City paid \$1,781,000 in debt service last year and the total will top \$2 billion next

year. The debt note sales and a large share of the bonds are completely in the hands of the Wall Street banks that have the city in hock and are now openly dictating reactionary measures against the needs of the people of the city.

The banks have Beame putting the choice to the municipal unions' leadership: take a wage freeze and

even a cut or else get hit with sweeping layoffs and be thankful for what you've got. This is no choice at all, but the bankers and politicians have hopes of getting the union officials to go along, for fear of the consequences of a strike.

But the whole financial crisis of
(Continued on page 7)

Three easy ways for New York City to get big money

Reclaim the Pentagon budget

New Yorkers pay \$14 billion yearly in federal taxes, of which the city gets only \$2 billion back. At least \$7 billion goes to the Pentagon. With that \$7 billion, New York City could rehire all

city workers, all the unemployed in the city, and build many, many schools, hospitals, and low-rent housing, with billions left over.

Suspend city debt payments

The multi-billion-dollar banks on Wall Street and their fabulously wealthy investor-owners take \$2 billion in "debt service" from the city each year. City jobs and services that are being sacrificed to pay these banks should instead get first priority. Poor and working people shouldn't have to pay so the

banks can add to their stupendous riches. Extortionate interest charges by the banks have brought on the crisis in the first place. The crisis is their responsibility, and it should be their loss, not the workers'.

Collect real estate and finance taxes

Landlords cheated the city out of \$207 million in real estate taxes last year by simply not paying, and the total owed is over \$500 million for the past 3 years. The defaulted taxes should be made up by taking rent payments out of the hands of the landlords.

In fact, the city should extend real estate taxes heavily onto the tremendous commercial and institutional real estate

holdings in the city that make this property the most expensive part of the surface of the earth.

Wall Street, in particular, where the speculators make fortunes daily without the least labor on their part, should be taxed to improve the lives of the millions who labor for the benefit of big money. Just a measly 10 cents a share tax on stock sales would bring in \$500 million a year that the "financial community" could easily do without.

As Kissinger threatens world's oppressed

Cops arrest 3 YAWF protestors

- 1—Big MAC
2—Cops arrest 2 YAWF protesters; Unionizing Wanamakers; Decline & Fall
3—Unemployment graph; Postal strike threat; Chicago unemployment workers strike
4—Joann Little trial; 400 Indian tribes defend Ganieneh; 3-year term for Quebec labor head
5—U.S. to UN majority; Cambodia horror stories a lie; Will Japan bomb NY?
6-7—Banks out for blood; NYC bonds; C.U.L.A. rally in Harlem; Mayor's conference; Roofer's union struggle
8—Editorials: (1) Whatever happened to WIN?; (2) The Soviet grain sale; U.S. maneuvers for occupation of Mideast; JDL supports Reagan
9—Sam Marcy: Portugal's July Days; Angolan liberation army battles neocolonialist forces
10—Stop FBI terror at Pine Ridge; At the movies: A Brief Vacation; GIs used in LSD tests
11—Political Prisoners
12—From dissent to resistance; Damages paid, but not in full

MILWAUKEE, July 15—One hundred fifty people last night pressed their demand "Jobs at home, not wars abroad" despite the arrests of three Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF) leaders in a police effort to break up the picket line. The demonstration was protesting a major foreign policy speech by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. (For an article on Kissinger's talk, see page 5.)

Advance publicity said Kissinger was going to "bring foreign policy to the people." The immaculately manicured "people" came attired in elegant evening dresses and were entertained in the cathedral-like ballroom of the opulent Marc Plaza Hotel. While Kissinger delighted his audience of local exploiters with a talk that equated world peace with U.S. world domination, the marchers outside carried signs saying "Withdraw all U.S. troops from South Korea," "No U.S.-trained mercenaries against the Zimbabwe people," and "No Vietnam war in the Middle East."

As the picketers dramatically unfurled their banners while approaching the hotel, a small band of uniformed Nazis came into view. The Nazis, holding placards scrawled with anti-Semitic slogans, were met with a spirited chant of "We say no, we say no to Nazi racism." Five minutes later 20 helmeted riot police, perhaps fearing for the safety of their swastika-bearing kin, moved into the peaceful YAWF picketers, arresting Benita Orozco, Stephen Millies, and Richard Cohn. The line immediately reformed and the shout rang out, "Cops and Nazis work hand in hand."

FRAME-UP NATURE
OF ATTACK EXPOSED

While misdemeanor charges were filed against the three, Benita Orozco, a long-time militant activist in the Latin community, was additionally accused of "battery to a peace officer," the very felony she was charged with 4 years ago while leading an Attica demonstration. She was acquitted in the former case. This time the police could only produce a freckle-width scratch on the arm of one cop to support their allegations. Even the district attorney was incredulous and was forced to lower the charge.

We're skipping the next issue because of vacations. See you August 8!



Despite earlier arrests and an attack by Nazis, demonstrators continue spirited picket line in front of Milwaukee hotel where Kissinger is speaking.
WW photo: Don P.

to "obstructing," which itself carries a 1-year sentence. It was clear that Benita was once more singled out for a frame-up because of her unrelenting struggle in behalf of all oppressed people.

LARGE CROWD GATHERS

Following the arrests, the

demonstration significantly swelled in numbers and attracted a crowd of several hundred sympathetic bystanders, who watched intently. A brief rally was held while the picket line continued. Speakers included Jim Miller of Workers World, Barry Bazzell of the Black Panther Party, and

Sacramento Degadillo of the Ray Mendoza Defense Committee. The demonstration, which had been organized by YAWF and Workers World Party and cosponsored by the Black Panther Party and Wisconsin Alliance, closed with a resounding chant of "We want jobs at home, not wars abroad."

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Why is it hard to unionize Wanamaker's?

By ELIZABETH ROSS

NEW YORK, July 19—A memo meant only for the eyes of the supervisory staff of John Wanamaker's department store chain in Philadelphia has reached the desk of Workers World.

John Wanamaker's boasts that its aim is to:

"Insure that the 97 percent majority of the nonunion employees remain nonunion."

The memo goes on to relate to their loyal supervisors, "Recently the Retail Clerks Union, Local 1357 has made serious overtures to the Philadelphia employees. For a period of four months in 1971 this union engaged in picketing, hand billing, letter writing and other more disruptive techniques to draw enough employees to hold an election. Their efforts were abandoned . . . Wanamaker maintains an 'equal to or in excess

of' policy regarding wages and fringe benefits within the retail industry. They are especially sensitive to this where their competition is unionized."

In other words, although Wanamaker's has no union covering 97 percent of its employees, the fact that other unionized department stores exist nearby has been of great help to Wanamaker's workers.

But department stores, especially such a prestigious and "genteel" one as Wanamaker's, are hard to organize because of the caste system so cunningly cultivated by their managements.

Management makes the woman or man who works in "books" or "mink coats" feel superior to any one selling screw drivers or toilet paper.

The salespeople are encouraged to look down on the packers and

sweepers and to look up to the supervisors and buyers, and to listen intently to the department manager whenever he gives them a pep talk.

In spite of the drivel about "one big family," every employee is set against every other one, and a great deal of kowtowing as well as hard work is necessary to gain advancement. It is also understood that salespeople should recognize and be subservient to Philly's "Main Line" aristocracy, while treating working-class customers with much less courtesy.

However, some of the biggest department stores have been unionized—notably Gimbel's and Macy's in New York—and Wanamaker's must feel the hot breath of the union on the back of its neck or it would not be spending so much money and brain power trying to thwart it.

for you. Do a good job for New York. Wear the Big Apple and be proud!

"Sincerely, David L. Yunich" (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of New York City Transit Authority)

What Yunich, the 60 G-a-year man really means is, "Work hard. Big Brother is Watching You!"

J. EDGAR MEETS MICKEY MOUSE

Newsweek, July 9:

"To ensure that the new FBI headquarters in Washington will be an even better tourist attraction than the old one—which drew 500,000 visitors a year—the G-men have sought help from the crowd-control experts at Walt Disney Productions. FBI agents and architects visited Florida's Walt Disney World for first hand advice on designing the tour route in the massive new building. Along with the traditional visits to the FBI crime laboratory and firing range, the new tour will offer an added attraction—

an alcove fitted out with J. Edgar Hoover's own desk and chair."

FOR VIETNAMESE WOMEN ONLY

New York Sunday News, June 15:

"Inch by inch and foot by foot, Johnston Island is probably the most dangerous spot in the world. Tons of nerve gas and mustard gas are stored in concrete and coral-banked igloos on this island 715 miles southwest of Honolulu.

"Also on the island are 25,000 drums of the defoliant Herbicide Orange, tentatively scheduled to be destroyed in November by a special Dutch incinerator ship. Until Herbicide Orange is removed, no women will be stationed on Johnston.

"In 1970, the surgeon general's office advised that the defoliant could cause defects in children of women exposed to this chemical. The defoliant was removed to Johnston from Vietnam, where it had been used for months to destroy ground cover and possible ambush sites."

DECLINE AND FALL



HE'LL TAKE ALBANIA

Newsweek, July 9:

"During the antiwar protests of the late 1960's New Hampshire decided to answer with its state motto embossed on its license plates; LIVE FREE OR DIE. But George Maynard, a 43-year-old printer, disagreed with the sentiment—so much so that last-summer he put adhesive tape on his license plates to hide it. 'Life is more precious than freedom,' he argued. 'For instance, I'd rather be in jail than die.'

"Maynard soon got a chance to prove that. He was arrested twice in one month for 'misuse' of his plates, and when Maynard refused to pay a \$75 fine, the judge sentenced him to fifteen days in the county jail.

"...Maynard considers his predicament all too ironic. 'They say Live Free, and when

you try to show your freedom, they clap you in jail. I'll take Albania.'"

THE BIG, SOUR APPLE

Letter to New York Transit Employees, June 11:

"New York is 'the Big Apple' among American cities, as everybody knows. But the old town needs a boost from time to time. You can help.

"We in transit management are going to be on the lookout for transit workers who do something special in giving service to our passengers. And when we find them on the subway and bus lines, we have a little something special for them in the way of recognition! A Big Apple lapel emblem that will mark them as Big Apple boosters.

"Members of management will be looking

Capitalists' unemployment graph shows pessimism in own system!

NEW YORK, July 19—As there continue to be about 9 million officially unemployed and the U.S. capitalist government is doing very little about it, the question arises:

Will they ever be put to work at all in peace-time jobs?

The U.S. economy has gone up and down countless times in the past and may rebound somewhat in the next 2 or 3 years, too. But what are the prospects for the masses who keep that economy going.

The accompanying graph, published by Fortune magazine last month, shows how much real growth in the economy—gross national product, or so-called GNP—there would have to be to get unemployment down to 5 percent, or 2 percent, and so on.

According to this usually optimistic if not tub-thumping organ of U.S. capitalism, the real GNP growth would have to be 6 percent a year to get unemployment down anywhere near 5 percent, and there would have to be an 8 percent increase in the GNP for the unemployed to go down to a mere 2

million (not counting their families).

Since the real GNP has actually declined over 7 percent in the past year and a half, the reader can get the idea of the real prospects for the unemployed.

Over the past 20-year period of capitalist heyday, the GNP has averaged out to a 3 or 4 percent a year growth, which according to this graph means a continued 9

BUSINESS AT THE BANK

The one industry that has not laid off its workers is banking.

The American Banking Institute says that there are now 1,254,800 people working in U.S. banks, while there were 1,205,800 at the end of March 1974 and 1,139,000 a year before that.

The institute did not mention the very low wages of the majority of these workers and the very high profits of the majority of the banks.

million unemployed.

The reason for this cold pessimism is that productivity is always improving—that is, new machines, automation, etc., are being installed and hence a greater expansion of production is needed to give the unemployed a job.

There are some flaws in the premises of this reasoning—such as the fact that capital does not automatically reinvest and modernize at the same rate in all periods.

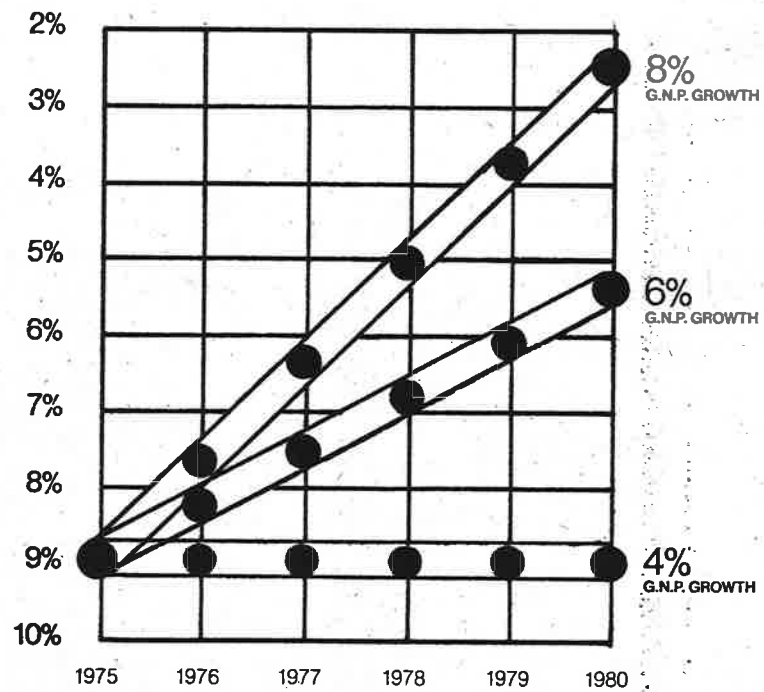
But what an open admission of a basic Marxist criticism of the capitalist system! Marx showed that the working class can only maintain itself at its previous level of existence if its master, capital, expanded—always at a constantly more rapid rate.

“Capital not only lives on labor,” said Marx. “Like a master, at once distinguished and barbarous, it drags with it into its grave the corpses of its slaves, whole hecatombs of workers who perish in the crisis.”

“... But this notwithstanding, the rapid growth of capital is the most favorable condition for wage labor.”

The last line above was the

UNEMPLOYMENT



This chart from Fortune magazine shows that it would take a 4 percent increase in the GNP to hold unemployment steady at 9 percent. An average 4 percent growth rate is the best the U.S. economy has achieved over the last 20 years.

closing sentence of Wage Labor and Capital and was underlined by Marx himself. The capitalists' own chart illustrates nothing but that point.

In the first paragraph, Marx was speaking about capitalist corporations that go bankrupt in the depressions (as many smaller ones

have done in the present one). But in the age of monopoly, the big bosses less often go down into the grave themselves—they only bury the workers.

But that has another side to it. It makes it all the clearer to the workers that they will soon have to bury the bosses.

They outfight rain, snow, sleet—and layoffs, too!

By BILL DEL VECCHIO

NEW YORK, July 21—Faced with a very real threat of a nationwide postal strike, the U.S. Postal Service has given in to the major demand of the unions, continuation of a no layoff clause, and a new contract has been tentatively agreed to. No other details will be revealed about the contract until it is ratified by the rank and file, which is expected to take about a month.

The post office has demanded “management flexibility,” a code word for layoffs and speed-up through further automation. An example of what the post office wanted to do this contract was the reorganization of the post office of Kokomo, Ind., and Portland, Ore.

Under the Kokomo plan, formally known as the Letter Carriers Route Evaluation System (LACRES), a computer is brought in to do what amounts to a time study for the letter carriers. The purpose of the time study is purely to cut routes and force the carriers

to do more work with less people, in addition to ruining service.

The plan was scheduled to go into effect for 1,000 additional local post offices this year, which would have caused an estimated 15,000 layoffs if the no layoff clause had been removed.

The National Association of Letter Carriers, the American Postal Workers Union, the Rural Letter Carriers Association, and the Labor International Union have won continued job protection because they were prepared to strike. But the Postal Service is still determined to continue its speedup plans, so the struggle is by no means over. The fact that National Guardsmen in the Midwest have been receiving instructions in mail handling and delivery shows that the Ford administration was also prepared. How the workers will vote on the contract remains to be seen, but if the implementing of the Kokomo plan continues, it will threaten job security in the future.

Chicago unemployment workers strike against forced overtime

By a member of AFSCME Local 1006

CHICAGO, July 12—On Friday, June 27, workers at an unemployment office of the Division of Unemployment Compensation of the State of Illinois here were given an ultimatum: report for work Saturday or Sunday or look for another job come Monday.

The response of the entire office of 50 workers, members of Local 1006 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), was to stay away from work over the weekend and to set up a picket line outside the office at Belmont and California streets. The picketers demanded an end to mandatory overtime and immediate payment for all overtime already served.

When they returned to work the following Monday, the workers found that management had fired two alternate stewards and another union member, as well as

transferring to other offices the union steward and three others.

This action on the part of management prompted a walkout that same day, the first strike by agency workers since the local was founded in 1938. On Tuesday, 13 more workers on the picket line were fired.

The strike, now in its second week, came after months of increased harassment, pressure, and speedups as the number of recipients of unemployment compensation grew and the state refused to hire additional workers to handle the increased caseload.

5,000 CLAIMS A WEEK

At last report, the office had a claims load of over 67,000 with about 5,000 new claims coming in every week and only 50 workers to service the claims.

One AFSCME local member said they were striking because of “overwork, not enough staff (especially bilinguals since over 80 percent of the people serviced in the office speak Spanish), inadequate training, and a lack of respect and dignity.”

“We had no other choice but to strike,” the union member explained, “and even though strikes by state employees are illegal here, I guess if we’re going to get what we got a right to, we got to break the law and go on strike.”

Although the strike has not spread to other offices, the AFSCME executive board sanctioned the walkout, and union members in other offices have been working hard to build support for the strike by signing petitions demanding reinstatement of the fired workers and by collecting money for the strikers. Workers in all 12 unemployment offices here realize that if the strike is broken, management would have a free hand to arbitrarily order overtime as well as harass the workers in other ways.

Management also is aware of the consequences of this strike, and together with the police have been trying to bring scabs through the

line. On July 9, two picketers were arrested, one for the second time in two weeks.

UNEMPLOYED SUPPORT THE STRIKE

The strikers have received support from some of those brought in to break the strike. One example is 17 potential strikebreakers who, when approached by picketers who explained the issues involved, joined the union and are now actively organizing support for the strike in other offices!

The striking workers have also received support from those coming to the unemployment offices to collect their benefits. Two unemployed workers' groups, in fact, have joined the picket line. One of these, striking workers at Danley Machines, came to the office to apply for unemployment compensation, saw the picket line, and returned the next day with 20 workers. In turn, some of the unemployment workers walked the line at Danley Machines.

It is acts of solidarity like these that show the tremendous potential of the workers' movement.

DID YOU KNOW?

That one-fifth of 1 percent of the American people own 58 percent of all the corporate stock.

That 6 percent own 90 percent of all the stock.

That 20 percent own all the stock.

That 80 percent own no stock at all and must live entirely on their own labor.

That there are 60 billionaire families in the U.S. and over 100,000 millionaires.

That 50 out of the 100 Senators now sitting in Washington are millionaires.

That the total value of the entire savings and possessions of the average person in the U.S., after a lifetime of work, is less than \$1,800.



Rally against welfare cuts

BOSTON, July 1—Over 250 welfare recipients and their supporters rallied outside the Massachusetts statehouse today to protest the massive cuts in the welfare budget proposed

by Governor Dukakis. The demonstrators included over 100 children from Boston area daycare centers and a delegation from the Center for United Labor Action.



On July 14, the opening day of her trial, over 1,000 people rallied at the Raleigh courthouse in a moving display of support for Joann Little. WW photo: Al R.

KKK lawyer prosecutes Joann Little at trial

By JULIO GHIGLIOTTY
NEW YORK, July 21—Trial judge Hamilton Hobgood ruled today that John A. Wilkerson, an attorney retained by Joann Little in 1973 and 1974 to represent her when charged with shoplifting, will remain as part of the prosecution team in her trial for life in Raleigh, N.C.

The ruling overturned a motion presented by the defense last Monday calling for Wilkerson's removal because, by working for the prosecution, he violates the client-attorney relationship of confidentiality established when he represented Ms. Little. Because of his knowledge of Ms. Little's background, Wilkerson's presence at the prosecution table provides the state with information nor-

mally available only to the defense.

Joann Little is charged with the murder of 62-year-old Clarence Alligood in the early morning hours of August 27, 1974. Joann was in the Beaufort County jail in Washington, N.C., awaiting action on her appeal of a conviction on a breaking and entering charge.

For 3 months, she had been the only prisoner in a cell block guarded by white male jailers. She had no privacy to speak of, since she was under a 24-hour watch by means of a closed-circuit video system. She was forced to undress and shower under the gaze of the TV camera while the white jailers looked on. When she attempted to get some privacy by placing her

bedsheets over the camera, her bedsheets were taken away.

In the early morning hours of August 27, 1974, Clarence Alligood, a 62-year-old part-time jailer, came into Joann's cell and threatened her with an ice pick to force her to submit to his sexual attack. While struggling with him, Joann managed to grab the ice pick and stab Alligood several times. She then fled. Alligood's body was found that morning in the cell naked from the waist down, with the ice pick clutched in his hand and semen on his thigh.

The state contends that Joann got ahold of the ice pick earlier, while making a telephone call, lured the white jailer into the cell with the promise of sexual relations, killed him, and then escaped.

Joann hid in a two-room shack for 8 days while North Carolina police hunted for her with high-powered rifles in a state where the law allows any citizen to shoot down an "outlaw" on sight. On September 4, 1974, Joann Little, escorted by defense attorneys Jerry Paul and Karen Galloway, turned herself in.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENSE IS ISSUE

Now, as the trial enters its second week, eight jurors have been seated. Even though Lester B. Chalmers, the state-appointed prosecutor who defended the Ku Klux Klan in the early 1960s, dismissed four Black prospective jurors simply for being Black by using the "peremptory challenge," two Black people are among those eight jurors. All eight jurors have expressed reservations about capital punishment but have agreed to follow the directions of the judge in case of a guilty verdict. One white woman picked as a juror said that she felt Joann was innocent, and that she would probably have done the same thing (kill the attacker) if sexually assaulted.

The growing support for Joann among Black people and women has no doubt put strong pressure on

40 Indian tribes united to defend Ganienkah

NEW YORK, July 17—On May 13, 1974, a group of concerned Native Americans, primarily Mohawk, reclaimed a 3000-acre tract of land near Eagle Bay, N.Y. The people who have reclaimed the land have renamed it Ganienkah, which means Land of the Flint. Their intent is to become an agrarian community, self-sufficient, living in harmony with the land.

The situation at Ganienkah is tense at the present. There are now representatives of over 40 tribes from the North American continent at Ganienkah. They are struggling to retain their way of life—language, religion, dance, song, and all that is part of their culture.

VIGILANTE ATTACKS

Recent vigilante attacks and sniper shootings have turned this quiet encampment into a state of emergency. The state of New York has begun proceedings to evict the Native American people from this area. Lawyers for the Iroquois Confederacy have answered that the matter is one for negotiations between the Six Nations and the United States since it is not a practice for one nation to summon another into its local, state, or federal courts.

White racism takes about the same forms in the Eagle Bay area as it does around the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

Local racists feel emboldened when State Troopers start to move in. New York State Troopers who are veterans of Attica are in the Eagle Bay area.

The Indian people wish to show that separate cultures can live side by side if both are willing to accept the right of each culture to live in its own way. Respect of all peoples and cultures is one of the main teachings of the Native American peoples.

MATERIAL AID

Cash contributions are desperately needed so that supplies can be trucked, leaflets printed, and publicity assured. There has been a serious news blackout relating to the existing conditions and threat of eviction at Ganienkah. Nonperishable foods, new or used building materials, farming equipment, and medical supplies are all needed.

For additional information contact Vernon Perkins, Eagle Bay—Ganienkah Camp Project, 306 W. 117 St., New York, N.Y. or phone (212) UN 4-0100. For tax-exempt donations, all checks must specify Eagle Bay—Ganienkah Camp Project. Persons in other regions may get in touch with local Native American organizations. Assistance in publicizing this issue or any other volunteered assistance will be extremely helpful and appreciated.

3-year term slapped on Quebec labor head

NEW YORK, July 19—In a blatant attack on the labor movement, the Canadian government has brought a conviction against Louis Laberge, president of the 300,000-member Quebec Federation of Labor, and sentenced him June 20 to 3 years in prison, on a charge of criminal mischief.

This charge stems from a speech made a year ago by Laberge to the local trade union meeting of Hupp Canada Ltd. workers at L'Assomption. Following the speech which, the government alleges, incited the workers to sabotage appliances at the plant, approximately \$50,000 in damage was done.

In addition to the jail term, Laberge faces immediate dismissal from his union post or a ban on his participation in union activities for 5 years, or both. This additional twist of the screw was legislated only a week before the conviction by the Quebec National Assembly. While an act was pending covering such crimes as arson, theft, and drug trafficking, for which a person can be kept from holding an executive post in a construction union for 5 years, Justice Minister Jerome Choquette, whose department was

prosecuting Laberge, introduced an amendment to the original act including mischief as a crime category excluding labor leaders from holding union posts. The amendment passed.

To illustrate even more clearly the frame-up nature of this anti-labor attack, Laberge had already been subjected to another trial for the same charge some time before the repressive legislation was proposed. That first trial was halted by the sitting judge on the grounds that the case had been prejudiced by news media trial coverage. Many felt the first trial was halted for the real reason that time was needed to prepare the means to denude Laberge of his official powers so that he would not become a rallying point for militant workers once he was imprisoned.

If this was the rationale of the government, the move has had the opposite effect. The Canadian Labor Congress, joined by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels, has protested to the governments of Canada and Quebec and has lodged a complaint with the International Labor Office against the government of the Province of Quebec. The complaint concerns not only Laberge's case, but also the whole series of anti-labor amendments to the Labor Code of Quebec passed within recent times.

These labor organizations have been impelled to these actions, mild as they are, not only out of a recognition that they are under direct governmental attack, but also because of the growing unrest of the workers they are supposed to serve. That worker unrest will ultimately stop these attacks meant to prop up the declining capitalist system.

the state to show the semblance of a fair trial. What is on trial in North Carolina is the right of a Black woman to defend herself against racist and sexist attacks. This has been exposed by the growing support for Joann which has thwarted the state's attempt to keep the trial unpublicized and has prevented the railroading of this young Black woman into death row.

Free Joann Little and all political prisoners!



U.S. to UN majority: line up or else!

By V. COPELAND

NEW YORK, July 19—"We used to have the majority of the United Nations behind us and that was when the UN was a GOOD THING. Now the majority is against us, so the UN has become a BAD THING."

This is the translation into everyday, understandable English of the tirade against the UN majority delivered by Henry Kissinger in Milwaukee last week.

The Secretary of State scolded the "smaller" nations for voting "wrong" because, after all, "They are more in need of the UN than the large powers such as the United States, which can prosper within or outside this institution."

"The United States has been by far the largest financial supporter of the United Nations," he added with superb logic.

And then in case the unruly "smaller nations" did not get the point, he went on:

"But the support of the American people (translate U.S. banks—V.C.) which has been the lifeblood of the organization, will be profoundly alienated unless fair play predominates and the numerical majority respects the

views of the minority."

WHAT ABOUT THE KOREAN WAR

This is sheer fraud. When the "numerical majority" of 1950 went along with U.S. imperialism (most of them were dragged along) to fight a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the name of the UN, they didn't "respect the views of the minority" to any visible extent and no move was made to dissolve the UN.

But now there is a different "numerical majority" and it is in defiance of U.S. imperialism. So it is necessary for imperialism in the person of Henry Kissinger to explain why the majority better shut up while the minority does what it wants against the anti-imperialist majority.

WHEN "WE" HAD THE VOTES

"Time and again in those days (1946-53)" he said, "there were some 50 votes in support of our position and only a handful of Communist bloc members against." That was all right, he explained, "but with the quantum leap to the present membership of 138 nations" things have become "more serious."

In other words, U.S. imperialism

was riding high the first 10 years after World War II, and could swing the whole United Nations behind it for the most part. But today the U.S. cannot rule the UN so simply and often has to get its way by the open use of force—i.e., troops and bombs.

As always, democracy is an excellent thing while the capitalist minority can still keep their power. But when the non-capitalist majority becomes powerful enough to vote against the capitalists, then it is "rule of the mob" or the "tyranny of the majority" as last year's U.S. Ambassador to the UN put it.

To bolster his argument Kissinger said that the "numerical majorities" in the UN Assembly were often "in population and financial contributions a small portion of the membership."

VOTES OF NATIONS

The obvious reply to this is: Why was a General Assembly of nations, each having an equal vote, ever established if you had no intention of abiding by the vote of the majority—whether a "small population" or not?

Each nation is supposed to be sovereign and it is the number of nations that is supposed to prevail. Otherwise a nation is robbed of its

sovereignty and the real tyranny of the large and oppressing nations can be more easily exerted over the smaller oppressed nation.

However, even this is not the full story. The fact is that while some very small nations vote along with the UN majority, some small ones vote with the imperialist minority, too, (Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg are prime examples.) And, furthermore, some very large nations vote with the UN majority, too.

People's China, for example, which is usually with the majority, has a population of 800 million, which is more than that of the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Holland, Belgium, and Italy—that is, all the imperialist countries put together. And China gets only one vote in the Assembly.

The U.S. Secretary of State is well aware of that, of course. What he really means by "bigness" and "smallness" is rich and poor.

ONE VOTE PER DOLLAR!

The ideal voting system for him and for all other imperialists would be one resembling that of a big corporation—one vote for every share, or one for every dollar you have. That way the U.S. billionaire gets a billion votes and the U.S. people get 200 million—or one-fifth of those of their oppressor.

(Actually the UN charter did react somewhat like that. But the Charter is being eroded now, not only by the new majority, but by the change in the relation of international forces.)

The event that brought on this outburst from Kissinger was not the question of abstract democracy, of course, but a serious challenge to the rule of Wall Street in the Middle East. It was bad enough for Kissinger that the rebellious majority threw South Africa out of the Assembly last year (leading to the then-U.S. Ambassador's charge of "tyranny of the majority." But now it is threatening the expulsion of the U.S. puppet state of Israel this September—which is like expelling a part of the United States, itself.

In a way, of course, Kissinger is taking a leaf from the extreme right-wing who always used to demand that the U.S. drop out of the UN. And he is threatening that the U.S. really will drop out to the great financial and other disadvantages of many nations, if it does not get its way.

But the truth is that up to now the U.S. has politically needed the UN far more than the UN economically needed the U.S. The chances are extremely strong that the Assembly will call Kissinger's bluff and go ahead with its suspension of Israel this fall.

Cambodia horror stories a U.S. lie, says witness

By ELIZABETH ROSS

NEW YORK, July 19—For more than 10 years the rationale for continuing the war in Indochina—pushed by two successive administrations in Washington—was the horror of a "bloodbath" if U.S. troops were withdrawn.

The rivers of blood flowing from 539,129 tons of U.S. bombs hurled into the Cambodian countryside and the death and torture resulting from those bombs, were never described in detail in the American press.

Now U.S. troops have been defeated in Indochina and are gone, but the "bloodbath" has not materialized. It is imperative for U.S. rulers and their servants of

the press to come up with other kinds of horror stories, foremost among them the "senseless" removal from the cities to the countryside of all the urban population.

The New York Times first ran Sydney Schanberg's account of the exodus from Phnom Penh. But the horror stories of this and other accounts were refuted by Richard Boyle, who also was among the last journalists to leave the capital. Last week (July 15) the Times tried again. It brought forth a blast on the front page, entitled "Cambodian Refugees Tell of Revolutionary Upheaval," and recounted tales from Cambodian refugees in Thailand, who sup-

posedly had left their homes in terror.

Among the terrors and hardships were: Most of the country's population of 7 million were engaged in clearing jungles for the planting of rice; children are said to supervise the work of their elders and report their failings to the Communist authorities; the people are told that the past is finished and all habits of the past must be cast off; that "all people are equal" and everyone is master of his destiny; that the old habits of speech which revealed social chasms must no longer be used (no one need refer to his former landlord as "Your Excellency," for instance); Communist soldiers are busy in the cities planting banana trees in any arable space.

This story, which dwelt on the dissatisfaction of those who have left, was featured on page one. But a day earlier, the Times "objectively" published a very different account—back on the page opposite its editorials. It was by William Goodfellow of the Institute for International Policy, who was

among the last Americans to be evacuated from Cambodia.

Goodfellow stated: "The evacuation of Cambodia's largest cities have been sensationalized in the Western press as a 'death march.' In fact it was a journey away from certain death by starvation, for at the time the former Phnom Penh Government surrendered, starvation was already a reality in the urban centers, and widespread famine only a matter of weeks away, while in the countryside there was a sizable food surplus. . . . The available evidence suggests that recent reports in Western media, based on United States intelligence sources, of hundreds of thousands, or even millions, perishing from starvation, are self-serving exaggerations planted to discredit the new government."

Of course there are stories of real hardship and tragedy. A revolution, like the birth of a child, is a painful process, and also like the birth of a child it brings with it new and unforeseen problems. But it

also brings hope for the future. Without the revolution the future for Cambodia's workers and farmers would have been dismal and hopeless.

No, the greatest part of Cambodia's present travail is owing, not to the revolution, but to the war which preceded it. Refugees from American bombs had poured into Phnom Penh, swelling its population from half a million to one-and-a-half million.

The city at the end of the war was totally unproductive, depending on imports for survival. U.S. aid in food went to only half the 1.2 million men, women, and children who were starving in Phnom Penh; actual starvation was reported by many observers. Those facts were given little space in America's news media.

When the revolutionary reorganization of Cambodia is triumphant, when starvation and class oppression are a thing of the past, Cambodia will again be played down by American newsmen and politicians.

Will Japan bomb NY?

NEW YORK, July 16—New Yorkers who read today's papers might have dashed under their beds, expecting to hear the sound of bombs bursting over Manhattan. That is, if they believed that the standards of "international law" applied by the U.S. government over the Mayaguez incident had any validity. Actually, no one expects other countries to do the insane and bellicose things that Washington and the Pentagon are used to getting away with. And so, in reality, nobody gave a second thought to the fact that yesterday the U.S. Coast Guard seized a Japanese fishing trawler and forced it to set a course for New York Harbor.

But, according to the precedents set by Ford just this May, the government of Japan had every "right" to send in squads of bombers, knock out half the buildings in Lower Manhattan, pulverize power stations for the city, and lay down a carpet of bombs over the railroads, docks,

and other strategic locations. Also to go would be the complex of oil storage tanks on Staten Island and in New Jersey, of course.

The Mayaguez, after all, had every indication of being a spy ship in the service of a country that had just conducted a devastating war against the Cambodian people. When it was boarded by Cambodian coastal patrols, it was only 8 miles from Cambodian territory—well within the 12-mile territorial limit.

The Japanese fishing boat, on the other hand, was just that—a peaceful boat engaged in commercial activities in no way suspicious. And it was 65 miles due east of Atlantic City, N.J.

We hear a lot about "law and order" in this country—from the very same people who cheered Ford for his brutal bombing of Cambodia after the Mayaguez. But if the world followed the kind of "law and order" established by Washington, there wouldn't be two bricks standing anywhere.



On the day of liberation, citizens of Phnom Penh poured into the streets cheering and embracing their liberators. The horror of the war is now forgotten by U.S. journalists, who are attacking the earnest efforts of the Cambodians to rebuild their country. Photo: LNS

Behind NYC financial crisis

Banks out for blood

NEW YORK, July 21—Who is the enemy of the great majority of the people of New York City?

Is it the unions? Is it the garbage and trash collectors? Is it the hospital workers, the children's day care assistants? The teachers, janitors, porters, the cleaners of parks and beaches, the life guards and fire prevention forces?

Or is it the banks?

The financial crisis of New York City is supposed to be caused by all the workers mentioned above, who are allegedly so greedy that the city cannot live.

LEGISLATURE IN CAHOOTS WITH BANKS

But in reality the crisis would be over tomorrow morning if the New York State Legislature would give New York City the power to sufficiently tax the banks and the corporations they control.

The members of the Legislature will not do this only because the whole New York State Legislature is firmly in the pocket of the New York City banks.

Two years ago, when the present crisis was not apparent even on the horizon, the New York Daily News revealed in a series of seven articles that at least half the New York State legislators were in the pay of various small banks throughout the state.

What they neglected to say in any of those articles was that each of those city, town, and country banks was dependent in one way or another upon the big New York City banks.

What they also neglected to say was that those legislators who were not in the pay of the small banks were usually from big law offices which were connected much more directly with the big banks.

And it is the big banks who have prevented the Legislature from allowing New York City to tax big business sufficiently to run the city even in the old inadequate way, much less give full and decent services to all.

MAC DEMANDS EVER MORE

Having pretended that old-fashioned representatives of stingy upstate villagers are responsible for all this, the ruling banks then came forward with their Municipal Assistance Corporation (MAC)—created by a willing governor.

This robbers' band agreed to sell \$3 billion worth of tax-free New York City bonds (at a cool 10 percent profit) to get the city out of the crisis—pay the bills, keep the various city services going, etc.

But of course that added an additional \$300 million the city must pay back to the banks.

So now come the directors of MAC to tell the sad story that they can't sell the next \$2 billion of the bonds. (They sold \$950 million out of a billion in just a couple of weeks.) They argue as follows:

The bonds aren't selling "because the Mayor's retrenchments notwithstanding, the city's fiscal picture is still a blur to the financial community." "Community" sounds better than bankers.)

What does this blurred language really mean?

It means that the banks are telling the mayor he'd better fire thousands more people (which he is doing), he'd better cut all services to the bone. It means the banks—that is, the dozen or so

families who rule New York and the rest of the United States—are out for blood, the people's blood. And their knives were never sharper.

Not satisfied with the terrible cuts already in effect, the directors of MAC proposed that the mayor "consider a series of dramatic measures to show the investor that the city is embarking on a new style of living."

What are these measures and what is the "new style of living"?

FROM FREEZE TO CUT

The first measure is an increased subway and bus fare; the second is a regular tuition charge at the formerly free City

University; the third is a wage freeze for all city workers.

But no sooner were the words "wage freeze" out of their mouths than the MAC bankers called for a 10 percent CUT in wages; after already cutting 10 percent of the 275,000 city workers out of work!

If this was not done soon, these "assistance" conspirators warned, they might "put the city into bankruptcy"—which would mean imposing a dictatorship with absolute power over all city affairs.

The workers are not going to let them get away with this, but that is just exactly what the banks would like to do and what they are working toward in their conspiratorial way.



Members of New York ruling class sing along with Ford and fortunes at the expense of the many—and are now trying to imp

Community to city: "Stop the cuts!"

By MAI WONG

NEW YORK, July 19—The sun beamed hotly on the colorful banners lining the fences and gates of Grosvenor Playground on 104th St. and Amsterdam Avenue, a predominantly Latin community. Notes of Latin and Soul music flooded the area for two blocks around.

Women, men, and children gathered in and around the playground area. Some expressly waited for the rally to start, some came because of the music. Others peered through the fences in curious anticipation at the banners and signs which spelled out the rally demands.

The rally was called by the Emergency Relief Committee to demand, among other things, an end to cutbacks in services and jobs, an end to skyrocketing rents and prices, and decent jobs and housing for all.

The Emergency Relief Committee (ERC) is a coalition composed of community and labor organizations, among them: the Central Harlem Association for Progress, the Harlem Valley Civic Organization, Club Puer-torriqueno, West Side Committee, Harlem Team for Self Help, United Welfare League, Women United for Action, Center for United Labor Action, and Dennis Serrette, President of the NYC Chapter of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists. The ERC has been

trying to get as many other community groups and individuals as possible involved in the struggle to save jobs and social services, and to keep our neighborhoods from total decay.

Speaking from the playground platform, Larry Holmes, one of the organizers of the ERC and an unemployed member of Local 32B SEIU, told a crowd of 50 to 100 onlookers the reasons for the rally, what the committee was, and asked them to join in the fight against budget cuts and layoffs.

HIT ROCKEFELLER'S SWINDLES

Tom Soto, also an unemployed member of Local 32B SEIU, spoke in Spanish about the causes of the crisis in the cities and the role of the rich and bankers. He cited as an example the gigantic subway swindle that took place years back when Rockefeller sold the subways to the city. Chase Manhattan (Rockefeller bank) lent the city the money at such high interest rates that taxpayers have already paid more in interest alone than the entire subway system was worth to begin with.

Kathi Dorsey of the Coalition of Labor Union Women spoke of how layoffs affect working women and their families. Other representatives of the committee got up one after another and spoke on some aspect of the economic crisis.

Julio Ghigliotti of the Joann Little Solidarity Day Committee tied her case in with the oppression and poverty suffered by all poor people. Between speakers, live entertainment was provided by the Grosvenor Steel Band composed of young people from the area.

At the rear of the park the ERC had set up a "grievance table" where people could file any grievances on which they wanted help from the ERC. There was also a table with literature and interest forms. By the end of the day over 300 people had come to the park to hear the rally and over 25 had filled out grievance or interest forms:

All the people this reporter spoke to expressed great enthusiasm for the Committee and the rally and felt that it was time that something was done. As one older Latin woman in the crowd said, "If the politicians are talking of cutbacks, let them cut back their own salaries and the salaries of all their rich friends, not our jobs!" This very aptly expressed the sentiments of many of the people attending the rally.

Larry Holmes wound up the rally with this pledge: "This is only a first, a beginning step towards getting ourselves together. Individually perhaps we can't fight City Hall and the banks, but together we can not only fight for our rights, but we can win!"



—NYC cuts

(Continued from page 1)

the city is artificial in this sense: the city faces bankruptcy only because the banks have deliberately shut off credit to force the city to spend less on social services and more on debt service to the banks. This latest, deepest crisis-in-the-making cannot even be justified by the bankers' phony book-keeping, and smacks of a calculated anti-labor offensive:

ANTI-LABOR OFFENSIVE

This crisis has been engineered by the financiers to put the city workers' unions to the test. So far, they have been able to put over the program of layoffs and cutbacks, and now they are out to make these previous attacks on the people of the city only the preliminary for a major defeat.

The Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, which put up the most resistance to the July 1 layoffs with a 3-day wildcat strike and put up a \$1.6 million bond to get all the

Mayors' con endorses ru

By MOLLY CHARBONEAU

NEW YORK, July 17—In between lavish dinners and cocktail parties, the mayors of over 300 of the largest cities in the U.S. appeared visibly worried at their 43rd annual conference in Boston this past week, but not in the same way nor over the same problems which burden the working class and poor residents of these cities.

MAYORS DON'T REPRESENT CITY RESIDENTS

To begin with, this year's conference president was none other than arch-racist Mayor Alioto of San Francisco, who last year spearheaded a drive called Operation Zebra aimed at setting up a police state in the city and rounding up untold numbers of Black youth for a totally fabricated "wave of murders." Clearly he does not represent the interests of the Black, Latin, Asian, Chicano, and poor white residents of San Francisco.

The conference was held in Boston where, completely against the interests of Boston residents, Mayor Kevin White last year allowed racist anti-busing forces to meet in City Hall and plan their



Rockefeller. These well-manicured thieves have amassed and impose direct bank rule over the workers of New York City.

sanitationmen back on the payroll, now finds that 1,434 layoffs have taken effect while its violation-of-contract case is still tied up in court and the union treasury has been swindled in one fell swoop. Garbage pick-up has been cut in half, from 6 days a week to 3, so that garbage will pile up every weekend as it did during the wildcat strike. And now Beame promises the banks he will make further cuts. The people of the city have everything to gain from a strike to restore jobs and services, and the mounting garbage will convince everyone soon enough. With MAC calling the shots so completely, who knows what the banks will demand come September? Will it be further cuts in the schools at contract negotiation time when the July-1 cuts have already created entirely unmanageable class sizes of 55-60 students? The September bond sale is over the horizon of the city's day-to-day crisis, but working people should take note that the giant Wall Street banks that are today dictating to the municipal unions are the same banks that control the big corporations and they will not stop

with the blood of New York City. If they are successful here, they will ambitiously try to break union contracts throughout the country. Mayor Beame does not have the legal authority to order a wage freeze or cuts, because it is a clear-cut, indisputable contract violation. The state can give Beame the authority, but the banks are fretting that there is no time for debate. They want the unions to voluntarily agree to this union-busting program. The New York Daily News has declared in a banner headline, "Big MAC: Unions Must Yield" and the pressure on the union officials who would be the target of political attack if there is a strike is certainly enormous. But there is no alternative. City workers must strike now to win back their jobs, their full pay, and their contract rights, and the people of the city must join in with the strikers to win back and expand city services in a time of terrible unemployment. Otherwise, if the banks are not set back in this anti-labor offensive, the call for contract-breaking wage cuts will be sounded in the boardrooms of big business from coast to coast.

Conference knifes cities, vicious Pentagon budget

campaign of violence against Black school children, a campaign which the December 14 National March Against Racism successfully combatted.

The story is much the same with most of the other big-city mayors, from Daley of Chicago to Beame of New York City.

WHY ARE THE MAYORS WORRIED

Although there was much commiserating with Mayor Beame and a "specter of a bankrupt and garbage-strewn New York City hung over the 43rd Conference" (New York Times, July 6), this sympathy was extended more because Beame has had to "deal with" very militant city workers. Rather than attack the federal government for its huge military budget, one of the over-riding causes of the inflation that takes its toll on the poor, these big-city mayors are mostly aiming their wrath at workers who dare to struggle for a living wage. Alioto even came out for banning municipal strikes altogether on NBC's "Meet the Press," saying, "I mean fire anybody who

strikes—really fire them."

Truly reflective of what the majority of mayors represent was the failure of a proposal to condemn the \$92.8-billion military budget, up 18 percent over last year, and to demand that a portion of the sum go to aid the cities. A solid block of Republican mayors and a large number of Democratic mayors, prodded on by federal lobbyists who agitated against the bill, voted the bill down, thus rubber-stamping the impoverishment of big-city residents. President Ford made a special point of thanking the mayors for their action in this case.

As Milwaukee's Mayor Maier, obviously pushed by the ranks of poor and oppressed in that working class city, was forced to admit, "There is nothing more inflationary than the defense budget, because you can't eat a gun and you can't live in a helicopter." How true! But the giant war-gear corporations can make sky-high profits from war spending and it's these corporations and the ruling class which owns them that the mayors really represent.

Who are the 'reluctant investors' who refuse to buy NYC bonds?

NEW YORK, July 20—Just who are the reluctant investors "west of Hudson" whose sales resistance is supposedly so great that they won't buy New York City bonds sold by the newly created Municipal Assistance Corporation (MAC)?

The bonds are in denominations of \$5,000 apiece—hardly the price the average worker or even the corner grocer usually buys a dozen of right off the bat, even if they doubled in value every year.

The fact is most of the investors "West of the Hudson" (the sour phrase used by the MAC salesman) are not ordinary people, but banks.

And who are those banks? Are they foreign institutions, hostile to New York City, as the capitalist press would have us believe?

PUREST NEW YORK GOLD

Oh no! Most of them are linked with chains of purest gold to the

very banks that are most active in MAC and in running New York City, too—that is, the Rockefeller, Morgan, Lehman, Stillman, Astor, Vanderbilt, etc., banks.

The MAC officials publicly complained that two of the biggest "west of the Hudson" banks that killed out-of-town interest in the bonds were Continental Illinois and the First National, both of Chicago.

Well, who is Continental Illinois and who is First National City of Chicago? Are they independent companies protecting some unemployed steelworkers and meat packers from getting cheated by these New York bonds?

MORGAN-ROCKEFELLER FRONTS

Not quite. When the Senate Committee on Government Operations (the so-called Muskie-Metcalf committee) asked those banks to name their 30 top stock-

holders 2 years ago, they refused to do so.

But 30 and 40 years ago it was well known that they were strongly connected to the Morgans of New York, with a Rockefeller outpost on their board of directors, too. They have good reason for concealing their stockholders now, because New York capital and possibly the DuPonts of Delaware almost certainly now control them completely.

Even if this were not so, the New York bankers could still get the Chicago banks to buy the bonds just as a matter of financial goodwill, so to speak. (As far as being worried about the risk, the old First National of Chicago is the bank that bankrolled Samuel Insull just before the historic 1929 crash. It lost more than \$300 million of its depositors' money on him, and there was no deposit insurance then.)

WHO OWNS GEORGIA?

Among the very few banks reporting their 30 top stockholders to the Muskie-Metcalf committee was Citizens & Southern National Bank of Georgia.

The top stockholder was the bank itself, with 11 different trust funds totalling 1.2 million shares.

The second was the First National City Bank of New York with 780,000 shares.

Third was the Mellon bank of Pittsburgh with 519,000 shares.

Fourth, Morgan Guaranty of New York with 422,100 shares.

Fifth, a Wilmington trust fund, doubtless a front for the DuPonts; 226,000 shares.

Sixth, Bankers Trust of New York; 261,000 shares.

In addition to these, Manufacturers Hanover of New York accounted for 130,000 shares; U.S. Trust of New York; 52,000; and various other New York financiers, 136,000 more.

TEXAS BANKS, TOO

Texas capital is generally thought to be in a death struggle with New York capital, and to a certain degree that may be so.

Nevertheless, the First National Bank in Dallas, Texas, reported its top 30 stockholders and lo, the First National City of New York led all the rest! In fact, between the Chase Manhattan and First National City (both Rockefeller banks), the New York control was complete.

The Republic National Bank of Dallas appeared to have more "independence," but even so, five New York City banks were among its top 12 stockholders.

The point is that what is true of Texas is 10 or 20 times more true of cities of New York State and New England and a great many "West of the Hudson" banks.

The Marine Trust of Buffalo, with over 40 branches in that area, for example, jumps 3 feet every time its Morgan, Rockefeller, etc., masters clear their throats.

The fact is that the New York banks, spearheaded by the Rockefellers and fronted by the state-created Municipal Assistance Corporation, have artificially and conspiratorially stopped the sale of bonds under the pretense that they cannot be sold.

This cunning conspiracy has to be exposed and explained to the workers to help arm them in the struggle to save their jobs, their health, their social benefits and insofar as it is theirs, the city itself.

Black & Latin workers fight a bosses' stooge

By SHARON SHELTON

NEW YORK, July 22—The business agent of a roofers' union in Brooklyn last week announced he was replacing Black, Puerto Rican, and other non-white union members with unemployed whites.

What was the reason for this outrageous show of racism?

Workers World repeatedly attempted to reach Joseph De Vita, business agent of Local 8 of the Composition Roofers Union, for an explanation, but was told he was unavailable and no one else at the union office could explain the union leadership's decision.

55 IN ALL THROWN OUT OF WORK

The decision affects 55 nonwhite workers out of the local membership totalling 1,000. By today, all 55 Black and Latin workers had been replaced by whites. Since the union itself acts as a referral service for contractors and handles hiring, this blatantly discriminatory action means the oppressed workers have literally been thrown out onto the street.

Although De Vita was originally quoted in the New York Times as saying he had taken the step "reluctantly" and with the full approval of all the Black and Latin members of the union, this is just untrue.

Immediately after the announcement, some of the Black

members of Local 8 who lost their jobs turned to the NAACP to intervene on their behalf. Yesterday, the NAACP brought the case to the City Commission on Human Rights, but De Vita walked out of the hearings, demanding they be centered instead on the question of foreign workers.

De Vita was quoted in the Times as saying his expulsion of minority union members had been done both to protest firms hiring non-union foreign workers at low wages and also to expose the companies' flouting of minority hiring provisions that are binding on the union.

RACIST LOGIC

Whatever twisted logic there is in this so-called explanation, it is the logic of a racist. Even if De Vita had not taken such an openly racist step as expelling Blacks and Latins, the very fact that nonwhite members composed only 5 percent of the union membership at the time of the expulsions alone would make De Vita's professed concern for minority rights ridiculous. (As of 1970, Black and Latin people constituted over 37 percent of the New York City population.)

And his attempt to shift the question to the foreign workers who are forced to work at starvation wages, even further shows De Vita's chauvinist motives.

RACISM NO ANSWER

Obviously, the union membership of Local 8 has been suffering from the drop in available construction jobs during the current economic crisis. De Vita himself has said that about a third of the union membership has not had work. But is it the answer to further close off the union to the most oppressed workers at the very time the union should be organizing the hardest?

Such a position can only weaken the union. If De Vita and the others leading Local 8 were really concerned about the hardships the workers were facing, then instead of turning against the Black and Latin membership they would go all out to organize the non-union workers—and together raise a loud, strong demand for decent jobs at a living wage for all.

SAME BANKS, SAME STORY

New York City workers are not the only ones the banks are forcing their bosses to fire. The Chrysler Corporation has laid off one-third of the work force, as everybody knows, but this last Monday the New York Times financial pages revealed that:

"A group of banks that gave Chrysler a line of credit of \$550 million until 1978...asked for the cuts (in the work force)....The aim was to make Chrysler earn a profit even if domestic car sales stayed at the severely depressed level of 6 million for this year."

Whatever happened to WIN?

Remember the days when Gerald Ford wore a WIN button, denounced inflation as Public Enemy Number One, and solemnly promised he would take every step to put a lid on rising prices?

Nobody really fell for it, but few would have guessed back then just how far Ford would go in openly and deliberately pursuing a policy designed to keep prices high so his rich friends could reap even bigger windfall profits.

His latest energy proposals are a case in point. Ford is actually demanding that Congress legislate a price increase in domestically produced oil from \$5.25 per barrel to \$13 per barrel!

U.S. energy policy is usually presented in a manner so complex and bewildering that it's virtually impossible to understand what the various government agencies are talking about. In fact, most of what official spokesmen say on the subject is nothing but demagoguery and lies designed to confuse and trick people, mainly by putting the blame for soaring fuel and gas costs on "the Arabs."

Ford's newly unveiled program is an exception in that it is quite easy to understand. His projected price increases will cost the consumer \$50 billion, and the only beneficiaries will be the super-rich oil companies. This gigantic big-business rip-off will also have another terrible effect: adding half-a-million workers to the unemployment rolls, as price explosions of this nature always cause economic chaos and layoffs.

But of course, Ford doesn't care about families facing a cold winter without heat, nor is he concerned with the miseries of the jobless. No, right now he's more worried about raising the millions of dollars he needs for re-election. Perhaps that's why he picked David Packard to be the finance director of his 1976 campaign.

Packard should be a valuable asset, especially in light of Ford's proposal to raise the price of oil. David Packard, after all, is far more than just Ford's finance director. He is also a member of the board of directors of Standard Oil of California.

And compared to some, even Packard is relatively small potatoes. The family of Ford's own vice-president, Nelson Rockefeller, not only own outright Standard of California, but have the controlling shares in Standard Oil of Indiana, Mobil, and Exxon, too.

The Soviet grain sale

The announcement by the Department of Agriculture that the Soviet Union will buy wheat from the U.S. this year is receiving a tremendous amount of attention from this country's mass media. It's actually not that big a sale, and in fact amounts to less than one-ninth the large purchase by the USSR in 1972.

Because of a number of historic and geographical factors, the U.S. is the greatest agricultural producer in the world and the sale of food is its single most important money-making business, grossing over \$150 billion annually.

This year's wheat crop was so huge that the current sale to the Soviet Union comes to only 18 percent of the 394 million bushel increase over last year's harvest.

So why the screaming front-page headlines about a trade matter that one would normally expect to find back on the financial pages with the other business news?

The answer to this seeming mystery lies in the deep anti-communist, anti-Soviet hostility of the U.S. capitalist class and the TV and newspaper companies they own.

The USSR is to be blamed for high food prices in the U.S. while, as a side benefit, a few rich farmers and shippers can make a financial killing selling them wheat, just as they peddle it (minus the red-baiting) to Japan or England.

One can only ask, where is the so-called detente? If the USSR cannot even engage in normal trade with the U.S. without the U.S. capitalist press unleashing a fusillade of class hatred, what is the detente anyway but a sham, a period during which the U.S. government buys time to maneuver for more wars of aggression?

Naturally the sale of large quantities of food abroad has the effect of pushing up prices at home, but this is not the fault of the USSR but rather an effect caused deliberately by Wall Street's decision to get the government to devalue the dollar. Other basic reasons for skyrocketing food costs are monopoly price fixing and inflationary Pentagon spending.

Blaming "The Russians" is an old swindle and U.S. workers should not fall for it. The economic dislocations of the U.S. have not been created by any foreign country but by the unjust and irrational capitalist system right here at home.



Ford maneuvers for direct U.S. military occupation of Mideast

By JOHN C. OTTO
NEW YORK, July 19—Last July 12, U.S. officials reported that the government is considering having U.S. "technicians" operate electronic surveillance stations in the strategic passes of the Sinai peninsula.

Disengagement agreements in the Sinai between Egypt and the Israeli occupiers foundered in the past week when Egypt said she was considering not renewing the UN forces' mandate to police the area between the two sides.

Although the U.S. press has speculated that Egypt will renew the mandate in the end, the news of the refusal has obscured the other proposal mentioned above, which we would like to call to our readers' attention.

According to the New York Times article of July 13, Israel demanded to retain the use of "sophisticated early-warning

radar and monitoring stations she currently maintains in the Gidi Pass." Egypt rejected this Israeli demand and "suggested as a compromise, that the U.S. man them." U.S. officials said they were reluctant to be between the two sides but would consider it. There was no proof given that Egypt made the suggestion.

IS U.S. RELUCTANT?

This proclamation of reluctance from the unnamed U.S. official is hard to believe, considering the history of U.S. involvement in the Middle East, and for that matter in the rest of the world.

To give some prominent examples from the recent past:

In 1958 U.S. marines landed in Lebanon, following revolutionary developments in Iraq.

During the 1967 war, a U.S. spy ship right in the middle of the war zone monitoring the battle was

suddenly discovered when it was "accidentally" bombed by Israeli pilots.

In September 1970, the U.S. sent supplies and a full field hospital to Amman, Jordan, to help King Hussein's army crush the Palestinians; 15,000 Palestinians were slaughtered then. The U.S. had its European troops on alert for intervention at that time.

Right now, U.S. mercenaries are entering Saudi Arabia by the thousands to train the local reactionary armies in the use of billions of dollars worth of U.S. weapons systems.

The U.S. also has troops on the North Korean border and in West Berlin, two hot spots, and shows no signs of moving them out.

The only place the U.S. did move out of was Southeast Asia, and there only because they were driven out by the revolutionary armies.

Arch-racist, anti-Semite Reagan gets election backing from JDL

By LESLIE FEINBERG
NEW YORK, July 19—On July 17, the New York Post reported that a group calling itself American Jews Against Ford would try to raise \$1 million for Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign.

Sam Knopfler, spokesperson for the group, said at a sidewalk press conference that AJAF backed Reagan because of Ford's "disastrous policy... which is burying the freedom of small nations, including Israel."

In the same Post article, Knopfler admitted that AJAF was directly connected through funding to the Jewish Defense League and had the support of JDL leader Meir Kahane.

WHO IS JDL?

Meir Kahane was once an adviser to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, using the name Mike King. In 1968 he organized a band of unformed youth who purported to "protect"

the Jewish community. Instead, the gang unleashed a wave of attacks and brutal beatings of Black people.

In the last 7 years, the JDL has committed well-organized terrorist attacks against Blacks, fire-bombed Sol Hurok's office resulting in the death of his secretary, attacked the Black Panthers, and tried (but failed) to break up a public meeting of Youth Against War & Fascism. It has also fire-bombed and shot into the children's quarters of the Soviet Embassy and beaten Arab diplomats.

WHY SUPPORT FOR REAGAN?

Reagan is well known for being one of the most extreme right-wing candidates in the country. The New York Post didn't mention it, but on June 7, 1973, Hugh Sloan Jr., treasurer of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, paid \$5,000 to the American Nazi Party to swing the right-wing vote in Southern

California from Wallace to Nixon. The conduit for that money was Mr. Lloyd Nofsinger, a Reagan campaign manager.

Reagan has not seen fit to fire Nofsinger for his ties to the American Nazi Party. The Nazi program calls for the gassing of American Jews. Their hatred and brutality toward Jews, Blacks, women, and gays has not changed even perceptibly since the slaughter in Germany under Hitler's direction.

And now Reagan is a political ally of the "Jewish Defense League"! Reagan, Nazis, KKK, ROAR, and JDL all spew venom and whip up violent attacks against the majority of people, oppressed nationalities, Jews, women, gays, communists, and trade unionists. As the connections between right-wing terrorist groups is becoming clearer to so many, it is also apparent that it will take the clenched fist of labor and all oppressed people to smash the neo-fascists.

Portugal's July days

By SAM MARCY

NEW YORK, July 22—The Portuguese Revolution is now going through the agony of its "July days." Communist Party headquarters in ten cities all across Northern Portugal have either been sacked or burned. Progressive newspapers are being hindered from distribution. Many revolutionary militants and progressive activists have had to take cover against mob violence. Others have gone into hiding. A wild witchhunt is in full progress, fueled by bourgeois reaction and clerical obscurantism. As always, persecution weakens some, strengthens others, and confusion takes a high toll.

It was all set off by a week-long series of demonstrations called under the banner of the Socialist Party (SP) but basically gathering together hundreds of thousands of reactionary elements, many of whom just a few weeks ago would not have dared to take to the streets. Nevertheless, these demonstrations have failed in their principal objective. The aim was to topple the government. They failed to achieve this.

SPLIT IN JUNTA

They did, however, bring to the surface the deep split in the governing junta. It was shown without a doubt that President Gomes, Foreign Minister Antunes, Admiral Vitor Crespo, Captain Lourenco, and others constitute a right-wing, bourgeois military grouping. In opposition are the more progressive junior officers in the governing council of the Armed Forces Movement (AFM).

Gomes's readiness to displace Premier Goncalves in a new Cabinet with the Socialists and Popular Democrats, probably to the exclusion of the Portuguese CP and Portuguese Democratic Movement (MDP), constitutes an open breach. This was made clear when Gomes issued a statement saying a new Cabinet would be formed which "would respect the will of the Portuguese people and

create the need to give representation to various currents of socialist political thought."

The phrase "respect for the will of the Portuguese people" is a catchword used by the Socialist Party as a rallying slogan for the rightists. Gomes's use of this phrase clearly refers to Mario Soares and his colleagues and does not embrace Marxist or revolutionary "currents of socialist political thought."

The SP is not opposed to the whole military—only to the left wing of it, of which they consider Premier Goncalves to be the principal leader and an exponent of communist ideology.

STRUGGLE OVER GONCALVES

According to today's New York Times, the recent publication of a speech by Goncalves to the Armed Forces General Assembly "has helped to explain why battle lines have been so acutely drawn." Goncalves is quoted as having said that the principal problem of socialism was "the taking of power by the workers." Moreover, he is said to have stated that this entails leadership by a vanguard of the workers. Of course, he meant the CP. But he added that that includes other organizations that fight for real socialism, which he defined as "the domination of the workers over the means of production and over the conditions of their existence."

It is this view that is apparently at the bottom of the crisis that caused the SP to break from the Cabinet along with the PPD, because if acted upon this view would actually mean the dictatorship of the proletariat and a workers' government. This explains the furious opposition of the SP and, of course, the PPD, both of whom are really committed to the bourgeois system. This is why Soares has become the darling of international finance capital and is embraced by the entire bourgeoisie. And this explains why Soares has said that Goncalves is the key to the problem.

The pressure of the counter-revolutionary demonstrations brought to the fore a line of political differentiation, long building up in the military, which has now reached the boiling point. Only the intervention of the more progressive military leaders who are concentrated in what is called the Fifth Division, the political arm of the AFM, has momentarily made it possible to paper over the split. A communique from the Fifth Division strongly supported Premier Goncalves, and by implication rejected Gomes's move for a new Cabinet.

It is widely reported that the so-called moderates (bourgeois elements) have a majority in the High Council of the Revolution. However, in a revolutionary, showdown struggle, this is not at all what counts. What counts is, whom will the rank-and-file soldiers and sailors follow? Will they respond to a revolutionary call to defend the socialist revolution in the struggle against fascism, or will they become pawns of the counter-revolution? This basically is the issue.

About 10 percent of the old military were purged. Percentages alone, however, don't count. It depends on who among them has influence and material forces to rally in the counter-revolution.

SP COVER FOR COUNTER-REVOLUTION

The SP demonstrations were understood everywhere in the imperialist world to be not protests against the bourgeois military as such, but against communism. While the thrust of the demonstrations was against Goncalves, it was clear in the Oporto as well as in the Lisbon demonstrations that these mobilizations were anti-communist and anti-working class in character. They were in fact preparations for a counter-revolution. The fact that they fell short of their projected goal gives the working class and its political organizations the opportunity to resume the initiative, to launch a



In Lisbon last week, rank-and-file soldiers demonstrated with workers against reaction and the threat of a right-wing coup.

new revolutionary working class offensive.

It is entirely possible that these demonstrations constitute the high-water mark of the counter-revolution's so-called popular support. It was fortunate that the military did not provoke a street struggle against the demonstrators. It would have been a tragic error that could have unleashed the right-wing military coup for which the SP demonstrations were supposed to be the popular cover.

Undoubtedly, there has been a shift to the right in the military. The military is and has been a bourgeois institution. It faithfully reflects the class stratifications in bourgeois society. By and large the officer corps, such as Gomes, Antunes, Crespo, and others, are the guardians of the bourgeois order. But the acute class struggle in the country cannot but result in at least some of the progressive officers responding to the class needs of the workers, peasants, and the poor.

A split in the military is absolutely inevitable. It is just a question as to when and how it takes place and under what circumstances. The political organizations of the workers can and must assert their class independence and utilize such allies within the military as they can find, but above all they must concentrate on the rank-and-file soldiers and sailors.

STILL TIME TO STOP IT

Unless the right-wing in the military acts immediately under the aegis of the U.S. and the Western Allies, there still remains ample opportunity to stop the counter-revolution and regain the political initiative by slowly starting to build the working class defense organizations.

Advantage must be taken of the already existing popular committees composed of workers, organized in the shops, the neighborhoods, etc. They must be made nationwide in character and draw in all strata of the oppressed. They must be given wide initiative to continue the takeover of all aspects of the economy.

The Socialist Workers Party over here, in its paper "The Militant," falls in with world reaction again in characterizing the proposed people's committees as "totalitarian." Instead it calls for a parliamentary coalition of the CP and SP. But there had been a coalition between these two parties all along! It is the SP, which is opposed to the radical measures being taken against the capitalists

and landlords, that in effect is demanding that the CP be ousted from the coalition with its attacks on CP headquarters and its slogan of "Goncalves out!"

BOSSES CONTINUE TO SABOTAGE ECONOMY

The bourgeoisie is continuing to deliberately sabotage production. The principal economic organizations of the bourgeoisie are defying the government, insolently handing it ultimatums, blaming the workers for the economic chaos in the country, calling upon them for more and more sacrifices.

The economic situation will surely pass from the stage of deterioration at the present time to that of collapse if the bourgeoisie is permitted to sabotage industries and the workers are not given full political control of the economy.

Every effort must be made to make arms available to the popular committees and to forge and strengthen fraternal relations with the rank-and-file soldiers and sailors. No form of economic aid from abroad can now appreciably change the character of the economic crisis. The entire struggle is now political in character.

The counter-revolution having made its major political thrust, the arena of the struggle will now shift to other areas. The New York Times of July 19 and the Washington Post of July 20 have now both admitted that a veritable army of thousands of fascist elements is training for intervention from nearby Spain. Elements from among the soldiers and sailors returning from Mozambique are speculated to be possible fertile soil for counter-revolutionary insurgency.

Under these circumstances, the status quo, politically, economically, and militarily, is absolutely impossible. A country so sharply divided along class lines and locked in most acute incipient struggle is pregnant either with proletarian revolution or a resurgence of fascist military rule. A bourgeois parliamentary solution, which is feverishly being sought behind the scenes, can only be a brief interval between the two.

Now, in the interim, is the time to build what in reality amounts to a Portuguese form of Soviets, in embryo. Such are the small, modest beginnings of the popular committees. It remains for the Portuguese CP and other left-wing militant political organizations of the workers to block together and carry out this task in this hour of peril.

Angolan liberation army battles U.S.-backed neocolonialist forces

By NICK DE FREITAS

NEW YORK, July 20—A new ceasefire in Angola collapsed within hours today as troops belonging to the Marxist-oriented Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) renewed their efforts to oust the last remnants of the U.S.-armed troops of the National Liberation Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), barricaded inside Soa Pedro de Barra, an old colonial fortress overlooking the mouth of Luanda's harbor.

According to news reports, several hundred soldiers remain trapped inside the 16th century fort where they fled earlier this week after Soviet-armed troops of the MPLA drove almost all FNLA soldiers from the capital city in the fourth round of bitter fighting since February.

Several thousand Angolans have died in the recent fighting between the two groups, split along class and ideological lines. The 14-year-old MPLA, favoring the total liberation of Angola under a socialist system, is the oldest and only genuine anti-imperialist movement. Today, with its suc-

cessful expulsion of the pro-western FNLA from Luanda, it has assumed effective control of the capital, which has an estimated half a million Black inhabitants.

MPLA ARMS THE PEOPLE

The MPLA, long the most popular organization in Luanda, has created district committees to



organize the distribution of food and other services. "There the people are taking control of their own lives by creating their own organs of local administration and commerce," wrote the March 27 Daily News of Tanzania about the MPLA efforts to prepare the Angolan people for independence, scheduled to come to Angola on November 11.

The April 8 Republica reported

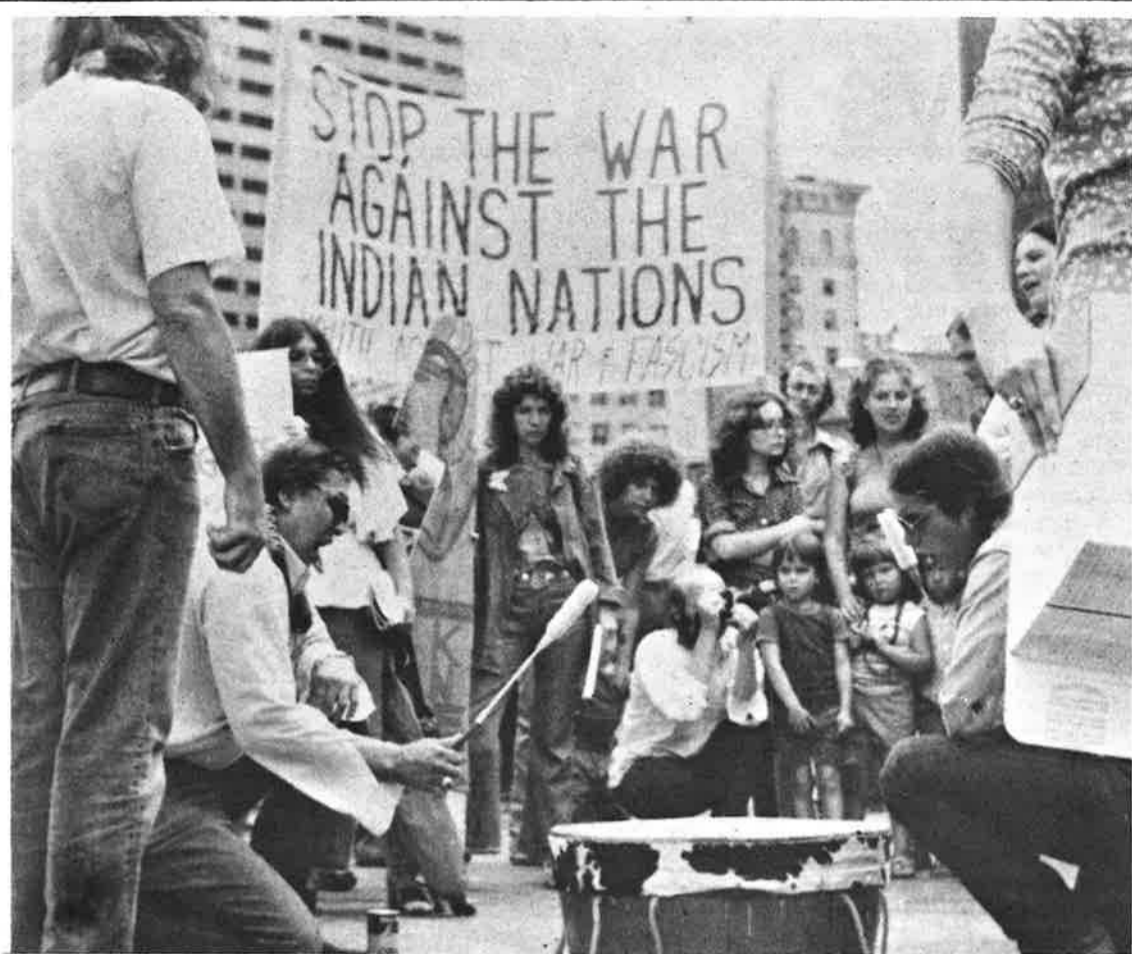
that MPLA leader Augustino Neto had called for "greater par-

(Continued on page 10)

REMEMBER?

The international capitalist furor over the seizure of the paper Republica by left-wing workers in Portugal was conspicuously absent last summer when a left-wing paper was closed. At that time, the rightist forces in the government gathered around General Spinoza not only banned a newspaper, but arrested its editor, Luis Saldanha Sanches, because he had called on Portuguese troops not to fight in Africa.

There was no international "democratic" outcry then. There were no ads in the New York Times. The very reactionary forces who today are rallying under the phony cover of "democracy" and "plurality" were perfectly content to see a critic on the left stifled.



Stop FBI terror at Pine Ridge!

BOSTON, July 15—Two hundred people picketed here today to demand an end to FBI occupation of the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota. The demonstration was called by the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the Wounded Knee Legal Defense-Offense Committee, and was cosponsored by Youth Against War & Fascism.

The featured speaker was Ellen MovesCamp,

a Pine Ridge resident and leader of the American Indian Movement. Ms. MovesCamp said of the repression, "This is not only going on at Pine Ridge, but to my people all over the United States." Gail Sullivan spoke for the Wounded Knee Legal Defense-Offense Committee and the rally was chaired by John Iversen, a defender at Wounded Knee and member of Youth Against War & Fascism.

At the movies

DeSica's portrait of a working class woman

By B. LAPIDES

Completed just before his death, *A Brief Vacation* must have given Vittorio DeSica special pleasure. It's a masterly work, yes, but more than that, it resolves a problem that nagged at him during the 30-odd years he directed films: how to reach a wide audience with serious political and social truth, when so many people, having been forced on the establishment's fairy-tale entertainments, have lost their appetite for a more substantial diet.

In the 1940s and early 1950s DeSica directed a number of outstanding films, of which *The Bicycle Thief* remains the best known. Strongly progressive and stylistically innovative, they were mostly flops, commercially. In the next 10 or so years he directed some popular "successes"—*Marriage, Italian Style*, for one—but these, aside from their gusto, were unremarkable.

In *A Brief Vacation*, he acknowledges these two sides of his career through two secondary characters. Edvige (her name means "struggle" in German) is an earnest young Marxist who, despite her good-natured decency, lets herself seem self-righteous and dull, thus alienating herself from those she'd like to win. She is all truth, no art. Scanzione is a dying but gutsy music-hall singer, who plays up to her audience too much, thus losing the power to move them. Publicly, she is all art, no truth. Had either of them directed this film, it would have been too didactic or too sentimental to support its human reality.

This division between the serious and the appealing was reconciled in his *Garden of the Finzi-Continis* (1971), but in a coldly negative way, addressed as it was to the self-delusions of a middle-class audience. Only in his final film, a portrait of a working woman awakening, are DeSica's opposing aspects fused with love for his subject, with love for his audience. He tells the story of Clara, with a full but delicate recognition of her reality. The men in the film treat her as an object—pinching, spying on, using, patronizing, idealizing her—but DeSica views her with the warm respect of genuine love.

An industrial worker and the sole support of her family, Clara is so crowded by the practical considerations of survival that her personal identity is almost obliterated, so overwhelmed by fatigue and resentment that she is conscious only of the burdens she carries. Her face at once both dull

and taut, she is like the rubber she feeds into metal rollers: pressed in at all sides, tired, anonymous.

The capitalist system's much-touted "individualism"—as socially determined as everything else—is more fully and more deftly exposed here than in any other film I can think of. Clara's anonymity derives not from being unknown but from being so utterly typical. She has no private place, no time for any individual existence beyond the oppressive social roles she must live in. Whatever is unique and distinctive about her has become as much a secret from her as from us. Within the limits of her class, she might as well be any woman, any mother, any wife, any worker in the audience.

HER AWAKENING

And then suddenly her life changes when, ill with TB, she is sent by the National Health Service to a sanitarium. This section, the awakening of her inner life, begins with her going to sleep, after a good meal, in a room of her own—thus inverting the first section, in which, leaping out of bed, late for work, she sleepwalks through her oppression. Now, with the struggle for survival suspended, she finds aspects of self previously unsuspected. She is aglow with books, music, movies, women friends, a sense of her own beauty, romance.

Some people have faulted DeSica for the Cinderella quality of this transformation. In fact, he entwines several romantic conventions around an inescapable reality, but only as appealing bait around pointed truth. Cinderella ends up at the palace; Clara, after testing some of the possibilities of life is sent back to her poverty, her contradictions drawn more tightly than ever. Cinderella's Prince Charming had the power to save her; Clara's lover is a frail young man, whose head, she's forced to tell him, is in the clouds. There are no saviors, except ourselves. The next-to-last image in the film is that of graffiti on a slum wall: "Mao," she sees as she re-enters social reality, "Mao." And in her face, the last image, we see for the first time the awakened consciousness of a woman about to understand.

Forced out of her garden at the gloomy end of her film, Micol Finzi-Contini wore a similar expression. However, except for her brief vacation, Clara's lot has never been separate from that of the working class—which is why this film ends, in its recognition of the struggle to come, both with a sense of pain and with optimism.

GI's used in tests of LSD as weapon

Victims of mad Army scientists

By PETE PERKINS

NEW YORK, July 19—The most famous "research project" to come out of World War II was Project Manhattan, the development of the atomic bomb by the War Department for use against Japanese civilian population centers. With Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the world received confirmation of the fact that real-life mad scientists are just as warped as the ones we see in the movies.

After World War II the War Department was renamed the Department of Defense and its foreign intelligence service became known as the Central Intelligence Agency. Hollywood movies often portray the American spy doctoring the drinks of the Russian spy and learning state secrets that way. The CIA must have had James Bond in mind when it started its now infamous experiments with LSD and other mind-bending drugs.

Many of the CIA's subjects—

mostly unsuspecting GIs—were given acid mickeys without their knowledge or consent. These experiments were already in full swing in the early 1950s, although the American public didn't find out about LSD until the mid 1960s when it was billed as the mind-blowing hallucinogen that caused college students to burn their draft cards and oppose the war.

Long before Timothy Leary got his evil genius reputation, a CIA medicine man named Dr. Sidney Gottlieb was doing dangerous experiments with LSD, usually in conjunction with the army. Gottlieb's files have been destroyed so we only know what a few of his cohorts can remember and wish to discuss.

GI VICTIMS

We know from a Dr. Gerald Klee, now a psychiatrist at the University of Maryland, that army soldiers were given dosages of acid as much as 15 times as powerful as the standard tabs available on the

streets today, in order to "test their reactions." Needless to say, many of the unsuspecting victims freaked out and went into extended bums, and at least one research man even committed suicide.

The army and the CIA have never been very hesitant about messing with people's minds. What is most interesting is their motivations. In the case of the LSD experiments, it was to develop an offensive weapon of war to soften up both military and civilian resistance to an advancing U.S. army.

So the next time you see a movie like *Frankenstein*, or *Day of the Dolphin*, or *Vonnegut's Cat's Cradle*, just remember that the CIA, the Pentagon, and many of the most prestigious universities in the country are teaming up on a daily basis to try to outdo even Hollywood in making the world a little worse place to live in than it already is.

with whites. Through this campaign, the MPLA has also distributed arms to the people.

The anti-communist FNLA, on the other hand, is heavily financed and aided by U.S.-installed President Mobutu from neighboring Zaire. It has rejected and continually attacked the progressive methods of the MPLA to prepare the people to take power into their hands. Holden Roberto, the FNLA leader and brother-in-law of Mobutu, has attacked the "People's Power" campaign, warning that "serious" and "dangerous" things were happening in Angola. Roberto explained that "people's power leads to a people's dictatorship and the

population of Angola is Christian and rejects Communism."

The U.S.-backed FNLA has many times attacked MPLA installations, machine gunning their cadre and supporters. Western reports undoubtedly favorable to the FNLA have estimated its strength at 20,000 troops.

GULF MANEUVERING FOR CABINDA

The U.S. stake in Angola is underscored by Gulf Oil's \$200 million investment in the oil-rich Cabinda province, an enclave north of Angola that borders only Zaire. Wall Street and Washington have been using Mobutu as a middle-

man to funnel support to Holden Roberto.

Although greatly exaggerated by the U.S. bourgeois press, aid from the People's Republic of China has been given to the neo-colonialist FNLA. This is inexcusable and an opportunist position pursued by the CPC leadership to counter the influence of the USSR, which is aiding the more progressive MPLA.

A third Angolan group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, is a right-wing split of the FNLA and has the backing of most of the 400,000 whites still in Angola. UNITA, more moderate and weaker than the FNLA, has supported it in its

struggle against the anti-imperialist MPLA.

Angola, by far the richest of the Portuguese colonies with a population of 6 million, is scheduled to receive full independence on November 11 when all the 24,000 Portuguese soldiers now in Angola will leave. Recent reports have indicated, however, that the Portuguese authorities will send reinforcements to Angola if the fighting escalates. "The dispatch of more troops," according to a Henry Giniger New York Times wire from Portugal, "was considered an almost desperate measure because of its unpopularity both with the troops themselves and with the population."

—Angola

(Continued from page 9)

participation of these committees in the resolution of political problems." The May 15 issue of *Le Monde* reports that the MPLA was also distributing arms to the African youths.

The MPLA has been behind the "Poder Popular" campaign which is strongly rooted in the working class sectors around the large cities. One of the first successes of this campaign was to raise the wages of Black workers to parity

POLITICAL PRISONERS



RACISM RULES DEATH ROW IN VA.

NORFOLK, Va., July 15—On July 10, 1975, two Black prisoners faced preliminary hearings at the Southampton County Courthouse in Courtland, Va., on charges of killing a prison guard, attempted escape, robbery, and assault. Michael Cross and Tony Lewis, along with 17-year-old inmate Vernon Joe, are being scapegoated for the killing of a prison guard who died after a rebellion at the Southampton prison farm. If convicted they face the death penalty.

The case of the Southampton prisoners and their need for help was publicized in a recent Workers World article by Malcolm Jefferson, who, along with James Washington, is on Virginia's death row, also on the charge of killing a guard. The Prisoners Solidarity Committee of YAWF in Virginia has been working to provide legal help to the Southampton prisoners.

The charges against the prisoners arose out of an incident on March 23, 1975 in which two guards were seized and 15 to 20 prisoners released from their cells. The state claims that guard Barnes later died from injuries that he sustained during the rebellion. One of the prisoners wrote to the PSC, "They don't know who killed the guard . . . and they don't really want to find out. . . . They just want to send

someone to the electric chair . . . especially someone Black."

At the first arraignment, one of the prisoners charged was roughed up by guards on directions from the judge when the prisoner proclaimed that "Black people can't get justice in this court." The prisoners are transported from hundreds of miles away for the hearings and kept in a hot van with no water. They have to inch along painfully in and out of the courthouse in brutally tight handcuffs and waist and leg shackles.

Little seems to have changed in this Southside Virginia county since 1831 when hundreds of Black slaves and ex-slaves were lynched by slaveholders in reprisals against Nat Turner's famous slave rebellion of that year. The attitude still seems to prevail that when slaves rebel against their tyrannical masters, several of "them" should be lynched as an example. The slave masters and overseers of today's prison plantations will have to learn, as their antebellum ancestors were forced to, that no amount of lynching, "legal" or otherwise, will stop oppressed people from fighting for and winning their freedom.

RALEIGH WOMEN PRISONERS REBEL

A community-based prisoner support group called Action for Forgotten Women has sent us a report on what occurred when guards attacked women prisoners at the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women at Raleigh last month.

On June 15, the women of the North Carolina Correctional Center joined together in a peaceful demonstration to call attention to inadequate and oppressed prison conditions. The officials responded to this peaceful action with violence. On June 16 guards armed with billy clubs, riot helmets, and tear gas attacked the prisoners. At least 10 women who were refused treatment at the prison hospital finally were hospitalized outside. Contrary to most press reports, it was the guards who began the attack and it was only after several women lay unable to move from injuries that prisoners attempted to defend themselves.

Even in the face of this attack, the prisoners stuck to their demands and continued their boycott of jobs, although they returned to their cells at the regularly scheduled lock-up time. This determination shown by the prisoners forced the authorities to consent to negotiations.

June 19 was spent in a fruitless effort by both prisoner representatives and representatives of Action for Forgotten Women (called in by the prisoners to monitor the situation to determine the terms of negotiations) to communicate with the authorities. But the prison administration had never intended to negotiate in good faith.

Prisoner representatives were never permitted to report the result of the negotiations to the awaiting prison body. Instead, guards,

awaiting orders, were told to put on their riot helmets and attack again. Before this second assault on the women was over, stretchers containing at least 18 wounded women were taken from the grounds to the prison hospital. At the same time, guards surrounded a prisoner support demonstration being held outside the prison by community members.

As a result, 60 women were punitively transferred to undisclosed locations. There is no way yet to determine if adequate medical care was given to the injured women. Eighty women have been reclassified. All women involved face the possibility of additional criminal charges. At the same time, absolutely nothing has been done to bring to justice the guards and officials responsible for the unnecessary brutality.

The women are continuing the struggle, and a petition is being circulated on the outside requesting people to support their demands for better medical treatment, abolition of the laundry (where prisoners are forced to work under the very worst conditions), improvement in the system of inmate evaluation, more counselors, a permanent position for acting warden Morris Kea, a review of all other inmate grievances, the return of all transferred inmates without further reprisals, and a complete investigation of the brutal beatings of defenseless inmates on June 16 and June 19, 1975, with officials and guards responsible for this exposed to the entire community and prosecuted.

Copies of the petition are available from Action for Forgotten Women, c-o Brooke E. Whiting, 1601 Sedgewood St., Apt. E, Durham, N.C. 27707.

MARCH SUPPORTS MENDOZA, LITTLE

By STEVE GEDEN

MILWAUKEE, July 10—Nearly 200 members and supporters of the Ray Mendoza Defense Committee marched through the Latin community tonight, carrying banners demanding freedom for Ray Mendoza and Joann Little and chanting "Libertad para Ray!" and "Free Ray Mendoza, free Joann Little!"

Today marked the first anniversary of the fatal shooting of two drunk, off-duty cops on Milwaukee's South Side. Mendoza, a victim of a pistol whipping by those cops, has since been convicted on two counts of murder and sentenced to two consecutive life sentences in a racist frame-up which still has the Latin community and progressive people elsewhere boiling.

Originally billed as a candlelight march, the action became a loud and militant demonstration before the marchers had traveled a

block. Clenched fists and shouts of solidarity came from spectators along the way, and the number and militancy of the marchers grew steadily as more and more supporters joined the line.

An indoor rally was held at the end of the route where speakers including Julia Mendoza, Ray's mother and a strong leader of the defense committee, Berta Zemudio, also of the defense committee, Benita Orozco of Youth Against War & Fascism, and other community leaders spoke to the need for unity and militancy in the struggle to free Ray Mendoza and stop all racist police attacks in the Latin community.

Appeals of Ray Mendoza's conviction go to court in September. The defense committee and all of Ray's supporters are committed to carry the struggle on to victory. Free Ray Mendoza and all political prisoners!

Get in the struggle with
Youth Against War & Fascism
and Workers World Party!



For information, contact: WORKERS WORLD
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Jury selection is going on in the Joann Little case in North Carolina. A KKK lawyer is prosecuting this young Black woman. See page 4.

A look back at the anti-war movement, Part II

From dissent to resistance

By DAVE AXEL

Only massive U.S. escalation of the war postponed the imminent victory of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam in early 1965. But just as U.S. occupation forces grew from 15,000 to 200,000 during 1965, protests here grew from hundreds to tens of thousands.

Establishment liberals fearful of a disaster for imperialism in Vietnam began trying to capture this growing mass movement and contain it within their "loyal opposition" program of negotiations and passivity. Those struggling to make the movement represent the real interests of the American and Vietnamese people, on the other hand, tried to raise mass consciousness about who was the aggressor and looked for ways to develop and encourage all forms of actual resistance to the war.

ANTI-DRAFT MOVEMENT

Already in 1965, a spreading movement against the Vietnam draft had been initiated by Dave Mitchell's heroic "Nuremberg Law" draft refusal. Soldiers began refusing to be shipped to Vietnam. Hundreds of people in California started blocking troop trains with their bodies. Youth Against War & Fascism and Workers World Party were unique among Marxist tendencies in supporting all these forms of struggle.

As part of their active defense of draft resisters, they helped to form the first New York anti-draft coordinating committee. YAWF members Ed Oquendo, founder of Blacks Against Negative Dying (BAND), and Joel Meyers were arrested in 1966 and 1967, respectively, for their militant opposition to the draft. Both spent several years in prison.

YAWF organizers Key Martin and Maryann Weissman were jailed for 6 months in 1967 for their role in supporting anti-war GI Andy Stapp and other soldiers at Stapp's court-martial in Fort Sill, Okla. on June 1, 1967. This assistance helped bring national attention to the GI struggle and encouraged the nucleus of GIs at Fort Sill to reach out to soldiers on other bases and form the American Servicemen's Union.

YAWF activists were probably most prominent in developing and carrying out militant tactics, such as the invasion of the New York Stock Exchange and well-defended picketing of Wall Street on April 12 and 14, 1966, which clearly pointed out the ruling class enemy behind the war.

JOHNSON PULLS A GOLDWATER

Lyndon Johnson resumed bombing the north on Feb. 7, 1965. It was preceded by a week of "negotiations" rumors—a technique used during every subsequent escalation. This following Johnson's election campaign "peace" demagoguery had lulled many in the movement. Only



YAWF held scores of pickets, marches, rallies, and street meetings during Johnson's escalation of the war. Above: Feb. 7, 1965—over 1,000 rally in Union Square. Below: Oct. 3, 1965—700 picket Johnson at the N.Y. Waldorf-Astoria.



YAWF was able to respond quickly carrying on its 3-year anti-war tradition. It mobilized 150 people within 2 hours and forced much of the media to report the protest along with news of the bombing. It became impossible for high-ranking members of the administration to go anywhere over the next 3 years without demonstrators appearing, even on an hour's notice, carrying YAWF's "Johnson talks peace—makes war" signs.

YAWF activists injected a spirit of defiance into the movement by reestablishing the right to demonstrate in an important, busy center in New York City. Rejecting the submissive attitude of moderate "peace leaders" who advised going wherever the police said, 400 determined people, after carefully preparing a statement detailing their legal rights and knowing they had mass support, marched into Times Square on May 15, 1965, in the face of a barrage of police threats. Since police attacks on two demonstrations after the Gulf of Tonkin hoax, there had been a supposed ban on demonstrations in Times Square. But YAWF won the day. The cops backed down, and the area was effectively reopened from then on.

By April 17 mass anger had drawn 25,000 to the SDS march on Washington. By October 40,000 people marched in New York City alone during international protests coordinated in 60 U.S. cities by the

National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NCC) which had grown out of the August "Assembly of Unrepresented People" in D.C. In the front line as the march stepped off down Fifth Avenue behind the single slogan, "Stop the Vietnam war now," agreed to by the sponsoring Peace Parade Committee which consisted of most major radical and peace groups, were representatives of YAWF and WWP whose organizations had played an important role in the coalition.

MASS COALITIONS

Within the major coalitions YAWF conducted a struggle to raise the demand for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of

U.S. troops as a minimum slogan for the anti-war movement. The first real test of who stood where under fire on this crucial question came when the NCC called a convention in D.C. on the same Thanksgiving weekend that SANE planned a March on Washington. SANE, which before the "loyal opposition" to the war developed in 1965 had refused to even take up the issue, publicly proclaimed, "This is to be a demonstration in support of a negotiated settlement and not for a troop pullout... (it is) not a protest march." (!)

YAWF proposed to the NCC convention that the body firmly support immediate troop pullout and join the SANE demonstration under that slogan. Although a bitter factional struggle for control of the NCC was going on, the other left parties and the bourgeois pacifists, who had a majority of the delegated votes at the conference, made an unprincipled bloc to defeat the resolution. The majority attending the conference (who were not delegates), however, signed a petition circulated by YAWF in support of the resolution.

On the march itself YAWF passed out 1,000 "Bring the GIs home now" signs to eager demonstrators, even though SANE

had threatened to have unauthorized sign carriers arrested! Thus it was insured that the real message of the 10,000 marchers got through.

During 1966, huge anti-war actions occurred every month or two. Some 60,000 marched on a Parade Committee-sponsored action in New York City alone during the March 25 and 26 International Days of Protest. By the time U.S. troop strength in Vietnam reached 400,000 in 1967, an incredible total of half a million people marched in two demonstrations in New York and San Francisco on April 15 sponsored by the Spring Mobilization Committee.

MOOD OF REBELLION

But a new mood became evident to all on October 21, when thousands of youths besieged the Pentagon. And on November 14, 5,000 protesters chanting "We won't go" took over the streets in the area of the New York Hilton where Dean Rusk had come to speak to the big-business Foreign Policy Association. They outmaneuvered police to douse the limousines of the arriving millionaires with blood, and tied up



Police clear anti-war demonstrators from tracks. Berkeley youth repeatedly tried to stop troop trains in last half of 1965.

Damages paid, but not in full

NEW YORK, July 16—Today a federal court jury in Washington state awarded \$1.46 million to Doris Burns, widow of a GI who died in a howitzer shell accident in Vietnam, and another \$600,000 to Burns' son Tracey.

Day & Zimmerman, operators of Lone Star Arsenal in Texas, had to pay the damages because a defective shell they manufactured killed Corporal Wendell Burns, who had been drafted from Wapato, Washington.

Now what about a suit for damages against the U.S. big brass for their defective orders that were responsible for raining very effective napalm on their own troops?

Not to mention a suit on account of the still more defective orders that sent so many non-defective shells to murder hundreds of thousands of people of all nationalities for the (expected) benefit of U.S. big business.

midtown traffic well into the night, displaying the new "mobile tactics" of the militant movement.

The ruling class was shocked. "Anarchy!" cried the media. And moderate peace leaders as well as some groups that called themselves Marxist chimed in to condemn the "provocative" demonstrators. But the youth knew well that what the warmakers feared most was rebellion. And try as hard as they may, no force was going to push the growing mood of militant resistance back to passive dissent.

(Next: The fight to oppose all U.S. imperialist wars.)