

THE MILITANT

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



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BOSTON—Antibusing lynch mob attacks Black attorney Theodore Landsmark outside city hall. Boston Black leaders have responded with renewed calls for antiracist action. See page 4.

Protest racist violence: March on Boston April 24!

Socialists move to cite FBI chief for contempt

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Burglar's License

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J.B. JOHNSON TRIAL DATE SET: Monday, April 26, will be the opening day of J.B. Johnson's new trial. Police framed this Black youth as an accomplice to the shooting death of a white cop in 1970. After Johnson served three years of his ninety-nine-years-and-a-day prison sentence, the Missouri Supreme Court threw out his conviction, citing police misconduct at the trial. Driving toward a speedy second conviction, St. Louis County Circuit Judge William Corrigan tried to set the new trial for February—a time when Johnson's chief attorney, William Kunstler, could not attend. But the Missouri high court ruled against this flagrant violation of Johnson's rights.

The National Committee to Free J.B. Johnson has focused public attention on the consistently racist and arbitrary behavior of the police, prosecutors, and courts in the case. Now, St. Louis County Prosecutor Courtney Goodman, riled up and on an all-out campaign to put Johnson behind bars again, has assigned two prosecutors and a special investigator to the case.

Urgently needed contributions to Johnson's defense should be sent to: National Committee to Free J.B. Johnson, P.O. Box 4713, St. Louis, Missouri 62108. Telephone (314) 725-0319.

'END ARGENTINE REPRESSION': In Los Angeles, seventy people picketed against repression in Argentina on April 3. Picketers, lined up in front of the federal building, demanded: "End U.S. aid to Argentina," "End the state of siege in Argentina," and "Free all political prisoners." The protest, sponsored by the United States Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners, Solidarity



Militant/Betsy McDonald

Committee with the Argentine People, and Los Angeles Group for Latin American Solidarity, was one of many defense actions scheduled in a dozen cities.

Since the March 24 coup, concern in this country is growing for the safety of labor and political activists and the refugees from the Chilean junta now living in Argentina. The Latin American Studies Association, representing university academic departments, discussed this issue at its recent convention in Atlanta. It adopted a resolution demanding that the Argentine government respect the democratic rights of its citizens and the refugees.

DID FBI MURDER INDIAN WOMAN? Russell Means, the Indian rights leader, charged in Los Angeles that the FBI is responsible for the murder of Anna Mae Aquash on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota. Aquash was found in a ravine in early March. She was dead from "exposure," according to a Bureau of Indian Affairs doctor. However, Native American activists demanded a second autopsy. It revealed that Aquash had been shot through the head. Currently a grand jury in South Dakota is trying to pin indictments on several American Indian Movement members for the murder.

AIM leaders suspect that Aquash's murder was not merely a random killing. Last December Aquash was arrested by Oregon police when they stopped the camper in which she was traveling. They claimed that AIM leader Dennis Banks had fired on them from the camper. However, they couldn't find Banks, and he has denied ever being there. Despite these facts, federal firearms charges have been brought against Banks in Oregon. Now, a defense

eyewitness, who could have testified against Banks's frame-up, is dead.

Both Banks and Means are victims of intense government harassment. Means is currently free while appealing a South Dakota rioting conviction. He still faces six more trials and could receive prison sentences totaling 175 years, plus life.

'MILITANT' GETS AROUND: The *Workers Voice*, newspaper of the Bermuda Industrial Union, recently reprinted an article by José Pérez that appeared in the February 27 *Militant*. The article was an interview with Dominican union leader José Martínez Vargas, who described government arrests of labor leaders, union-hall occupations, and fixing of union elections. "The *Workers Voice*," the editors wrote in remarks accompanying the reprint, "abhors this blatant infringement on the rights of the workers in the Dominican Republic and joins with other international unions and federations in denouncing this behaviour."

Another article from that issue of the *Militant*—"Where is the Nation of Islam going?" by Malik Miah—was reprinted in the March 12 *Viewpoint*, a widely circulated English-language Pakistani journal.

IF YOU HAPPEN TO BE BLACK: DeWayne "Waheeb" Williams, a California State Northridge student, had a surprise run-in with the "law" last summer. One day a police helicopter and cop car began following Williams and a friend as they were driving home. When they pulled into the parking lot of their apartment building, the two men found themselves surrounded by pistol-wielding cops.

The police claimed to be responding to the call of a woman who said that two gunmen were standing outside her door. The cops thought they'd spotted likely suspects when they saw two Black men driving along in the area.

One cop grabbed Williams and shoved him into the back of a car. Four more piled in and beat him viciously. Williams had to stand trial on charges of "interfering with an officer" and trying to take his weapon from him. Testimony from several eyewitnesses to the police assault were ignored, while other defense evidence wasn't even allowed into court. The student was found guilty by a jury of eleven whites and one Black, sentenced, and thrown in jail.

Williams, now out on appeal, and his supporters are organizing a campaign to "Free Waheeb." To aid the defense, write protest letters to: Criminal Complaints, U.S. Attorney's Office, 1200 U.S. Courthouse, 312 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, California 90012.

—Ginny Hildebrand

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Special Offer For New Readers

Will the ERA be ratified in 1976? Thousands of women's rights supporters are preparing to march on Springfield, Illinois, on May 16 to demand their rights now. The *Militant* will keep you informed of May 16 plans and other activities and discussions in the women's movement.

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Wider shutdown discussed

S.F. strikers battle wage-cut plan

By Nat Weinstein

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6—The week-old strike here by city-employed building trades workers has reached a stalemate at a stage that can be characterized as a war of nerves.

In an attempt to break the stalemate, strike leaders are making strenuous efforts to bring new forces to bear. Unfortunately, these efforts have been largely confined to verbal fireworks intended to bluff the city administration into an acceptable compromise agreement.

The 1,900 crafts workers—plumbers, laborers, electricians, carpenters, and others—struck March 31 against an attempt by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to cut their wages.

The strike started off with a bang by completely shutting down the Muni (the city-owned surface transportation system). But it has not progressed much further since then.

Most other major city facilities, including the airport and hospitals, are operating on a nearly normal basis. Nonstrategic sites—such as the zoo, Hall of Flowers, conservatory, swimming pools, and the opera house—are closed. Yesterday strikers picketing at school bus yards stranded 13,000 elementary school students.

Meanwhile, in a separate labor dispute, Yellow Cab Company shut down its 500 cabs yesterday, further knocking the transit system out of whack. This lockout came in response to the attachment of the firm's assets by the pension fund of the Western Conference of Teamsters. Union attorneys say more than one million dollars in delinquent payments are involved.

Wage cut 'nonnegotiable'

The board of supervisors refuses to engage in serious negotiations. Their hired negotiator, Patrick Mahler, is prohibited from discussing "economic items" with the striking unions.

The city administration contends that since its arbitrary April 1 deadline for resolving union agreements has



Muni drivers in 1974 protest against proposed antilabor amendments to city charter. Similar measures, adopted in 1975, cut wages and forced current strike.

passed, its decision to cut the pay of crafts workers by \$5.7 million is nonnegotiable.

The resulting farcical "negotiations" are made even more ludicrous by the refusal of the supervisors to meet face-to-face with labor.

The building trades unions, frustrated by this impasse, recently sent Mailgrams to all San Francisco unions urging them to consider a general strike in support of the beleaguered crafts unions. An April 5 meeting to discuss this proposal ended without any action being taken.

This morning, April 6, the San Francisco Labor Council met in emergency session. Secretary-treasurer John Crowley announced afterwards the council's decision to escalate the strike by stepping up participation by all unions. No date was set for the commencement of the proposed general strike.

Rank-and-file strikers are naturally receptive to the idea of the entire labor movement coming into the fray on their behalf. In the meantime, however, pickets and picket captains are intent on carrying through the more elementary task of shutting down the many functioning city agencies.

Forces not yet mobilized

As of this writing, not nearly sufficient forces have been mobilized to shut down the airport—a step that could go a long way toward winning a settlement.

In the first week of the 1974 city workers' strike, the subway system (Bay Area Rapid Transit) and the intercity bus system (Golden Gate and AC Transit) were crippled or halted. They are currently unaffected.

The docks, many serving city-owned or -financed agencies, have hardly been touched, although longshore union President Harry Bridges had pledged complete support by dock workers just before the strike began.

Rank-and-file pickets are at a loss to explain the situation. There are thou-

sands of potential pickets—idle Muni drivers, office workers, and unemployed building trades workers in private industry—who could close down more and more sites. But only a small minority of these are being mobilized and used.

The top union officials have thrown around talk about a general strike without taking the most basic steps to prepare for an effective—even if more limited—city walkout.

Although an overall strike strategy

committee of top labor officials was announced a week and a half before the strike began, no systematic organization was evident until the third day of the walkout.

The contrast between the imposing prestrike announcements and the stumbling deployment of labor's forces was evidenced by the sloppy and sluggish organization and dispatch of strikers to the different picket sites.

In this context, the capitalist rulers have correctly interpreted talk of a general strike as an idle threat.

Democratic Mayor George Moscone, elected last year with support from the labor officials, disparagingly remarked today that he didn't think "rank-and-file working people will go on strike in support of some 1,700 city employees, most of whom make twice as much as the average office worker downtown."

A taste of blood

The antilabor city administration, from the mayor to the board of supervisors, has thus been emboldened to maintain its demand for complete labor capitulation. Having tasted blood, the capitalists seem to be driving for a rout of the unions in this city.

There is still time for the rearming and reorganization of labor's forces. A good first step would be to call emergency membership meetings, beginning with the affected unions and eventually involving all labor in the city, to discuss and plan what to do.

Such a move was initiated today with the announcement by Larry Martin, spokesperson for Transport Workers Union Local 250-A, representing Muni drivers, of a mass meeting to consider further action in support of the strike.

Second, an educational campaign is urgently needed to counter the two years of media smears against "\$17,000 street sweepers" and "\$20,000 crafts workers," who are allegedly to blame for sky-high taxes. This propaganda barrage has been effective in isolating the craft unions and dividing

Continued on page 26

Strike issues

The strike by building trades workers employed by the city of San Francisco was provoked by the Democratic city administration's unrelenting drive to cut the wages of these workers.

Last fall city politicians engineered passage of several anti-labor amendments to the city charter.

One of these repealed a longstanding provision that city building trades workers would be paid the same wages as their counterparts in private industry. Instead, wages were now to be renegotiated each year. An April 1 deadline was set.

In negotiations this year, the city not only refused to honor wage increases coming up in private industry for laborers, plumbers, electricians, and others—it insisted that these 1,900 workers take an actual wage cut.

At the same time, the city settled with other public employee unions, some of which got tiny wage increases, in a maneuver to isolate the building trades unions. Then, on March 29, the board of supervisors adopted a pay ordinance unilaterally cutting wages for the building trades.

The only alternatives were to strike or capitulate.

The workers hit the bricks March 31.

Socialist urges broad support

"The strike by San Francisco city workers deserves the support of working people throughout California and the nation," says Omari Musa, Socialist Workers party candidate for U.S. Senate from California.

In a statement to the *Militant*, Musa blasted the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and Mayor George Moscone for "openly setting out to cut wages, while prices continue to rise."

"They aim to change the relationship of forces sharply against the unions," Musa said, "to pave the way for even greater attacks on our standard of living."

"The spectacle of New York—where thousands have been laid off; schools, hospitals, and day-care centers closed; union contracts ripped up; and wages cut—stands as a warning of what can happen if this antilabor assault is not met head-on."

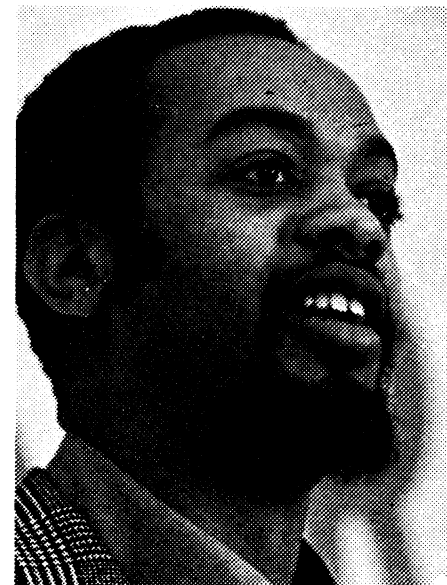
"Democratic party politicians, elected with labor's support, are leading the antilabor drive," the socialist candidate asserted.

"To fight back effectively, workers need our own powerful political instrument, an independent labor party based on the strength of the trade unions. Such a party could

fight effectively for our needs, not the profits of the wealthy.

"A labor party would fight to take the billions of dollars now squandered on the Pentagon and use that money to improve social services, provide jobs for the unemployed, and pay union wages to public employees."

"This is the program I and the other Socialist Workers party candidates are campaigning for in these elections," Musa concluded.



OMARI MUSA Militant/John Gray

Mob inspired by city council

Blacks demand action to halt racist attacks

By Jon Hillson

BOSTON—Amid shrieks of "Get the nigger, kill him!" a frenzied mob of racist white high school students came close to beating the life out of a Black man at the doorstep of Boston's city hall April 5.

The attack came moments after 200 white students left the city council chambers, where they had staged an antibusing demonstration as part of a sweeping racist school boycott.

Having received the blessing of antibusing city council members, including Louise Day Hicks, president of ROAR, Boston's main antibusing group, the mob left the building. They then began taunting passing Blacks and throwing apples at them.

Leaders of the march spotted a group of four Black men and began shouting racist epithets and imitating apes.

Upwards of fifty of the whites broke away and chased the Blacks, seizing attorney Theodore Landsmark. Landsmark, executive director of the Boston Contractors Association, was on his way to a city hall meeting.

Landsmark was beaten to the ground. He was kicked in the face. His nose was smashed by a steel pole bearing an American flag.

Police broke up the mob, rescuing Landsmark. One assailant was arrested; cops have issued warrants for two others.

Blacks respond

Outraged leaders of the Black community responded swiftly to the attack. More than 200 Blacks, encompassing a wide range of community leaders and organizations, turned out for a Massachusetts Legislative Black Caucus news conference on the city hall steps the next morning.

The spontaneous turnout was like a rally, as people cheered and applauded the angry speakers.

State Sen. William Owens blasted city officials. Their leadership and support of antibusing organizations,



Vicious racist thugs chase Blacks outside Boston city hall. Right photo shows beating of Theodore Landsmark.



he said, was "the cause of racist attacks by white youth on Black adults, youth, and young children."

The racist students the day before "were truant from school to attend a gathering in the city council chambers, where they were given inspiration for this vicious behavior," Owens told reporters.

He indicted Boston Mayor Kevin White for his refusal to provide adequate safety for Blacks. "We must come to the realization that if city and state officials will not protect us, we will ask for federal protection, and short of that we must protect ourselves," he said.

Owens read a Black caucus demand that state Attorney General Francis Bellotti and U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi "conduct immediate investigations into the roles of those Boston city councilors, school committee persons, and state legislators who are inciting young people to mob violence."

Rev. Rafe Taylor, speaking for the Black Ecumenical Council, described the rise of incidents of racist violence.

"They have blown up buses, stoned houses, attacked our children, and harassed Black mothers. The streets of Boston are not safe for people of color. War has been declared on us."

Wayne Budd, president of the Massachusetts Association of Black Lawyers, pledged the organization's full support for Landsmark, a member of the group, in fighting to "bring these mad hoodlums punks to justice."

The shock of the beating forced a response from the Massachusetts governor's mansion. Lew Murray, a Black aide to Gov. Michael Dukakis, told the gathering the governor considered the assault "appalling."

"It is indicative of racism and will not be tolerated," Murray stated. "Acts like these will be stopped." He said Dukakis pledged "all efforts necessary to bring to justice those who carried out the attack."

Maceo Dixon, the project coordinator for the April 24 national march on Boston for school desegregation, told the media, "These criminals tried to kill the first Black citizen they saw

because they knew from experience that the police and the elected officials would turn their heads the other way."

"Who's going to be next?" Dixon asked. He called for a "massive public outcry to put these racists in their place. The April 24 March on Boston is a national legal and peaceful demonstration to support school desegregation and busing and to oppose racist attacks on Blacks in the schools and on the streets. This demonstration can be the start of a new, powerful, united movement to counter the antibusers whose voices have been heard so loud and strong these past two years."

A statement by National Student Coalition Against Racism leader Hattie McCutcheon, read by NSCAR staff member Nan Bailey, also backed April 24.

"There is only one way that these attacks will be stopped," Bailey told reporters. "And that is when the Black community and its supporters do something about it. We have to stand up for our rights and fight for them."

Campaign supporters of Socialist Workers congressional candidate James "Mac" Warren distributed a statement in which the Black community activist called for all-out participation in the April 24 march. Warren condemned the "criminal negligence of city officials, whose inaction allowed such attacks to take place on the doorstep of city government."

Other violence

The city hall assault was not the only racist violence seen by Boston's Blacks during the past week. The day before, a predawn explosion gutted a parked school bus in Dorchester. The powerful bomb scattered debris as far as fifty yards.

Later on the same day as Landsmark's beating, two Black brothers were sitting in a car in Charlestown talking to their sister, who was standing outside. A sniper's bullet hit one of the men. As his brother ran for help, he was clubbed, beaten, and robbed by thugs.

The following day, fifty white students refused to enter the Gavin Middle School in South Boston. They marched to the L Street Annex of South Boston High School, where they stoned an empty school bus, police cars, and a radio news van.

The cops have yet to comment on who was responsible for a midnight bus-wrecking foray that resulted in \$50,000 damage on March 9.

The white student boycott of April 5 was a stunning confirmation of the continuing power of the racists. Built over the preceding weekend by ROAR, it cleared elementary and middle schools in South Boston, as well as the embattled South Boston High School and Charlestown High School.

The scope of the boycott and violence broke the uneasy, temporary calm that has permeated the schools for the past two months.

The need for a massive, united action that can focus the rage of the Black community and the militant solidarity of its white supporters on the government is greater than ever before.

Support for the April 24 march assumes a new importance in the context of the immediate, emergency situation in Boston.

The largest possible turnout on that day can deal a powerful blow to the racists and their violent anti-Black drive.

'We will not let these threats intimidate us!'

BOSTON—"We look forward to fighting scum such as you," read the handwritten note addressed to the Coalition for the April 24 March on Boston. "In fact it is what we live for most right now. Despicable slime like you must be eliminated and it will be."

The racist death threat received April 3 by march organizers was signed by "Michael O'Connor," for the South Boston Defense League, one of the best-organized terrorist gangs in South Boston.

The antiracist coalition began an immediate public campaign to demand that federal, state, and local officials apprehend those behind the threat. The South Boston Defense League hooligans have participated in assaults on Blacks and antiracist activists during the past year. Last summer these racists mobilized several hundred "Southies" to "protect their neighborhood" in anticipation of protests aimed at making South Boston's beaches safe for Blacks.

The April 3 note was written on the back of a mimeographed warning entitled "'Southie': Beware of Infiltrators."

The flyer has been in existence for about a month, and purports to alert

neighborhood bigots to "communists" coming into the area, urging that they be "thrown out."

"These are being posted in all the housing projects, on main and side streets, poles, vacant buildings, barrooms and handed to all gangs and groups of our youths in Southie and Charlestown to alert them to the communist filthy swine crawling around this city," the threat written by "O'Connor" stated.

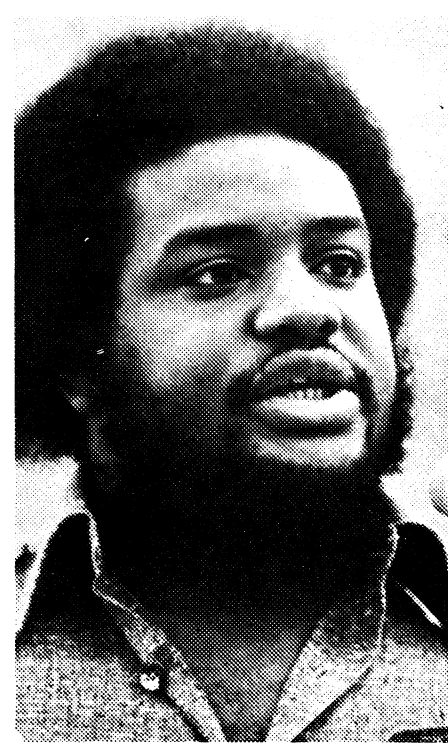
A statement issued by April 24 project coordinator Maceo Dixon demanded official action "to prevent O'Connor and his ilk from making this threat real."

"This threat to our lives and to our civil liberties occurs in the framework of stepped-up attacks against Boston's Black citizens," Dixon stated.

The statement stressed the confidence march organizers have in the peaceful, legal, and orderly character of the upcoming demonstration.

"Hundreds of march participants will be trained in advance as marshals entrusted with the job of ensuring that both the march and rally proceed peacefully," Dixon stated.

"Governor [Michael] Dukakis and Mayor [Kevin] White have a respon-



Militant/Lou Howort

April 24 coordinator Maceo Dixon

sibility to immediately ensure that O'Connor is apprehended, prosecuted, and convicted. We will not let these kinds of threats intimidate us!"

—J.H.

April 24 coalition intensifies its activities

5

Marches & meetings back desegregation

King tributes defend busing

By Nancy Cole

A series of meetings and marches on April 2, 3, and 4 paid tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on the eighth anniversary of his assassination.

Occurring in the midst of a drive to halt school desegregation—increasingly taking the form of overt acts of racist violence—many of the memorials focused on the struggle to defend Black rights today.

Supporters of the April 24 march on Boston urged participants in these activities to join with others on April 24 to deliver a message to the racists in that city and to their backers around the country.

In New Orleans, more than five hundred people attended a rally following a march to honor the "spirit of Dr. Martin Luther King" and demand "jobs, equality, and peace." The action was initiated by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Southern Organizing Committee for Social and Economic Justice. Many other groups cosponsored.

Gary Tyler is a young Louisiana Black man sentenced to die for a crime he didn't commit. The need to defend him was a theme running throughout the rally speeches.

Speaking for the Student Coalition Against Racism (SCAR), Gretta Biback said that the April 24 national march in Boston would be a protest against racist violence. "This violence is the same violence that we see here in New Orleans with the problems of police

brutality and such racist frame-ups as that of Gary Tyler," she told the crowd.

"Gary Tyler was sentenced to die, and the only reason he's on death row in Angola [prison] is because he is Black. That is racism pure and simple. Gary Tyler is innocent. We demand freedom for Gary Tyler!"

Other speakers included Anne Braden, cochairperson of the Southern Organizing Committee; Willie Montgomery, field representative for the AFL-CIO; and Bernard Lee, national executive vice-president of SCLC.

In Washington, D.C., "Desegregation in Danger—All Out in Boston April 24" was the theme of a teach-in sponsored by SCAR April 2. Sixty people attended.

Billy Kirk, staff aide for Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), announced Conyers's support for the April 24 march and noted that the action "reaffirms everything that Dr. King stood for."

"Dr. King taught us not to be intimidated and to stand up for what is right and just. This march is saying that we are not intimidated. It's a strong statement that these racists are not going to keep us out of the streets when our rights are in jeopardy."

Alice Cummings from the National Education Association spoke of the need for the labor movement to act in defense of Black rights. She denounced the anti-Black, antilabor march scheduled for Washington April 24 and affirmed her support for the antiracist mobilization in Boston.

Seventy-five people met at Dallas's Bishop College April 3 for the first public debate on the desegregation plan adopted recently for the Dallas Independent School District. Greetings came from the national office of SCAR inviting people from Texas to participate in the April 24 march.

One hundred supporters of Black rights gathered April 2 on the Newark campus of Rutgers University. *Black Scholar* editor Robert Allen was the keynote speaker.

The meeting was sponsored by SCAR, Operation PUSH, the Newark NAACP Youth Council, and campus groups such as the Black and Afro Studies Department, Veterans Club, Black Organization of Students, and the Federación Estudiantil Latinoamericana (Latin American Student Federation).

In Los Angeles, 2,500 people gathered to honor King at the Holman United Methodist Church. The featured speaker was Rev. Jesse Jackson. Speakers from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the NAACP told of recent battles against the Los Angeles school board's opposition to school desegregation.

Queens parents demand action

By Jerry Merrill

QUEENS, N.Y.—Four hundred parents, students, and members of the community rallied here April 4 to honor Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and to demand school desegregation.

The action was called by the parent association of Queens's Andrew Jackson High School after a March 15 deadline for the school's desegregation plan passed with no action taken. The New York City Board of Education has requested that the state education commissioner rescind his desegregation order.

"We hope," said David Brown, the parent association's second vice-

president, "that this rally will serve as a giant step toward mobilizing the Black community, supporters of civil rights, and all other people of good will for a city-wide demonstration in support of State Commissioner [of Education Ewald] Nyquist's desegregation order for Andrew Jackson High School and the borough of Queens."

Robert Allen, editor of *Black Scholar* magazine, urged people to participate in the national march on Boston on April 24 to defend school desegregation and Black rights. Allen is currently on a speaking tour of New York college campuses under the auspices of the Student Coalition Against Racism (SCAR).

"I feel the most important thing we can do to honor [King's] memory is to dedicate ourselves to rebuilding the mass movement against racial and



Militant/Howard Simms

Jerome McFarland, president of Andrew Jackson High School's parent association, addresses April 4 rally of 400.

economic injustice in this country, because this was his dream," Allen told the meeting.

Democratic senatorial candidate Ramsey Clark said, "The question isn't whether you bus. Seventeen million kids get to school no other way."

"We sat around this nation of ours and watched Black children from the South bused—on buses not provided by the school system. They had three tires, generally, and a bunch of cord wrapped around the other wheel—provided by the church. . . .

"Nobody said, 'Those poor children.' Everybody said, 'Look how good we are—giving them an education!'

"You go to Manhattan Island, where rich people live, and you watch the prettiest little minibuses you ever saw come by and pick up the children in the morning and bus them forty-five minutes out to Westchester or Nassau or some place like that, where they can get a good education."

"And nobody says, 'Those poor little children, being bused forty-five minutes each way.'"

"The question isn't whether you bus. The question is which way the buses run and what's at the end of the line."

Cathy Sedwick, New York SCAR coordinator, noted that the new racist movement against Black rights "was born in the 'cradle of liberty'—Boston—two years ago, and was fed and reared by its politicians."

Sedwick said that racist attacks must be met by a "militant, nonviolent show of support" for Black students, such as the national April 24 march in Boston.

Other speakers included parent association President Jerome McFarland; Michael Lux, Socialist Workers party; Robert Simmons, United Black Men of Queens; city council member Archie Sprigner; Charles Isaacs, of People Against Racism in Education; and State Rep. Edward Abramson.

Blacks rally for 'Pasadena Plan'

By Joanne Tortorici

PASADENA, Calif.—"We walked, we worked in Montgomery; we walked, we worked in Watts. We can't, we won't go back to the 'bad old days.' We're gonna keep on marching, so you might as well tell 'em we're on our way."

The speaker, the Right Rev. H.H. Brookins, a bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the newly elected national chairperson of Operation PUSH, was addressing a mostly Black rally of more than 200 here on March 28.

The event was called on one week's notice by the NAACP to win public support for Pasadena's school desegregation plan.

The local school board has challenged the plan and succeeded in getting a Supreme Court hearing for its views. The hearing is set for the end of April.

Among the other groups represented at the NAACP rally were the Urban League, Pasadena Federation of Teachers, Pasadena Education Association, and Concerned Audubon Parents.

Speaking for the Pasadena Education Association, Norma Sandusky Coombes explained that the school board has used \$750,000 in tax money intended for implementation of the desegregation plan for its own racist ends. The money has been spent on legal fees for the board's attack on desegregation.

"Five evil men who say they represent this school district are attempting to reinstitute segregation and put our children back into schoolroom prisons, behind the bars of segregation," she said.

She explained that when the children's test scores indicated the plan was successful, the board demanded



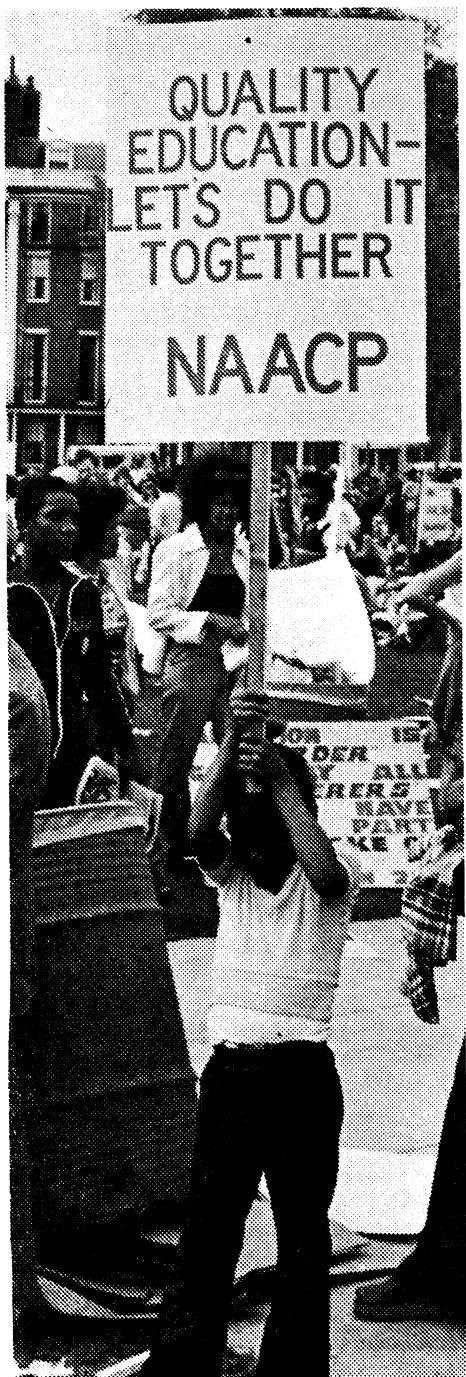
Militant/Joanne Tortorici

Operation PUSH Chairperson Brookins: "We won't go back to the bad old days."

retesting. When the retesting showed the same good results, the board refused to allow the release of the test scores.

"The board is fighting so hard because the truth of Pasadena threatens the system of privileges all across this country. But the truth about our desegregation plan is our unassailable and invincible weapon—it works."

It was announced that the student congress of Pasadena's three high schools has called for a "Pasadena Plan Picnic" in support of desegregation on April 24. The action is intended to counter the racist mobilization planned for that day in Washington, D.C.



Militant/Ike Nahem

Move to cite Kelley for contempt

By Larry Seigle

Attorneys for the Socialist Workers party and the Young Socialist Alliance went into federal court in New York on April 5 to ask that FBI Director Clarence Kelley be held in contempt of court because FBI officials had denied, in statements submitted to the court, that the bureau had burglarized the SWP and the YSA. The FBI's denial was proven false by documents released last week.

Attorneys Leonard Boudin and Herbert Jordan also moved to block the FBI from destroying any Cointelpro files that may be relevant to the socialists' lawsuit against FBI spying and harassment.

The latest legal steps came after a week in which public attention was focused on the FBI's crimes as a result of the widespread news coverage given to FBI files that recorded 94 burglaries against the SWP in the period 1960-1966. The files were turned over under the pretrial discovery provisions of the socialists' civil suit against the FBI and thirteen other government agencies.

The move to prevent the shredding of files was in response to the announcement by the Justice Department of a scheme to "review" the FBI's Cointelpro records and to notify some people that they had been victims of FBI plots.

Attorney General Edward Levi said that a panel of Justice Department lawyers would review all Cointelpro files from 1956 to 1971—an estimated 35,000 pages—and attempt to notify the victims, if:

- in the opinion of the panel the "specific Cointelpro activity was improper"; and
- "actual harm" was done, such as if someone "lost his job or couldn't get a job or if his family life was disrupted"; and
- the victims are "not already aware" that they have been targets for harassment.

A Justice Department spokesperson predicted that only "a few hundred people" would meet these standards. This would be a small fraction of the thousands of civil rights, antiwar, and socialist activists whose rights were violated by the FBI.

Excuse to shred files?

Syd Stapleton, national secretary of the Political Rights Defense Fund, characterized the Levi program as "a slick maneuver." The defense fund is publicizing and raising money to pay costs of the SWP and YSA lawsuit.

"First," said Stapleton, "the government pretends that it is going to 'come clean' on Cointelpro and tell everybody the terrible things that were done. That's a complete sham. In fact, they are doing everything they can to prevent the truth about Cointelpro from coming out.

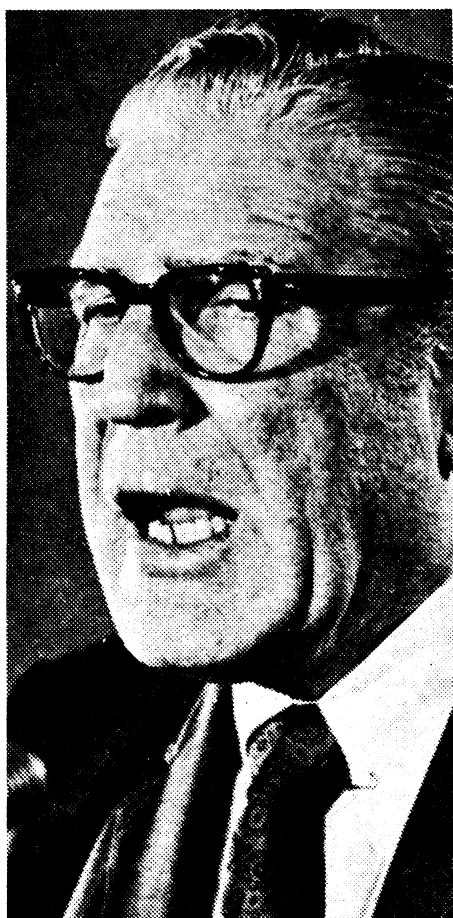
"Second, and this is where the real

PRDF appeal

The Political Rights Defense Fund has issued an appeal for anyone contacted by the Justice Department as part of its "review" of Cointelpro plots to request their complete file from the FBI and to forward copies of the files to the PRDF.

"These files may contain information that will be helpful in the suit of the SWP and YSA, or in other suits that may be brought," explained PRDF staff member Cathy Perkus.

The PRDF address is: Box 649, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.



KELLEY: A case of 'deliberate obstruction and falsehood.'

danger lies, the Justice Department can use this 'review' of its files as an excuse to destroy evidence of Cointelpro operations, evidence of illegal acts that the American people have a right to know about.

"They may get requests from some individuals to destroy their Cointelpro files and use that as a justification to purge the files of documents essential to our case, and to other civil suits that are pending or may be brought.

"That's why," Stapleton explained, "our attorneys are seeking a court order to prevent any such actions by the FBI or anybody else."

In a hearing on April 5 U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Griesa withheld a final ruling on the motion. However, he instructed the government that, until he makes his decision, "there is to be no destruction of anything relevant to the case."

The Justice Department is fighting the proposed order. They deny that there are any plans to destroy documents that may be relevant, and therefore the order is unnecessary. But at the same time they claim that such an order would be too burdensome because it would mean the FBI couldn't proceed with its "routine" destruction of files without checking with a federal judge.

More FBI lies

In arguing that Kelly should be held in contempt of court, Leonard Boudin reminded Judge Griesa that, prior to the release of the burglary documents, the FBI had insisted in court that it had not burglarized the SWP or YSA.

"It is impossible, not conceivable," said Boudin, "that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not aware of the burglaries" when it made those statements.

Boudin went on to review three other instances in which the FBI was caught lying:

- The FBI has claimed that none of the documents in the Cointelpro "New Left" files relate to the SWP or YSA. However, a number of documents carrying the "New Left" heading concern plots against members of the SWP or the YSA. These have come to light through Freedom of Information Act proceedings and through other sources.

- In the same legal document in which the FBI denied that it had burglarized the SWP, it asserted that the "basic purpose" of the "SWP

Disruption Program" was to "alert the public to the fact that the SWP is not just another socialist group but follows the revolutionary principles of Marx, Lenin and Engles [sic] as interpreted by Leon Trotsky."

This attempt to pass off the "disruption program" as merely a political education service run by the FBI fell apart as soon as the true nature of Cointelpro began to emerge from documents the FBI was forced to turn over to the SWP and to news reporters.

- Boudin also pointed out that the FBI's claim that there was no disruption program against the SWP prior to 1961 is contradicted by a document made public by a Senate committee. This document, dated August 28, 1956, contains a reference to "the current SWP disruptive program."

'Deliberate falsehood'

Boudin told Griesa that this record proves that the "government's policy is one of deliberate obstruction and falsehood."

Boudin, who defended Daniel Ellsberg in the famous Pentagon papers case, recalled that in that case the government had also withheld relevant materials. "We all know what happened, how Judge [Matthew] Byrne was deceived in the course of the Ellsberg case," Boudin said. Byrne finally was compelled to dismiss the case on grounds of "improper government conduct."

"It seems to me absolutely necessary," continued Boudin, "that an agency that is engaged in such lawless behavior outside this case—that is, directed against our clients—and that has followed it now by contempt for the processes of this court—that such an agency must be told by a federal judge that the time has come to stop."

Despite the clear record of government misconduct, Griesa declined to issue the contempt citation on the grounds that a protracted dispute on that issue would delay the opening of the trial, which he has scheduled to begin on July 1. However, Griesa said he would hold the motion in abeyance and added, "If it is necessary to have a



Socialists are seeking court order to block shredding of FBI files under phony Cointelpro 'review' scheme.

contempt proceeding to make clear to anybody their obligation, I will have it."

He also reiterated his order to the government's attorney to turn over without any more stalling all documents related to the SWP and YSA.

Griesa added, "It would be a matter of intense embarrassment to everybody concerned with this case if we tried the case . . . and then in some later lawsuits or in some administrative proceedings or investigative reports or however, we had a lot of other stuff come out.

"It just cannot be done."

The judge said that the files must be turned over quickly, even "if the FBI has to put a staff working around the clock seven days a week."

Griesa also agreed to order the FBI to produce a "proper witness" to give a deposition about "the status of [the FBI's] documents and their efforts to

FBI vs. BILL OF RIGHTS

PROTEST MEETING
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28
7:30 P.M.

NEW YORK SOCIETY
FOR ETHICAL CULTURE
2 W. SIXTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Sponsored by Political Rights Defense Fund. For more information call (212) 982-4966.

comply with the court's directives." A deposition is testimony given under oath outside of court.

Raw nerves

The massive publicity, almost all of it hostile to the FBI, that surrounded the revelations of the burglaries and the fact that the government had lied about them had produced some raw nerves among the government's attorneys on the case.

Steven Glassman, a junior U.S. attorney, even went so far as to plead in the hearing for an order prohibiting the SWP from releasing the contents of the deposition it will take from the FBI.

He complained bitterly about the public attention on the case:

"The plaintiffs, we believe, have frequently attempted to litigate some of the issues in this case in the press rather than proceed in a good-faith effort towards trial. . . .

"Reports of supposed Justice Department denials of burglaries appeared in the newspapers following a news conference of the plaintiffs," he whined.

Griesa responded: "Look, Mr. Glassman, there is no reason that I know of

which would prevent the plaintiffs here from making statements to the press. . . . You might as well get used to the idea, and I am sure the FBI already is, that this kind of thing is out in the public domain. . . ."

Further details that help explain the problems facing the government lawyers were provided by John Crewdson in an article in the April 4 *New York Times*. According to Crewdson, Justice Department "sources" said that government lawyers involved in the case "had not been informed of the existence of the [burglary] documents until the day before they were provided to the party's attorneys."

One official told Crewdson that it was "embarrassing when you have to keep going before a judge and saying, 'Sorry, sir, we just found this.'"

It may be embarrassing. But so far the government has not figured out another way to handle the problem.

Millions hear about SWP through news coverage of FBI burglaries

By Jim Mack

"FBI Admits 92 Burglaries—Repeated Break-ins at Socialist Offices Told," proclaimed a banner headline at the top of page one of the *Los Angeles Times*. "FBI: We Burglarized Socialists 92 Times," read the front page of the *Miami Herald*.

The *New York Times* played the story across three columns at the top of its front page, with a dispatch by its correspondent John Crewdson from Washington and a separate New York story. Between the two stories the editors placed a photograph of SWP presidential candidate Peter Camejo.

The revelations of the FBI burglaries were given similar treatment by papers across the country, in big cities and small towns alike.

It was also major news internationally. Although we haven't yet received clippings from abroad, we do know that the *International Herald Tribune* front-paged the story.

Somebody with a sense of humor at the *Miami Herald* decided to run a UPI dispatch headlined "FBI Chief Cites Apathy to Crime" as a box inside the story on the burglaries. "Our society is truly beset by a crime wave of unprecedented dimensions," Burglar-in-Chief Clarence Kelley is quoted as saying. "The time has come when citizens must stop talking about how terrible crime is and do something about it."

Tens of millions of people learned about the Socialist Workers party and its fight against government spying and harassment through radio and television news and features. Syd Stapleton, national secretary of the Political Rights Defense Fund, appeared on the NBC network "Today" show on Monday morning, March 29.

That evening, a Public Broadcasting Service feature on Peter Camejo opened by describing the new revelations about the FBI burglaries. The following morning, SWP leader Linda Jenness appeared on the nationally telecast ABC morning talk show "Good Morning, America."

The release of the FBI documents also prompted editorials supporting the SWP in its fight against government harassment. The *New York Post*



'I do not note in these activities any gross abuse of authority.'



'Positively un-American . . . they play by the rules.'

denounced the FBI burglaries as "subversive, illegal and an affront to the U.S. Constitution." It noted that "despite its relentless criminal activity, the FBI was wholly unable to produce any evidence to incriminate the SWP."

The *Miami Herald* called for "a complete and open airing of the federal government's unconstitutional activities against a legitimate political party, with fair recompense for any damages done."

The *Atlanta Constitution* observed, "No wonder people have lost faith in and respect for institutions like the FBI and others. When an agency that is supposed to uphold and enforce the law makes a regular routine of breaking it, sooner or later the public wises up."

The *New York Times*, in a lead editorial, said, "These burglaries were raids against the Constitution. They were carried out by a governmental agency in deliberate disregard of one of the most fundamental rights of citizens in a democracy: to be safe from illegal search without warrant."

The *Nation*, the country's foremost liberal magazine, ran a major editorial in support of the socialists' lawsuit, urging its readers "who would like to help bring the official criminals in this case of 'legal' burglary to book" to send contributions to the PRDF.

The Black biweekly *Philadelphia Tribune* said in an editorial, "Those who feel this has nothing to do with Blacks should remember that SWP has many Black members and that the FBI carried out [the same kind of] illegal operations against the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and many Black leaders and organizations throughout the 1960's."

"And where are the expressions of outrage at FBI lawlessness by our 'law and order' President, not to mention the other candidates such as Carter, Jackson, Wallace, Reagan, et al? Their silence seems to indicate that Watergate still lives, that crimes are only bad if they are committed by poor folks, not if they are committed by the government."

The Maoist weekly *Guardian* published a comprehensive news story. However, the pro-Moscow *Daily World*, blinded by sectarian hostility to the SWP, hasn't written a single word about this major development. This gives the *Daily World* the dubious distinction of being virtually the only paper in this country that saw fit to ignore the story.

Only those who studied journalism in the Stalin school of censorship could feel comfortable covering up one of the biggest revelations of FBI crimes yet.

How the FBI puts a 'snitch jacket' on

By Larry Seigle

One of the most highly prized disruptive techniques in the secret police arsenal is the planting of false evidence that a member of a political organization is a police informer.

Circulation of this "disinformation" is designed to create an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust inside an organization—a spy mania that can debilitate and even destroy a group that makes the mistake of swallowing the bait.

In FBI parlance this gambit is known as "putting a snitch jacket on."

FBI secret documents describe its use in the FBI's war against the Black Panther party.

On May 11, 1970, FBI headquarters in Washington sent a memo to San Francisco containing "a proposal for a disruptive-disinformation operation targeted against the National Office" of the Black Panther party.

"Xerox copies of true documents, documents subtly incorporating false information, and entirely fabricated documents would be periodically anonymously mailed to the residence of a key Panther leader," the memo suggested.

"... A wide variety of alleged authentic police or FBI material could

be carefully selected or prepared for furnishing to the Panthers. . . documents could be prepared pinpointing Panthers as police or FBI informants. . ."

The Panthers' lack of political experience, combined with their ultraleftism, left them unable to defend themselves against the FBI disruption operations, including the "snitch jacket" ploy.

But the FBI was also able to use this technique with devastating effectiveness against the Stalinist Communist party USA. In fact, in the memo proposing the operation against the Panthers, the FBI noted, "Although this proposal is a relatively simple technique, it has been applied with exceptional results in another area of intelligence interest where the target was of far greater sophistication. . ."

One of the "exceptional results" the FBI achieved involved the case of William Albertson, a longtime member of the CP National Committee who was expelled in 1964 as an informer for the FBI. The Albertson case is described in an article by Frank Donner in the April-May issue of the *Civil Liberties Review*, a magazine published by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The evidence against Albertson consisted of a document found in a car in which he had ridden. The document, which was made to look like an informer's report, was signed "Bill" and was in handwriting that resembled Albertson's. It ended with a "request for a raise in expenses."

Albertson was booted out of the party. His claims of innocence were brushed aside. Soon after, his wife and his mother were expelled—without even a hearing—although there was no evidence at all against them.

Albertson, who was then fifty-four, had been a Stalinist functionary for thirty years. For years after the expulsion, he fought in vain to have his name cleared and to be readmitted.

He must have known it would be futile; he himself had participated in the bureaucratic expulsion of too many CPers who committed the crime of expressing a disagreement at a party meeting, or who couldn't follow the twists and turns of the Stalinist line fast enough.

Nonetheless, Albertson had no other life to turn to. He doggedly insisted that he had been framed up.

Donner, who knew some of the people involved, reports: "[Albertson's] three children suffered the stigma and

ostracism that have been visited on the children of informers throughout history. The youngest, then eight years old, was denied a private school scholarship [because] his father had ostensibly earned enough money from the FBI to pay the tuition. . ."

"His widow recalls that . . . 'he was constantly involved from the day of his expulsion in one appeal after another, in corresponding with the party and doing everything possible to have his name cleared and to be reinstated, to also do his own investigation to try to find out how he had been framed. The most painful thing that I ever had to experience in my whole life was watching a destroyed man trying to save himself.'"

"Albertson never recovered from the trauma of the frame-up. In February 1972 he was killed in an accident."

In August 1975, a document exposing the case against Albertson as an FBI plot was released to the public, buried in a huge stack of other, unrelated Cointelpro files. The document was a 1965 FBI report boasting that "the most active and efficient functionary of the New York District of the Communist Party USA and leading national officer of the party,

Continued on page 26

'Whodunit? We dunno'

In real life, New York cops aren't like Kojak

By Linda Jenness

NEW YORK—Let me tell you, it's not like "Kojak." Sunday nights on television, Kojak and his buddies race around the city. They haul in suspects, examine witnesses, and diligently put the pieces of the puzzle together until they solve the crime.

Kojak himself often stays in his office all night to devote his full mental powers to a case.

In real life, it's different. Especially if the victim of the crime is Puerto Rican, Black, or a socialist.

On March 16, a would-be assassin fired a rifle bullet into the apartment of Catarino Garza, Socialist Workers

party candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth Congressional District. The police were immediately notified. Here's their record:

March 16: Police arrive at apartment. Says one cop, "This sort of thing happens all the time down here."

When Garza's campaign workers insist, cops call in ballistics and forensics department to determine where bullet was fired from. Ballistics experts say, "No way in hell to tell where that bullet came from."

March 17: Cops answer reporters' inquiries by saying they are "not treating this as an assassination attempt."

March 18: New evidence that it was an assassination attempt is turned over to cops. Evidence consists of a newspaper called the *Baruch Eye*, distributed by ultrarightists at Baruch College. Paper contains death threats aimed at Mark Friedman, a student leader and supporter of Garza's campaign. Friedman shares the apartment with Garza.

Detective Butler, in charge of the "investigation," calls to say he will be "off duty" until March 20.

March 19: Nothing from cops.

March 20: Nothing.

March 21: Butler calls to set up appointment with Friedman, but fails to show.

March 22: Garza calls Butler. Butler is "working on a case" and is "unavailable."

March 23: Nothing.

March 24: Butler agrees to meet with Garza on March 26.

March 25: Nothing.

March 26: Butler fails to show up for appointment with Garza.

March 27: Butler calls campaign headquarters and asks for Garza. Leaves no message.

March 28: Nothing.

March 29: Butler calls for Garza, who is out campaigning. Butler claims, "I've been trying to get in touch with him."

March 30: When Garza returns Butler's call, he is told Butler is "off



The real one



Cops ignore new evidence

Several days before a bullet was fired into the New York apartment shared by Catarino Garza and Mark Friedman, a hate sheet called the *Baruch Eye*, published by a group of ultraright veterans, began circulating on the Baruch College campus. The paper contained several overt threats on the life of Friedman, who is editor of the *Baruch Sentry*, a campus paper.

Now a second issue of the *Baruch Eye* has appeared on campus. Under the headline, "To Whom It May Concern," the paper states: "You need a great deal of instruction on the proper methods to execute an assassination. First, you must use a larger caliber than a .22 [the caliber of the bullet fired into Friedman's and Garza's apartment]. Second, know who you're shooting at, and DON'T MISS."

"Perhaps you can persuade your local vet to give you a few pointers. Many are very experienced in these matters."

Cops supposedly investigating the shooting continue to claim that this is a campus affair and "not in their department."

duty."

April 1: Garza calls Butler. Butler says, "There's nothing on our department can do about harassment."

That same day (four days after news story on FBI burglaries of SWP) apartment of Katherine Sojourner is ransacked. Sojourner is Garza's campaign manager. Nothing is taken from the apartment, even though a camera, a portable television, and an expensive piece of jewelry are all in plain view. Police are called.

Butler and a sidekick arrive on the scene. Says Butler, "This is harassment, not a robbery. There's nothing we can do about harassment."

His sidekick adds: "Why do you call the police anyway? Three-fourths of the police in this country don't give a fuck if socialists live or die."

"Somebody doesn't like you people," he adds.

Imagine that on "Kojak!"

After almost three weeks, Butler still hasn't met with either Garza or Fried-

man. The residents in the building where Garza and Friedman live have not been questioned. Neither have residents in a nearby building from which the shot might have come. The people who threatened Friedman's life at Baruch have not been interrogated.

In fact, if the cops themselves were directly involved in carrying out these attacks, isn't this exactly the way they would carry out an "investigation"?

In 1969 and 1970 in Chicago, the police repeatedly refused to act against a right-wing group known as the Legion of Justice, which carried out armed attacks on the headquarters of the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance. It later came to light that the cops themselves organized the attacks and provided protection while they were being carried out.

It makes you wonder a bit about the cops in New York City.

One thing is for sure. It's not like "Kojak."

In real life, cops are cops.

Socialist teacher sues Austin school board

By Brian Rasmussen

AUSTIN, Tex.—Evelyn Sell, a member of the Socialist Workers party, has filed a damage suit against the Austin Independent School District (AISD) and the Austin Police Department. Sell contends that her constitutional rights were violated when the AISD refused to renew her teaching contract in 1970.

In June 1975, the SWP forced the FBI to turn over Cointelpro memos as part of its federal suit against the government. Six of those memos showed that in 1970 the FBI had provided information about Sell's past political activities to members of AISD via the Austin cops.

Subsequently, a closed session of AISD's board of trustees decided not to retain her as a Head Start teacher and not to hire her as a teacher in the city's new kindergarten program, even though she was one of the few teachers in Austin who had kindergarten certification. Yet Sell was described by the AISD as "an intelligent, excellent teacher who was well qualified in her field."

The suit was filed on March 29, the day the national media reported that the FBI had engaged in at least ninety-two burglaries of the SWP's New York offices over a six-year period. At a well-attended news conference, Sell said she

was filing her suit on behalf of herself as an individual, on behalf of other teachers, and on behalf of the rights of all Americans.

Sell also spoke to 800 students in education and government classes at the University of Texas, and at Austin Community College (an AISD facility) and St. Edward's University.

Sell has received broad-based support for her fight. When the FBI memos on her were first revealed, the executive secretary of the 1.8 million-member National Education Association condemned the actions against her.

The executive council of the Austin

Federation of Teachers, Local 2048 of the American Federation of Teachers, has passed a resolution supporting "a teacher's right to his/her own political beliefs as a private citizen."

Among those who have signed a statement of endorsement of her suit are the executive director of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, the executive director of the Texas Civil Liberties Union, the director of the Austin Women's Center, thirteen professors at the University of Texas, and the chairperson of the Parent Advisory Evaluation Committee for Title 1 in the AISD.

New York socialists open new hall in Chelsea

By Marilyn Markus

NEW YORK—Ninety people turned out April 3 for the opening of a new Catarino Garza for Congress campaign headquarters at 200½ W. Twenty-fourth Street (off Seventh Avenue) in the Chelsea section of Manhattan. Garza is the Socialist Workers party candidate for Congress from the Eighteenth Congressional District.

The Chelsea headquarters is the second one to open. The other is at 221 East Second Street, on the Lower East Side.

The new headquarters will also provide space for the Chelsea branch of the SWP, which has just been established.

The opening of the new hall was turned into a protest meeting against the FBI's break-ins against the SWP. The burglaries were revealed in documents made public on March 29.

Earlier in the week, Garza and SWP senatorial candidate Marcia Gallo had led a delegation to city hall to demand that Mayor Abraham Beame take action to arrest FBI agents, city cops, and anyone else responsible for the illegal break-ins. The delegation also demanded that the files of the New York cops, who provided protection for the FBI burglars, be opened to public inspection.

"We have the right to organize," Garza told the Chelsea rally, "to run candidates against the politicians of

the rich, who monopolize government using different labels, Democrats and Republicans. That's a right that was won by people before us. This year we're celebrating the two-hundredth birthday of a struggle to win those rights, the American Revolution of 1776."

Also speaking at the rally were Marcia Gallo, and Woody Batiste, a representative of the Desmond Trotter Defense Committee. Batiste explained the case of Trotter, a political prisoner in Dominica, and thanked the SWP for its support to the defense effort.

Participants in the rally pledged a total of \$600 for the socialist election campaign this spring.

March on Boston

[The following statement was issued by Socialist Workers party presidential and vice-presidential candidates Peter Camejo and Willie Mae Reid.]

On the night of March 31, in Louisville, Kentucky, a six-foot-tall cross was burned on Nancy Galt-Clayton's front lawn. She is a leader of the pro-school-desegregation movement there.

On the night of April 3, in predominantly white Rosedale, New York, a fire bomb was hurled at the newly purchased home of Sidney Lindsay, a Black man.

Then on April 5, in broad daylight, Boston Mayor Kevin White watched from his city hall window as a gang of antibusing demonstrators tried to run a flagpole through the Black director of the Boston Contractors Association, Theodore Landmark.

In the face of these vicious attacks on Black rights, not one presidential candidate of the capitalist parties has spoken up to condemn the racist violence. Not one has declared, as we do, that if elected they will use all the power at their disposal to defend the law of the land prohibiting segregated housing and schools.

In fact, the very day the shocking picture of the attack on Landmark was flashed across newspapers around the country, Democratic presidential contender Jimmy Carter chose to come out in defense of segregated housing.

Using "unusually blunt language," according to the April 7 *New York Times*, Carter talked about "'black intrusion' into white neighborhoods." He declared that as president, "I'm not going to use the Federal Government's authority deliberately to circumvent the natural inclination of people to live in ethnically homogeneous neighborhoods."

In short, Carter is echoing the racist code words of the flagpole wielder and his ilk, who talk about preserving their "neighborhoods" and "neighborhood schools."

Carter's remarks represent a new low in this year's presidential campaign, which has been marked by a total unwillingness on the part of the capitalist candidates to even speak *about* much less to the growing crisis facing Blacks—in jobs, housing, and education.

None of these politicians can be relied upon to solve the problems facing the Black community. None of them can even be relied upon to take action to halt the rising wave of out-and-out physical assaults on Blacks.

Where, then, can Blacks and supporters of Black rights turn?

We must turn to each other and organize our own independent power into a massive, visible movement to counter the racist drive and demand that the government enforce the law of the land.

Antiracist forces have a historic opportunity to deliver a message to the racists—and the politicians who refuse to stand up to them—by showing up in massive numbers for the national probusing march on Boston April 24.

Called last month by more than 100 Black and white supporters of desegregation, this demonstration can be a powerful show of solidarity with Boston's embattled Black community, and a rallying point for a renewed effort to defend Black rights across the country.

We urge all our supporters to launch a stepped-up drive to spread the word about the April 24 action—to mobilize people to march on Boston.

Abortion rights

The worldwide struggle by women to win control over their own bodies took an important stride forward April 3, as an estimated 50,000 to 100,000 supporters of abortion rights demonstrated in Rome.

This almost spontaneous outpouring was an angry response to parliamentary maneuvering by Italian rightists and the ruling Christian Democratic party to avoid a referendum on the current law banning abortions.

The Rome demonstration was the latest and largest in a growing number of pro-abortion mobilizations around the world. Last June 25,000 people marched in London. That same month 1,000 demonstrated in Mexico City, and in September 25,000 mobilized in Germany.

Women have organized marches, conferences, and tribunals in Canada, France, Australia, Portugal, and elsewhere.

The 1973 U.S. Supreme Court ruling legalizing abortions spurred women around the world to redouble their own efforts to win repeal. Their ongoing struggles today are an inspiration to American women to turn back each and every assault on that historic victory.

A little help needed

Recently, the Spanish-speaking prisoners at Dallas formed a Spanish Cultural Club. We are in need of books and funds so that we may achieve our aspirations.

We want to meet the educational, spiritual, social, historical, and cultural needs and wants of the Spanish-speaking prisoners. Approximately 99 percent of our members are Puerto Ricans. Thus we are mainly interested at the present time with the historical events which affect Puerto Rico and our lives. It is our aim to eventually attain contacts, books, and records which touch the lives of all Latinos in the U.S. and the world.

If anyone is interested in helping us, please send money or published material to: Carlos S. Soto, K-1397, Secretary, Spanish Cultural Club, Drawer K, Dallas, Pennsylvania 18612.

One of the terms set forth by the prison administration in allowing us to form the club is that all published material received must be bilingual. Anyone interested in finding out more on how we are making out, or anyone who may want to share a little of their time by addressing our group in open forums inside the prison, can write to me at the above address.

Carlos S. Soto
Dallas, Pennsylvania

Letter suppressed

In 1974 I wrote a letter to Debbie Bustin, who was then in this area representing the Socialist Workers party. Recently I had the occasion to see this letter in my prison file, made available through a suit under the Freedom of Information Act.

This letter is one of the items the prison officials are saying is exempted. At no time was I informed that the letter had been taken by the prison keepers. I feel that I should be included in the pending suit of the SWP. It could really help our struggle if we could win a victory against our keepers just once.
A prisoner
Georgia

Louisiana frame-ups

I read the letter from Gary Tyler (*Militant*, February 6) and I want to tell you that what he says is true.

The state of Louisiana mutilated his rights and framed him. I know this because I used to be a security officer at the Angola penitentiary and I am familiar with his case.

I also want you to know that there are some others on death row at the Louisiana State Penitentiary in Angola who were also framed on their convictions. I could go on and on with examples of men on death row as a result of police frame-ups and misguided prosecutors who are so unethical that they are the ones who belong at Angola.

It is these prosecutors who seek glory and fame who are the real criminals in Louisiana. These prosecutors think nothing of grooming anyone from the streets to say anything they want.

Louisiana prosecutors play a dirty game—they have no conscience. They do not hesitate to convict people with perjured testimony. Then they pass the buck by saying "the jury convicted" when all along it was them—the prosecutors—who fed the jury lies and fake information.

I quit my job as a security officer at Angola because it got to where I couldn't sleep at night knowing that I would get up the next morning and go

to work and see people like Gary Tyler and the others.

These are men who are unquestionably innocent—yet the victims of our sick system of justice in Louisiana.

This miscarriage of justice points to one person: Attorney General William Guste. He is ultimately responsible for the state's unscrupulous district attorneys and prosecutors. He is responsible for a worse crime than any man on death row.

Mr. Guste ought to be the victim of a frame-up, and then let him see what it is to suffer on death row. Then maybe he will exercise a little responsibility and put a stop to the frame-ups.

A disgusted ex-security officer
Angola, Louisiana

[The *Militant's* special Prisoner Fund makes it possible for us to send complimentary or reduced-rate subscriptions to prisoners who can't pay for them. To help out, send your contribution to: Militant Prisoner Fund, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014.]

Religion—a capitalist tool

Undoubtedly, religion is still one of the most powerful instruments in the hands of the bourgeoisie for channeling the anger of the masses away from the capitalist system.

It seems that here in America, parallel with the developing student-worker radicalization and the increasing degeneration of the imperialist system, the bourgeoisie may even be attempting in a conscious manner to wield this instrument in its struggle against socialism.

That's the impression I got after attending a meeting of the Freedom Leadership Foundation—a religious-political organization founded by the "South Korean Billy Graham," Rev. Sun Myung Moon.

This group's ideological program is called "Victory Over Communism." They give lectures "disproving" dialectical materialism, the labor theory of value, etc. They attempt to show—in the Calvinist tradition—why capitalism is the economic system most in accordance with God's "plan."

I think it's important to expose this and other groups like it as regiments in the battalion of stooges defending the bourgeoisie.

Michael Beslin
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

New subscriber response

If subsequent issues are anything like the first one I saw, you can bet I'll resubscribe.

Peter Lisker
Oakland, California

'Political influence'

The success of the SWP in unearthing the truth about the FBI break-ins is a real tribute to the socialist movement. What a treat it was to see a picture of our candidate, Peter Camejo, on the front page of the *New York Times* in its coverage of this event!

The *Times* even wrote an editorial in opposition to the FBI's attacks against the SWP.

I was glad to see that, too. But I was annoyed that the *Times* felt it was necessary once more to state its opinion that the SWP is "singularly lacking in political influence." This is an idea that the *Times* seems to repeat every time a major revelation about government harassment forces them to

deviate from their editorial policy of pretending that the SWP—and other smaller parties—don't exist.

Now it's true that the SWP hasn't yet elected anybody to office, and it is still relatively small. But whether it is "singularly lacking in political influence" is another question. It was the SWP—not the Democrats or Republicans—who had the commitment to democratic rights and the tactical good sense to seize the initiative in the battle with the FBI.

And as for "political influence"—well, the fact that the *Times* itself has been compelled to cover the SWP so prominently in the past week should be answer enough.

Pat Rich
New York, New York

Information requested

I am now in the process of preparing biographical and critical studies of the poets John Wheelwright and Sherry Mangan. Both joined the Socialist Workers party in the mid-1930s, and both remained committed to the revolutionary movement until the time of their deaths.

I would appreciate it if anyone possessing information, letters, reminiscences, or anything else that might be useful, contact me in care of the English Literature Department, 7607 Haven Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.
Alan Wald
Ann Arbor, Michigan

A correction

The article announcing Margaret Mora as the Socialist Workers party candidate for Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (*Militant*, April 9) had an error.

It stated that Mora was a member of the Los Angeles Equal Rights Coalition. This is incorrect. Margaret is an active member of the Los Angeles Coalition for the ERA.

Dave Jerome
Los Angeles, California

Maoist charges against Cuba

In the April issue of the *Call*, newspaper of the October League, there is an article charging the Cuban volunteers (who fought the South Africans in Angola) with the mass murder of 150,000 Angolans!

The original charge, however, is just being echoed by OL. The New China News Agency originally made this incredible, lying accusation.

I urge you to publish an article answering the Maoist charges, defending Cuba against Kissinger's invasion/blockade threats and upholding the rights of the liberation forces in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South-West Africa), and Azania (South Africa) to gain their liberation by any means necessary—including asking for Cuban volunteers.

Carol Montoya
Denver, Colorado

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

National Picket Line

Treating deadly diseases

When I went to the hospital on the morning of February 16 I did not know I was having a heart attack, and while in the cardiac care unit for the next five days I suffered no great pain. But there I was. And there was no denying that a heart attack had put me there.

The doctors attached a temporary pacemaker to my heart for a couple of days to keep it going at the proper rhythm. I felt good and in competent hands.

Close friends and relatives visited and stayed with me during the first days, and I also began receiving mail.

The room I was moved to for the rest of my hospitalization had only one other patient, a man I had known before World War II when we both sailed on coastal ships in the Pacific lumber trade between Seattle and San Pedro. Both of us were members of the Socialist Workers party in those years. We recognized each other as soon as the nurse wheeled me into the room.

He had been hospitalized for nearly a month with pneumonia, was recovering and anxious to go home. But he was not released for another week, only a few days ahead of me. This gave him a chance to tell about his travels in Europe and Britain, and added to my knowledge.

My doctor allowed me out of bed when I was moved from the cardiac care unit, and in a couple of days he said I could sit up and move about my room "to the point of endurance." By the end of the week he advised me to walk in the corridor and sit in the visitors' room when I felt like it.

My comrades came every day. More visited as the word got out that I was feeling well, better than expected.

About midweek, after my regular morning examination, the doctor remarked that "everything seems to be healing all at once." He congratulated me on my speedy recovery, as if I had some control over the healing process and was able to step it up by extra effort. His remark was reassuring, but the feeling of general well-being that I enjoyed despite my illness was due to outside sources of strength.

The visitors contributed to this. They came to tell about what was happening in their unions and how the SWP campaigns were going.

The hundreds of cards and letters I received were the other source of strength. The nurses were impressed and seemed pleased with the large volume of mail, which they attributed to me or to something I was doing.

I received a large group photo of the entire *Militant* staff, with Cindy Jaquith in the front row holding a "Get Well Soon" sign. This hung on the wall beside my bed. The nurses all said it was the most unusual and imaginative card any patient in their experience had received. Of course, I said this was only another example of the unusual talents and imaginative skills of the *Militant* staff, and that I was lucky to be associated with them.

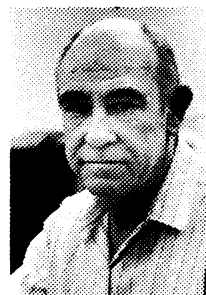
My roommate recognized Dick Roberts in the picture, and said he had heard Dick in a debate on economics at Columbia University. He said, "I would recognize that young fellow anywhere. He knows his subject and he is good."

Books and pamphlets that came with the mail also attracted attention. The pamphlets were just off the press. My comrades in Canada, members of the League for Socialist Action/Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière, sent their pamphlet on the danger of wage-price controls, and Pathfinder Press sent the revised edition of *Why Women Need the Equal Rights Amendment* by Dianne Feeley. Both prompted discussion. There was so much interest in the ERA pamphlet that I had to order several extra copies.

The mail from comrades in the branches across the country, and from abroad, was a pleasure, some of it personal but most of it political.

On the personal side, I received warm invitations to vacation in the quietest and most pleasant parts of the country, some encouraging advice from others who have suffered much more severe and painful injuries, and warm words of encouragement from old friends and young comrades alike whom I knew when they first joined the socialist movement. Some of us were neophytes together, others were among my teachers.

Frank Lovell



One young comrade wrote, "I am moved by the feeling that some very great opportunities will soon be unfolding. . . [and] the thought that they will be shared in the comradely warmth of old friends and teachers." Such sentiments of confidence and optimism are always flattering. They prompt the desire and determination to help fulfill these expectations.

Most of the letters were on political matters. They were about SWP election campaigns, new recruits to the party, the building of new branches, and the response to socialist ideas in the unions. One comrade wrote that she is serving on the negotiating committee of her union. "I'm looking forward to it," she said, "as a learning experience."

This is characteristic of members of the Young Socialist Alliance and SWP in unions and other organizations where we are introducing our socialist program and our proposals for independent working-class politics. Our young members know that we have much to learn as well as teach, not a new discovery for Trotskyists. It is the beginning of wisdom, the assurance of success.

Some letters and a few phone calls came to the hospital from readers of the *Militant* who learned of my illness from the paper. A shop steward called long distance from the job to wish me well and to say that other readers in the shop send best wishes. This was further testimony that the *Militant* gets around.

There is no better medicine for the morale of a patient in my position of enforced idleness than the certain knowledge that everything is in order, that the organization is moving along easily and steadily. This has always been a feature of the SWP in good times and bad. It is what members who keep their dues paid up expect.

Our party is more knowledgeable and experienced than any other, and that is why each and every member can draw upon it for strength and encouragement. This is a good omen for the future. Only such a party can expect to win the political allegiance of millions of workers and mobilize them for the complete reorganization of society.

* * *

This is to thank all those who wrote and otherwise sent greetings while I was ill. I am still confined to my home, more or less. But I expect to gain more leeway on April 12 when I again see the family doctor, who now has charge of me.

When I visited him last he said the examination showed heart damage, but that I can expect to survive. Of course, I had not doubted my continued normal existence at least for the next decade.

As to the future, it is permissible to make an analogy. Organizations, like the human body, suffer from internal weaknesses and external pressures. The unions today are greatly weakened, as the current round of wage negotiations shows. Most of their weakness results from an internal disorder known under its clinical name as class collaboration. This often takes the form of political support to Democratic party politicians, who are the hired agents of the employing class.

The unions, in their weakened condition, are also being severely battered by external forces. These are virulent antiunion organizations such as the Right To Work Committee and the National Association of Manufacturers, spawned by the industrial giants of monopoly capitalism.

Government agencies, also controlled by corporate interests, are conducting a flanking attack on the faltering unions. These predatory bodies have been studied under the Marxist microscope for many years. Their essential features are well known. They are in the general political category defined scientifically as the dictatorship of the employing class.

Weakened by severe internal disorders and under attack from these deadly external forces, the union movement is like a critically ill human body. I submit, on the basis of my experience, that the unions can overcome their illness only if they are inoculated with socialist politics.

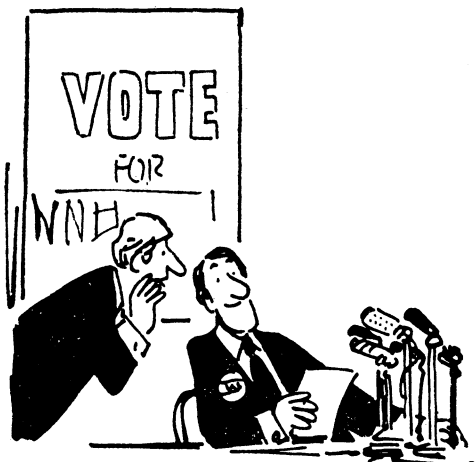
This life-giving serum is the class-struggle program of the Socialist Workers party.



Not to worry—The Florida Power & Light Company said the leaking radiation from nuclear fuel storage plants is not a hazard—and besides, it can't be stopped. They said efforts to plug the leaking tanks have been hampered by the intense radioactivity inside the tanks. They added that they will go ahead with plans to triple production.

Now hear this—"WASHINGTON (UPI) Beef prices are so low they represent a bonus for shoppers, the Agriculture Department said."

He died for his sex—Archbishop Jean Jadot, the Pope's personal rep to the U.S., said women will never be ordained as priests, indicating this



'If you've finished blasting Federal giveaways, your million-dollar check for matching Federal campaign funds came.'

was "the will of Christ." A generous man, the good bishop added that while he saw the status of women in the church as "not equal" to that of men, he did feel their role would be "equally important."

Sounds reasonable—A Ford campaign official said political differences between the president and Ronald Reagan "are a matter of style, not substance."

Fundamentalist—"The function of government is to provide a climate that encourages economic growth and industry, but it is not the function of government to solve all existing problems in society."—Gov. Dolph Briscoe of Texas.

Down to his last dividend—If any of the various Socialist Workers candidates for the U.S. Senate are elected, we're reasonably certain they'll set a new record. Currently the poorest person in the Senate is James Abourezk (D-S.D.). He is worth a mere \$28,941.67 and, apparently, he's not happy about it. "It's no disgrace being poor," he said, "but it's no great honor either."

Sociology dep't—Forty anthropology students at the University of California at San Diego spent a semester frequenting bars to learn who patronized them. They concluded that all types of people go to bars at one time or another, some of them regularly.

By Any Means Necessary

Baxter Smith



Knocking down doors in housing

To hear it from Ronald Mansoldo, he might as well don a black cape and porkpie hat and get a mustache to twirl. Because there, lashed to the tracks and crying for help, are Patricia and Melvin Eason and the other Black home buyers. And dashing to their rescue, just before the train arrives, are Lee Porter and the open-housing advocates.

Such descriptions are exaggerations, Mansoldo claims, that have him blown up to be the villain in the recent story about Bergen County, New Jersey, real estate brokers—of which he is one—who have been maintaining housing segregation by steering Black home buyers away from white areas.

Totally unfair persecution, he claims.

Those "ranting and raving" open-housing advocates don't understand what brokers like him are up against.

"We're on a tightrope," he says, that is stretched between the open-housing advocates and whites who fear Black encroachment.

Black home buyers and others, however, tell a different story. In March they filed a class-action suit against Mansoldo and other Bergen County

realtors for violating fair housing provisions of the 1968 Civil Rights Act.

The far-reaching suit—which includes the city of Englewood as a plaintiff—hopes to make the real estate industry liable for affirmative-action programs to correct past discrimination. If these are won, brokers will be required to offer first to Blacks any better housing that is available in predominantly white areas in Bergen County.

The 1970 census found that 2.8 percent of Bergen County's population is Black, but 82 percent of the Black population is concentrated, because of housing segregation, in just three municipalities.

The demarcation line between those municipalities and predominantly white ones has come to be known as the Bergen County Mason-Dixon line.

"This suit won't guarantee integration in Bergen County," an attorney for the Fair Housing Council (FHC) said. "But if it succeeds, it will at least give every person—Black or white—an equal chance."

The suit documents how Blacks who ask to see homes in predominantly white areas have been shown housing that is much more expensive than

they can afford or that is dilapidated or otherwise unrepresentative of a given area.

The suit further charges that brokers have discouraged Black home buyers by chiefly advertising housing in exclusively white areas, and doing very little advertising for housing in mixed areas.

"Ten years ago," said Lee Porter, the Black head of the FHC, "a broker confronted with a Black customer looking for a home in a white community would simply slam his listing book closed in his face and say, 'Nothing is available, everything's sold.' Today, you just don't get to see the book or the houses."

"Brokers look at the color of your skin and decide where you're going to live, and that usually means segregated," she said.

The Easons are the Black couple who brought the racist practices of Mansoldo to the attention of the FHC. After that, white investigators from the council went to Mansoldo's agency, which, they said, "went out of its way to show us homes that it never showed Mr. Eason."

Capitalism in Crisis

Andy Rose



Truckin' up the escalator...

Inflation is a permanent feature of decaying capitalism.

This basic fact of economic life has been burned into the consciousness of millions of working people by the experiences of the 1970s.

Even though the rate of inflation has subsided for now from the double-digit levels that prevailed a year ago, few workers doubt that prices could take off again at any time.

There are two fundamentally different answers the labor movement can give to the erosion of real wages by inflation. One is to call upon Washington to hold down prices. The problem here is that workers are always expected to sacrifice *now*—through high unemployment, wage controls, or both—for the promise of "price stability" sometime in the dim and distant future. And experience shows that the promise has never been kept.

The other answer is to concentrate on what the workers themselves can do to protect real wages, while refusing to assume responsibility for the ills of the capitalist economy. This can best be done through the cost-of-living escalator, a provision to automatically increase wages as prices go up.

Escalators have won growing popularity among American workers, and are shaping up to be the

pivotal issue in major union negotiations this year.

The recent national Teamsters strike was fought mainly to knock the "cap," or upper limit, off the truckers' escalator clause and to improve the terms on which it is calculated.

In the previous National Master Freight Agreement, signed in 1973, Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons agreed to limit cost-of-living increases to a maximum of eleven cents an hour each year. This giveaway to the trucking firms cost Teamsters dearly in purchasing power. Without the cap, their escalator would have added seventy-five cents an hour to wages. With it, they got only twenty-two cents. The lesson was learned.

After a strike that was in full force only forty-four hours, the last holdouts among the trucking firms agreed to the unlimited escalator clause, along with across-the-board wage increases totaling \$1.65 over three years.

The formula for determining the escalator payments is no winner, though. Truckers will get one cent an hour for each 0.4 point rise in the Consumer Price Index. This means wages will go up at less than 70 percent the rate at which prices rise. And truckers don't see the raise in their paychecks until many months after prices go up.

The trucking bosses evidently cried all the way to the bank—or at least to the Interstate Commerce Commission, where a number of firms actually *lowered* rate-increase requests they had submitted before the settlement was reached.

Escalators can be strengthened in several ways: eliminating "caps"; shortening the time lag before wages are adjusted; and bringing wage boosts closer to matching price hikes. This includes pegging wages to the *real* cost of living as determined by union and consumer price monitors—not the government's rigged indexes.

In an editorial entitled "Escalator Run Amok," the *New York Times* called the new Teamster contract "a gaping wound in the whole economy" and bewailed the "dangers implicit in that trend" toward escalators. The employers' virulent opposition to effective, unlimited escalators reveals two things:

First, that the capitalists themselves expect inflation to continue and worsen.

Second, that they are determined to use this inflation to increase their profits by cutting workers' standard of living.

Which is precisely why *all* workers need the protection of effective escalators.

CLUW helps mobilize unionists for ERA rally

By Suzanne Haig

CHICAGO—The AFL-CIO, United Auto Workers, and the Teamsters have all endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment as a statement of commitment to the principle of equality that working people need to eliminate employment discrimination against women. The ERA is a union bread-and-butter issue. We need numbers on our side. With the weight of the labor movement behind us, we can win. That's why we need you. Come to Springfield. For your union. For ERA. For yourself!

So reads the leaflet issued by the Coalition of Labor Union Women in an effort to enlist trade-union support for the May 16 national ERA rally in Illinois.

CLUW has opened an office in Chicago, in the same suite as the National Organization for Women, to

coordinate the work of building union participation in the rally.

In addition to the labor leaflet, the CLUW office has other materials available to local unions: buttons, a transportation information sheet for unionists going to Springfield from Chicago, and a sample letter urging union locals and officials to support the rally.

This letter points to the recent statement by AFL-CIO President George Meany. "Passage of the Equal Rights Amendment . . . must be a priority matter to the entire trade-union movement," Meany said.

CLUW is suggesting that unionists:

- Get their unions to support May 16.
- Put out a mailing to union members urging them to come to the rally.
- Have their union make signs and

banners for their delegation at the march.

• Contribute funds to CLUW to help with costs for printing, staff, and office supplies. (Checks should be made out to ERA Mobilization Fund.)

• Organize transportation for union members through the union newsletter. Darlene Kemmerer, who is coordinating transportation in Illinois, told the *Militant* that unions on the East Coast and in Chicago should encourage their members to go on the Freedom Trains being organized from these areas.

To get the union outreach campaign moving in Chicago, CLUW members held a meeting here on April 3. On hand were representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Brotherhood of Railroad and Airline Clerks; United Auto Workers; Hotel and Restaurant Work-

ers; American Postal Workers; United Electrical Workers; and American Federation of Government Employees.

Union ERA activities are stepping up in other cities as well. In Detroit, the Wayne County chapter of CLUW is organizing a meeting to publicize the labor movement's commitment to ERA ratification. The event, which will feature key leaders of the Detroit labor movement, will be a powerful answer to current efforts to rescind Michigan's 1972 ratification of the ERA. The CLUW chapter is also encouraging its members to participate in the May 16 national rally.

Unionists from across the country can find out more information about the national demonstration and order materials by contacting: CLUW-ERA, 5 S. Wabash, Suite 1614, Chicago, Illinois 60603. Telephone (312) 236-8148.

L.A., Seattle set solidarity actions May 15

By Ginny Hildebrand

ERA supporters in Seattle and Southern California will be mobilizing on Saturday, May 15. Coalitions in both areas are organizing marches and rallies in solidarity with the May 16 national ERA demonstration in Springfield, Illinois, called by the National Organization for Women.

In Seattle, momentum for a solidarity action began with an International Women's Day "Speak-out for the Equal Rights Amendment" last month. At the meeting, a NOW leader called for the formation of a coalition to join in the national drive for ERA ratification.

More than sixty-five people turned out for the founding meeting of the Washington State Coalition for Ratification of the Federal ERA. Participating were members of Seattle NOW; Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW); American Civil Liberties Union; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Local 1488; Women's Political Caucus; League of Women Voters; Socialist Workers party; Business and Professional Women; and campus feminist groups.

Activists in these groups are reaching out to involve additional forces. For instance, Evelyn Jaeger, vice-chairwoman of the state labor council's women's committee, is sending out a letter to unions encouraging their participation. At the University of Washington a debate on the ERA in April and another campus action the day before the march will be aimed at involving more students.

Endorsements for May 15 are rolling in fast. They include: James Bender, executive secretary of the King County Labor Council; David Mascarenas, president of Snohomish Labor Council; and the mayor of Lacey, Washington.

A February conference of 300 in Los Angeles initiated the plans for a Southern California May 15 solidarity demonstration.

The Los Angeles Coalition for the ERA, which sponsored the conference, has already confirmed several speakers for the rally: academy-award winner Lee Grant; Deputy Mayor Grace Davis; Yolanda Nava, producer of the "Saturday Show," a local KMBC-TV program; Vicki Isted, president of West Side Women's Political Caucus; Gloria Gutiérrez, president of Poder Feminino (Woman Power); and Victoria Yanez of the University of Southern California MECHA.

Students at California State University at Long Beach are helping to publicize the march and rally by organizing a debate on the ERA for May 1.

The Los Angeles coalition has an office at the University of Southern California, YWCA Building, 857 W. Thirty-sixth Place, Los Angeles, California 90007. The telephone number is (213) 746-7688.

Round-trip bus tickets to the Los Angeles march are being sold for \$4.50 in San Diego. San Diegans for the ERA is coordinating publicity and transportation.

The group has planned a debate on

the ERA for April 25 at the Community Concourse in downtown San Diego. However, nearly a dozen ERA opponents have said they are "not available" for the debate. At a press conference on April 8, San Diegans for the ERA will issue a challenge to the anti-ERA movement to come up with someone to explain its antiwoman position in public. At 2:00 p.m. on April 25, ERA supporters will present their case for women's rights even if no one is on hand to take the podium against them.

There will be a campus forum on April 28 at California State University—San Diego.

As in other cities, San Diego ERA

activists have met with a friendly response while seeking support for the debate and march. Among the endorsers are: San Diego NOW; American Federation of Teachers Local 1930; CLUW; Eboness House, a Black community group; San Diego and Imperial County Labor Council; NAACP; Socialist Workers party; the campaign of Tom Hayden for U.S. Senate; YWCA; Center for Women's Studies and Services; Young Socialist Alliance; and Women's Political Caucus.

Those interested in joining in the ERA activities can write: San Diegans for the ERA, P.O. Box 7141, San Diego, California 92107. Telephone: (714) 233-8986.



Militant/Pat Hayes

Banner in St. Louis International Women's Day demonstration calls for support to May 16 Springfield, Illinois, ERA march.

Shotgun blasts rip socialist offices in Denver

By Joan Paltrineri

DENVER—In the early morning hours of April 5 unknown attackers fired five shotgun blasts through the storefront windows of the new Socialist Workers party campaign headquarters on this city's predominantly Chicano West Side.

Several empty shotgun casings were scattered in front of the building, indicating that the shots were fired from point-blank range.

Fortunately, no one was in the offices at the time of the attack. If campaign workers had been there, they would have been seriously wounded or killed.

After reporting the shooting, campaign workers waited almost an hour before a lone policeman responded to their call. Calling the attack a simple case of "criminal mischief," he filled out a routine report and left.

SWP organizer Ruth Getts then phoned the head of Denver's detective bureau. The officer in charge told Getts that he was tired of hearing demands for "special treatment for the Socialist Workers party," and that she could take her case to the newspaper for some free publicity. Then he abruptly hung up.

The following day, more than forty campaign supporters and West Side community activists gathered amid shattered glass and torn campaign banners for a press conference at the socialist headquarters.

All the messages delivered at the conference were the same: This is an attack on all those in Colorado who seek social justice for oppressed people. It must be answered by a united defense.

"It's obvious the police have no intention of seriously investigating

this violent attack," said Priscilla Schenk, SWP candidate for U.S. Congress. "In fact, the hostile attitude reflected by the chief of detectives indicates they don't care who fires at our headquarters. They do not feel they have to protect the rights of socialists. "But we will not stand by while right-wing attackers attempt to silence us," she said.

Statements of support at the press conference were read by: Everett Chavez, a leader of the Concerned Citizens for Equal Education; Kay Young, a member of the Woman to Woman bookstore collective; Dan Martínez, representing the Metro State College MECHA; and Olga Pedrosa, a writer for *El Gallo*, the newspaper of the Crusade for Justice.

Also present were members of Casa del Barrio, a West Side community organization, and a representative of

the National Lawyers Guild. State Senators Regis Groff and Roger Cisneros could not be present, but they joined with Schenk in demanding a full investigation of the attack.

Raul González, a leader of the Young Socialist Alliance currently on a speaking tour of the Southwest, demanded police protection for SWP vice-presidential candidate Willie Mae Reid when she is in Denver May 6-8.

Schenk announced that the SWP campaign committee was organizing a delegation to Mayor Bill McNichols's office to demand a full investigation and the arrest of those responsible for the shooting. She urged supporters around the country to send letters to the mayor protesting the attack. Letters can be sent to: Mayor Bill McNichols, City and County Building, Denver, Colorado 80204.

'Go to bat for Pat'

Wash. SWP launches '76 state campaign

By Alicia Merel

SEATTLE—As Patricia Bethard approached her desk here at the University of Washington recently, she found that it had been decorated by co-workers with colorful streamers, stars, and signs announcing, "Go to Bat for Pat" and "Pat for Governor."

Bethard had just returned from a March 10 press conference launching her campaign as the Socialist Workers party candidate for governor of Washington. Bethard, who won 26 percent of the vote in a race for Seattle city council last fall, is a secretary and a member of the executive board of her union, Local 1488 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

At the press conference, Bethard announced plans to take the state and national SWP campaigns to every major city in Washington. Campaign committees are already off the ground in Tacoma and Spokane, and in Seattle's University District and Central Area.

Reports of Bethard's candidacy were televised on both the NBC and CBS local evening news programs.

Also in Seattle to "go to bat for Pat" was SWP vice-presidential candidate Willie Mae Reid. Reid and Bethard were the featured speakers at the campaign's kick-off banquet and rally March 13. One hundred people from Seattle and other cities in Washington attended the rally.

"We've got one of the most skilled



Militant/Toby Emmerich
Bethard participating in farm workers' protest during last fall's city council campaign.

work forces in the country—and one of the highest jobless rates," Bethard told the audience. "A public works program could use that skill and expertise to provide jobs for the 10 percent of our population that is out of work while at the same time eliminating pollution, building homes, schools, and child-care centers, and constructing a decent transit system."

Where would the funds for such projects come from? Bethard pointed to the treasuries of the state's many war-profiteering corporations, which hold nearly \$3 billion in military contracts.

"It is high time that big business took the financial burden of this state off the backs of the working people," Bethard said. She suggested that a referendum defeated last fall favoring a corporate profits tax to fund public schools be reintroduced. "This time, she suggested, 'let it be voted back to back with the existing property tax on working peoples' homes.'"

Bethard also said that she opposed further construction of nuclear power plants in Washington "until they are proven to be safe." Commenting on the 500 pounds of cancer-producing arsenic spewed into the air daily by the giant Tacoma Smelter, Bethard said that "people in this state have a right to a safe and healthy environment."

Reid focused her remarks on the current erosion of many gains made by women and Blacks during the 1960s and early 1970s. She pointed to the upcoming march for school desegrega-

tion in Boston April 24 and the May 16 demonstration in Springfield, Illinois, for the Equal Rights Amendment as the kinds of responses that are needed to rebuff the reactionary attacks on past victories.

"We have to fight in greater and greater numbers," Reid said, "and we have to take back from the complacent and comfortable bureaucrats the organizations created to fight for us—the trade unions. We have to turn the unions into organizations struggling for the rights of working people and all the oppressed."

Dale Van Pelt brought greetings to the rally from the United Farm Workers and urged support to the boycott of Sunmaid and Sunsweet raisins, prunes, and other products.

Also speaking at the rally were Carmen Maymi, SWP candidate for the state legislature, and Jeff Ford, a member of the Young Socialist Alliance and an activist in the fight against tuition hikes in the State's colleges and universities.

Other members of the Washington SWP slate were also introduced at the rally: Karl Bermann for U.S. Senate; Margaret Trowe for U.S. Congress from the First Congressional District; Craig Honts for attorney general; and Barry Fatland for superintendent of public instruction.

Pledges and contributions totaling more than \$2,100 were collected at the rally. Three people who attended the rally signed up to join the SWP.

Camejo tours New Orleans; Reid in Pittsburgh

By Noah Ellsworth

During the last week in March, while Democratic and Republican contenders were jockeying for the top spots in the New York and Wisconsin primaries, the Socialist Workers party candidates were talking to audiences in Pittsburgh and New Orleans about the real issues in the 1976 campaign.

Peter Camejo, the party's presidential candidate, focused on the issue of racism during his tour of Louisiana. In that state, Gary Tyler—a seventeen-year-old Black youth—is today sitting on death row in Angola State Penitentiary. Tyler was convicted of a killing he did not commit.

Camejo discussed the case at length during an hour-and-a-half appearance on the popular Wayne Mack radio talk show in New Orleans. He also blasted the racist frame-up during an interview with a reporter from the New Orleans *Times Picayune*.

"We have at least two criminals walking around free in this country—

Agnew and Nixon," Camejo charged, "while innocent men and women such as Gary Tyler are sitting in prison. That, more than anything else, tells us something about justice in this country."

The SWP candidate also attended a rally Sunday afternoon, March 28, organized by students at Southern University in New Orleans to raise funds for the Tyler defense. Tyler's mother spoke at the rally, along with the mother and sister of Richard Dunn. Dunn, a nineteen-year-old Black youth, had been murdered by white night riders as he left a fund-raising dance for the Tyler case the night before.

SWP vice-presidential candidate Willie Mae Reid went to Pittsburgh straight from several days of campaigning at the National Black Political Convention in Cincinnati.

Reid's assessment of the Black convention was the topic of an interview she gave to the *Courier*, Pittsburgh's Black newspaper. She told the

Courier that she thought most Blacks who attended the convention were disappointed that no independent Black slate emerged for the 1976 elections. In a statement addressed to the convention, Reid had said: "Blacks aren't going to get anywhere at all in the struggle for our rights by supporting politicians of either [the Democratic or the Republican] party—and that includes Black politicians. . . ."

"We need our own political organizations—fighting organizations that would help lead and organize the struggle for our rights."

Reid spoke at a community meeting of fifty people held at the Reizenstein Middle School, on the border of Pittsburgh's Black community of Homewood-Brushton. As Carla Hoag, SWP congressional candidate from the Fourteenth Congressional District, explained, Reizenstein has been the center of the struggle to upgrade the schooling of Black children in Homewood-Brushton. Also speaking at

the meeting was Fred Stanton, SWP candidate for the U.S. Senate from Pennsylvania.

Reid also spoke to fifty students at a local community college and was interviewed by Pittsburgh's two daily newspapers, the *Press* and the *Post Gazette*.



Reid toured Pittsburgh after attending Cincinnati Black political convention.

Ohio socialists wind up successful ballot drive

By Shirley Pasholk

CLEVELAND—More than 23,000 signatures have been filed in Ohio to secure ballot status for Socialist Workers party candidates in the November elections.

On March 24, a total of 11,269 signatures were turned in to the Ohio secretary of state's office to place SWP presidential and vice-presidential candidates Peter Camejo and Willie Mae Reid on the ballot. The state's legal requirement is 5,000 signatures.

Melissa Singler, the party's candidate for U.S. Senate from Ohio, and Mike Alewitz, candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth Congressional

District, were both present in Columbus when the signatures for the national slate were filed.

"This November the people of Ohio will have a chance to vote for socialist candidates," Alewitz said, "candidates who support the Equal Rights Amendment and school desegregation and who are not owned and controlled by bankers, businessmen, and their twin parties—the Democrats and Republicans. We will be campaigning more vigorously than ever with the socialist alternative to the war, racism, sexism, and corruption on which those two parties are built."

During the previous two days, peti-

tions to place Singler and Alewitz on the ballot had also been turned in—10,780 for Singler and more than 2,000 for Alewitz.

After filing her signatures March 22, Singler said: "In gathering more than twice the amount of signatures required by law, we have more than met the legal requirements for ballot status. Because the ballot laws are designed to discriminate against anyone other than the Democrats and Republicans, my campaign supporters were faced with a great challenge to collect the necessary signatures."

"In handing in these petitions, we protest the very fact that we are forced

to undergo the incredible expense and time to gather them in the first place. This requirement has one and only one aim: to keep dissenters off the Ohio ballot."

The Ohio campaign made the best of a bad situation, however. While petitioning for Alewitz, for example, campaign supporters met three students from the University of Akron who became interested in the campaign and joined the Young Socialist Alliance. Two of the three later accompanied Alewitz to file his completed petitions at the Summit County Board of Elections.

Camejo and Reid 1976 Campaign Fund

\$10,000 drive set for socialist candidates

By Andrea Morell

More than a million readers of the March 29 *New York Times* were greeted by a three-column headline at the top left of the front page: "FBI Burglarized Leftist Offices Here 92 Times in 1960-66, Official Files Show."

Underneath was a picture of Peter Camejo, Socialist Workers party presidential candidate.

The story that followed detailed regular burglaries of SWP campaign

Andrea Morell is director of the Socialist Workers 1976 National Campaign Committee.

offices by FBI "second-story" men, as Camejo dubbed them.

These revelations, documenting the practices of the government under both Democratic and Republican administrations, have produced both shock and anger. More and more people are demanding that the full truth about such seamy operations be revealed.

The millions of people who first learned about the SWP as a result of the exposure of FBI plots against it must be wondering what our party is and what it stands for. The campaign of Peter Camejo and vice-presidential candidate Willie Mae Reid offers the best way we have of answering these questions.

That is why socialist election activity has been one of the things that the FBI has tried hardest to disrupt.

The candidates of both the Democratic and Republican parties agree

with Ford and Kissinger that the American people have no business knowing the full truth about the policies carried out in our names.

Socialists think differently.

We don't believe that these politicians and the tiny club of bankers and businessmen that pay their salaries should have a monopoly on knowledge simply because they monopolize this country's wealth and political power.

We think that American working people have an inalienable right to know the whole truth about the policies that affect our lives—and a right to determine those policies, too.

The SWP has been in the thick of the struggle to make these rights a reality. For example, most of what is now known about the FBI's Cointelpro operations is a result of our lawsuit against the government.

And we intend to keep up the fight.

The 1976 SWP campaign is reaching more working people and students today than in any other election period in our party's history. With your help, we can reach even more.

That is why we have launched the Camejo and Reid 1976 Campaign Fund. Our goal is to raise \$10,000 for the socialist campaign in the twelve weeks between now and June 30.

Money contributed to the fund will help us distribute our platform, the "Bill of Rights for Working People," much more widely. It will play a crucial role in financing our efforts to place Camejo and Reid on the ballot in thirty states and the District of Columbia.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1976

F.B.I. Burglarized Leftist Offices Here 92 Times in 1960-66, Official Files Show

Documents and Letters of the Socialist Workers and Affiliates Copied

Party's Candidate Says Police Aided Break-ins, Providing Security

Surge by Carter on National Basis Indicated in Poll

Survey Reports Victories and Diverse Support

By ROBERT REINHOLD

Former Gov. Jimmy Carter again's secondary move of George appears to have in burglarizing his Trotskyite translated his primary victory in a national poll.

Bureau documents describing Democrats all over the country, '62 burglaries here, viewed according to a national poll.

The burglaries by special agents to continue the civil process, a result of a charge sent by New York, Times, and CBS.

TRANSIT AUTHORITY AS TALKS OF

UNION PLANS TO

Beame Says Work Could Have Effect on the

by EMANUEL PERL

The fund will help make sure that our candidates can take advantage of special, unexpected media and speaking engagements as they arise. It will finance their travel expenses to scenes of important developments in the class struggle.

Additionally, the fund will help defray the ongoing costs of campaigning—printing, postage, travel, telephone, office supplies, and other necessities.

The FBI files unearthed by our suit showed that after each successful "black bag job," the G-men burglars were given a bonus. The Camejo and Reid 1976 Campaign Fund is asking our friends and supporters, and readers of the *Militant*, to send a "bonus" our way—to help finance the only campaign fighting to expose and halt government "dirty tricks" once and for all.

Please fill out the coupon below and send it in with your contribution. The fund's progress will be reported weekly in the *Militant*.

Make checks payable to Socialist Workers 1976 National Campaign Committee, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.

Enclosed is my contribution of \$_____.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

A copy of our report is on file with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. Officers of Socialist Workers 1976 National Campaign Committee: Chairperson, Fred Halstead; Treasurer, Andrea Morell.

Author of 'Woman's Evolution' tours Canada

By Kate Alderdice

TORONTO—More than 1,500 Canadians attended lectures by American anthropologist and author Evelyn Reed during her recent tour of this country. Reed is the author of *Woman's Evolution*, which explores the role of women in the development of early human societies.

Reed began her tour in Vancouver on March 8, International Women's Day, and from there traveled to Edmonton, Montréal, Toronto, Ottawa, Guelph, Hamilton, and Kitchener. More than fifty sponsoring organizations participated in the tour.

These included the Vancouver, Edmonton, and Toronto New Democratic party organizations; the Edmonton Public Library; several student councils and anthropology departments; the Canadian Association for Repeal

of Abortion Laws (Edmonton); the Women's Committee of the Québec Federation of Labor; and the League for Socialist Action/Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière.

During her tour Reed made many radio and television appearances. In Toronto she appeared on "The City Show," a popular local public-affairs program. At the end of the show, host Martin Shulman offered Reed's book and two of her pamphlets to the first three people who called.

The books were gone in about fifteen seconds and the switchboards lit up with callers wanting to find out how they could get copies.

Reed arrived in Edmonton shortly after an appearance by male-supremacist writer Lionel Tiger, whom she describes as her "arch-opponent." Reed has been trying to force Tiger to

debate his views with her for some time.

Tiger's appearance had been videotaped by Access Alberta TV, an educational network. Reed supporters contacted the network and suggested that in the interest of fair play they should also film Reed's talk.

The network agreed and is planning to put together a package program based on film clips of both Reed and Tiger.

Many student newspapers ran reviews of *Woman's Evolution* or accounts of Reed's meetings on university campuses. At the University of British Columbia, Susan Borys wrote in the student newspaper, *UBYSSEY*, "Some time during your history lessons in high school you may or may not have noticed the definite lack of contributions women have made to-

ward the progress of civilization.

"This has finally been remedied by socialist Evelyn Reed in a twenty-year project entitled *Woman's Evolution*."

One high point of the tour was a meeting in Montréal attended by 145 persons. It was sponsored by a wide range of academic bodies, the Women's Commission of the Québec Federation of Labor, other women's groups, and two political organizations—the Groupe Socialiste des Travailleurs du Québec (Québec Socialist Workers Group) and the Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière.

Reed's lecture and answers to questions were translated into French for the audience. After the meeting Reed commented that the number of trade unionists present was larger than at any other meeting she has addressed in North America.

Raza Unida leader victim of racist witch-hunt

By David Jerome

SAN FERNANDO, Calif.—Andrés Torres, California state chairperson of the Raza Unida party (RUP) and a speech professor at Mission College, has been charged with instigating and supporting a "disruption" in a class taught by another faculty member.

A motion of censure has been placed before the Faculty Senate that includes Torres's removal from the school's executive board.

What was this so-called disruption?

Two Chicano students, Miguel Pérez and Eugene Hernández—both members of the San Fernando chapter of the RUP—told the *Militant* that they enrolled in a class entitled "Ethnic Identification in the United States," taught by a teacher named Dan Fellows. At the start of the first class, Fellows made clear that he considered himself an expert on the subject of minority cultures in the United States.



Militant/Jack Barrett

TORRES: Steadfast supporter of placing Mission College at service of Black and Chicano communities in Los Angeles.

His expertise, however, quickly became suspect. According to Pérez, Fellows stated that he had gone to the predominantly Black Watts area of Los Angeles but was "unable to find the ghetto."

Fellows also stated that the United States is a wonderful place to live, since it allows the free development of all minority ethnic cultures. Using refugees from Cuba and Vietnam as examples, Fellows hailed America as a haven for peoples fleeing from political "terror."

To students who had grown up in the barrios and ghettos of this country, such statements didn't exactly make Fellows an "expert."

Pérez, Hernández, and other students challenged Fellows's racist assumptions. They felt that they were not only setting the record straight, but also participating in the classroom discussion—as Fellows had encour-

aged students to do. They spoke only when recognized by Fellows.

Before the next class, Pérez and Hernández received letters from Dean Robert Williams informing them that they had "disrupted" the class and that they could not return until they had met with him. In effect, they had been suspended.

Torres quickly came to the defense of the two suspended students. After a meeting with Dean Williams, which resulted in the reinstatement of Pérez and Hernández, Torres and others thought that the incident was over. In fact, it had only been round one.

Rumors began to circulate among the faculty that Torres had in fact instigated the "disruption" and that he would do so again. To certain Anglo faculty members, this seemed to constitute an infringement of their "academic freedoms."

Continued on page 26

Cops riot against Arabs

Palestinian freedom protests rock Israel

By David Frankel
From Intercontinental Press

The two-month-long upsurge of the Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank spread to northern and central Israel March 30. Strikes and demonstrations paralyzed more than a dozen areas, including Nazareth, the largest Arab town in Israel, with a population of 43,000.

Joseph Fried of the New York *Daily News* estimated that one-quarter of the Arab workers in Israel observed the call for a general strike, staying away from their jobs despite threats that they would be fired.

Shops and schools were also closed in many areas of the West Bank, including the cities of East Jerusalem, Nablus, and Bethlehem.

This is the biggest upsurge of the Palestinian people since the 1936-39 rebellion against British colonial rule. The size and militancy of these demonstrations represent something new in the development of Palestinian resistance to the Zionist regime.

Continuation of the Palestinian struggle at this level could quickly alter the relationship of class forces in Israel to the decided disadvantage of the Rabin regime.

The response of the Zionist regime to the March 30 protests was savage. Police throughout Israel were ordered to "keep the peace everywhere and in any way possible."

This order was a license for a pogrom against the Palestinian population. Before the day was over, six persons had been killed and dozens wounded.

As far as the Israelis were concerned, any Arab was fair game. Terence Smith, in the March 31 *New York Times*, described the behavior of one group of border guards in Nazareth, suggesting that they had "panic" after being stoned. "Shouting and waving their nightsticks," Smith said, "they charged through the streets beating any Arab they could find."



In response to Palestinian protests Israeli border guards charged through Nazareth beating any Arabs they could find.

"At one point, the enraged guards attacked the home of the recently elected Mayor, Toufik Zayad, a Communist, smashing windows and doors and beating several members of his family and friends who had gathered there."

The Israeli regime was quick to blame the March 30 protests on "outside agitators" and "extremists." Police Minister Shlomo Hillel said at a Jerusalem news conference, "Due to the influence of events on the West Bank and the encouragement from abroad, we have witnessed something none of us in Israel has experienced before." (Quoted in the March 31 *New York Times*.)

But the determination of the Palestinian masses to win freedom was shown again when three victims of the Israeli terror were buried March 31 at Sakhnin, a village in the Galilee area.

Ten thousand mourners, including contingents from thirty-six towns and villages, turned out. They raised their fists in unison and chanted, "With spirit and blood we shall free Galilee!"

While Hillel expressed the forlorn hope that the weeks of militant protests by the Palestinian people would disappear and "prove to be a single, isolated incident," Premier Yitzhak Rabin opened up a red-baiting attack. According to Rabin's fantastic charges, the violence on March 30 came not from the killers in the Israeli police and army, but from the Israeli Communist party (Rakah).

Rabin's red-baiting statement was intended to divert attention from the massive character of the Palestinian resistance. It was also intended to set the stage for further victimization of Palestinian militants.

An unsigned dispatch from Tel Aviv in the March 31 *New York Times* noted

that "police in northern Israel today rounded up 50 more Arabs suspected of a part in the rioting, bringing the total in custody to 300. The police were said to be studying press photographs of the disturbances and planning further arrests."

The upsurge against the Israeli occupation on the West Bank that began at the end of January was fueled by the decision of an Israeli court calling into question the status of the Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, both Islamic holy places. The March 30 general strike originated as a protest against the expropriation of Arab land in the Galilee. But as we have seen, such partial struggles bring the Palestinians into conflict with the Israeli state almost as soon as they begin.

Not only did the Zionist settlers drive the majority of the Palestinian people from their homeland to make way for the Israeli state, but they continue to discriminate against those Palestinians who remain.

There is glaring discrimination in employment, housing, health care, and the allotment of public funds for everything from recreation centers to street paving.

The nearly 500,000 Arabs inside Israel make up 16 percent of the population, but they number only 3 percent of the university students.

Arabic is formally an official language in Israel, but few Israeli officials speak it, universities do not bother to teach it, and public telephone directories are printed in Hebrew and English, but not Arabic.

The Palestinian masses will no more tolerate this state of affairs indefinitely than will the Blacks in Zimbabwe and South Africa. They have been inspired to struggle by the worldwide recognition accorded to the Palestine Liberation Organization and by the growing isolation of the Israeli regime. They have been steered by the brutality and racism of the Israeli occupation forces, and they are determined to fight for their rights.

Try taking the 'Militant' to work with you

By Pat Galligan

An increasing number of *Militant* subscriptions are being sold by socialists to their co-workers and to members of their unions.

We talked to Shafiq Abdulahad, a provisional member of the Socialist Workers party in Philadelphia. Thus far in the drive, he has signed up fourteen co-workers. Some of these subscriptions have been sold to youth counselors like himself and others to

custodial workers and teachers at the counseling center where he works.

A member of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Local 159, he is currently seeking a local delegate's post in the union.

Abdulahad is known as a socialist at work and within the union. His socialist views have proven to be controversial with some of his co-workers. But this helped give him a chance to

explain his views to a growing audience.

"After hearing me answer the challenges and defend my views, they became interested in finding out more," Abdulahad said.

"I began to bring copies of the *Militant* to work," he continued. "I sold them right by the time clock."

More people started to listen to him and to buy the *Militant*—first single copies, and later subscriptions.

What do these Philadelphia AFSCME members like about the *Militant*?

"Many of the people I work with consider themselves pan-Africanists," he explained. "They followed the *Militant's* coverage of events in Angola very closely."

Articles about municipal workers in other cities, the extensive coverage of the cutbacks and their effects on the Black community, and reports on the struggle for school desegregation in Boston are among the features that have been the subjects for discussion.

"Also, they liked the article I wrote about a recent cop killing here [March 5 *Militant*]," he added.

What was the reaction to the revelations about the FBI burglaries of the Socialist Workers party?

"In their view," he said, "the government resorts to such tactics because it sees the SWP as a threat."

There has been a growing interest in

the Socialist Workers party campaigns, although some of the workers at first doubted whether the SWP was really serious about running in the elections.

"Now," Abdulahad concluded, "they see the SWP as being very practical—in touch with reality."

"That Camejo knows what he's talking about," said one of Abdulahad's co-workers.

The Philadelphia SWP isn't relying solely on subscriptions sold on the job to reach their spring quota of 200.

On March 27, socialists there launched the campaign of Tony Austin for Congress in the Second Congressional District. During a door-to-door blitz of West Philadelphia and Germantown they sold sold forty subscriptions.

Nationally, the *Militant's* spring subscription drive continues ahead of schedule. Only 28 percent of the way through the drive, we have already reached 38 percent of our goal. We now have 2,075 new subscriptions.

However, we fell short of our goal with sales of the April 2 *Militant* (headline: "Palestinians rebel in occupied lands"), as the scoreboard shows.

Leading in sales are Chico, California; Newark; New Orleans; Portland, Oregon; Richmond, Virginia; and St. Louis. All made their sales goals three weeks in a row. If other cities can match their performance, we'll hit the 7,000 goal.

Sales scoreboard

		Sold		Seattle	300	186	62
		last		Detroit	300	177	59
City	Goal	week	%	Washington, D.C. Area	265	157	59
Houston	300	395	134	New York	750	418	56
Cleveland	175	207	118	San Francisco	375	200	53
St. Louis	250	280	112	Milwaukee	225	112	50
San Diego	200	215	108	Dallas	25	12	48
Portland, Ore.	175	188	107	Minneapolis	300	138	46
Chicago	350	350	100	Total	7,000	5,452	78
New Orleans	175	175	100				
Newark	150	150	100				
Richmond, Va.	50	50	100	YSA Teams			
Logan, Utah	15	15	100	Wisconsin	60	67	112
Chico, Calif.	10	10	100	Mid-Atlantic	90	79	88
Atlanta	300	294	98	Michigan	90	76	84
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	20	19	95	Upper Midwest	90	74	82
Boston	410	379	92	Ohio/Kentucky	90	62	69
San Antonio	95	85	89	Texas	90	57	63
Philadelphia	275	230	84	Rocky Mountain	60	37	62
Oakland	150	123	82	New York	90	55	61
San Jose	75	59	79	Southern Calif.	90	55	61
Berkeley	175	135	77	Pennsylvania	60	30	50
Pittsburgh	225	157	70	New England	60	29	48
Baltimore	125	88	70	Illinois/Indiana	90	30	33
Los Angeles	685	448	65	Total	960	651	68

Argentine right-wing squads step up terror

By Judy White

From Intercontinental Press

Rightist terrorist groups resumed kidnapping and killing trade-union militants and revolutionists in Argentina only days after the country's new president, Lt. Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla, promised his regime would respect human rights and use legal methods to "assure a situation of absolute social peace."

Two persons died in a raid staged by the junta on a Buenos Aires local of the Communist party March 24.

The Buenos Aires daily *La Opinión* reported seven "subversives" killed in two separate incidents in Córdoba March 25 and 26.

Juan Carlos Dergan, a worker in the meat industry, was shot down in the capital by unknown assailants.

The March 31 *La Razón* reported a Fiat worker kidnapped in Córdoba.

On April 3, according to the *New York Times*, the bullet-riddled bodies of fifteen young persons were found in ditches and empty lots around Buenos Aires.

The same dispatch in the *New York Times* cited military reports of the killing of Eduardo Guillermo Castellano Soto, Córdoba political secretary of the Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT—Revolutionary Workers party); and of ten "leftist guerrillas" in Tucumán and Córdoba provinces.

Thus the rate of assassinations, after dipping for a few days, is continuing at about the same level as in the months preceding the coup. The Alianza Anticomunista Argentina (AAA—Argentine Anticommunist Alliance) seems to be functioning with the support of the military dictatorship as it did under Isabel Perón, and it is supplemented by the repressive actions of troops and the police.

In general, the bourgeois press emphasized, "normalcy" has been restored throughout the country.

By March 25 transport was functioning as usual and government offices were open. Theaters and movie houses were in operation and some radio stations were permitted to resume regular programming. Prior censorship of the press was officially lifted the following day.

Most important to the capitalist owners of the media reporting the situation, production was reported up in almost all industries, absenteeism was down, and the wave of strikes and work stoppages that had plagued the Peronist regime in its final days had ended.

Repressive moves

With regard to the trade unions, which had fallen under a blanket decree barring any trade-union activity, Roberto García reported in the March 27 issue of *La Opinión*:

All day yesterday . . . activities in the majority of trade unions in the capital developed normally. However, it is true that it is practically impossible to locate the main figures of the unions (their general secretaries as well as the members of their respective leadership councils), who possibly are waiting until next week to decide whether to put in an appearance, since by then, presumably, the new official policy with regard to trade unionism will be more clearly defined. . . .

A partial check of trade-union national headquarters in the capital showed that except for half a dozen of them the rest have no problems in carrying out their activity. . . .

It is also obvious that military vigilance is not the same for all unions. On the blocks where some headquarters are located, for example, motor traffic has been banned for security reasons, while at others you scarcely notice the presence of a light guard of soldiers.

There are union headquarters that in addition to having a ban on automobile

traffic have a seal on their doors showing that they have been closed. . . . Such is the case of the Unión Obrera Metalúrgica (UOM), Sindicato de Mecánicos y Automotores (SMATA), Asociación Obrera Textil (AOT), Unión Obrera de la Construcción (UOCRA), and the Federación de Prensa.¹

García pointed out that other unions would most likely be treated in the same way in view of the junta's decree on trade-union activity.

In fact, the process is already under way.

An official communiqué dated March 25 announced the take-over of the Córdoba CGT,² along with a number of provincial unions: Luz y Fuerza, Sindicato de Trabajadores de Perkins, Unión de Educadores de la Provincia, Asociación de Trabajadores del Estado, Sindicato de Empleados Públicos, Sindicato de Obras Sanitarias, and Sindicato del Taxi.³

On March 29 the Sindicato de Obreros Panaderos⁴ in Comodoro Rivadavia was occupied by police. Weapons, ammunition, and explosives were reported found, and the leaders of the union were arrested. An official communiqué stated that they would be tried by a special war council for "possession of arms and explosives of war."

Arrests continue

More details on arrests have become available, although the number of persons jailed as a result of the coup was still unknown as of April 4. The March 29 issue of the *Washington Post* cited an estimate of 4,500.

On March 30 the offices of the Communist party's newspaper, *Nuestra Palabra*, were raided. A *New York Times* dispatch on the incident reported hundreds of shots being fired by soldiers and policemen in civilian clothes. Ten persons were arrested.

Héctor Cámpora, leader of one of the left-wing factions of the Peronist movement, has disappeared. A warrant is out for his arrest. Also being sought by police is CGT General Secretary Casildo Herreras. Herreras was in Uruguay at the time of the coup but has since disappeared.

Frequently referred to in accounts of

1. Metalworkers Union, Union of Automotive Machinists and Allied Trades, Textile Workers Association, Construction Workers Union, and Press Federation—the unions that spearheaded labor struggles during the past year.

2. Confederación General del Trabajo (General Confederation of Labor).

3. Light and Power Workers, Union of Perkins Workers, Provincial Educators Union, Association of State Workers, Public Employees Union, Sanitation Workers Union, and Taxi Drivers Union.

4. Union of Bakery Workers.



Up to 4,500 have been arrested since coup. Junta has warrant out for Peronist leader Héctor Cámpora.

those arrested—though not generally by name, as in the case of arrested Peronist officials—are trade unionists and students. Many of the trade unionists were arrested during raids on union headquarters, where arms were allegedly found.

Possessing arms had become a necessity for self-defense among militant trade unions and political groups that opposed the Peronist regime. In face of the frequent murderous attacks by groups like the AAA, which operated with total impunity, organizations critical of government policies were forced to take extreme measures to protect their members and offices. What the March 28 issue of *La Opinión* called the "normal possession of arms among legislators, functionaries, trade unionists, and political leaders and activists" has now become the pretext



Avanzada Socialista

1973 congress of Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST—Socialist Workers party). Junta has banned PST and several other parties and opened assault on trade unions.

for rounding up individuals who might dissent from the policies of the junta. The penalties for arms possession under the new law are imprisonment up to ten years.

Parties banned

Communiqué No. 45 of the junta, decreed the evening of March 25, stated:

Article 1. All activities of the following organizations are prohibited: Partido Comunista Revolucionario, Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores, Partido Política Obrera, Partido Obrero Trotskista, and Partido Comunista Marxista-Leninista.⁵

Article 2. The headquarters used by the organizations named in the previous article are hereby closed, once all insignias and signs related to the activities of the aforementioned have been removed.

Article 3. All properties and bank accounts of the organizations named in Article 1 are hereby seized.

Article 4. In coordination with the Economics Ministry, the Ministry of the Interior will determine the disposition of the property mentioned in the preceding article.

These organizations are the first political parties to be singled out and banned by name. Although there have been two raids reported on the Communist party, it has not been specifically banned.

Another decree announced by the

5. Revolutionary Communist party, a Maoist group; Socialist Workers party, a sympathizing organization of the Fourth International; Working-Class Politics party, the Argentine affiliate of the Organizing Committee for the Reconstruction of the Fourth International; Trotskyist Workers party, the followers of Juan Posadas; and Communist party Marxist-Leninist, a Maoist organization.

junta ordered the expulsion of any foreigner who criticized the junta or who "carries out activities that affect the social peace, national security, or public order." There is no appealing such expulsions.

Seriously threatened by this decree are the thousands of political exiles who reside in Argentina. Victims of the 1973 Chile coup alone probably number between 1,000 and 2,000. In the aftermath of the Videla take-over in Argentina, the *Washington Post* of March 30 reported, thirty-five Chileans who were living in the United Nations refugee centers were arrested.

One unexpected positive outcome of the junta's expulsion order was the release of a Chicana activist from California who had been imprisoned in Argentina since November 1974. Olga Talamante was tortured until she

signed a confession of involvement in "subversive" activities. In September 1975 she was tried and sentenced to three years in jail.

In his first speech as president March 30, Videla indicated how the junta proposes to meet Argentina's escalating economic crisis. "Sacrifice, work, and austerity" were his major themes.

In addition to eliminating collective bargaining to determine wages, the program totally eliminates price controls; encourages foreign investment in heavy industry, especially oil; sets a new currency-exchange policy, bringing almost all imports into the country at the free-market quotation for the Argentine peso; and increases domestic prices on petroleum products and electricity.

What the program will mean to the masses of Argentina was indicated by Joanne Omang in the April 4 *Washington Post*:

"Argentina's new economy minister promised continuing unemployment, rising costs and falling purchasing power. . . ."

The *New York Times* editors warned April 4 that it would require "some near-miracles" to achieve the junta's goals.

The main challenge to the junta's miracle-making powers is yet to come. The Argentine working class has been waiting to see if the military will lighten the burden it was staggering under in the final months of the Perón regime. Now, the resumption of right-wing terror against trade-union and revolutionary activists, in combination with attempts to impose the junta's economic recovery plan, are likely to precipitate new explosions in the class struggle.

Condemns 'cannibal morality'

Plyushch answers Jackson at NY meeting

By David Frankel
From Intercontinental Press

More than 3,000 persons came to greet Leonid Plyushch at a meeting held March 27 in Manhattan Center in New York. The meeting opened a speaking tour of the United States and Canada by the former Soviet political prisoner.

Unfortunately, the meeting, which was sponsored mainly by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, was marred by the inclusion of well-known representatives of the Democratic party on the list of speakers, including Senator Henry Jackson, who is running for the presidency of the United States.

These anti-Sovietees, all of whom spoke before Plyushch, sought to turn the meeting into a right-wing political rally.

Plyushch, who is not interested in becoming involved in American politics and still less in being used by imperialist enemies of the Soviet Union, felt compelled to take his distance from these speakers, particularly Jackson.

"It is immoral," Plyushch said, "to speak out against violations of human rights in the Soviet Union and not in Chile—and vice versa. That is cannibal morality—it is all right if I eat the enemy but bad if the enemy eats me."

Challenged Jackson

Turning to Jackson, Plyushch referred to the case of José Luis Massera, a leader of the Uruguayan Communist party imprisoned and tortured by the Bordaberry regime. He called on Jackson to support the campaign to free Massera.

Plyushch then stressed the importance of actively supporting the efforts to win freedom for the political prisoners imprisoned and tortured by the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile:

"A struggle for Chilean political prisoners is developing. It must be pointed out that the repression in Chile is very severe. After all, even in the USSR singers do not have their hands chopped off.

"Mr. Jackson, your authority is very great. Your participating in the struggle for freedom in Chile would be very important."

Plyushch also brought up the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were murdered in the electric chair during the regime of General Eisenhower for allegedly stealing the "secret" of the atomic bomb.

"The children of the Rosenbergs are seeking to obtain from the U.S. government the complete file on their parents' case," Plyushch said.

"I do not know if the Rosenbergs were Soviet spies or not, but I do not understand why their children cannot be permitted to have the material in this case.

"This situation is analogous to the case of Bukharin in the Soviet Union. Bukharin's widow has fought for years now for the restoration of his good name, but the Soviet government has refused to rehabilitate him formally. I hope the American government is more intelligent and humane.

"I ask Mr. Jackson to support the effort of the Rosenberg children to obtain the complete file.

"If Mr. Jackson acts on these three requests it will show that he is speaking in behalf of human rights, not out of expedient political considerations, but for genuine moral ones.

"There are four Ukrainian women political prisoners whose action should be an example for all of us. They requested that the money they are paid for laboring in the camp should go for the defense of Chilean political prisoners. These are so-called Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists. But their action

is an example of true humanism, true internationalism.

"We Soviet dissidents, democrats by conviction, appeal to the American people: Fight for political freedom throughout the world. You, a great and powerful people, will to a great extent determine the fate of all the peoples of the world."

Angers right-wingers

Right-wingers in the audience hissed Plyushch. Although they had joined in the ovation given Plyushch at the beginning of the meeting, they were obviously shocked that Plyushch did not share their anti-Soviet sentiments and was critical of their hero Jackson.

The senator did not respond to the critical observations made by the recently released Soviet political prisoner. He did not add his voice to those condemning the murderous right-wing dictatorships supported by the State Department in Latin America. He did

Congressman Edward Koch tried to whip up the audience. "What is taking place inside the Soviet Union . . . rivals Nazi Germany," he said. He called for ending the sale of wheat to the USSR and denounced Ford for the "outrageous act of refusing to have Solzhenitsyn come to the White House."

Simas Kudirka, a former Lithuanian sailor, also compared the Brezhnev regime to the Nazis and lamented that what he saw as "the only ray of hope" at the United Nations—Daniel P. Moynihan—had been "extinguished" by Ford.

Pavel Litvinov, the grandson of Maxim Litvinov, who served as Stalin's foreign minister during the 1930s, gave a straightforward appeal for the defense of those victimized by the Kremlin bureaucracy, as did Tatyana Zhitnikova, Plyushch's wife.

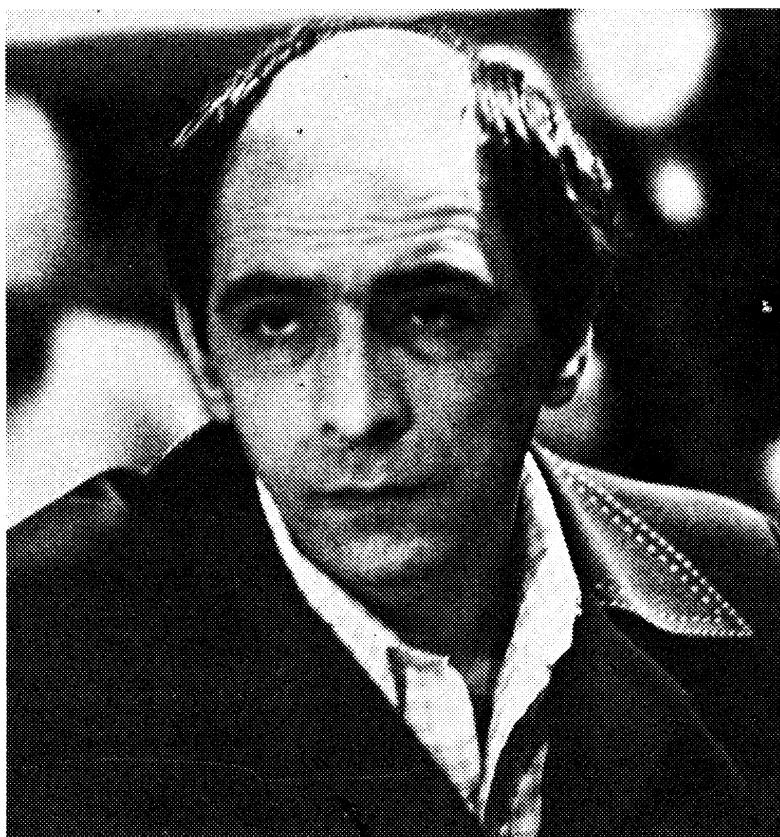
Some criticisms have been voiced of the mistake made by the sponsors of

Plyushch's case at the International Congress of Mathematicians in Vancouver. Nearly 1,000 participants in that congress signed a petition for the release of Plyushch. The British Royal College of Psychiatry and the World Association of Psychiatry protested the violation of medical ethics revealed by the treatment of Plyushch. Professor Lucio Lombardo Radice, a member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist party, added his voice to the campaign to free Plyushch.

On October 23, 1975, the committee of mathematicians organized a protest rally in Paris attended by 4,000 persons. Most of the French left, with the exception of the Communist party, endorsed the rally.

Impact on CP

Two days later, the daily newspaper of the French CP, *l'Humanité*, was forced to take note of the Plyushch case because of the impact of that



Militant/Susan Ellis

PLYUSHCH: 'It is immoral to speak out against violations of human rights in the Soviet Union and not in Chile.'



JACKSON: No comment

not join in the effort to clear the names of the martyred Rosenbergs. To have responded favorably to Plyushch's remarks might have cost Jackson some votes in the Democratic primaries.

It was noticeable after the meeting that not one of the big capitalist dailies reported the reception given Plyushch upon his arrival in "free" America.

Other speakers at the meeting extended from Michael Harrington, a longtime Social Democratic leader who still poses as a socialist, to Congressman Edward Koch, who if anything stands to the right of Jackson.

Greetings from Udall

Harrington's main contribution, aside from asserting the obvious fact that Soviet society is not socialist, was to bring greetings to the meeting from Morris Udall, a liberal rival of Jackson in the Democratic primaries.

Inez Weissman, a leader of the Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry and the Labor Zionist Alliance, hailed Jackson's efforts on behalf of Soviet Jews "as a monument to American moral principle."

Vladimir Markman, a Soviet Jew now living in Israel, and Vladimir Davidoff, a Soviet emigrant living in the United States, both stressed the importance of Jackson's 1974 amendment linking U.S.-Soviet trade to the lifting of restrictions on emigration from the USSR.

the meeting in including figures like Jackson and Koch on the speakers' list. Their presence injured the work of seeking freedom for political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

How Plyushch was freed

The fact is that the sponsors of the meeting followed a course different from the one that gained the release of Plyushch. In this respect, it is worth recalling how Plyushch came to be freed.

The group that played a key role in winning Plyushch's release was the International Committee of Mathematicians for the Defense of Shikhanovich and Plyushch. (Shikhanovich, a Moscow mathematician who was arrested in 1972, was released in the summer of 1974.)

The formation of this committee was announced in Paris in February 1974. Although the committee included individuals of all political views, its members were academic figures who were not linked to any imperialist government or to any propaganda agency designed to further imperialist objectives.

Many of those in the committee, including two of its founders, Michel Broué and Laurent Schwartz, had participated actively in the movement against the war in Vietnam and in the defense of political prisoners victimized by right-wing dictatorships.

In August 1974 the committee raised

rally. "If it is true—and unfortunately up until now no proof to the contrary has been forthcoming—that this mathematician is interned in a psychiatric hospital solely because he has taken a position against certain aspects of Soviet policy or against the regime itself," an editorial in *l'Humanité* said, "we can only affirm in the most forthright manner our total disapproval and demand that he be freed as rapidly as possible."

The pressure of these events was felt in Moscow, and on December 26, 1975, Tatyana Zhitnikova, who had been seeking permission to leave the USSR with her husband and family for months, was suddenly informed that she should reapply for visas. Two weeks later the Plyushch family was allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

This is the pattern that ought to be continued.

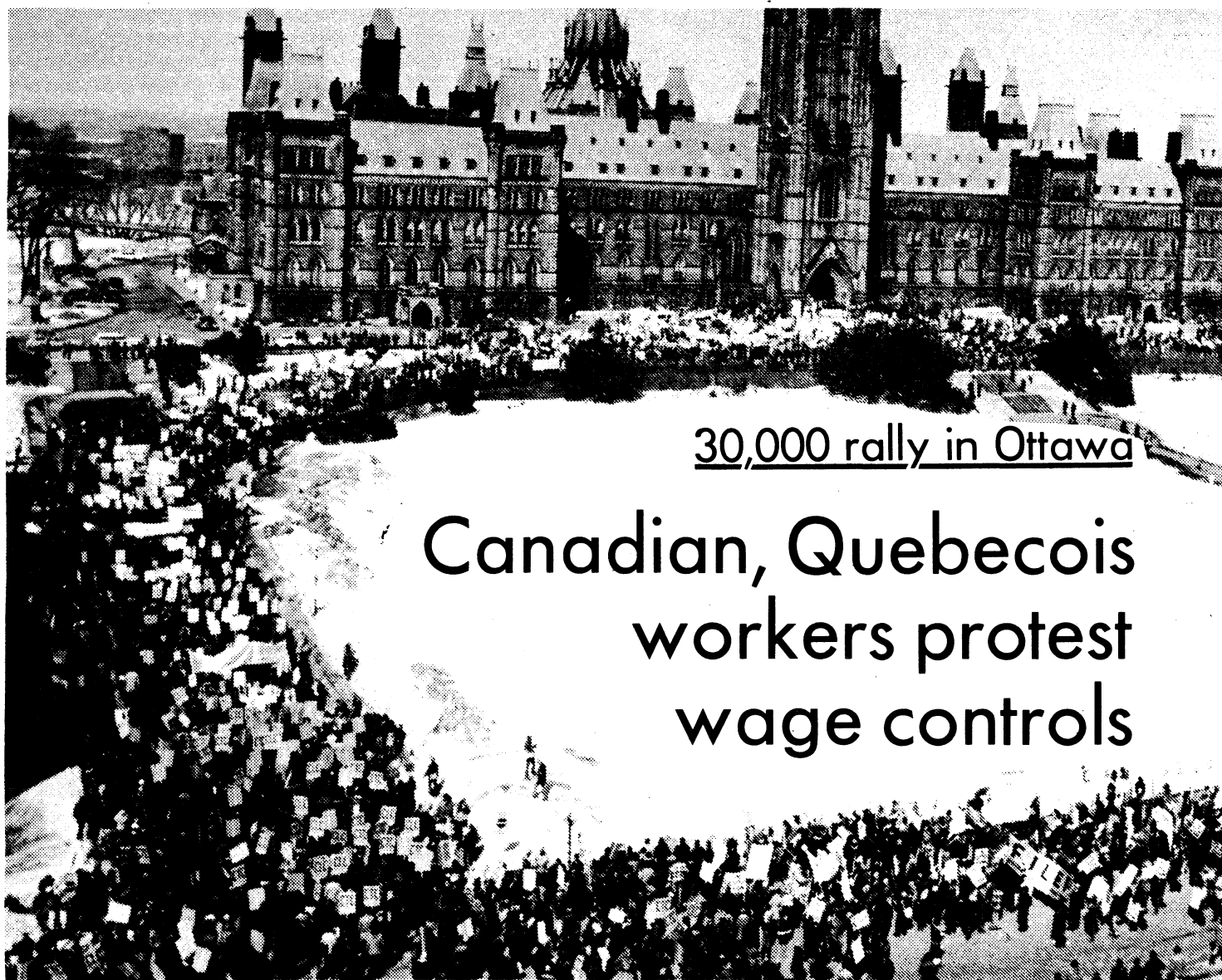
Plyushch himself, as he indicated at the March 27 meeting, is interested in extending such efforts to all countries where democratic rights have been trampled underfoot. For this purpose he has urged the organization of a nonpartisan international committee.

Whether a broad international committee of this kind can be set up in the immediate future remains to be seen. Meanwhile the struggle to free other Plyushchs can certainly be continued. And the struggle can achieve new successes if the right methods are followed.

World Outlook

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

APRIL 16, 1976



30,000 rally in Ottawa

Canadian, Quebecois workers protest wage controls

Section of crowd at March 22 Ottawa rally of 30,000

Labor Challenge/Darrel Furlotte

By Joan Newbigging

[The following article appeared in the March 29 issue of *Labor Challenge*, a revolutionary-socialist fortnightly published in Toronto.]

OTTAWA—More than 30,000 trade unionists from across Canada marched on Parliament Hill in sub-zero weather March 22 in a resounding demonstration of opposition to Trudeau's wage controls.

It was a historic day for the labor movement in Canada.

- March 22 was the largest protest demonstration in Ottawa's history.

- March 22 was the first united action in Canada's history of masses of working people in both Québec and English Canada.

- Tens of thousands gave up a day's pay to come to Ottawa March 22, and the action became a widespread one-day walkout in Québec and in certain points in Ontario.

Controls can be beaten

March 22 altered the political climate of Canada. It showed the country the immense strength of labor. It proved that union members are ready to act against the controls. It proved that the controls can be beaten.

Louis Laberge of the Québec Federation of Labour echoed the view of the demonstration when he said on Parlia-

ment Hill: "This is only the beginning. Unless the government acts, we will organize actions that are bigger, better, longer."

March 22 must be the first step in a coordinated campaign to put an end to the wage controls.

The Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) called the demonstration on the date it was to present its annual submission to the federal government.

But CLC President Joe Morris's courtly discussion with Trudeau contrasted sharply with the mood and the meaning of the demonstration outside.

The roadway around Parliament Hill was already filled with thousands of demonstrators when two giant contingents, one from Québec and the other from the United Auto Workers in Ontario, arrived to swell the ranks.

Québec contingent

The Québec contingent rallied across the river in Hull, Québec, drawing together thousands of unionists from Québec's three major federations. The Confederation of National Trade Unions (CSN) and the Québec Teachers Federation (CEQ), while not affiliated to the CLC, decided to support the action and brought out thousands of their members. When the first part of the Québec contingent reached Parliament Hill, the last of the marchers were still in Hull, more than a mile away.

At the same time, the UAW contingent was approaching the Hill from the opposite direction. It was made up of 3,000 unionists from Windsor, London, and Brantford who jammed a chartered train.

A chartered plane from British Columbia brought 135, and another from the Maritimes brought 108 participants.

Six to seven thousand from Ottawa joined the action, according to CLC estimates.

Treasury Board President Jean Chretien ordered Ottawa civil servants to stay on the job, the CLC reported. But hundreds defied his instructions, and left work to attend the demonstration.

Marchers were still pouring onto Parliament Hill as Louis Laberge and Joe Morris briefly addressed the demonstration. And they continued to arrive as organizers declared that the action was over and urged everyone to go home.

One-day strike

March 22 caused havoc in the auto plants in southern Ontario. The Ford truck plant in Oakville was forced to shut down for the day. The Chrysler car plant in Windsor shut down. General Motors production in Oshawa was halted on one of three production lines. The auto bosses reported their

losses in production totaled 1,675 vehicles.

In Québec, public service workers timed a one-day walkout to coincide with the action. A total of 120,000 walked off the job to protest Trudeau's wage controls, and the lack of progress in contract negotiations with the provincial government.

All Montréal-area schools closed. Almost all hospitals were functioning on an emergency basis only.

Many other Québec workers also walked out, including Ottawa-Hull construction workers, ten thousand Hydro-Québec workers, and three thousand CSN members working for private employers. General Motors had to close its auto plant in Ste-Terese.

It was hardly surprising that the idea of a general strike came up again and again on the demonstration in Ottawa. March 22 itself had turned into a massive one-day walkout.

A number of banners, particularly from Québec, called for a general strike against wage controls. They reflected the concern of many of the marchers that more action, and more far-reaching measures, would be needed if Trudeau ignored the demonstration.

Cross-country solidarity

In addition to the estimated 10,000 Québec unionists who came to Ottawa, another 10,000 marched in demonstrations in twelve cities throughout Québec, including about 5,000 in Québec City.

A solidarity march in Edmonton drew between 700 and 1,000.

The demonstration was spirited despite the intense cold and biting wind. A number of women from a CSN local in Marienville, Québec, sang songs they had written to protest the wage controls.

There were marchers of every age. The march as a whole was younger than previous large actions by CLC affiliates. The proportion of women was noticeably high. A large number of students participated—a new and encouraging feature. Several hundred came from the University of Québec and the Rosemont junior college in Montréal.

Many signs expressed the views of the marchers: "Bill C73 promotes unemployment" (Bill C73 is the wage-control law); "Fight inflation, not people"; "United and organized" (Québec CSN workers); "OSSTF supports CLC" (Ontario teachers districts 14 and 16); "Wage controls bring us uncontrolled wage disparity" (New Brunswick steelworkers); "No compromise on Bill C73" (Hamilton United Electrical Workers).

The demonstration itself had a powerful impact on its participants. Few had expected such a crowd. The turnout was indeed astonishing. Little had been done to build the action. Of the biggest unions, only the UAW worked to bring out its members. Many locals scarcely knew that the demonstration was going to take place.

The CLC leadership pushed the

Continued on page 21

Gus Hall rushes to Kremlin's defense

French 'cousins' embarrass CPUSA



Twenty-fifth Soviet Communist party congress. CPUSA's Hall received 'one of the most rousing ovations.'

By David Frankel

It is doubtful that anyone outside of a handful of specialists in the 500,000-member French Communist party pays any attention to the decisions of the American CP. The American Stalinists have not even the shadow of a mass base, and there is little that they can say or do that would be likely to have the slightest effect on the French CP.

Unfortunately for the American Stalinists, the reverse does not hold true. They are very much affected by the actions of the mass Communist parties in Western Europe. The recent decisions of the French CP in particular have proved troublesome.

On the one hand, the American CP has consistently argued that the reports about bureaucratic repression in the Soviet Union are rightist fabrications and slander, and that any repression of dissidents that does occur there is justified by the need to defend the Soviet state against imperialist-inspired counterrevolution.

A different drummer?

How can this argument be squared with the declarations of French CP leader Georges Marchais at his party's congress early in February? "Paris Red Charges Soviet Repression," was the way the *New York Times* headlined its front-page article on Marchais's opening speech to the congress. It quoted Marchais as saying:

"We cannot accept in effect that the Communist ideal, whose object is the happiness of man and for which we ask the workers to fight, should be stained by unjust and unjustifiable acts. Such acts are in no way an obligatory consequence of socialism."

Marchais referred to "repressive measures that infringe on freedom of opinion, expression or creativity," leaving little doubt in the minds of most observers that he was including the Soviet Union among the places where such infringements occur. These statements followed a cautiously worded condemnation of the treatment of Leonid Plyushch, the Ukrainian mathematician who was imprisoned in a mental asylum because of his political views.

Two articles in *Intercontinental Press* (see March 19 and March 26 *World Outlooks*) have already dealt with the new-found concern for democracy claimed by the French Stalinist leaders. Their statements were merely vote-getting declarations that did not change the basic relationship between the French Stalinists and the bureaucratic caste in the USSR.

The American CP has no basis for existence except as a defender of the Soviet bureaucracy whose job is to translate the Kremlin line into English. The French Stalinist leaders, in contrast, are obliged to take their own mass base into account; they walk a tightrope between the demands of the Kremlin and the pressure of the workers who follow them.

All this, however, is cold comfort for the American Stalinists. They cannot read the French CP out of the Stalinist movement—the Kremlin itself has been careful to maintain amicable relations with the French CP. At the same time, the American Stalinists are in a position of hearing rhetoric from a "fraternal party" that would earn anyone else a denunciation as a counterrevolutionary agent of imperialism.

The statements by Marchais critical

of the suppression of human rights in the Soviet Union have been reported throughout the world and have been the subject of considerable discussion both in the capitalist press and in the working-class movement. But the American CP has not yet reported either Marchais's criticisms or the discussion they touched off.

Instead, the American Stalinists have turned to Aesopian allegories to convey their thoughts. For example, the February 14 *Daily World*, the CP newspaper, while remaining silent itself about the international stir created by the French CP congress,

published an article on the Belgian CP that said, "The Communist Party of Belgium (CPB) announced last week that it was not going to knuckle under to the increasing anti-Soviet tirades from the ruling circles of this industrial country, neighboring France."

Two days earlier, in its first mention of the French CP congress, the *Daily World* printed the greetings given to the congress by the representative of the American CP. He told the French delegates:

"We say to those in our country who would show concern for freedom and who even talk of morality to look homeward where an outworn capitalism still imprisons its 'dissidents'—as it tried to do with Angela Davis. . . ."

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the American CP would prefer its French cothinkers to follow the model set by the Belgian CP, or, better yet, by the American CP.

In their greetings to the French CP congress, the American Stalinists reminded the French of how such problems were dealt with in the good old days. "In the bitter but victorious struggle against nazi fascism, the French Communists rejected any and all revisionist theories. . . . We gratefully recall the help given our Party by the venerated Communist leader, Jacques Duclos, whose famous 1945 article in *Cahiers du Communisme* contributed to the restoration of Marxism-Leninism as our guiding principles."

Only those familiar with the history of the so-called Duclos letter can fully appreciate its evocation by the American CP, which today would dearly like to invoke its own version of the Duclos letter against the French Stalinists. The 7,600-word open letter, titled "On the Dissolution of the Communist Party of the United States," appeared in the May 24, 1945, issue of the *Daily Worker*, and was the signal for the ouster of Earl Browder, who had headed the American CP for fifteen years.

Browder a scapegoat

The Duclos letter claimed that "one is witnessing a notorious revision of Marxism on the part of Browder and his supporters, a revision which is expressed in the concept of a long-term class peace in the U.S., of the possibility of the suppression of the class struggle in the postwar period and of establishment of harmony between labor and capital."

This description of the political line followed by the CP under Browder was

What's there to hide?

The American CP has finally taken its first public notice of differences that have developed recently between Moscow and some Western European CPs.

In the March 20 issue of the *Daily World's* weekly magazine supplement, Gus Hall expressed his opinion on the subject in an interview on the outcome of the Soviet CP's twenty-fifth congress.

"We have never tried to hide the fact that there are differences," Hall said—nearly two months after the much-publicized twenty-second French CP congress.

Quick to point out the potential dangers of such freethinking, Hall warned, "Sometimes these differences go further, and they are based on certain opportunistic considerations." Using Maoism as an object lesson, he added, "At the bottom of the swamp of opportunism is counterrevolution."

"The other differences between other parties are largely tactical," Hall said. He noted that the Italian CP, which "is very often used as an example of differences," signed a joint communiqué with Kremlin leaders during the Soviet party congress.

"So there are differences," Hall concluded, "but one should not overstate these differences. . . ."

Commenting somewhat indirectly on criticisms that have been made by the Italian and French CPs of political repression in the Soviet Union, Hall said: "As to the question of democracy . . . what is most important is the historic trend in the world. In the socialist countries the trend is for a deeper, more broad form of democracy. Socialist democracy is still in the process of being developed. What's important is it's moving in the right direction."

completely accurate. But this was not a policy developed independently by the American CP or by Browder, neither one of which had any independent ideas. This was Stalin's policy, and it was followed by every Communist party in the world.

In the Soviet Union itself, a dispatch in the April 2, 1945, *New York Times* reported—nearly two months before the Duclos letter was published—"a sweeping change is being made . . . in Marxist economic dogmas as they have been officially taught in the schools, the press, on the platform and radio. Marx's theory of the exploitation of the proletariat is completely revised and capitalism is declared to be a 'progressive' and not a 'backward' system."

Stalin's problem was that the war was coming to an end, and a shift in emphasis was needed. Browder was used as a scapegoat, and the Duclos letter—which came straight from the Kremlin—was the signal for the shift.

The dumping of Browder was meant as a warning to the capitalist rulers that if the wartime alliance with the Soviet Union was broken, the Communist parties would go into opposition. At the same time, the Stalinists promised that their wartime support would be continued if there were no change in policy toward the USSR.

The resolution of the American CP

necessary to do more than send a letter, a note, and the job is completed.

This is the organizational and political tradition that the American CP appeals to and holds up as a model in its greetings to the French Stalinists.

As was to be expected, the French Stalinists have ignored the squirming of their cousins in the United States. In fact, at the Twenty-Fifth Congress of the Soviet CP, which opened in Moscow at the end of February, the French, Italian, and British Communist party representatives restated their supposed commitment to democracy and independence from the Kremlin.

Hall wins 'rousing ovation'

Gus Hall, the general secretary of the American CP and a leader in the tradition of Browder, rose at the March 1 session of the congress to answer the Stalinist leaders who had not been deferential enough to the Kremlin bureaucrats. Hall, who was awarded with "one of the most rousing ovations accorded a guest speaker" according to the March 4 *Daily World*, explained how, "Like a piercing laser beam of light, the basic theme of Marxism-Leninism runs through the very sober, profound and deeply penetrating assessments and projections of Comrade Brezhnev's report."

Hall is the American CP's presiden-

Washington's 'selective' refugee policy

White House policy on admitting political refugees was examined in a feature article by Barbara Koeppel in the February 22 *Los Angeles Times*, prompted by the controversy over the resettlement of pro-American Vietnamese in the United States.

The conclusion she came to was that justice or humanitarianism played little role in government decisions in this field. The main consideration was political.

"The figures from the last few decades speak for themselves," she said. "Approximately 800,000 Eastern Europeans were accepted after World War II as they ran from communism. But before the war—at the height of Hitler's persecution of the Jews, trade unionists and socialists—only 19,500 out of 139,000 who applied in 1938 were admitted. That figure was 10,000 below the quota set for German immigrants. And when a bill was introduced in Congress in 1939 to admit 20,000 German Jewish children over the next two years, it died in committee."

About 500 Haitians who fled to Florida in small boats from the notoriously brutal, repressive regime of Duvalier were jailed in detention centers. They were given summary hearings before immigration authorities in which the translator was linked to Duvalier's secret police.

In contrast with the government gushing over the tens of thousands of refugees who linked their fate to the American army and its puppet regime in Vietnam, eight Vietnamese students who protested against the undemocratic character of the Thieu regime were denied asylum in the United States. They were saved from deportation to their homeland and certain imprisonment or death only by the sudden collapse of the puppet government.

"Even more dramatic than the Haitian or South Vietnamese example is the case of Chile," Koeppel said. In the wake of the bloody rightist coup of



El Sol de Mexico/Vadillo

September 1973, when tens of thousands of Chilean workers, peasants, and students were slaughtered or penned up in concentration camps, the foreign embassies in Santiago opened their doors to refugees. Thousands of persons escaped death by this avenue, and every major West European country accepted thousands of refugees from the bloodthirsty Pinochet dictatorship.

"The United States was more cautious however. None were taken into the U.S. Embassy: This country was the only one which did not offer protection. When they asked for asylum in the United States, they were told 'we don't have the machinery' to deal with emergencies and were advised to go through normal channels. Since the coup, only 70 Chileans have worked their way into this country on regular immigrant visas and 19 foreign nationals [resident in Chile at the time of the coup] came on a case-by-case basis."

Special provisions for waiving red tape and admitting whole groups of political refugees were passed by Congress in 1952. These have been used to admit refugees from East Germany, 29,000 Dutch nationals and planters who fled in the face of rising nationalism in Indonesia, and 650,000 anti-Communist Cubans. But they have never been invoked to admit refugees from rightist repression.

In the case of the Chileans, Koeppel quoted one source as saying that given the U.S. interest in the overthrow of the Allende government, "it is obvious that it is not going to fling its doors open to the same people it helped unseat."

That is, having helped to set up a concentration camp regime, Washington does not intend to aid any escapees. In fact, the U.S. Immigration department stands guard on the other side of the barbed wire.

...Ottawa

Continued from page 19

slogan "Whatever happened to price controls," and it was seen on hundreds of placards and buttons. This gave the impression that if some price control measures were introduced, labor could accept wage controls. And it is true that the CLC leadership have never ruled out accepting a modified wage-control scheme.

But the entire march was firm on the key question: Trudeau's wage controls must go. And that's the message that came across.

March 22 only hinted at the vast numbers of working people ready to take action against the controls.

For the thousands who turned out, the action gave a taste of the power of labor.

The Executive Council of the CLC is meeting in Ottawa to decide what action it will take next.

Its first move was to withdraw March 23 from the Canadian Labor Relations Council and the Economic Council of Canada, two bodies sponsored by Ottawa with the aim of binding the labor leadership into a tight collaboration with the bosses.

CLC spokespersons indicated at the same time that this important step was not the last. They reported that the organization of a one-day general strike was among the proposals put forward at their meeting. A demonstration in Toronto April 28 was also being considered.

March 22 showed that labor stands together against the wage controls. Large numbers of unionists are ready to join in an all-out campaign to smash the controls.



Hall (left), listening attentively to his Kremlin mentors, is a 'leader' in the tradition of Browder (right), an ill-fated predecessor.



adopted after the appearance of the Duclos letter said: "It is imperative that the American people resolutely support every effort of the Truman administration to carry forward Roosevelt's program for victory, peace, democracy and 60 million jobs."

The immediate task was to "continue uninterrupted war production and uphold labor's no-strike pledge for the duration."

James P. Cannon, the founder of American Trotskyism, discussed the downfall of Browder in an August 1945 speech reprinted in his book *Speeches for Socialism*. Cannon said:

The very same people who spoke so devotedly in echo of Browder in 1944 said the exact opposite in 1945. All, without exception, denounced Browder as a revisionist of Marxism, as a peddler of bourgeois ideas, etc. And Browder, who had unanimous support in May of 1944, had not a single vote in July of 1945.

Now, what kind of a movement is it and what kind of leaders are they who can be unanimously elected one year and unanimously rejected the following year without any change on their part whatsoever? That is the type of leader who is not elected, but is appointed from above. Such people are all the same type; they are fit to run a bureaucratic machine but never to lead a real struggle. . . .

These leaders have no personal authority, no independence. When Stalin wishes to depose one of them as a scapegoat, it is not

tial candidate, but he had nothing to say about the American political scene beyond a few generalities. The attacks on Black rights in Boston and other cities, the changing political outlook of the American working class, the issue of discriminatory layoffs, the attacks on the right of women to abortion—all this and much more was passed over in silence.

But Hall knew what he was doing—he was addressing his real constituency, the Stalinist bureaucracy. He said:

In our times, the main ideological pressures of imperialism are in relationship to the socialist world and against the Soviet Union in the first place. . . .

Opportunism breaks through where the ideological pressures of the enemy are the greatest.

Our party has a basic principled position on these matters. We are not going to fight imperialism by their rules. We are not going to use or repeat anti-socialist and anti-Soviet slander to win acceptance, to win respectability or to prove our autonomy.

Much as the Soviet bureaucrats must have liked Hall's impassioned plea in behalf of their traditional prerogatives, they know that the unconditional backing of the American CP is no substitute for the mass power of the French and Italian parties. Therefore, it appears as if the American CP will just have to live with its dilemma, like it or not.

Big step forward for French Trotskyists

First 'Daily Rouge' rolls off presses

By F.L. Derry

PARIS—On March 15 the first issue of *Rouge Quotidien* came off the press, converting *Rouge*, the organ of the Ligue Communiste Révolutionnaire (LCR), the French section of the Fourth International, into a daily.

Planning for the ambitious project began some time ago. A fund-raising campaign was conducted for almost a year, a new, modern printshop was set up, and a full-time staff was organized to put out the paper.

Rouge Quotidien will be competing with several other left dailies. The Communist party, of course, has *l'Humanité* as well as several daily regional papers.

The Socialist party and the Parti Socialiste Unifié (PSU) have only weeklies. There are two Maoist dailies: *Le Quotidien du Peuple* and *l'Humanité Rouge*. These are both very small; in fact, *l'Humanité Rouge* is little more than a daily four-page leaflet.

Somewhat more substantial is *Libération*, which claims to be "independent."

The first press run of *Rouge Quotidien* was 60,000. It is not expected that the run will remain at this level. What is hoped for is a steady level of readers above the estimated minimum of 15,000 daily sales required to sustain the paper. The sales of *Rouge* as a weekly were somewhat over 10,000.

Most sales will be done through newsstands, with a few subscriptions and street sales on weekends. The

paper will appear six times a week: five 12-page issues during the week and a 16-page issue on Saturday.

The financial campaign to launch the paper began early last year. The initial goal was to raise 2 million francs (nearly US\$500,000). At the end of the year the initial goal was raised to 2.4 million francs.

A week before the publication date, all but 140,000 francs of the total had been raised. The money came from sympathizers, from a sustainer levied on members of the LCR, and from the sale of calendars, postcards, and other promotional material.

In addition, the LCR organized a large two-day festival last October. However, in spite of the 50,000 persons who attended, little profit was made to aid the paper. Thus, the bulk of the money has come in the form of individual donations.

Much of the fund has already been put to use. A new headquarters has been located, which will serve both as printshop and editorial offices for the LCR. The old national office at 10 Impasse Guéménée will be used as a Paris headquarters.

A new Suburban web press is being installed as well as modern typesetting equipment. The press, according to plans, will also be used in the production of books and pamphlets. In addition, a telex has been installed so that articles can be sent in without delay. An Agence France-Presse teletype reports the news directly to the

editorial offices.

The paper will be divided up into several different sections: politics, international, social, cultural, and "daily life." In addition, the paper will feature contributions from other political groups in France.

An article in the November 14, 1975, *Rouge* by Ploech, one of the leaders of the LCR, discussed this aspect of the paper under the heading "A Permanent Debate":

While firmly setting forth our political point of view, we will open up our columns broadly to those who do not hold the same kind of revolutionary opinions as we. . .

What is more, the desire for unity on the part of those involved in struggles is becoming stronger and stronger. This is a deeply felt need. As revolutionary crises draw near, sectarian quarrels seem if not outworn at least out of date. Debates, polemics, yes. The scope of the problems justifies that. However, staying huddled up in a defensive position, with only your teeth and claws exposed—the time is passed for that!

In a subsequent article in the January 2 *Rouge*, René Yvetot said that this "right to reserve a place in the *Rouge Quotidien*" was not extended to "organizations that represent nothing at all or that practice physical violence and resort to gross epithets in place of debate."

The first issue of the new daily carried a front-page article on the results of the previous day's cantonal elections in France. Two pages in the



First issue of 'Daily Rouge'

culture section reviewed a new film and carried the day's television listings. Other sections included articles on psychiatry, a government-run home for women that resembles a prison, a government project to reform the French educational system, and coverage of a series of strikes of public employees.

Of particular interest was a full-page interview with Leonid Plyushch, the Marxist Ukrainian mathematician recently released from a Russian "psychiatric hospital." A message of greetings to the daily *Rouge* from Rohan Wijeweera and Lionel Bopege was also printed. Wijeweera was the leader of the mass student revolt in Sri Lanka (Ceylon) in 1971 and is still being held in prison.

The launching of a daily is a big step forward for the French Trotskyists.

In review

'Pretoria and Washington--Allies Against Africa'

By Steve Clark

Three recent issues of *Intercontinental Press* featured an information-packed series by staff writer Ernest Harsch that will be useful to all opponents of the white racist regimes in Southern Africa.

The central point of the series is captured by its title: "Pretoria and Washington—Allies Against Africa."

"Pretoria's military buildup and the extension of its interventionist policies are a clear threat to the struggles of the African masses for genuine independence," Harsch points out. At the same time, he convincingly argues that this danger "cannot be separated from the danger emanating from Washington, the main bastion of imperialism and racism on a world scale."

The first of the three articles catalogs U.S. arms sales to South Africa, placing them in the context of Washington's overall aims on the African continent. The United States and other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Harsch points out, have helped stock Pretoria's arsenal for many years, despite the 1963 United Nations sanctions barring UN members from providing arms to South Africa.

This military assistance increased after 1970, Harsch says, when "the

White House adopted a secret policy toward southern Africa (nicknamed 'Tar Baby') that included a 'relaxation' of the arms embargo against the white minority colonial-settler regimes."

Sales of U.S. aircraft to South Africa, for example, jumped from \$25.6 million that year to \$70 million in 1971 and \$80 million in 1972.

Washington also exported more than \$22 million worth of sophisticated communications and surveillance equipment to Pretoria between 1967 and 1972, along with about \$10 million



South African armored cars poised for battle inside Angola earlier this year.

in herbicides and defoliants of the types used against freedom fighters in Vietnam.

Harsch also details the military connections between South Africa and major European imperialist powers, such as Britain, France, West Germany, and Italy.

"The arms sales to Pretoria by individual NATO governments are only a small part of what appears to be an intricate—and increasingly coordinated—network of military contacts and alliances between the South African regime and its American and European partners," Harsch says. His second article explores the links between Pretoria and NATO.

NATO views South Africa as an indispensable factor in its "defense" of the strategic sea route around the southern tip of Africa. From South African soil, NATO is already cooperating with Pretoria in a far-ranging surveillance operation sweeping almost the entire South Atlantic, much of the Indian Ocean, and the entire African continent.

Harsch also exposes the aid of NATO and of NATO members in South Africa's progress toward developing a nuclear arsenal.

The final article looks at Pretoria's role as imperialism's "gendarme" in Southern Africa—a role most recently dramatized by its invasion of Angola

in league with covert U.S. intervention.

Harsch explains the impact of events in Africa over the past several years on the majority Black population inside Pretoria's borders. He also shows that the racist regime's policy of "détente" with some Black African nations is aimed both at defusing nationalist struggles in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and its own colony of Namibia, and at expanding its markets and economic influence throughout the continent.

Harsch concludes the series with a reminder of the dangers posed to the African masses by Washington's backing of Pretoria. "It is necessary," he says, "to press forward with a broad campaign . . . to demand an end to all military aid to the racist South African regime."

Special offer

Intercontinental Press is offering a special deal on the three issues containing Ernest Harsch's series "Pretoria and Washington—Allies Against Africa." IP will provide these three issues, normally available to "World Outlook" readers for \$2.25, for only \$1.00!

Write to: *Intercontinental Press*, P.O. Box 116, Village Station, New York, New York 10014.

The cutbacks liberal

Udall: peddling the 'painful truth'

By Cliff Conner

Morris Udall represents a new trend in American politics: the "cutbacks liberal." In the past those who advertised themselves as liberals, including Udall, generally favored at least token increases in government spending for some socially beneficial projects.

But now they say they are "fiscal conservatives," and they promise less of just about everything people need. We have already witnessed "cutbacks liberals" at work as governors of major states: Edmund Brown of California, Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts, Hugh Carey of New York. Now Udall wants to carry their program to the White House and practice it on a national scale.

Liberal? Progressive?

In fact, Udall would rather be called a "progressive" than a liberal these days. He explained in Wisconsin last month that he doesn't want a label "associated with abortion, drugs, busing, and big-spending wasteful government."

"If I become President," Udall wrote in a fund-raising letter, "I'm going to tell it exactly like it is. And for starters, I'll tell you right now that the only way you and I and all America will ever overcome our current economic and energy crises is to acknowledge the painful truth that *we must change our way of life.*" (Emphasis in original.)

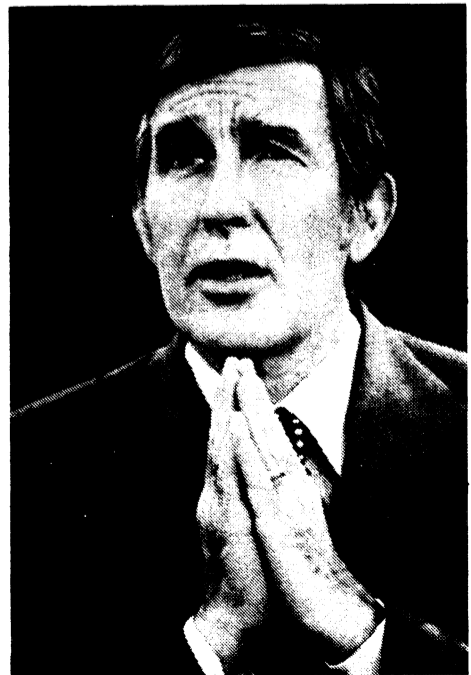
He argues that "conspicuous consumption must be eliminated from our lives," that "we" must no longer "overindulge ourselves with frivolous electrical appliances and gadgets," and that "we" must curb our "unlimited greed and desire for luxury."

This is a contemptuous insult to average working people, who are struggling just to provide themselves and their families with adequate food, clothing, housing, and other necessary goods and services.

It is doubly insulting to the unemployed, to Blacks, Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans, to those forced by circumstances onto welfare, and to others trapped by capitalism at the lowest wage levels and living conditions.

"The test for America," according to Udall, "is whether we can adapt and change from an era of abundance [for whom?] to an era of scarcity. I think the central job of the next president is to get us through that economic transition."

Udall calls on working people to tighten their belts while not challenging the Pentagon's spending of scores of billions of dollars to patrol the world and make it safe for American corpor-



UDALL: Wants us to curb our 'unlimited greed and desire for luxury.'



'It's getting so I can't tell the difference'

ate investment.

He calls for reductions in the war budget, but only by a paltry 10 to 15 percent. "We must have a lean, tough military force prepared to defend the national interest, however it might be threatened," Udall says.

In Congress, Udall has consistently voted for the Pentagon's war budgets—straight through the entire course of the genocidal slaughter in Vietnam.

Friend of labor?

Although Udall tells trade unionists that his election would serve the interests of the labor movement, his record and platform prove otherwise.

What does he say about unemployment? "Until there are enough jobs to go around, I believe that the only equitable approach is to share the work that is available; shortened working hours, shared shifts, slightly reduced pay for all instead of unemployment for an unlucky few."

"No longer can American workers complacently sit back, content with former successes," Udall has also warned. "We must bring our productivity back up. . . ."

Socialist Workers party presidential candidate Peter Camejo could agree with the shorter hours proposal, but why should workers have to take a cut in pay? And any worker could tell Udall that nobody outside of corporation suites gets paid for "sitting back complacently."

If the increased productivity achieved by technological advances were used to benefit workers rather than boost profits, a shorter workweek with no cut in pay could be easily implemented—eliminating the "need" for layoffs and providing working people with some well-deserved leisure time as well.

The Hawkins-Humphrey "full employment" bill now before Congress is another of Udall's wonder drugs. But this legislation is simply an election-

year vote catcher for the Democrats.

It promises to shoot for an unemployment level of 3 percent (leaving millions jobless) in four years, and for adults only.

The bill itself does not create *even one job.*

A government-funded public works program would be on the agenda in four years at the earliest, and even then only if it were deemed "practicable," "consistent with . . . other essential national policies," and "calculated to foster and promote free competitive enterprise."

Wage controls

Udall blames inflation on wages, rather than on the hundred-billion-dollar war budget, where the cause really lies. This is despite the government's own labor statistics, which prove that wages have trailed behind prices over the past few years.

Udall tries to appear evenhanded by calling for "new authority" to curb "large price increases and wage settlements in the years ahead." But working people have not forgotten that the "wage and price controls" passed by a Democratic party majority in Congress under Nixon served only to hold down paychecks while prices and profits continued to soar.

Udall has voted for antiunion "right to work" laws. He says that he is personally opposed to such laws, but voted for them because his congressional career "might have ended right there" if he had voted otherwise.

We have a right to ask: what other of our interests will be glibly sacrificed to political expediency by a would-be President Udall?

Desegregation: maybe . . .

Compared to most other capitalist candidates this year, Udall's position on school desegregation looks pretty good: he is not adamantly opposed to it.

"None of us wants to oppose enforcing the Constitution and court orders," he said in Wisconsin recently. But there is an "emerging consensus," he added, that "busing is not the best way to achieve integration."

Never mind that in almost every major American city the deliberate obstruction of desegregation since the 1954 Supreme Court ruling proves that busing is usually the *only* solution.

Saying that he would like to "mini-mize" busing and use it as a "last resort," Udall suggested that Blacks might be willing "to wait a while" on desegregation if they were given "community control of schools" in their neighborhoods and promised equal educational expenditures.

This is nothing more than a retreat to the old "separate but equal" dodge of Jim Crow days—papered over with some cheap exploitation of the nationalist sentiments of the Black community. Udall's sudden "support" for community control of schools in the neighborhoods of oppressed nationalities will come as quite a surprise to Puerto Rican, Black, and Chinese parents and students in New York's school District One!

Udall is also quite a law-and-order man. The streets of Harlem "belong to a few hoodlums in sneakers," he said while campaigning in New York. "We can feel guilty about them, but we must not allow them to terrorize a city. . . . I say we can and we are going to take back the streets from these hoodlums, from the dangerous junkies and the demented killers."

What is Udall's solution? He proposes harsher sentences, reduced plea bargaining, and a halt to the tendency to release "the guilty" too soon.

This from a candidate who has *no* solution to raging unemployment among young people. A candidate who is in headlong retreat on busing. A candidate who is for less, not more, government spending on needed social services.

Socialist alternative

The truth is that Morris Udall is tied lock, stock, and barrel to the concerns of American big business and to the Democratic party, which helps prop it up. "There's a lot of good in this old tree called the American free-enterprise economy," he says.

An assault is under way on the past gains of women, Blacks, and working people, and Udall stands squarely on the side of the capitalists in that battle. That is why he is embarrassed about a label that he thinks associates him with abortion, busing, and government spending.

The Socialist Workers party candidates, Peter Camejo and Willie Mae Reid, on the other hand, stand on the side of the oppressed and exploited. They support the movements for busing, for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, and to defend abortion rights. They believe that all working people have a right to a decent, well-paying job, and they actively support workers who strike to demand those rights.

Camejo spoke on several Wisconsin campuses during the week before the primary there, while Udall and his fellow Democratic party contenders were also making the rounds. After contrasting the SWP's program to that of these capitalist politicians, Camejo was approached by a Black student who had attended one meeting.

"See this?" the student said, pointing to a "Mo" Udall button in his hand. "I just took it off, and I'm never going to put it on again."

How working people can fight U.S. fascism

The Fight Against Fascism in the USA: Forty Years of Struggle Described by Participants by James P. Cannon, Farrell Dobbs, Vincent R. Dunne, Joseph Hansen, Malik Miah, and others. New York: National Education Department, Socialist Workers party, 1976. 55 pp., \$1.35

By David Frankel
From Intercontinental Press

In October 1974, a racist lynch mob went after a young Black man in the streets of Boston. It was only by chance that the victim was able to escape with his life.

Jean-Louis Yvon, a Haitian immigrant, had simply been driving through a white neighborhood when the racists pulled him from his car.

This ugly incident, which made headlines around the world, reflected the racist hysteria that has been built up in the United States around the issue of busing children in a school desegregation program. It also represented something deeper—an important shift that is beginning to take place in the American political scene.

During the Vietnam War the government—as has been shown by its own secret documents—did its best to incite and organize right-wing violence against the antiwar movement. Al-

States and masses of workers turn to socialism for answers to their problems, the American capitalists will begin to back fascist demagogues in the tradition of Hitler and Mussolini.

In this regard, James P. Cannon, the founder of the Trotskyist movement in the United States, pointed out that "American capitalism is not in love with democracy. . . . The only principle the American capitalists have is the exploitation of labor, the extraction of profits, and the enrichment of themselves at the expense of the workers."

In his book *America's Road to Socialism*, Cannon said that as the class struggle in the United States heats up, "Fascist bands will be subsidized and armed and hurled against the strikers, against the union halls and all other workers' gathering places and institutions. The workers, for their part, will have no choice, if they don't want to be defeated and enslaved, as the German workers were defeated and enslaved under Hitler—they will have no choice but to organize their own defense guards, meet the fascist bands on their own terms and carry the battle to them."

The Fight Against Fascism in the USA is a handbook for revolutionists on how to "meet the fascist bands . . . and carry the battle to them." It summarizes the Socialist Workers party's forty years of experience in fighting American fascism in the words of participants in that struggle.

In essence, fascism is a mass right-wing movement that aims to smash the organizations of the working class through extralegal violence. The Trotskyist strategy in fighting fascism flows from this understanding.

As Murry Weiss explained in a 1945 article describing the SWP's response to a fascist campaign in Los Angeles: "It is not a question of can we 'get by' with some small picket lines of the 'radical' parties. It is a question of how to mobilize masses of workers for struggle, without ignoring the reality of their existing organizations and leadership. Every party venture, every party tactic must be calculated to further this end."

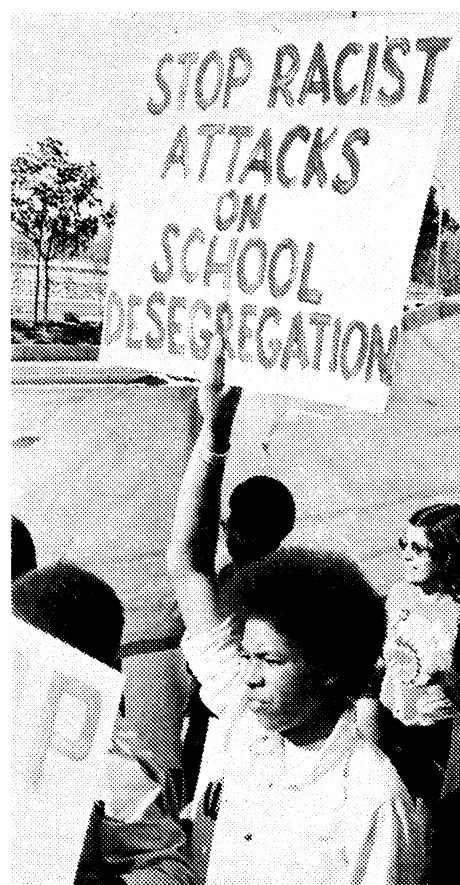
The mobilization of a mass response—that is what revolutionists aim for in combating right-wing and fascist demagogues. The success of this strategy at any given time will, of course, depend on specific circumstances. In the struggle against racist violence in Boston, for example, the size of antiracist demonstrations will vary from time to time. This does not change the necessity of outmobilizing the racists in the streets to show them that they are a minority and cannot intimidate the opponents of racism.

In his 1945 article, Weiss shows how the small Trotskyist forces in Los Angeles were able to apply this strategy of mass mobilization and beat back a campaign by Gerald L.K. Smith to establish a base there for his Christian National Front. The first problem was to alert the workers of the danger facing them. As Weiss said:

Smith's movement is not the isolated German-American Bund, wearing storm-troopers' uniforms and meeting in the Deutsches-Haus. He moves behind a heavy defensive covering of "Christians Unite" and "Against Fascism and Communism!" He works through the churches, the old age pension movement, and every other possible defensive camouflage. Thus when we formulated the policy of our antifascist campaign, our central thought was to force the organized working class into consciousness of who Smith was and the necessity of fighting him. In the first period this was the main need.



First task in 1945 movement against fascist Gerald L.K. Smith was to alert workers about what he represented. . .



Militant/Jon Hillson . . . just as today antibusing racists must be shown to be threat to whole working class.

A similar problem faces revolutionists today in dealing with the racist offensive against Blacks. Groups like ROAR and figures like Arthur Jensen and William Shockley—academics who spread the doctrine of the genetic inferiority of Blacks—are not fascist, but they are laying the groundwork for the emergence of a genuine American fascist movement.

Malik Miah, one of the contributors to *The Fight Against Fascism in the USA*, points out that "it is likely that an American fascist movement will not simply ape the German or Italian fascists, as the American Nazis do. It won't identify with hated figures like Hitler. It will be camouflaged, its features emerging from the American class struggle and American prejudices."

In confronting the ultraright and racist forces such as ROAR and Jensen, the Trotskyists in the Socialist Workers party and Young Socialist Alliance have had to argue against the

approach of others on the left. For example, *The Fight Against Fascism in the USA* includes an appendix with material by the Spartacus Youth League, a small sectarian group that organizes small demonstrations of radicals around the demand of "No platform for fascists."

The "no platform" demand gets in the way of mobilizing a mass response to the ultrarightists. As Miah says, "Instead of coming across for what it really is—a struggle in defense of the democratic rights of the working class and oppressed minorities—the struggle is turned into a sterile dispute over the 'rights' of the fascists."

At the same time that the "no platform" demand makes it appear as if the antifascists are attacking democratic rights instead of defending them, it helps foster the idea that government or campus authorities can be relied on as a force to stop the fascists. The American Communist party, in fact, calls directly on the government to outlaw fascist organizations.

This question was taken up by Leon Trotsky in an article titled "Why I Consented to Appear Before the Dies Committee." Dies was the head of the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1939, when this article appeared. In discussing why he opposed the aims of the Dies committee, Trotsky said:

Being an irreconcilable opponent not only of fascism but also of the present-day Comintern, I am at the same time decidedly against the suppression of either of them.

The outlawing of fascist groups would inevitably have a fictitious character: as reactionary organizations they can easily change color and adapt themselves to any kind of organizational form since the influential sections of the ruling class and of the government apparatus sympathize considerably with them and these sympathies inevitably increase during times of political crisis. . . .

However, the question is not exhausted by this consideration. Under the conditions of the bourgeois regime, all suppression of political rights and freedom, no matter whom they are directed against in the beginning, in the end inevitably bear down upon the working class, particularly its most advanced elements. That is a law of history. The workers must learn how to distinguish between their friends and their enemies according to their own judgment and not according to the hints of the police.

. . . the working class in the capitalist countries, threatened with their own enslavement, must stand in defense of freedom for all political tendencies including their own irreconcilable enemies.

While revolutionists uphold the democratic rights of *everyone*, this does not mean that violent attacks on the workers movement and oppressed minorities by fascists and ultrarightists have to be tolerated. Farrell Dobbs, for example, describes how the Minneapolis Teamsters union formed a workers defense guard to counter the threat of fascist attacks in 1938. Such defense guards, built as part of the mass working-class movement, will play a central role as fascist organizations grow and the government shows its unwillingness to defend the victims of their attacks.

Today, however, it is the struggle against the government-sponsored racist offensive that is the key to handing the ultraright a setback. Success in building a mass antiracist movement in the United States will be an important step in preparing the working class and its allies for future battles against fascist demagogues and their backers in the ruling class. *The Fight Against Fascism in the USA* will be a valuable weapon in this fight.

Pamphlets

though right-wing attacks were common, the government failed in its attempt to build a right-wing movement to counter the antiwar forces. Rightist groups remained isolated and on the defensive.

This has begun to change. Today, the United States is entering a period of prolonged economic crisis and instability, which are creating a class polarization. Right-wing groups are expanding, while growing layers of the working class are beginning to radicalize.

The reactionary forces have been encouraged by the attempts of the ruling class to whip up racist sentiment against immigrant workers, Blacks, and Hispanics. The offensive against Blacks in relation to school desegregation and job discrimination has been especially menacing.

In Boston, the racists organized in ROAR (Restore Our Alienated Rights) have been able to terrorize whole communities and mobilize thousands in opposition to Black rights. Elsewhere, the Ku Klux Klan has become increasingly aggressive, speaking on campuses, running candidates, and picketing socialist headquarters in New Orleans and Houston.

Another reflection of this developing polarization has been the evolution of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (U.S. Labor party), a group that originated in the radical student movement of the 1960s. It has become a fascist organization, coupling leftist demagoguery with violent attacks on various groups in the working-class movement.

These are only indications of the class polarization that is building in the United States, but they are important nonetheless. Marxists have always started from the understanding that America, despite all its wealth, is not immune from the economic and social crises that arise from the contradictions built into the capitalist economy.

It can safely be predicted that as the class struggle develops in the United

City hall seeks to block cost-of-living pay granted to New York transit employees

By Lynn Henderson

NEW YORK—The new two-year contract covering 34,000 New York City transit workers is seen as a crucial one by Wall Street and city hall in their campaign to reduce the standard of living of the city's work force.

Other municipal unions also view the pact as decisive in setting the pattern for their upcoming contract talks. The powerful Transport Workers Union Local 100, with its ability to shut down business and seriously reduce corporate profits from the first hour of any strike, has traditionally played this role in New York.

Agreement on the new contract was announced minutes before a 5:00 a.m. deadline on April 1, when transit workers, in keeping with their "no contract, no work" tradition, were prepared to walk off the job.

Transit workers will receive no wage increase during the entire two years of the contract. The only money they may get is a cost-of-living adjustment tied "in principle" to unspecified savings through higher productivity.

The wages of all city employees have been frozen since last summer under city and state laws. Cost-of-living provisions may be exempted from the freeze, but all contracts are subject to review and rejection by the state-appointed Emergency Financial Control Board. Last fall the board, composed of wealthy business executives and Democratic party politicians, ripped up as "too expensive" the contract accepted by the United Federation of Teachers after a five-day strike.

The transit workers' new cost-of-living formula calls for a one-cent increase in hourly pay for every 0.3 point increase in the Consumer Price Index. The adjustment is made every six months. The old formula was one cent in wages for every 0.4 point increase in the price index.

While the new pact represents an improvement in the formula, it still falls short of keeping transit workers even with inflation. For example, if prices rise 10 percent in 1976, transit workers will receive only about an 8 percent increase in pay. The proposed contract in effect *guarantees* that transit workers will suffer a reduction in their real wages over the next two years.

The *New York Times* quoted a "knowledgeable observer" as calling the package "a bargain" for the Transit Authority. Nevertheless, a campaign was immediately launched to declare this miserly settlement extravagant and lay the basis for the control board to reject it.

The city's rulers would prefer to force an agreement more like the one Gov. Hugh Carey recently concluded with the Civil Service Employees Association, giving most state workers *no* wage increase and *no* cost-of-living adjustment.

Mayor Abraham Beame declared that "the specific elements of this agreement, if applied to city agencies, would exceed the city's financial plan." Beame, who is a member of the control board, let it be known that he plans to vote against the agreement.

Other city officials propose that the

contract be modified to explicitly require that any cost-of-living increases must come out of transit workers' paychecks through increases in productivity—that is, speedup, layoffs, and erosion of working conditions.

One example of the "productivity" changes sought is elimination of the paid lunch period.

All in all, transit workers are likely to find they have another battle on their hands each time a cost-of-living payment falls due. The city administration has made it abundantly clear that it has no qualms about breaking union contracts.

Officials of other municipal unions may not have been exactly cheering for the TWU to break through the wage-freeze pattern they had already accepted. The March 31 *New York Times* gave the evaluation of "a lawyer who has been involved in city labor negotiations":

"Some of the leaders of city unions may want to be sympathetic to the city's critical fiscal situation, he said, but if the transit workers got something . . . the rank-and-file members in the city unions will not want to go along with any concessions."

The agreement has yet to be ratified by the membership of the Transport Workers Union. There may be opposition.

TWU President Matthew Guinan had to bring Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York City Central Labor Council, into the union negotiating committee meeting at 4:00 a.m. to help sell the pact. The ovations that have greeted past settlements were noticeably absent.

Despite Van Arsdale's help, the best that Guinan could report at the news conference announcing the agreement was "near unanimous support" for the proposal by the union negotiating committee.

How far Beame and the Emergency Financial Control Board will go in their attempts to whittle down the contract remains an open question. Although apprehensive about forcing the powerful TWU into a strike, they are unanimously agreed that even these meager terms must not be extended to other city workers.

The *New York Times* reported that among "persons in the Mayor's suite, there was some feeling that the Mayor would rather take a strike by District Council 37 [American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees] in July than by Mr. Guinan's transit workers yesterday."

City hall wants to continue its



Militant/Lou Howort

BEAME: No qualms about ripping up union contracts.

successful strategy of keeping the unions divided and isolated. The TWU officials did little to counter this strategy.

They failed to challenge the Democrats' and Republicans' premise that an austerity drive is necessary.

They failed to rebut the city's propaganda threatening a hike in the bus and subway fare, now fifty cents, and new reductions in service if wages were increased. (Instead the union hired a \$2,000-a-day Democratic party economist, who blithely called for higher taxes.)

They made no attempt to form a united front with other unions against the budget-cutting campaign.

They made no attempt to win support from other working people, especially from the Black and Puerto Rican communities, from which most of the TWU's members are drawn.

Most important, as with the other city unions, the TWU officials continued their support to the Democratic "friends of labor" who are carrying out the antilabor drive.

This disastrous policy continues unabated, leaving the unions politically powerless. That the union tops have learned nothing from their recent defeats was signaled again by the April 2 announcement that Theodore Kheel, the mayor's top labor advisor, "will be host at a small dinner next Monday night of labor and city officials at which a wage policy will be discussed."



Militant/Linda Jenness

Union demonstration against fare hike last summer. City tries to blame fare increases, service cutbacks on wages of transit workers.

NY hospital workers face state wage freeze

By Fran Collet

NEW YORK—Forty thousand employees of New York's private health-care industry face a wage freeze and rollback of benefits as a result of budget cutting by the state administration.

Contracts between the League of Voluntary Hospitals and District 1199, National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees, expire June 30. The hospitals have announced in advance that they have "no money" for wage increases.

Their excuse is a bill proposed by Democratic Gov. Hugh Carey and approved March 17 by the state legislature. The bill freezes or reduces Medicaid payments to hospitals and nursing homes. It is a cornerstone of what Carey calls his "new era" of government retrenchment.

District 1199 endorsed and gave money to Carey's campaign for governor in 1974, a move many hospital

workers now agree was a big mistake. On March 16 the union sponsored a demonstration of more than 1,000 people outside Carey's office to protest the bill.

The League of Voluntary Hospitals—eager to comply with "the law"—launched their antilabor offensive more than a month ago, announcing plans for massive layoffs in hospitals throughout the city.

At Brookdale Hospital in Brooklyn, 325 layoffs were threatened and 80 were actually carried out after spontaneous protests by workers at that hospital. A smaller hospital, New Rochelle, laid off 43 workers, more than 10 percent of the union membership there.

When angry union members responded to these attacks with demonstrations and workplace sit-ins, the hospitals were quick to seek injunctions from the state. They blamed the union—not layoffs and cutbacks—for

"endangering patients' welfare."

Hospital managements seek to profit from the fiscal-crisis atmosphere in New York City and the lack of response by the powerful municipal unions. In a bulletin warning employees at Mt. Sinai Hospital of layoffs, personnel Vice-president Norman Metzger said:

"Employees have been laid off throughout the City in large numbers in the Police Department, City hospitals etc. Employees have been laid off throughout the City in many industrial firms. District 1199 cannot believe that we in the voluntary hospital system are immune to the financial restraints felt throughout the City and throughout the country."

In preparation for the upcoming negotiations, District 1199 has held all-day conferences of elected delegates as well as membership meetings in the hospitals.

"People are looking to us," union

President Leon Davis told a delegates' conference. "What we do affects workers all over the country."

District 1199 has a tradition of trade-union militancy and courage. But in this fight—against not only the employers but also the state—the threat of a strike or an actual strike may not be enough to win a decent contract. Success will depend on the union's ability to win active support beyond its own ranks.

Millions of working people are fed up with paying more in hospital bills, taxes, and insurance premiums while the quality of health care is reduced. These people can be mobilized on the side of the union if it has a *social program* to deal with the crisis in health care, and a *political strategy* to combat the attacks by the Democrats and Republicans.

These are questions hospital workers will be discussing intensely over the next few months.

Calendar

ATLANTA

HEALTH CARE: PROFITS AND POLITICS. A panel discussion. Panelists: Ira Janowitz, physical therapy student at Emory U.; Dr. Henry Kahn; Mickey Gillmor, nurse; Cathy LeGuin, health care planner. Fri., April 16, 8 p.m. 68 Peachtree St. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Bookstore Forum. For more information call (404) 523-0610.

CLEVELAND

S-1: THE BILL OF RIGHTS UNDER ATTACK. Speakers: Bill Leatherberry, ACLU; Paul Gross, Kent Coalition to Stop S-1; Jeff Rechenbach, president, Communications Workers of America Local 4309; Jeffrey Feather, SWP. Fri., April 16, 8 p.m. 2300 Payne Ave. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (216) 861-4166.

DETROIT

DETROIT, I DO MIND DYING. History of the Black workers' struggle, Detroit, 1969-1970. Speaker: Dan Georgakas, author. Fri., April 16, 8 p.m. 6404 Woodward. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (313) 873-8836.

LOS ANGELES: CRENSHAW DISTRICT

THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN ZIMBABWE. Speakers: Niko Ngwenyama, North American chairperson of African National Council. Fri., April

16, 8 p.m. 4040 W. Washington Blvd. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (213) 732-8196.

MILWAUKEE

PROSPECTS FOR SOCIALISM IN AMERICA. A class series. *The revolutionary party.* Sat., April 17, 2 p.m. 207 E. Michigan St., Room 25. Ausp: SWP. For more information call (414) 289-9340.

PHILADELPHIA

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN RALLY. Speakers: Peter Camejo, SWP presidential candidate; Tony Austin, SWP candidate for U.S. Congress, Second Congressional District; Clare Fraenzl, SWP candidate for U.S. Congress, First C.D. Wed., April 14. Refreshments, 7:00 p.m.; rally, 7:30 p.m. First United Methodist Church, Germantown Ave. at High St. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (215) WA5-4316.

PITTSBURGH

STRATEGY FOR SOCIALISM IN AMERICA. A weekly discussion of socialism. *The fight against racism and sexism.* Sat., April 17, 3 p.m. 416 Oakland Ave., Apt. 3. Ausp: SWP. For more information call (412) 682-5019.

...strike

Continued from page 3

them from other working-class taxpayers.

The unions ought to challenge the city property tax system, which shields the downtown corporations, banks, and insurance companies while heaping ever-heavier taxes on workers.

Clarifying the issues at stake for the entire working class of San Francisco would be a big step toward mobilizing labor and its allies for a counterattack against the capitalist rulers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7—In preparation for the Muni drivers' mass meeting tonight (which takes place after *Militant* press time), rank-and-file activists in the Transport Workers Union have drafted an action proposal for strengthening the strike.

Their proposal, under the headline "This strike is our strike!", reads as follows:

"Let us be under no illusion about this strike!

"Involved is not only the question of union solidarity with those who have been set up as the target by the union-busting board of supervisors.

"If the city officials succeed in breaking this strike, *all workers*, private as well as public, will suffer the effects of such a defeat.

"The union-busters, emboldened by their 'victory' over the crafts, will say to us: 'Now it's your turn!'

"Workers, dependent on their wages for a livelihood, do not want to strike. But they are given no choice! We can act to hasten a victorious conclusion to this strike by throwing everything we have into it.

"Instead of standing by waiting for the strike to end, and thereby inviting defeat, we propose that Muni drivers

become active participants in this struggle, which cannot help but affect our standard of living.

"We propose:

"1) That we proceed, tonight, to establish a strike-support committee.

"2) That all the facilities of our union be placed at the disposal of this committee, which is instructed to enlist the active participation of all our members, to carry forward the struggle to a victorious conclusion."

The statement was signed by Debbie Camejo (Potrero division), Milton Chee (Geneva), and Larry Flynn (Geneva).

... 'snitch'

Continued from page 8

through our counterintelligence efforts has been expelled. . . ."

In one of those clerical goofs that turn up occasionally in FBI files "sanitized" for public release, Albertson's name, in one passage, was not blotted out.

The frame-up, of course, would have fallen apart under any objective inquiry at the time. It was just too convenient that the "informer" had signed his report with his real name, instead of a code name, as both FBI policy and common sense would dictate.

But the Stalinists don't make it a policy to allow the accused to defend themselves and confront their accusers—either in the CPUSA or in the Soviet Union. Those who sat in judgment on Albertson were trained in the school of the most monstrous frame-up trials ever; the Moscow trials, where the "guilty" were not merely expelled, but executed as well.

Of course, it is possible that some in the CP body that decided to expel Albertson thought the case was a little weak. If so, you can be sure that the *real* informers, who set the game up in the first place, were among those who argued the loudest and most insistently for Albertson's head.

Naturally, a political party has the duty as well as the right to protect

itself from infiltration by agents and enemy spies. But what the Stalinist victims of Cointelpro didn't understand is that a "spy scare" can do more to disrupt the functioning of the party than dozens of informers.

That is exactly what the FBI accomplished by "putting a snitch jacket on" William Albertson.

...Torres

Continued from page 15

Finally, charges were brought against Torres by another faculty member.

One doesn't have to look too far, however, to find the real reason behind the witch-hunt against Torres.

Mission College was chartered in 1974 as one of ten schools in the Los Angeles Community College system. It was chartered specifically to meet the needs of minority students in the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles. Torres and the RUP were instrumental in the formation of the college.

Some people, however, have tried to steer the college in another direction.

When Mission first opened in February 1975, 57 percent of the students were Spanish-surnamed and 16 percent were Black. The most recent information available indicates that the figures have already dropped to 32 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Along with other measures, this foot-dragging on a promised extensive minority recruitment program has led RUP members to question whether Mission administrators are really concerned about the educational needs of the Black and Chicano communities.

The attempts to drive Torres from the Mission executive board amount to the removal of the most steadfast supporter of Mission's original purpose: to serve the Black and Brown communities.

Messages of support to Torres should be sent to La Raza Unida party, 551 S. Maclay Avenue, San Fernando, California 91340.

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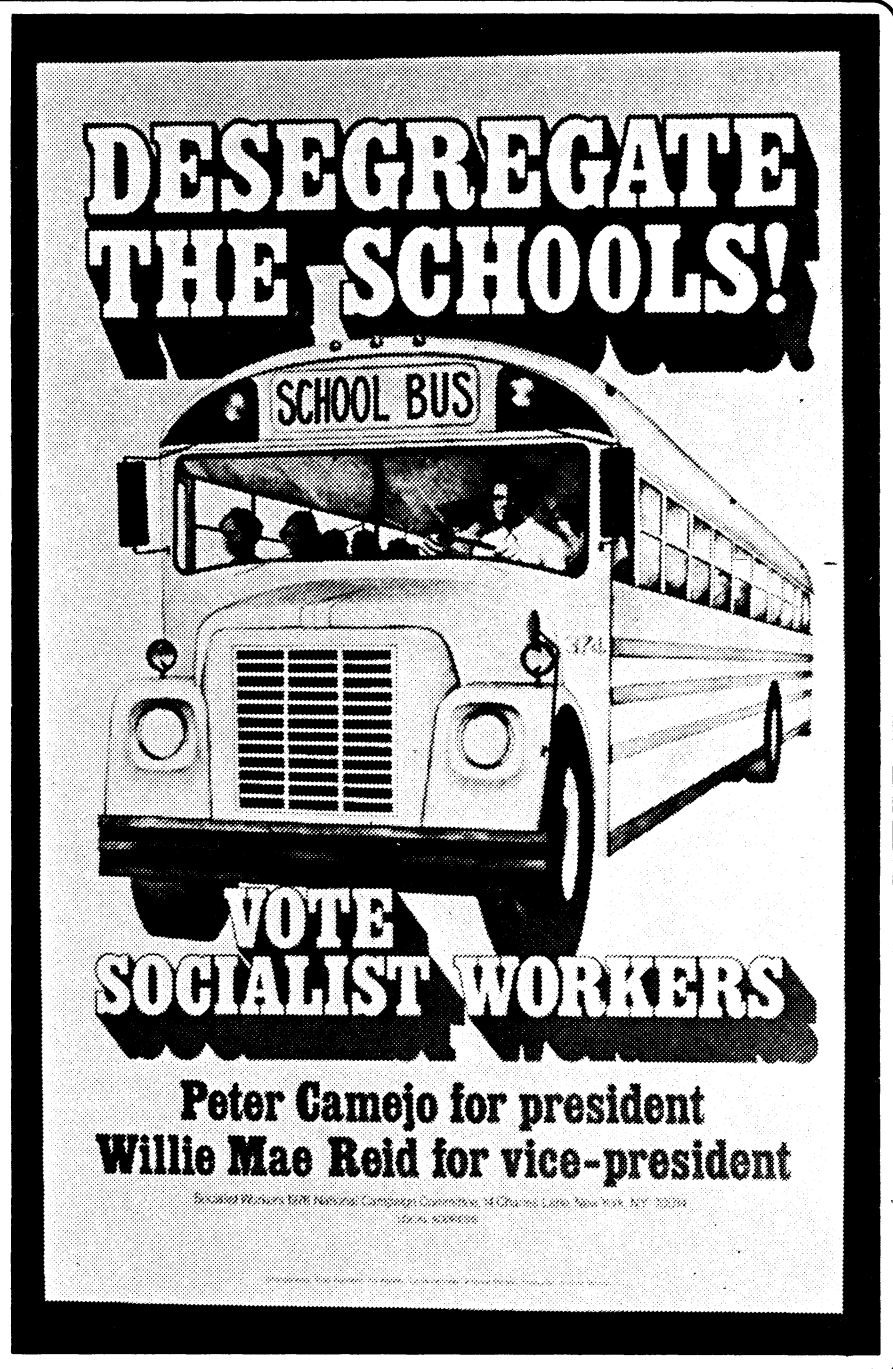
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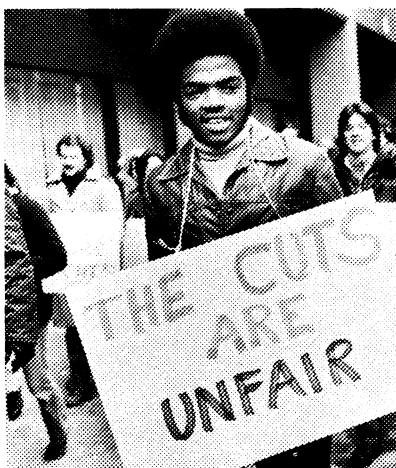
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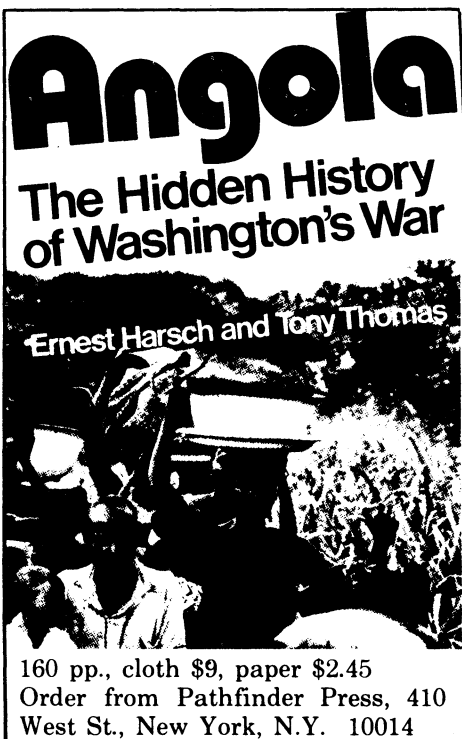
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San Jose Chicanos protest cop terror

By Rich Stuart

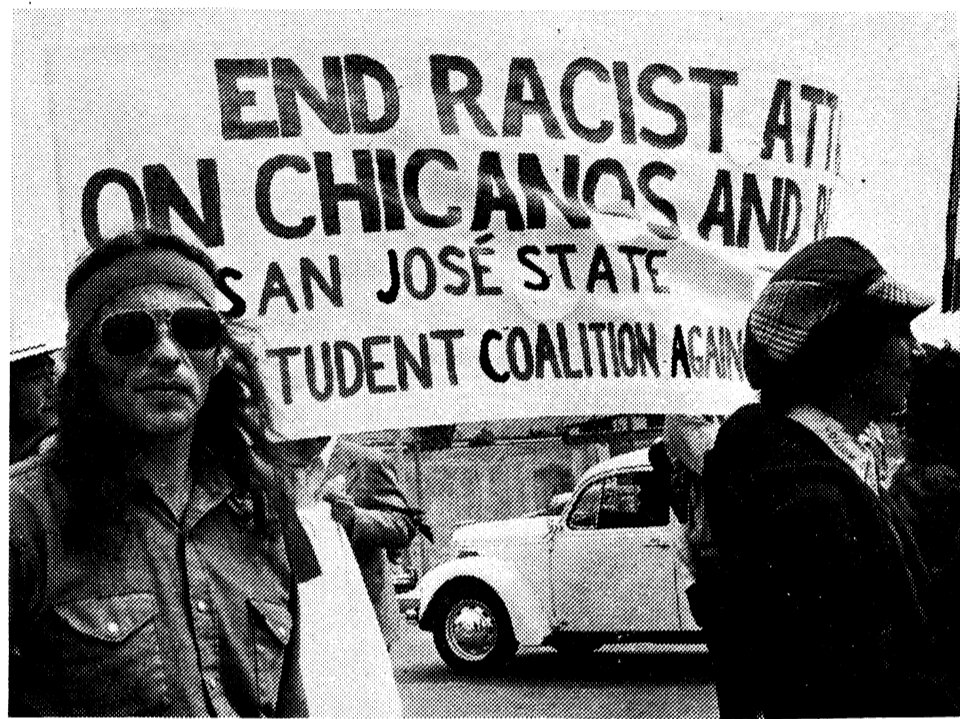
SAN JOSE—Two thousand people marched through downtown San Jose on March 27 chanting, "Justice for Danny Treviño!"

They were protesting the inaction of city officials against two cops who gunned down Danny Treviño, an unarmed Chicano youth. Since Treviño's murder in January his killers, officers Craig Smith and Don Edwards, have been on paid leaves of absence.

The march, initiated by the Committee on Public Safety, drew wide support from local organizations. Among them were La Confederación de la Raza Unida, NAACP, United Auto Workers Local 560, Student Coalition Against Racism, American GI Forum (a Chicano civil rights group), Socialist Workers party, and WOMA (Women's Alliance).

A featured speaker at the rally following the march was Dennis Banks. The Native American leader is fighting extradition to South Dakota to face prison on framed-up rioting charges. At the rally, Banks compared the police terror in San Jose to the racist hysteria being whipped up in South Dakota against the American Indian Movement.

Other speakers at the rally included Corky Gonzales of the Denver Crusade for Justice; Bert Corona, a leader in the struggles of undocumented workers; Bea Robinson of WOMA; and Sandi Sherman, Socialist Workers party candidate for San Jose City Council.



Two thousand marched to protest cop killing of Chicano youth Danny Treviño

Angela Davis sent a message to the rally.

The demonstration was the second mass mobilization of the Chicano community in response to the Treviño killing. On February 17, 1,500 people marched on city hall.

These protests have been much bigger than any in the history of San Jose, Ray Gonzales, a central organizer of the actions, told the *Militant*.

Gonzales, a longtime activist and leader in the community, is secretary of La Confederación de la Raza Unida. The group has been actively fighting racist discrimination and police brutality in San Jose since 1969.

"A lot of people have been coming out strongly against oppression in the last few years," Gonzales explained. "It has made people aware. It is not only the students and youth, but now

it's the old and middle-aged too. It's gotten to the point where we're saying, 'We've had enough!' Believe me, this movement will continue."

In response to this pressure city officials have been trying to pass the buck.

"They say they don't have the power to do anything," Gonzales stated. "The city council says it's the city manager. He says it's the district attorney, and so on. It's a conspiracy set up for this type of thing. And the grand jury to investigate the killings is selected by the same judges who send Chicanos and Blacks to prison."

The week after the demonstration, the grand jury completed its investigation of the killing. Its decision—no indictments. This boils down to a verdict of "justifiable homicide," said the district attorney.

But this whitewash is not likely to extinguish the outrage of many Chicanos. Gonzales explained before the March 27 demonstration that he sees the need for an ongoing mass movement against racist police brutality. "I have always felt that it is the responsibility of every one of us to get involved. We have to not give up—keep marching, keep protesting, make people aware."

This determination was echoed by Sandi Sherman, SWP candidate for city council, in a statement issued after the grand jury decision. Sherman said, "This case is not closed. We need to keep demonstrating until justice for Danny Treviño is won."

Protests halt gov't hanging of Black rebel in Dominica

By David Frankel

Desmond Trotter's death sentence has been commuted to life in prison. The action was announced by the premier of Dominica on April 5.

This latest development in the Trotter case came in the wake of an international campaign to save the young activist's life, accompanied by the discovery of important new evidence.

Two days earlier Trotter had won a temporary reprieve from the execution order.

Trotter, a political activist on the Caribbean island of Dominica, had been scheduled to be executed by hanging on or before April 8. The twenty-two-year-old Black leader was arrested in May 1974 on the frame-up charge of murdering a white tourist. He was convicted in a trial that even the acting chief justice of the Caribbean Court of Appeals characterized as having gross irregularities.

The reprieve, announced by Dominica Premier Patrick John on April 3, was the result of new evidence present-

ed by a delegation organized by the Desmond Trotter Defense Committee and the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA).

Participating in the delegation, which was formed to appeal for a commutation of Trotter's death sentence, were Philip Wheaton, a representative of the National Council of Churches; Father William Davis, S.J., director of the Office of Social Ministry, U.S. Jesuit Conference; Charles Roach, representing the National Conference of Black Lawyers; and Bernard Wiltshire of the Desmond Trotter Defense Committee.

The delegation stopped at the island of Antigua on its way to Dominica in order to meet with Vere C. Bird, the lawyer working with the defense committee. By coincidence, the delegation arrived at Bird's office at the same time as Camilla Francis, who was the key witness against Trotter at his trial.

USLA National Coordinator Mirta Vidal said in an interview with *Intercontinental Press* that Francis signed

a sworn statement saying that she had lied in her testimony against Trotter. Francis, whose statement was made in the presence of the delegation, said that in return for her testimony against Trotter, police dropped charges against her on an unrelated matter.

The delegation drew up its own affidavit affirming that the statement by Francis was given voluntarily, and submitted both sworn documents to the government of Dominica April 1. The announcement of the reprieve followed a special cabinet meeting called to discuss the new evidence.

On the basis of the new evidence the Desmond Trotter Defense Committee is demanding that the case be reopened.

Premier John, whose political career was helped by the frame-up of Trotter, may yet go ahead with the execution. When the U.S. delegation asked permission to visit Trotter, who has been held in solitary confinement for almost two years, it was refused.

Previously, John had been urging the Dominica Mercy Committee to

reject a commutation of Trotter's sentence. The committee hands down only advisory rulings, but John wanted to avoid shouldering full blame for the execution.

Public pressure for Trotter's release has been building up. In New York, 140 persons attended a protest meeting April 4 to demand that his sentence be set aside. On March 31 a delegation of seventeen lawyers, doctors, judges, and magistrates from Martinique went to Dominica to lodge a protest in the Trotter case.

The Groupe Révolution Socialiste, the Antilles section of the Fourth International, has been publicizing Trotter's case from the beginning. It initiated a recent demonstration of several thousand persons on his behalf.

Only continued pressure of this type can force the government of Dominica to free Desmond Trotter. Telegrams and letters of protest should be sent to Premier Patrick John, Ministerial Building, Roseau, Dominica, West Indies.