

Black and white, unite and fight for a

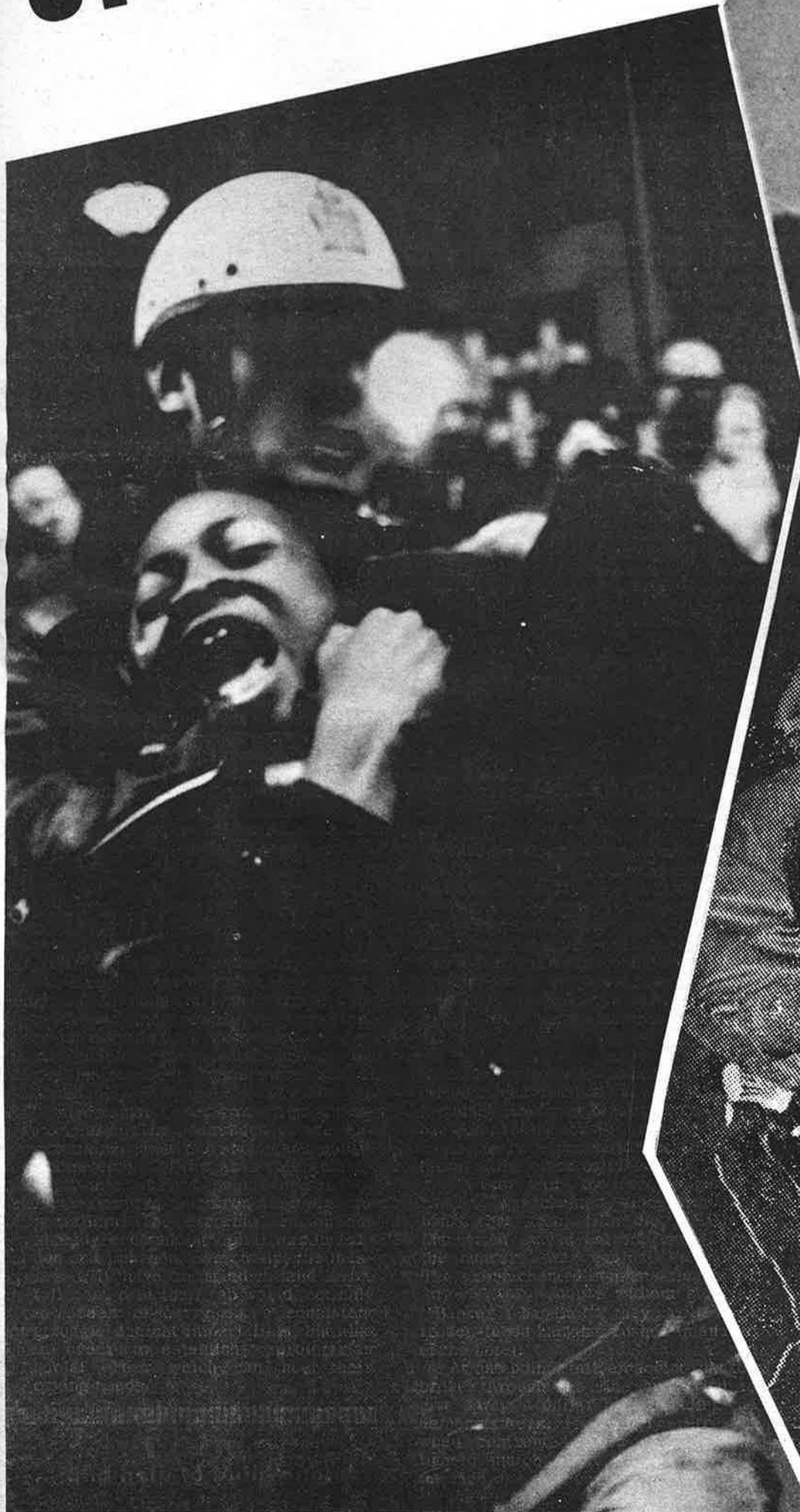
# WORKERS WORLD

10c

Sino-Soviet Talks.....p. 3  
Sostre in Foley Square....centerfold  
Panther Women Tortured.....p. 5  
New Mood of Workers.....p. 12  
Sulzberger Slanders N. Korea...p. 10

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 21 -- NOVEMBER 13, 1969

## STOP THE WAR!



**WORKERS WORLD**

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**Vietnam, Imperialism and Capitalism**

The October 15 Moratorium demonstration marked the entry of the broad masses of people into the anti-war movement. The march on Washington will, at the least, underscore the fact that all but the most reactionary minority want an end to the war in Vietnam. The mass outpouring in Washington will also serve to sharply demonstrate the way the government of banker-generals arrogantly flouts the will of the people when that will conflicts with the predatory aims of U.S. imperialism.

The slogan of "immediate withdrawal" put forward by the organizers of the main march is of course correct. Despite the fact that it should be sharpened to include the qualifier "unconditional withdrawal," by itself it still coincides with the interests of the Vietnamese liberation struggle.

It must be pointed out, of course, that this slogan was raised by anti-imperialist organizations long ago and at that time it was raised over the opposition of the present official anti-war leaders. The Mobilization dares to raise the slogan now because they are merely following the lead of a substantial section of the liberal bourgeoisie as represented by such imperialist luminaries as Senators Javits and Goodell.

In this connection it is important to stress, at the beginning of this new mass anti-war upsurge, when hopes are so high, that the representatives of the liberal bourgeoisie have far different motives and intentions than the anti-war masses who now support them out of a true desire for peace. They want to save U.S. imperialism from a disaster in Asia which might weaken it on a global scale and ultimately lead to a total collapse.

If revolutionaries are going to block with McGovern, Goodell and their allies in the Mobilization under the banner of "immediate withdrawal," then they must also persistently strive to educate the masses about the imperialist character of the war.

Capitalism breeds war. It cannot survive without imperialist expansion, without robbing the labor and the riches of the globe. It can never cease its struggle to subdue the world's people and hold them in colonial bondage. It has hundreds of military bases ringing the globe, each one a watch point for the protection of the investments of U.S. big business.

The Vietnam war stands out because the NLF is defeating the U.S. forces against incredible odds. This has rekindled the hopes of oppressed people all over the world. But this bloody imperialist venture in Vietnam is by no means unique.

The U.S. poured men and weapons into Korea to crush the Korean people's revolution, and was fought to a standstill. Today the imperialists are arming and inciting Israel to war against the Arab peoples in order to protect the huge oil interests against the rising Arab revolution. In this century, American troops have intervened again and again in dozens of countries to establish corrupt regimes that would serve the interests of U.S. corporations before the needs of their own people.

The Mobe leaders know all this, but they are so anxious to have the support of the doves in the ruling class that they refuse to alert the American people to the dangers that lie beyond the Vietnam war.

But the biggest question not being raised by the Mobe is the question of the war at home—the war against Black America—which is just another front, and a decisive one, in the general offensive of U.S. imperialism against all oppressed people. There is no fundamental difference between this war and the aggression in Vietnam. This war flows from the universal motives of finance capital, profit through exploitation and super-exploitation. That's what ghettos, sweatshops, rat-ridden schools, starvation wages and racism in general are all about.

But the vicious occupation of the black community, of the homelands of oppressed peoples on every continent, goes on. In the last analysis, there will be no peace for the world's people until the black people are free and imperialism is overthrown. No one understood that better than Ho Chi Minh, who was a thoroughgoing internationalist and many times in his life solidarized himself with the black liberation struggle.

Peace under imperialism is only an interlude between wars. If the ruling class withdraws from Vietnam it will only be in order to regroup its forces and prepare for new wars of plunder.

Anyone genuinely opposed to war must, in the long run, oppose imperialism and fight for the destruction of its foundation, monopoly capitalism.

**WORKERS WORLD Protests Murder of L.A. Panther**

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—WORKERS WORLD newspaper today called on all daily and periodical papers in the United States to condemn the police shooting of Black Panther circulation manager Wally Ray Pope, dead at the age of 20, as an act of racist terror against a free press.

"The question of a free press, that is, really free for opposition voices, including that of revolutionary black opposition, is integral to this case," said Vincent Copeland, editor of WORKERS WORLD. "It is clear that the Los Angeles authorities—and others—are trying their best to gag the BLACK PANTHER newspaper and smash the Black Panther Party.

"There have now been eleven members of the Black Panther Party killed in Southern California alone," he went on. "Black Panthers are big news when some District Attorney tries to pin the crime of blowing up Macy's department store on these black liberation fighters. But the daily papers are silent about the mass murder campaign against them and constant police attacks upon them."

"The detaining of scores of Black Panthers in prisons throughout the country with exorbitant and unconstitutional bails totaling many millions of

dollars, has of course contributed greatly to generating more hysteria against the Panthers and has undoubtedly helped make the police feel they can get away with such racist murders 'in the line of duty.' This campaign of repression can hardly be separated from the outrageous shooting of Wally Ray Pope."

Pope had been instrumental in raising the circulation of the BLACK PANTHER paper from 2,000 to 7,000 a week in the Los Angeles area and was a thorn in the side of the LA police. He had obviously been singled out and given an average of two traffic tickets a week besides being arrested on several harassment charges in the last year.

Police story is that two patrolmen, Elvin Dale Moen and Don Mandella were fired upon while sitting in an unmarked car, apparently "watching" somebody. Claim is that Pope used a shotgun and had a friend with a rifle, and that Pope and his friend fired first, with the friend running away.

Panther Minister of Information, Ray "Masai" Hewitt, challenged this story saying, "The pigs knew him and had threatened to kill him for months. His death was the end of months of harassment and intimidation."



GIs in Vietnam wore black armbands for Moratorium Day

**Nixon's "Lower Youth Wages" Attacks Entire Working Class**

The Nixon Administration is opening a new drive against the labor movement and the living standards of American workers. It was reported from Washington that Nixon intends to remove young workers from the (already inadequate) protection of the federal minimum wage laws. According to Secretary of Commerce Stans, as he was quoted in the New York Times of November 8, the legal minimum wage for young workers would be reduced to "about \$1.20 or \$1.25 an hour."

Many young workers are already unprotected by the minimum wage laws (as are many older workers). The effect of Nixon's proposal would be to make all youths, no matter what job or industry, a cheap labor force that can be used to undermine the wage levels and working conditions of all working people.

According to Secretary Stans, "After they reach, say 21, they would receive the regular minimum wage." Apparently, Nixon isn't sure yet if the new law will apply till age 21, or 22, or 23.... Nor is the government certain, apparently, just how low they want to push the living standards of these young workers, and eventually, all workers. What is certain is that whatever age or however much an hour the law is written for, it will be a lot easier after this opening, to extend the law and extend it again and again.

Nixon is trying to cover his new attack on the working people by "explaining" that it will reduce unemployment among the young, who now have the highest jobless rate in the country. (It

is 13 per cent overall for ages 16 to 19, and 25 per cent and up for black and Latin youths.) The capitalists are now "fighting inflation" by cutting back production and laying off more workers. With a diminishing number of jobs available, the strategy of the capitalist government is clear—replace older, higher paid workers, with youthful but lower paid ones.

So where's the gain? This is Nixon's remedy for business complaints of a "squeeze on profits." When business wants more profits, this government's solution is to have the workers foot the bill. This is a well established tradition.

Working men and women fought long and hard to win laws regulating the use of child labor. Business has used children, or women, or black people, or any group that can be separated from the mass of workers, to work for lower wages, and therefore make more profits. Every worker knows, or learns very quickly, that this inevitably lowers his own wages, if he doesn't lose his job altogether.

Workers fought against the use of child labor, and now, though 16- to 21-year-olds are hardly children, they are being offered at a cut-rate to big business by Nixon, as young children used to be.

It looks like the working people of this country are going to have to fight all over again to win back the rights that they have lost. We must demand a living wage for all workers, and that means ending all unemployment.

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# On the Sino-Soviet Negotiations

The Sino-Soviet talks that are now in progress in Peking could exercise a profound influence on the course of events not only in Asia but throughout the whole world. The negotiations in Peking probably figure in the calculations of Washington as the most important international factor in relation to its war of aggression against Vietnam.

It should be as clear as crystal that if the Sino-Soviet negotiations end in an agreement to "disengage by withdrawing from, or refraining from entering all the disputed areas along the border," it would constitute a singular blow against the hopes and aspirations of imperialism for war between the two largest socialist countries. It would free both China and the Soviet Union not only to concentrate more on peaceful socialist construction, to assist other socialist countries in these very same tasks, but also to firm up the anti-imperialist front. It need scarcely be added that even the most bellicose elements in the Pentagon would have to take notice of this development.

## Only the Imperialists Can Lose

Indeed, has not the border war between the Soviet Union and China been a cardinal element in the schemes of the monopolist war-makers to expand their war in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and elsewhere?

It would be difficult for a class-conscious worker, let alone a genuine Communist, to see anything but a progressive development in a successful conclusion of the Sino-Soviet talks on the basis that both the Peoples Republic of China and the Soviet Union would regard as mutually satisfactory.

Only the imperialists, led by the U.S., can lose by such an agreement. All the more interesting is it to read what purports to be an editorial in the October 1969 issue of "Challenge," organ of the Progressive Labor Party, which regards itself as a Marxist-Leninist organization. "They (the Soviet Union) are trying to maneuver the Chinese into ill-conceived negotiations, as they have the Vietnamese."

"Furthermore," the editorial rushes to add, "the Soviet Union is a new imperialist power. It wants to negotiate with socialist China in order to legitimize its imperialist position in the Far East," and finally concludes that "even if fighting continues to flare up, and the Chinese continue to

criticize the Soviet bosses—negotiations will eventually lead to accommodation with revisionism. What can the revolutionary Chinese discuss with the counter-revolutionary Soviets? Chinese-Soviet negotiations would eventually lead to the sacrificing of a revolutionary line and revolutionary actions by China."

## PLP: No Confidence in CCP

As anyone can see from the reading of these quotations, the leaders of the Progressive Labor Party have no confidence in the revolutionary capacity of the Chinese leaders to conduct negotiations with the Soviet leaders except on the basis of the Chinese leaders accommodating themselves to revisionism. Even if the Chinese leaders continue to criticize the Soviets, that would not satisfy the high standards set by PLP. What, after all, can the revolutionary Chinese discuss with the counter-revolutionary Soviets? This question is asked by them in all seriousness.

Assuming, but not conceding, that the Soviet Union is an "imperialist state," is "thoroughly counter-revolutionary," etc., etc., what is wrong with conducting talks for the purpose of settling a border dispute with an "imperialist" power?

Had not the Peoples Republic of China been conducting ambassadorial talks with the U.S. for a period of many years in Warsaw with the U.S.? Or isn't the U.S. an imperialist power? Or is the virus of revisionism so powerful that mere talks with its representatives will result in a capitulation?

## Lenin on Brest-Litovsk

It is almost half a century since Lenin wrote "Left-Wing Communism," in which he explained the necessity of agreements with real imperialist powers, not just a revisionist bureaucracy, wherever the demands of the situation make it proper. Thus the Brest-Litovsk Treaty with the Germans was made in the interest of saving the revolution by dividing the imperialists. It did not result, as the anarchists and ultra-left in the Soviet Union at that time feared, in abandonment of revolutionary principles and practices. On the contrary, it strengthened the revolution and permitted it to continue to struggle against the other imperialists with renewed vigor and revolutionary determination.

After the termination of the war,

the Bolsheviks began a whole series of agreements with imperialist powers and also resumed contacts and discussions with the leaders of the Second International, even though they continued a most resolute and irreconcilable struggle against counter-revolutionary Social Democracy.

More than anything, China needs to free itself from military encirclement and to avoid war on two fronts. What could be more helpful in that respect than a more or less definitive settlement of the border issue which would relieve both socialist countries of the necessity of concentrating huge military forces against each other, rather than having them in combat readiness against the imperialist powers? It is impossible for anyone but an incurable dogmatist to arrive at any other conclusion.

\* \* \*

Revisionism as an ideology and opportunism as practice has long been dominant in the Soviet Union. It antedates the split with the Chinese CP. But the conclusion that Soviet society has undergone a basic transformation in the sense that a new possessing class has taken firm hold of the reins of society and is running it on the basis of imperialist, that is, bourgeois private property interests in the epoch of imperialist decay is a falsification of history which will not long withstand the test of time.

## Revisionism Is Not Imperialism

The Soviet bureaucracy has many traits in common with imperialist politicians. But it also is the representative of a developing social system, although it is burdened with many retrogressive features which are all too obvious. It needs peace for further development, whereas the real imperialists need war for sheer survival. The difference between the Soviet and imperialist systems is of fundamental concern to the world proletariat even if the political policies pursued by the current Soviet leadership are in the main erroneous and a departure from Marxism-Leninism.

There are many reasons why the talks in Peking may blow up. And the political character of the Soviet leadership is probably the most important obstacle to a mutually satisfactory agreement. But the art of conducting

a revolutionary policy in the field of relations between states lies precisely in analyzing the social contradictions in each of the states with which a revolutionary government has to deal; in the case of the Soviet Union the contrast between the Soviet bureaucracy and the Socialist system of the U.S.S.R.

## China Asks for Peaceful Settlement

The government of the Peoples Republic of China has stated that it has taken the initiative in starting these talks. On Oct. 7, 1969, the Peoples Republic of China said, "The Chinese Government has never covered up the fact that there exist irreconcilable differences of principle between China and the Soviet Union and that the struggle of principle between them will continue for a long period of time. The phrase 'irreconcilable differences of principle' is an oblique allusion to the existence of the ideological struggle on a party-to-party basis, which would be totally irrelevant in a diplomatic document if the Chinese CP somehow, in the back of its mind, did not still regard the Soviet Union as a socialist state rather than an imperialist power. Otherwise, why allude to the ideological question? These are carefully chosen words. They are an absolutely correct statement of the Marxist-Leninist approach regarding the ideological struggle between the leadership of the Peoples Republic of China and the Soviet Union."

"But this," continues the document "should not prevent China and the Soviet Union from maintaining normal state relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. The Chinese Government has consistently held that the Sino-Soviet boundary question should be settled peacefully, and even if it cannot be settled for the time being, the status quo of the border should be maintained and there should definitely be no resort to the use of force. There is no reason whatsoever for China and the Soviet Union to fight a war over the boundary question," the statement concludes.

This statement completely coincides with the views expressed by Workers World Party at the outbreak of the hostilities between China and the Soviet Union and contained in the March 20, 1969 edition of WORKERS WORLD.

An account of the attempt to restore capitalism under cover of "liberal reform."

## Counter-Revolution In Czechoslovakia

50¢

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Before the Revolution, the Chinese masses wore rags. Now they are well-clothed, they supply clothing to the Vietnamese and China is a major exporter of textiles.

# Bobby Seale

VS.

# The Capitalist State

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

Judicial savagery broke new ground last week when Judge Julius Hoffman sentenced Black Panther leader Bobby Seale to four years in prison for contempt of court. Seldom has the power of the courts been used so nakedly to bludgeon a defendant into line. The sentence is an obvious threat to the black nation: Don't step out of line! Don't think you have any rights! The only rights you have are the ones we give you!

Of course, attention is focused on Judge Hoffman as the man responsible for this vicious exercise of racist power. His crude manner, his inability or disdain to conceal his obvious bias against the black defendant, his unrelenting refusal to permit Seale to defend himself—all these proofs of the racism of the court are very embarrassing to the bourgeois liberals. They would like to wave away the judge as a distasteful character, a senile old man acting out of personal rancor.

But is that why Bobby Seale is now incarcerated? The judge seems to exercise the power of a slavemaster, able to deprive a man of his liberty with a wave of his hand—no trial, no jury, no appeal. But how does a judge get that kind of power?

### Hoffman—Tool of Bourgeoisie

The question really comes down to this: Is Judge Hoffman a crude eccentric, venting his personal racism and hatred? Or is he just a less-restrained representative of the racist ruling class? Did he act on his own warped initiative in having Bobby Seale gagged and bound in court and then sentencing him to four years without a trial even having taken place? Or did he carry out the collective mandate of a large section of the Establishment?

Judge Hoffman is like Ronald Reagan, Lester Maddox, or Richard Daley. Take away their official trappings and their titles and they may be seen as irrational, grotesque men. But as Judge Hoffman, Governors Reagan and Maddox and Mayor Daley, they are much more than this. It is blind folly

to dismiss them as so many Mr. Magoos.

Judge Hoffman, while wearing the judicial robes, is part of the bourgeois state. He has enormous power because he is carrying out the will of the ruling class. His power derives from the fact that he has passed all the unofficial tests conceived by the rulers and has been deemed loyal and trustworthy to his class. When he orders Bobby Seale bound and gagged, the armed guards of the court jump to carry out his orders. The prisons are there, staffed by more armed men, to receive his victims.

### Nixon Intensifies Repression

Hoffman is, of course, much more blatant in his racism than many judges. But this, too, is no accident. The whole Nixon Administration, and particularly its judicial appointees—Attorney General Mitchell and Supreme Court Justice Warren Burger—represent a swing to the right, toward more open repression. Hoffman fits into this picture very well.

Burger, in an interview given before his appointment to the Supreme Court, said that he was against the adversary procedure, that he wanted to do away with the jury system because it was too "cumbersome" and "time consuming." Judge Hoffman is just carrying this judicial approach to its logical conclusion. (Of course, if the defendant were the Con Ed Corporation or the DuPont Company, the judge's attitude toward the Constitution might be more

respectful.)

Irrational men, even psychopaths, have played, and continue to play, dangerous roles in history. They are not dangerous because of their individual irrationality, but because they represent an irrational force in society, a class that can find no sane reason to go on ruling but will not relinquish its power.

### Seale Turns Table on Racists

Through Judge Hoffman's actions, the true depth of this system's racism can be fathomed. The man chosen to preside over the most closely observed political trial of the year is no chance character. He has done what the racist masters of this country wanted him to do—even if many of them seem to disavow him.

The sentencing of Bobby Seale is a vicious, illegal, desperate act—and a true reflection of the vicious capitalist class and its top political lieutenants in the Nixon Administration.

It is intended by the government to blunt the spearhead of the black liberation movement. They had hoped that by putting a hanging judge in charge of the trial, the defendants—and particularly the black defendant—would be intimidated by his ruthlessness. But Bobby Seale has turned the tables on them. At every stage in this illegal trial he has let the world

know what a farce is taking place in Chicago.

Because of Seale's great courage and will to keep up the fight, the judge's intimidation isn't working. Bobby Seale has set a tone of struggle in this trial that will be an inspiration to carry the black liberation movement forward. His example will be followed by other defendants hauled before the racist courts, and Nixon and his legal advisors will rue the day they put Mad Dog Hoffman in charge of this trial.



**MOBILIZE NOV. 17 RALLY**  
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**Free the Panther Women!**

**Free the New Haven 14!**

**AT COURTHOUSE-ON-THE-GREEN**

**New Haven, Conn.**

# New Haven: The Torture of Panther Women

By EMILY TARASOV

The repression of the Black Panther Party has taken a new and more vicious turn in the case of the New Haven 14. Six women and eight men have been held on trumped-up charges and exorbitant bail (in reality ransom) since May 1969 in the Nazi-like solitary confinement of the ruling class's concentration camps. Three of the women are pregnant. Two will give birth before the end of 1969.

Bright lights shine in their solitary cells all day and all night. Their mail and reading lists are censored, as are their visitors. They are denied proper food, exercise and medical care. They are denied their constitutional right to choice of lawyers.

In a final attempt to destroy the will of these revolutionary women, the ruling class is degrading one of the most beautiful experiences of women—childbirth. Besides denying them the most elementary human right to pre-natal and maternity care by qualified, sympathetic doctors, they are forcing these heroic women to give birth in the presence of brutal, dehumanized prison guards. (It is bad enough under normal hospital circumstances in this country where all the doctor wants is to "knock the woman out" with anesthesia and collect his fee.)

Finally, these same oppressors, fearful of the revolutionary spirit born in these black infants, are going to rip them from their mothers' arms—mothers whom the ruling class deems "unfit."

## U.S. Rivals Planners of Auschwitz

The Black Panther Party and N.Y. Women's Liberation said in a recent leaflet, "We reject the State's definition of a 'fit' mother, family unit and 'suitable' home. The State, by its torturous treatment of our Panther sisters has proven itself to be an 'unfit' guardian for these children. The State is making sure that these children will be born into a hostile, brutal and racist environment. The State is making sure that the Black Panther Party will not produce another generation of Panthers."

Panthers and all black political prisoners are fighting against U.S. imperialism for their self-determination; they are not only political prisoners, but also prisoners of war. Yet the U.S. government tortures them in ways that rival the tortures of Auschwitz for their calculated barbarity.

## Prisoners of War vs. War Criminals

While tearing new-born babies from the arms of their mothers—women whose real crime was setting up free breakfast programs

for hungry schoolchildren, distributing free clothing and setting up health care centers for the poor and oppressed in the community—the U.S. government complains that the Vietnamese's generous and humane treatment of the U.S. pilots they captured is not "humane" enough. Yet these pilots, all of whom are members of the racist officer class of the U.S. military, were shot down in the very act of slaughtering Vietnamese with napalm and phosphorous bombs. But these pilots are war criminals, not prisoners of war, as the U.S. ruling class claims. The real prisoners of war are the Panthers in New Haven and all across the country, Martin Sostre, Ahmed Evans and all the black political prisoners.

The Panthers have made this a very real issue by beginning negotiations with the Vietnamese for an exchange of Huey Newton and Bobby Seale for some of the war criminals held by them. This move, as clearly as anything, emphasizes the inseparability of the Vietnamese and black liberation struggles. The brutal treatment of the Panthers in New Haven is but one indication that the U.S. ruling class views the two struggles as two fronts of the same war and so must the American anti-war movement, if it is to be effective.

## Demonstrate in New Haven

On November 22 in New Haven, Connecticut, there will be a mass demonstration to support these black prisoners of war and to demand, along with the imprisoned mothers, that the Black Panther Party be allowed to care for the new-born children; the end to their torture in solitary confinement; their right to chose council; their right to proper pre-natal and maternity care; and their right to give birth without the presence of armed guards. Doctors will be there to demand immediate entry into the prison to care for the pregnant women.

This demonstration also demands the end of the "preventive detention" as well as the freeing of the New Haven 14 and all political prisoners.

For further information and contributions contact:

The Connecticut Panther Defense Fund,  
P.O. Box 7117, New Haven 06159  
The Black Panther Party of Connecticut  
N.Y. Women's Liberation (749-5971 or 227-2617)

Three of the six Conn. Panther women now in prison. (Picture from Panther paper, names of women are superimposed.)



# New York Panther 21 : 50 U.S. Cops Arrest Don Cox Trial Coming Nov. 17

The case of the New York Panther 21 is coming to court this month. A full mobilization of support for the Panthers is being called for November 17 in New York's Foley Square. All progressive forces are urged to be in Foley Square for this mobilization.

It was last April that 21 leading members of the New York Chapter of the Black Panther Party were indicted on various counts of conspiracy and other unsubstantiated charges. Fourteen Panthers were seized in pre-dawn raids; the only "evidence" in this frame-up was the paid testimony of a police informer.

The Panthers are still in prison, with their "bail" set at the impossible sum of \$100,000 each. The total ransom for this gestapo-like kidnapping is \$2.1 million.

This raid on the New York Black Panthers last April signalled the beginning of Nixon's nation-wide "law and order" offensive against the black liberation struggle. It was revealed in the press at the time that New York's D.A. Hogan was only the local agent of the Nixon Administration, acting in collusion with the FBI and the CIA, Attorney General Mitchell and his Justice Department, and even the Internal

Revenue Service. The plot to strangle the Black Panther Party was organized and coordinated at the highest levels.

D.A. Hogan went on TV the day after the raids and tried to drum up mass hysteria against the Panthers. He told of their alleged "plot" to blow up such meaningless targets as various department stores, including Macy's, Alexander's, Bloomingdales's, E.J. Korvette's and Abercrombie & Fitch. Also included in this "bomb plot" as targets were the New Haven Railroad, the Bronx Botanical Gardens and three police stations. The whole illegal frame-up of the Panthers was compounded by the D.A.'s prejudicial publicity, which is, of course, a continuing factor used against the Panthers.

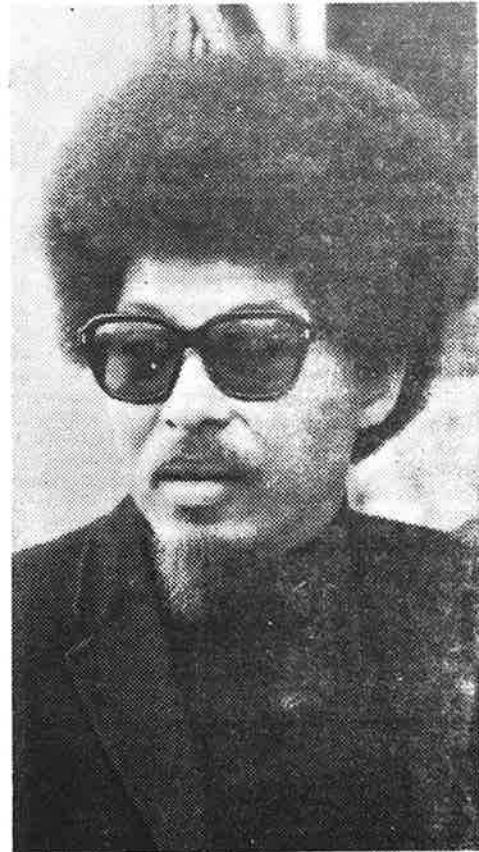
William Kunstler, who represented the Panther 21 at their hearing before Judge Marks, called the charges "as trumped up as the Reichstag Fire charges" that Hitler used to prepare for his fascist takeover.

The Panthers are asking all their friends and supporters to be in Foley Square, New York City, on November 17. The Gestapo courts must feel the pressure of a mass mobilization demanding freedom for the New York Panther 21.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8— Don Cox, Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party, was arrested here last night as fifty agents of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the U.S. Treasury Dept. were deployed to apprehend him on charges of allegedly violating the 1968 Gun Control Act.

Despite the new twist—the dirty work was done by Alcohol and Tobacco agents—this is another of a series of attacks upon the Panther Party sponsored by the government. On Tuesday, a federal grand jury in San Francisco handed down the indictment against Cox for possession of a shotgun. He was also charged with assaulting a policeman. His possession of the gun was allegedly illegal because Cox had been convicted on federal charges 12 years ago. Held on \$2,500 bond, D.C. was bailed out the next day.

Cox was apparently the target for arrest at this time because of his activities as Field Marshal in New York and also since he had recently obtained a passport. The government wishes to prevent his travelling abroad and spreading the word about the fascist repression against the Panther Party. The government asked the court to order him to surrender the passport, on the pretext that he might try to leave the country to avoid being tried. Cox, however, has never failed to show up for a court appearance, and the effort to take away his passport failed.



Field Marshal Don Cox, latest Panther prisoner.

# The Green Beret Conspiracy: Analysis Of a Coverup

Following is the introduction to a series of articles on the Green Beret Conspiracy prepared by the American Servicemen's Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Rarely in American history has a significant episode relating to high-level policy in regard to war and peace been so shrouded in mystery and covered by so many lies as has the Green Beret episode. What is even more significant is the unanimity shown by the press in applauding the cover-up and the dropping of the murder charges against the defendants.

Arthur Goldberg, former U.S. Ambassador to the UN and a former Supreme Court Justice, is particularly well qualified to give a knowledgeable appraisal of the meaning of the case, not only because he has served in two high government posts which deal directly and indirectly with the CIA, but also because he had had unusual experience as an official of the OSS, the World War II forerunner of the CIA. In addition, Goldberg is considered to be a highly competent jurist.

Goldberg characterized the freeing of the Green Berets as a "frightening deterioration in U.S. standards of law," and also as more or less complete "moral breakdown." For Goldberg, along with all of the others who have been on the inside of the imperialist military establishment, knows that the true proportions of this case are completely hidden from the public and that its most serious implications are covered up by the press.

## Officers Violate Military Code

Here, a group of high-ranking officers in the military took it upon themselves, or in concert with others, to act, in the most literal sense of the word, as prosecutor, judge and executioner of a foreign national without a semblance of legal procedure. It was not a case of one soldier shooting another. Nor was it a case of a soldier shooting a civilian. This was a case of a group (of as yet undetermined size and character) who, in defiance of every legal

## Green Beret Sgt:

# "I Personally Side With Eichmann"

By ELLEN PIERCE

"I personally side with Eichmann," Green Beret Master Sergeant Edwin Clements told a New York Times reporter—and the whole world—last week.

If there was ever any doubt in anyone's mind as to the fascist character of the Green Berets, this statement should go a long way to clarify things.

Sgt. Clements was not speaking abstractly when he made this statement to reporter Henry Kamm. The scene of the conversation was the Nhattrang Green Beret camp, Vietnam, where the United States is carrying out a Nazi-like war of genocide. And Clements was not only speaking of Eichmann when he said that "he had his orders."

He was really talking about the former commander of all Green Beret forces in Vietnam, Col. Robert Rheault, and he was not just speaking "personally."

"Right close to 100 per cent of the men are behind Colonel Rheault," Clements continued, in discussing heroes, orders, Nazis and the Green Berets. Kamm adds, "Sergeant Clements' comment reflected a feeling that seems universal here (Nhattrang)—continuing resentment and suspicion over the Army's treatment of eight soldiers in the murder case that led last week to the resignation of Col. Robert B. Rheault, former commander of all Special Forces, or Green Berets, in Vietnam."

"According to Sergeant Clements, a hard-bitten drawling non-com from Midwest City, Okla.," wrote Kamm on November 3, "Eichmann's role in the mass

precedent, executed a foreign national and who were all unconditionally freed and honorably discharged. Their sole defense, by any standards unsubstantiated, was that the victim was a so-called double agent.

What frightened Goldberg, and all of the liberal luminaries of his kind who understand the nature of the case, was that this murder was committed in the most flagrant violation of Article 106 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, which specifically forbids punishment by death of any alleged spy caught behind U.S. lines and not in uniform. Punishment in such case could be meted out only by a competent tribunal and only by trial and conviction. Furthermore, Article 93 and Article 118 of the same code makes it a crime for anybody in the American military establishment, "either to murder or to mete out cruel punishment "toward any person subject to his orders."

Thus, by any standards, the execution of the so-called double agent was a cold-blooded, pre-meditated murder committed by a group—to repeat, of undetermined size and character—after careful planning. The particular character of the group makes it clear that they were officers. And the manner in which they proceeded in this murder makes it unmistakably clear that it was a conspiracy. We thus have, for the first time in American history, so far as is known, a military conspiracy the political motivations and social roots of which are covered up in an ostentatious display of unanimity by the entire ruling class.

## Rulers Unite for Self-Preservation

The order to free the Green Beret murderers came from President Nixon himself, was recommended by the CIA, approved by the Army and applauded by the press. So much was at stake in this case that the entire ruling class thought it the better part of wisdom to conceal their sharp inner factional strife than to bring anything into the open which might endanger the entire tottering system of imperialist rule. But the one thing that they could not hide is its broad historical implications: the Green Beret fascist conspiracy is not an accident in the history of the U.S. military establishment but a natural outgrowth of the nature of militarism in the period of imperialist decay.

Arthur Goldberg, whom we earlier noted as being frightened by the significance of the case, asks why is it that in 1776, in the midst of a critical stage of the American Revolution, the Continental Congress could take great pains to see to it that a foreign spy caught behind the American lines could get a trial in accordance with established law and almost 200 years later, when the U.S. has become the great imperialist colossus it is today, it cannot afford even the semblance of legality? He dare not answer the question!

## Fascist Threat vs. American Revolution

In 1776, the U.S. was waging a progressive struggle, for its day, against a colonial power. The new ruling class had the confidence of an historic mission still to be accomplished. In its day, the merchants, the planters and businessmen waged what in contemporary terms would be a war of liberation against a foreign imperialist oppressor. Today, the U.S. is waging a counterrevolutionary war on a global scale to snuff out all struggles for independence and liberation. It is operating against the current of history. In 1776 they were riding the wave of the

execution of Jews was "inhuman and ruthless—but he had his orders." To his mind, and the minds of the officers and career mercenaries in the Berets, no orders are too inhuman for them to carry out. The glorification of the Green Berets as brave, white heroes fighting for the American way of life, is the Aryan "superman" in a U.S. uniform.

This is not the first time the United States forces in Vietnam have been compared to the Nazis. Millions of people throughout the world have branded America's war against Vietnam as genocidal. It is no coincidence that in searching for a legal-political defense of the Green Beret conspirators, the most fitting rationale available is the same one used by all the Nazi war criminals after WW II. This is a case of similar fascist mass murderers resorting to similar excuses to justify similar crimes.

A defense of Rheault by his cohorts on the basis that he was "only following orders" could be expected. But a political defense on the basis of comparing him to Eichmann and defending them both, shows that the Green Berets are a fascist group that does not even attempt to hide its character. If the previous record of the "elite" Berets in Vietnam does not make this clear, this unashamed defense of Rheault as the American Eichmann should prove it beyond a doubt. The fact that Sgt. Clements has not received even the slightest reprimand from his superiors only indicates further that they agree with what he said.

Of course, this doesn't mean that since the



ROBERT MARASCO—Green Beret Triggerman

future. In 1969, the U.S. ruling class is the dead hand of the past, wreaking havoc and destruction all over the globe.

One of the cherished cliches of the leading sycophants of the ruling class is that this is a government of laws, not men and that the society in general is a free and open one. Nothing so much belies this cliché as this case where everything is dealt with in secret and where there is complete disregard of the most elementary tenets of the bourgeois democratic system.

One of the fundamental differences between fascism and bourgeois democracy lies precisely in the fact that fascism completely disregards and abrogates the elementary rights guaranteed by the bourgeois democratic system.

Fascism is the negation of bourgeois democratic law and the substitution of naked and arbitrary force. The Green Beret case is a foretaste of what is to come if the masses do not take destiny into their hands.

## Dix GI Shot by Racist

FORT DIX, Nov. 11—Sp/4 Louis Hutchins is a Vietnam veteran who has been recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in combat. He was also awarded the Silver Star for valor on the battlefield.

Hutchins is in Walton Army Hospital at Fort Dix right now recovering from a leg wound. But the bullet that smashed into him two days ago didn't come from an AK-47. And the man who fired it didn't speak Vietnamese. The soldier who shot Hutchins stood over him and said in clear English, "I should have killed the black bastard."

Hutchins was shot from behind as he was walking away from his barracks. Sp/5 Abrams, the man who had been assigned to guard him, never fired the customary two warning shots. He just gunned the black man down.

Men in the 1387th Replacement Co. told representatives of the American Servicemen's Union that the GIs are incensed over this incident and are asking a lot of questions. Why had Hutchins been restricted to barracks with an armed guard in the first place? The only excuse the Army has given is that he had broken an earlier barracks restriction and gone to the NCO club — about the mildest kind of offense there is.

An officer had spotted Hutchins in the club, sent him back to his barracks and assigned Abrams to guard him. Was the officer enraged that a mere enlisted man — and black at that — had entered the officers' club? After all, what right does a decorated black war veteran have to enter the sacred turf of a bunch of stateside officers?

Black GIs and Marines across the country have been fighting back against the racism of the brass. From Camp LeJeune to Kaneohe Air Force base, men who have been expected to die heroically for "their" country in Vietnam and then come back only to be treated like dirt have rebelled. It looks like Fort Dix might be next.

Green Berets are the bad guys, then Abrams and the Army must be good guys. The Army brass, who are responsible for the daily deaths of hundreds of Vietnamese and American GIs, did not go to war with the Berets—and then pull back—over the murder of one Vietnamese.

The fantastic resistance of the people of Vietnam to imperialism has caused splits in the ruling class of which the infamous Green Beret case is only a part.

# Protest 3 Yr. Frameup At Ft. Dix Trial

A board of Army officers has found a young Fort Dix GI guilty of rioting and aggravated arson in the rebellion that last June rocked the stockade on this huge basic training base. Jeffrey Russell, the first of the Fort Dix 38 to receive a general court-martial, is one of four soldiers the military decided to single out for the stiffest punishment. The other three, who have not yet been tried, are Terry Klug, Bill Brakefield and Tom Catlow. All these men face charges that could bring 30-year sentences.

The trial was marked by a strong show of support for Russell by both civilians and other GIs. The courtroom was packed each day. On the day the verdict was expected, the court and hallway were filled with about 125 supporters. Many of them were organizers of the earlier demonstration to free the Fort Dix 38. In the first few days of the trial, about half the audience were sympathetic GIs. However, their number diminished as the brass identified the men and made sure they were assigned to work details during court session.

Russell, Brakefield and Klug are organizers for the American Servicemen's Union. They and other GIs at the base see the trials as an attempt by the

brass to break their union, since the Army zeroed in on ASU members to make the heaviest charges.

Civilian support for the Fort Dix GIs remains strong since the highly successful demonstration in October when 7,000 people led by a women's brigade stormed onto the base, demanding the release of the Fort Dix 38, and were only turned back by tear gas. The demonstration strengthened the morale of the stockade prisoners, and the unity of the men was only too obvious to the brass in Jeffrey Russell's trial.

One witness for the prosecution made it clear that enormous pressure had been put on him to testify against Russell. At one point, in answer to a question by the prosecuting attorney, Captain Anzaldi, Pvt. Allen Farrell replied, "I forget, sir, what you had instructed me to answer to that question." Farrell was one of the original 38 charged with the rebellion, but had been given a light sentence when it appeared he would testify against the others. He had already served his time when Russell's trial opened, however.

Other witnesses for the prosecution failed to prove the Army's contention that Russell had participated in rioting and burning mattresses in the barracks during the rebellion of June 5. (Some 250 GIs revolted against stockade conditions after having been made to stand at attention for hours in the hot

sun and then being denied water at the evening mess.)

Defense attorneys from the Workers Defense League had presented four witnesses to the fact that Russell was playing cards while the rioting took place. However, the court's acceptance of the "law of principle" meant that this testimony could be overlooked. All that was necessary for a conviction was a witness to say that he had heard Russell talk about rioting. In the stockade, where most men are constantly talking about how they're going to tear the place down, such testimony wasn't hard to produce.

A spontaneous demonstration broke out in the courtroom when Russell was sentenced to three years at hard labor. Some 40 spectators began shouting and chanting their anger at the penalty.

While they were chanting "Free Jeff Russell," the young soldier's wife, Kathy, ran up to confront the six-officer board face to face. MPs dragged the struggling protesters out of the court building. Two persons were arrested and the rest driven in an Army bus to the Provost Marshal's office, where they were issued orders barring them from returning to the post.

The demonstrators included personnel from the anti-war GI Coffee House in Wrightstown next to the fort and civilian supporters of the American Servicemen's Union.

## GIs Boycott Mess-Hell

Fort Dix GIs in the Special Processing Battalion (SPB) staged a highly successful boycott of the mess-hall on November 5 in protest over the quality and quantity of the food. Only about 50 out of the 600 men in the battalion went to the noon mess. The SPB is a sort of way-station between the stockade and regular units at the Fort.

Organizers for the American Servicemen's Union initiated the boycott in response to demands by the GIs that something be done about the poor meals. The mess hall, which usually feeds about 300 men, budgets food for only 150, and consequently the meals are skimpy and of poor quality.

ASU organizers in the battalion have been putting out an underground paper called "SPB News" that runs down the grievances of the men and agitates on general issues of the war, racism and the repressive brass. Despite the courts-martial of two of the GIs who put out the paper, Henry Mills and John Lewis, SPB News has been growing in readers and influence.

## Ft. Carson Protest

A demonstration of 150 people marched up to the gates of Fort Carson, Colorado today in protest against the war and in solidarity with the growing number of political prisoners in Army stockades. The demonstrators could be seen by the men in the Fort Carson stockade, which is near the gate, and were also greeted by a group of active-duty servicemen who gathered in civvies on a hill just inside the Fort.

The demonstrators, many from Colorado College near Denver, walked down the highway with banners reading, "Bring the GIs Home Now," "Free the Ft. Dix 38 and All Political Prisoners" and "Smash the Racist Brass." Soldiers flashed the V sign as they drove by.

The brass were so uptight about the demonstration that they ordered the main gate closed off with concertina wire for the day. The base houses about 25,000 men, most of them recently returned from Vietnam.

Speakers at a rally after the march included Bob LeMay, Executive Director of the American Servicemen's Union, and supporters of Homefront, the local anti-war GI coffeehouse.



"Free the Fort Dix 32,000, Jail General Collins" chant demonstrators as they are expelled from Fort Dix after court-martial board sentenced anti-war GI.

# Four Black Marines, Facing 86 Yrs.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Four black marines are facing 86 years in the brig, in a conspiracy case unfolding at a naval air station north of here.

The men have been charged with conspiracy, rioting and some 25 counts of conspiratorial assault. The charges stem from a clash between white and black marines on July 21—ten days after a major marine uprising at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Their trials are scheduled to start November 17. A fifth marine, who was to have gone on trial with them, died under mysterious circumstances October 31.

The men all served in Vietnam. All were wounded, and one was awarded the bronze star. They were brought here to recuperate. After stays in the hospital, they were transferred to the "casual company" to await transfers or—in the case of two men—discharges.

The four marines are: Perry Backstrom, 21, Meridian, Miss.; Oscar Terry, 19, Paducah, Ky.; Arthur McCall, 20, Birmingham, Ala.; and Charles Nickson, 23, Memphis, Tenn. Joe Talton, 22, of Singleton, La. died before coming to trial.

Black marines here had established a tradition of getting together most evenings to drink, talk and listen to music. It is illegal to drink on the base but they had never been ordered to stop—although it was done quite openly.

## Brass Spreads Racist Rumors

On the evening of July 20, they drank till about 10 p.m. in a field behind the hospital and

then started back. About eight or 10 of the men headed toward their barracks. When they were about 20 yards from the door, they heard someone shout: "Here come them drunken niggers, now."

As they entered the building, they encountered about 13-15 whites, holding billy clubs. One man hit Backstrom, who was in front, on the head. Backstrom took the club away and hit back.

Fighting became general, and lasted for 10 to 15 minutes. Blows were struck on both sides. Then the black marines went into a nearby bar, the Rathskeller, and fighting began there, too. Within 15 minutes it was all over. There were no serious injuries.

## Black Marines Fight Back

Unknown to the black marines, rumors of an impending black riot had been circulating in the company since 3 p.m. A white man, Sgt. Rogers, testified that he was told "the colored people were coming to take over the barracks." Rogers said his informant was Cpl. Carthon, a black man who has since been promoted to Sergeant.

To deal with this threat, someone sawed broom handles down into clubs. Rogers said these were delivered to him during the afternoon. Thirty-eight men were assigned to security duty—an unusually high number. When the black marines came back to their barracks, part of this force was waiting for them.

The black marines and their supporters are asking many questions:

Who were the conspirators? The black marines who came back, admittedly drunk, to

find a posse of club-wielding whites waiting for them? Or the whites—who had been preparing for a confrontation since 3 p.m., to the extent of sawing down broom handles?

Why were black men the only ones questioned and charged, even though there were fully as many whites involved? Why conspiracy charges? If any charge fits the circumstances, surely drunk and disorderly comes closer. And why were they never told to stop drinking on base—even though it was clearly against regulations?

Relations between blacks and whites have been tense at this base. The blacks feel strongly that racial prejudice exists.

"I am black," one of the four marines said. "I served in Vietnam, in which I was wounded. I faced death many times. Supposed to be fighting for my country. And I come back to the States and I'm treated like the same old black nigger that I was supposed to be before I left."

"They don't come right out and say, 'You can't go in this mess hall.' But they do little, petty things."

Black marines are in a small minority at this base and many of them find it more comfortable to stay together. (No one appears to find it remarkable, or sinister, that whites at the base stick together, too.)

"Whenever we get together, they go out of their way to break it up," another of the men said. "Whenever four, five brothers would get together, they'll come up to the group and say, 'Break it up.' Any time they see black people together, they think we must be trying to plot something. They're up tight."

The trial is scheduled to begin November 17. Support for the marines is building on the base, and in the black and white communities of Memphis, in the meantime.

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From a Southern Conference Educational Fund news release.

# Concentration Camp

By NAOMI GOLDSTEIN

The case of Martin Sostre vs. Governor Rockefeller and Co. in Foley Square was not merely the case of a prisoner suing the state for the barbaric conditions under which he suffered in jail; it was, in fact, a contest between a black revolutionary and the state's racist prison officials who are obsessed with the need to crush the black rebellion in the prisons.

Sostre is suing Rockefeller, State Commissioner of Corrections McGinnis, and the wardens of Green Haven and Attica prisons for \$1.2 million for cruel and unusual punishment.

Martin Sostre initiated the suit from his tiny cell in the solitary confinement unit of New York State's Green Haven prison. During the 13 months he was kept in the "box," Sostre carried on a struggle for his life, documenting the crimes of the prison warden and guards and writing up an indictment of Rockefeller's system of concentration camps for the black and Puerto Rican people.

## Jailers Fear Revolution

What became clear during the trial was that Sostre had been kept isolated from the rest of the prisoners in every jail he was sent to, that he was thrown into solitary in Green Haven, not as punishment for alleged infractions of prison rules, but because the authorities feared that his revolutionary outlook, his understanding of the struggle for black liberation and his infectious quality of leadership was a threat to the very foundations of the inhuman institutions which they run.

have to characterize it as swill and slop.

"In solitary supper is served a little after 3 p.m. so you have to fast from 3:00 in the afternoon to 8:00 or 8:30 in the morning — that is 17 hours."

## 13 Months in the Dungeon

Sostre testified that in the 13 months he was in the dungeon, as he put it, he was locked in his cell 24 hours a day. The prisoners supposedly get the "privilege" of one hour's exercise a day but in order to go to the yard a man must submit to two demeaning physical searches.

"I never went to the yard," Sostre explained, "because I wouldn't subject myself to the searches. You have to strip, bend over, be searched (that is, undergo a rectal examination) every time you go out and come back in. That is merely harassment, because we (the prisoners in solitary) have nothing. They will never dehumanize me."

Prisoners in solitary are allowed to shave and shower only once a week. At night the guards wake up the inmates every half hour by shining a powerful flashlight at their heads. "If your head is covered," testified Sostre, "he will kick the wall to wake you up. If you don't wake, he'll come into the cell and wake you, shake the bed or take your blanket away as punishment."

The most eloquent and tragic testimony on the inhuman conditions in solitary came when Sostre described how the guards beat a fellow inmate and so terrorized him that he finally committed suicide.

## The Sound of Clubs on People

Sostre: "On or about August 27, 1968 myself and another inmate were talking when we heard the elevator come up — you develop your sense of hearing when you are cut off from the world. We heard keys rattling so we knew someone came up. We heard clubbing, feet scuffling and we heard this inmate screaming.

State Attorney Walsh: Objection. We have no foundation for what clubs sound like on people.

Sostre: I know very well what clubs sound like on flesh! It is a distinct

Just as Sostre was torn from the black community in Buffalo on frame-up charges and sentenced to 31 to 41 years, so he was separated from the other oppressed prisoners in Green Haven who might look to him for leadership. After 13 months in solitary, Sostre was only released on a temporary injunction signed by Judge Constance Baker Motley. Judge Motley, the only black woman in the Federal Court, presided over the trial. NECLC Attorneys Victor Rabinowitz and Kristin Glen argued the lawsuit on Sostre's behalf.

The political nature of the case was perhaps best illustrated in the testimony of Harold W. Follette, the infamous warden of Green Haven Prison. Under cross-examination he told Sostre's Attorney, "I am concerned about the possibility of insurrection 24 hours a day." Although the state had not produced one shred of evidence to link Sostre to an organization that was planning such an insurrection, the warden's obsessive fear of one was a recognition of Sostre's power as a black organizer and revolutionary.

In answer to Rabinowitz's question, "Were you afraid that Martin Sostre was organizing an insurrection?" Follette crudely answered, "Not after I put him in segregation."

## The "Forces of Liberation"

The state vainly tried to build a case around the fact that Sostre had written in a letter that he was confident he would be freed from prison, either through his appeal or "by the universal forces of

sound. After it stopped I heard the door of the gallery opening, footsteps, and I heard a person being put in the cell next to me. So I called over, "Hey, who's that?" A voice answered, "I just came up. I took a hell of a beating." (All this was going on between steel dividers that separate the cells. The prisoners must communicate by shouting to each other.)

That night I heard moaning coming from his tank. The next morning I heard the door open and two people walking out to the front. After that I heard two people come back. The door locked and I asked Ray what happened. He said he went to see PK (Prinical Keeper) Sawner. He said they took six months' good time from him. I told him to stand firm; they are not going to get away with this, you have witnesses. He said he was clubbed and thought he had a broken leg....

Then all of a sudden at 3:00 in the afternoon I heard a guard running. I knew he was running because I heard the keys hitting the bars. Then I heard movement in the cell. I heard the elevator come up and several persons running. Then I saw Reverend Muller. There was a hissing sound like an oxygen resuscitator. The resuscitator was on for an hour. Then I heard that Ray had hung up (hanged himself). This was August 29, two days after the beating.

Read —

**Martin Sostre**

Edited by Bob McCubbin

This pamphlet contains Martin Sostre's testimony to the courtroom spectators during his trial, March 1968.

**Letters from**

This pamphlet contains a compilation of letters from Erie County Jail, Buffalo, N.Y., during his trial. Also published are some letters from Buffalo, N.Y. where Sostre spent 13 months in solitary.

Available from the Martin Sostre

P.O. Box 382, Ellicott St.



# The Crime of Solitary Described

6 feet by 8 feet, with only a bed, a locker, a face bowl and toilet. "There is no hot water in solitary. In the general population you get a bucket of hot water every day. But in solitary you must wash in the cold. It is impossible to keep yourself clean this way."

The men in solitary are fed on short rations. Sostre explained, "In solitary you don't get any dessert. In prison desserts are important; with the swill they give you, sometimes desserts are the meal. In solitary you are not allowed to purchase any food or receive packages from the outside.... The meatballs crumble and fall apart because they are filled with bread; the peanut butter runs because they add so much corn oil. You

"I told him about Ray Broderick who was terrorized into committing suicide. I told him that I was being tortured and oppressed in solitary for over a year. I complained about the starvation on short rations, how we had to go for 17 hours a day without food, about having no winter underwear. I told him about the obstruction of my mail to my attorney and to the courts...."

These were Martin Sostre's words as he described solitary confinement on the last day of a trial over a lawsuit he initiated against Governor Rockefeller and the racist officials of the New York State prison system. He is suing the governor and state officials for cruel and unusual punishment and in doing so has written up an indictment of the state's system of concentration camps for the black and Puerto Rican people.

Last year, Governor Rockefeller was confronted in Buffalo, N.Y., by the Martin Sostre Defense Committee with the demand that he free Martin Sostre from solitary confinement, where he was being held in Green Haven Prison. Rockefeller answered Sostre's defenders a few days later by having State Commissioner of Corrections McGinnis deny that there was even such a thing as solitary confinement. Rather, he claimed, Sostre was being held in a "segregated unit" allegedly because he refused to follow prison rules and answer questions about the black liberation struggle.

## Sostre Describes Solitary

With the end of the trial in Foley Square, there could be no doubt whatever that solitary not only exists, but is one of the cruelest forms of punishment known to man.

Sostre vividly and painfully described what it was like to be cut off from the general population of the prison and also to be held incommunicado from the rest of the world. He told the court, "In the general population brothers share with each other. Prison is a society of brothers, so even if a man has no money to buy food in the commissary (that is, to supplement the miserable prison slop), no one goes hungry. But in the box, you don't have anything."

Sostre had been describing what it is like in solitary. He described the cell:

# mp System on Trial

liberation." This, Follette contended, was proof that Sostre was planning to escape and would be aided by an organization called the Universal Forces of Liberation.

On the witness stand, Sostre eloquently explained what he meant by the universal forces of liberation:

"The universal forces of liberation are right here in this courtroom today," he said as he looked out at the court packed with his supporters. "The universal forces of liberation are those elements all over the world who are struggling against the war in Vietnam, struggling against white racism, the dynamic forces of black liberation. They are those struggling against spectacles like Bobby Seale being framed and gagged in the courtroom in Chicago, in the same way they framed and gagged me and framed an innocent woman with five children (Geraldine Robinson, Sostre's co-defendant).

"They are struggling against imperialism and racism in this country, trying to stop the killing all over the world... trying to stop the United States from setting itself up as the gendarme of the world. The universal forces of liberation are against oppression, militarism and racism."

The state's attorney, Walsh, then asked, "Is it an organization?"

Sostre: "They are people, organizations, groups."

Walsh: "Are they armed?"

Sostre: "In Vietnam they are armed and in parts of the world they are armed. Some are fighting politically, some are fighting legally — they are fighting in

many different forms. I could go on but I think I have made my point."

### Prisoners Beaten in Solitary

At one point in the trial, Walsh tried to prove that Sostre was lying about the mistreatment of inmates in the prisons. So he asked, "Did you see any signs of mistreatment of prisoners in Attica?" (Sostre was only there two and a half days.) Sostre replied:

"They take prisoners to solitary confinement to beat them; they take them up to the box where it's isolated. They don't beat prisoners in the general population because it would cause a riot. So they take them up to solitary to beat their brains out."

Sostre was thrown into solitary on June 25, 1968 by Warden Follette because he had tried to mail some legal papers to his attorney, Miss Joan Franklin, regarding his co-defendant. Follette made the outrageous charge that Sostre was practicing law without a license and refused to mail the papers.

On the stand Follette calmly denied that he had ever interfered with Sostre's mail. He contended this after Sostre's attorneys produced letter after letter that had been cut up with a razor blade or otherwise censored by the warden. Sostre had testified earlier that he was being held incommunicado and that in Attica State Prison, where he was sent right after his "trial" in Buffalo, the guards refused to mail a legal document that was extremely important for his appeal.

"When I asked the guard to mail (the certificate of reasonable doubt)," Sos-

The courtroom is filled with supporters of Martin Sostre, exhilarated from the resounding demonstration just held outside Federal Court for Martin and all political prisoners. Judge Motley walks in. Sostre is called to the stand. As he takes the stand, after 13 months in solitary, it is with the steps of the victor, not the vanquished. The trial of the Oppressed vs. the Oppressors begins.

"Raise your right hand," says the clerk.

Slowly, deliberately, Martin raises his right hand into a clenched fist — not to swear by God to tell the truth, nor to swear obedience to the law of his class enemies' court, but to signify his dedication to the oppressed and to the laws of revolution. The tone of the proceedings is set. Martin Sostre has made it quite clear that in spite of the fact that the judge is black and apparently sympathetic, she is still a representative of the ruling class and ultimately responsible to it.

From now on the audience stands up each time Martin enters the courtroom.

### Follette the Sadist

Diametrically opposed to Martin is the government's attorney, pig Walsh. As the shabby blue suit that hangs loosely on Martin's thinned body cannot hide the strength of a man whose revolutionary dedication to his people has intimidated those very same barbarians who would intimidate, torture and kill him, so the custom-made blue suit so finely fitted to Walsh's obese flesh cannot hide the weakness of this pink, pompous, gold-plated lackey of the ruling class whose loyalty to the capitalist system has rewarded him with the "good life." He is truly the appropriate representative and representation of Rockefeller & Co.

Follette, Warden of Green Haven Prison, is Walsh's client and closest confidant during the trial. Grotesquely bull-like, Follette is a less refined picture of his co-lackey. Where Walsh reaks of the soft, plush life, Follette reaks of the dark, dank, moldy prison walls which demarcate his absolute rule. It is none other than this beady-

tre told the court, "he said, 'You son-of-a-bitch, you've caused us enough trouble already. You're lucky if we don't kill you.'"

During the trial, one prison official after another was caught in contradictions or outright lies about prison conditions and Sostre's treatment. According to the guards, none of the prisoners ever complained about anything — the food, their health or the degrading conditions in solitary. One guard went so far as to say that Sostre had told him that he was satisfied to stay in solitary.

### Brainwash "Therapy" for Prisoners

To add to the degradation of the men in solitary, Warden Follette instituted a program which would force the men to go to "group therapy" in order to get out of solitary. This program was exposed by Sostre as being nothing but a crude form of brainwashing. He described an interview he had with one of the officers about the "program."

"In November, 1968, Sergeant Lowery called me in for an interview regarding a new so-called therapy program. He said if I would sign a slip to go to therapy it may help solve my problem. I said I didn't have a problem — that my constitutional rights were being violated. He said I'm rebellious, and he has to see that I am more cooperative. He said inmates in the box are outcasts. So I told him, 'You are the head of the goon squad, so what kind of therapist are you? You beat prisoners, keep them in the box, so where's the therapy?'"

Even after his release from solitary in July, 1969, Sostre continued to be harassed by the prison officials. In August he was sentenced to 60 days no yard (that is, no outdoor exercise) and no movies, for having what the warden called "contraband, racist literature" in his cell. The literature was in fact Sostre's own revolutionary writings.

Rabinowitz asked the Assistant Deputy Warden, Henry R. Sawner, "What is racist about this literature?"

(Continued on page 14)

## Who Is Martin Sostre?

Martin Sostre is a black liberation fighter who ran the Afro-Asian Bookshop in Buffalo. After the June 1967 rebellion in the black community, his shop was raided by the police, his revolutionary literature damaged, and Sostre and his assistant, Geraldine Robinson, were framed up on a narcotics charge. Sostre was convicted by an all-white jury and sentenced to 41 years.

Like Bobby Seale, Sostre was unable to have a lawyer of his choosing and represented himself in court. Again like Seale, he was ordered bound and gagged by the racist judge after he insisted on speaking out.

As Sostre's case has become known in Buffalo, the black community and the university students have realized that Sostre was arrested for his revolutionary politics and not for drugs. Police Commissioner Felicetta practically admitted as much when he went before HUAC and characterized Sostre as a "black extremist" leader of the rebellion, barely mentioning the drug rap.

Sostre has spent much of his adult life in prison. Like Malcolm X, Sostre became a liberation fighter in prison.

The Martin Sostre Defense Committee has battled for over two years to bring the case of Martin Sostre, black political prisoner, to the attention of the white and black movements.

You can help with funds and letters of support. Write to: Martin Sostre Defense Committee, P.O. Box 382, Ellicott Station, Buffalo, N.Y. 14205

eyed, sadistic intelligence which first conceived of and instituted the "strip cell" at Dannemora State Prison where he was formerly warden; a prisoner who particularly displeased this U.S. Eichmann would be thrown naked into a freezing, bare cell to die slowly of pneumonia.

Martin testifies to the treatment of himself and other prisoners in solitary. Walsh's crude defense of the

sadism of the State and Follette is as damning to the State as is Martin's evidence. Walsh tries in vain to intimidate Martin, as he will try to do to the other witnesses, by hovering over them, bellowing and trying to ridicule their testimony. And all the while Martin, in the yellow turtleneck (which his defense committee finally succeeded in getting to him) and carved wooden

(Continued on page 14)



Artist Dorothy Martin. Released by MSDC.

re in Court 50¢

Sostre's testimony and his comments to his frame-up trial in Buffalo, N.Y. in

Prison \$1

lation of Martin Sostre's correspondence N.Y. where he was confined prior to his years from Green Haven Prison, Storm- months in solitary confinement.

stre Defense Committee, Station, Buffalo, New York 14205

# An Answer to C. L. Sulzberger's Slander Of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea

On October 23, WORKERS WORLD published a five-page interview with President Kim Il Sung which analyzes the relations between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK) and U.S. imperialism. The interview was one of the most comprehensive and exhaustive to come out of the DPRK and called attention to the very tense and dangerous conditions that have been created in that part of Asia. According to President Kim Il Sung: "war may be unleashed by the U.S. imperialists eventomorrow or the day after."

The President went on to make these specific points:

(1) "The U.S. government has now established a so-called 'war structure' throughout South Korea.

(2) "It has issued emergency mobilization orders to the U.S. occupation troops in South Korea and to the South Korean puppet army.

(3) "They have entered special alerts, reenforcing their armed forces along the Military Demarcation Line."

## Kim Il Sung Gives Important Interview

WORKERS WORLD took special care to publish this interview in full because of its enormous importance and made it available to the press in the United States. Even though the original interview was made to a Finnish newspaper and was made available to the world press at that time, a leading citizen of the DPRK especially asked WORKERS WORLD to publish the interview in the U.S. The capitalist press conveniently ignored the interview.

It is all the more interesting to note that the New York Times, which did not print a word of the interview, finally came out on November 5, with a column by C.L. Sulzberger, its chief foreign correspondent. Sulzberger undoubtedly had the text of the interview as did most U.S. syndicated correspondents. Rather than bring out some of the essential points made by President Kim Il Sung, he chose to do a real job on the DPRK by concocting some of the crudest lies and falsifications seen in that newspaper.

It's not the U.S. that's preparing for an attack

against the DPRK—it's the other way around, says Sulzberger. North Korea, he says, is hatching a plot "to force Communism upon South Korea."

"Some one in the communist world is preparing a one-two punch at Washington hoping to follow up on the U.S. defeat in Southeast Asia with a second U.S. defeat in Northeast Asia."

Just where is the evidence of the preparations to deliver "the one-two punch at Washington," now that we know "the some one" who is preparing it? Some captured secret document? Some high DPRK official who defected to the West? Some alleged threatening ultimatum from the DPRK or perhaps a general DPRK mobilization of troops? Nothing of the kind.

"The evidence," Sulzberger confides in us, lies in "an exceedingly grim coincidence." It is "that on November 3, the day of Nixon's Vietnam speech, the London Times published a full-page paid advertisement of a biography of Kim Il Sung, North Korea's boss, only a week after a similar advertisement appeared in the New York Times."

If this is the kind of material with which Sulzberger is trying to conjure up a picture of North Korea preparing a so-called sneak attack, he is simply making himself appear absolutely ridiculous. And if he is trying to buttress this mendacious nonsense with a sly appeal for sympathy for U.S. imperialism by mournfully adding that all this is being done by the North Koreans, "just as President Nixon was outlining, his plan to extricate the United States in an orderly way from the bewildering Vietnam war," he will surely fall flat on his face.

## High Finance and Low Credibility

No one in his right mind who is planning a so-called sneak attack on U.S. forces is going to first advertise it in the New York or London Times! No one would give the slightest hint of it! No one knows this better than the editors of these two organs of high finance and low credibility. One can read the advertisement backwards or forwards and not find the slightest justification for implying that the advertisement concerning President Kim Il Sung's biography contains an iota of evidence to sustain the criminal

conclusions implied by Sulzberger.

By his clumsy effort to squeeze something out of a phrase here and there, he merely shows that he is taking a leaf out of the book of Goebbels and Company. Unable to give a single sentence from either the advertisement or the book, he has only the titles of some chapters to fortify his colossal falsifications. Thus, he says, "the book will comprise three volumes and the third which is due to appear next April contains two warnings, chapter five is entitled: 'We Can Never Hand Down a Divided Fatherland to Our Posterity' and chapter seven is entitled: 'The Great Leader of the 40 Million Korean People.'" And this is all that allows Sulzberger to squeeze out his fraudulent thesis!

It should be added that Sulzberger thinks the title of chapter 7 is a dead give-away of the plot for a North Korean "sneak attack." He comments on this with a straight face—you can only have 40 million Koreans if you add the population of the South to the North. There you have the decisive clue to it all!

These phrases are practically legion in the North Korean press and could be found today, yesterday or twenty years ago in any newspaper in the DPRK. But just in case Sulzberger himself felt that this was just a little too raw for any but the most unsuspecting reader, he shored up the really heavy artillery with this: "How else can one explain that Kim, who has managed to balance off both Communist superpowers, is now suddenly described as the leader of a 'national liberation struggle unexampled in the history of the world?'" We don't know where he pulled this phrase from or from what context. However, as evidence of a coming North Korean attack, it should qualify Sulzberger as a proper candidate for a Nobel Prize in fiction, as one of the great frauds "unexampled in the history of the World."

## Intrusions and Provocations

The American people would be well advised to remember how only recently it was the spy ship Pueblo that intruded deep into the territorial waters of North Korea. And again last April, the EC-121, a spy plane, was shot down when it intruded deep into

(Continued on page 13)

## Englehardt's South African Gold Mines: 64 Murdered

By LARRY NICODEMUS

The blood of 64 more murdered miners is on the hands of U.S. imperialism; this time not in a U.S. coal mine in West Virginia, but in a U.S. owned gold mine in far away South Africa. In a mine shaft a mile and a half deep, 100 miles southwest of Johannesburg 64 miners were murdered and 14 injured when several cases of dynamite just lowered to them exploded.

The explosion took place at the Buffelsfontein mine owned by Charles Englehardt and his Anglo-American Corporation. Charles Englehardt is the well-known multi-millionaire industrialist who has extensive holdings in hard metal and diamond mines in Africa and is notorious for his sweat shops in New Jersey where his chemical plants belch out dirt and gases into the air, and where the oppressed, mostly black and Puerto Rican, live in Englehardt-owned ghettos of Newark.

Those men that work in his gold mines—62 of the 64 killed were Africans—suffer under the worst working conditions and their labor is nothing short of slave labor. Working conditions for miners under capitalism have always been hideous as attested to by the thousands of miners just in recent years who have died in mine explosions or died slow deaths, unnoticed, from the rotten conditions in mines such as a variety of lung diseases which are so prevalent in coal mines.

Although working conditions in mines are hazardous to life and limb all over the capitalist world, they are 100 times intensified in a fascist, racist state such as South Africa.

One survivor of the explosion in the Buffelsfontein mine described the scene of the explosion to the New York Times. "All I heard were moans from the injured around me. In the confusion of gloom and smoke I saw injured

men writhing and moaning about me. I was unable to look downward to the bottom of the shaft. It was a mess. I could not distinguish between the rubble and the bodies of those who lay dead."

These men, forced to slave labor by a system of apartheid in fascist, white-run South Africa, fill both the coffers and coffins of imperialism with the sweat and blood of their labor. They suffer starvation wages, unbearable working conditions, and risk their lives daily in death-trap shafts while the Englehardts live in splendor and luxury. They mine the gold that fills Fort Knox, that backs up U.S. currency and that lines Englehardt's pockets.

The system of apartheid that exists in South Africa exists for the purpose of forcing the Africans into slave labor. But it must never be forgotten that the racists that rule South Africa rule on behalf of Englehardt and his imperialist friends.



South African miners, slaves for billionaire parasite...

## U.S. "Democracy" In Ghana: Miners Shot

Six thousand gold mine workers in Obuasi, Ghana staged a mass walkout recently to protest the police murder of five miners and the wounding of scores of others. This murderous police action came only weeks after the August 29th general elections heralded by the bourgeois press as the "return of democracy" to Ghana.

The walkout of the miners was touched off when the police opened fire on a representative picket force protesting the transfer of ownership of the goldfields to the British Lonrho Company Ltd. The goldfields had been nationalized by President Kwame Nkrumah after independence from Britain in 1957. In 1966 a CIA-sponsored military coup overthrew the Nkrumah government and along with putting an end to nearly all the progressive programs in industry, transportation, etc., the military government sold the goldfields to the British Lonrho Company Ltd., which also has large investments in South Africa, Rhodesia, and 12 other

African countries.

After three years of fascist military rule by the generals backed by the CIA, the British and U.S. imperialists are trying to put on a democratic cover now that they feel they are solidly in control. But the democracy that has returned to Ghana is an imperialist democracy. The shooting down of workers protesting their country being handed over to the imperialists shows who controls Ghana, and puts the lie to the supposed democracy in that country.

As an added precaution, above and beyond rigging the election, the National Liberation Council, the ruling body of police and military since 1966, introduced a new constitution a week before the election providing for a Presidential Commission made up of three members of the National Liberation Council to exercise the powers of the president for the next three years.

In the election the Progress Party of Dr. Kofi A. Busia won 101 seats in the 140 member parliament. In the past he led the main opposition party to the Nkrumah government. While Nkrumah was propagating the idea of a Pan African army to invade the racist white dominated states of South Africa and Rhodesia, Busia supported those states.

Having won the election, Busia pledged a pro-western foreign policy. In other words he pledged himself to be a puppet of U.S. imperialism. The democracy in Ghana is the same imperialist democracy which carries on the aggressive war in Vietnam; which practices genocide against the black and Puerto Rican people in the U.S.; and threatens the whole world with imperialist war. This is the truth about the "democracy" in Ghana which the murder of protesting workers has exposed.

# U.S.-Israel Back Counterrevolution in Lebanon

By FRED GOLDSTEIN

How many times since the June War have the defenders of Israel tried to ridicule the Arab cause by charging that the Arab countries were ruled by monarchs and reactionaries who were agents of imperialism and that if the Arab people were really interested in revolution and anti-imperialism they would leave "progressive" Israel alone and concentrate their fire on their own rulers?

Such arguments should be forever laid to rest by a recent fact of life which cannot be concealed by censorship or secrecy—namely, the openly declared support by Tel Aviv for the counterrevolution in Lebanon.

A civil war has been raging off and on in Lebanon between Palestinian commandos and the Lebanese Moslem masses, on the one hand, and the Mideast financial middlemen of Western imperialism in Beirut, on the other hand. Naturally, U.S. imperialism immediately declared support for the "legitimate" government which was set up by U.S. Marines in 1958.

Almost simultaneously, Deputy Premier of Israel, Yigal Allon, chimed in that "Israel would not stand idly by if the Beirut Government fell..." (New York Times, Oct. 25) thus putting "progressive" Israel squarely on the side of Washington's reactionary Christian protege, President Charles

Helou.

It will be argued, of course, that the commandos are fighting in Lebanon for the right to attack Israel and that therefore in the interest of its own security Tel Aviv must oppose whatever force threatens it.

## Masses Are Driving Force

But that is precisely the point. The prime enemy of the Israeli government is the Arab masses. One of the principle manifestations of reaction among the Arab governments over the past two decades has been their willingness to permit U.S. imperialism to establish and consolidate its military base in Israel and to permit a million and a half Palestinian refugees to starve in concentration camps without preparing for a struggle to regain their homeland.

The reactionary Arab governments have been the greatest brake on the revolutionary masses who have been the greatest driving force to oust the Israeli white settler regime. Tel Aviv always was and still is duty-bound to be a defender of reaction—so clearly illustrated by the Lebanese example.

To carry the argument one step further, it must be pointed out that in fact, the struggle against the U.S. puppet government in Tel Aviv is indissolubly connected with the social revolution in all Arabia.

In Lebanon, for example, the government has been obsequious toward the Israelis and has attacked commando bases in order to avoid a confrontation

with imperialism.

Military operations involve the entire economy, transportation, communications, production, supply, etc., and are a function of state power in any country at war.

Every liberation movement, every guerrilla army ultimately must aim at creating its own state. In the case of pre-revolutionary China, or pre-revolutionary Cuba, the imperialists have such a thorough stranglehold on the central apparatus that these guerrilla organizations grew up separately and in direct conflict with the established state. In the Mideast, however, the political and military stranglehold of imperialism has been severely weakened under the revolutionary pressure of the Arab masses over the years.

This, combined with the circumstance of having over two million Palestinians dispersed throughout the Arab world, has led immediately to the rapid growth of the national liberation movement side by side with the established governments and armies and to the demand by the commandos for a share of state power—always in order to carry on the struggle for the Palestinian homeland.

## Commandos, the Oppressed

This has led to the inevitable growth of the political and social influence of the liberation forces upon the existing governments. But who are the Palestinian commandos and their Arab supporters? They are the downtrodden masses, the proletariat, the displaced

(Continued on page 16)

## Who Rules

### Beirut

### U.S. Haven—

### Facts and Figures

## the Empire?



The struggle in Lebanon between the Palestinian guerrillas and the Lebanese army has exposed further the reactionary and pro-imperialist character of the Lebanese regime. The failure of the Lebanese state to crush the guerrilla forces, and thereby retard the Arab anti-imperialist struggle, signifies a great victory for the Palestinians, as well as for all oppressed peoples.

The mass support by the Lebanese people for the Palestinian fedayeen, in opposition to the Lebanese state, raised the question of revolution—and with it, imperialist intervention. The struggle in Lebanon, as it grew beyond the military confrontation between the Lebanese army and the Palestinian guerrillas (through the insurrection of the Lebanese masses and the threats of U.S.-Israeli counter-revolution) revealed the underlying and essential conflict as being between the oppressed Arab masses and the imperialists and their agents.

### IMPERIALIST "GATEWAY" FOR BANKING AND TRADE

Lebanon is situated just north of Israeli-occupied Palestine on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean. Smaller than Connecticut, Lebanon's population is about 2.5 million. "Its importance to the Middle East is disproportionate to its size," explains Arab News and Views (a publication of the Arab Information Center) "owing to its function as gateway between West and East, its commerce and position as a financial... center."

More than 90 foreign banks conduct operations in Lebanon, with deposits more than double the national income of the country. The annual international transactions of this Middle Eastern outpost of finance capital totals more than \$500 million. Trading operations conducted by Lebanon involve more than ten times the volume of goods imported into the country. And Lebanon's imports are six times greater than its exports.

"Lebanon is the only Arab country," according to a report in the Soviet publication, International Affairs, "where more people are employed in trade and services than in agriculture and industry. Agriculture accounts for only a third of the national income, industry, for 15 per cent, and trade and services—for over 50 per cent."

More than half of the Lebanese national income is concentrated in the hands of 18,000 people, while more than half the population is apportioned less than one-fifth the national income.

The 1958 invasion of Lebanon by U.S. marines marked a turning point in that country's relation to imperialism. Formerly under French and British domination, Lebanon is now a catspaw of the U.S. Since the late fifties, the number of American financial, commercial and industrial organizations operating in Lebanon has increased ten times.

In the Lebanese capital of Beirut, there are more than 400 branches of American banks and corporations. The Chase Manhattan Bank, the First National City Bank of New York, the Bank of America, almost all of the U.S. auto companies and oil companies are prominent there.

### ISRAEL ATTACKS... U.S. PICKS UP PIECES

International Affairs reported that "American capital has penetrated all the main branches of the Lebanese economy, gradually ousting the French and the British, whose positions a mere 15 or 20 years ago seemed invulnerable. U.S. capital has already gained a controlling interest in the Jbeyil metal-working corporation, a leading position in the dairy industry and in many tourist companies, and is planning to turn its attentions to the Lebanese airlines. An American corporation has won a contract to build a satellite-tracking station in Lebanon."

By deploying its resources to undermine the foundations of national industry in a particular sector, imperialism is able to then step in and buy-out and "rescue" its victim from the ensuing economic crisis. The bankruptcy of Intra 2 years ago, the largest Lebanese bank, has since been revealed to have been engineered by the U.S. Kidder Peabody, the U.S. investment company, was then able to buy a controlling interest in Intra. This has given the imperialists an even tighter hold over Lebanon's economy.

U.S. capital has penetrated a number of other banks which had suffered heavy losses in the 1967 war of aggression by Israel. (According to one Lebanese, "Official maps published in Tel Aviv show Israel's so-called historical borders extending not only from the Nile to the Euphrates, but also including our southern regions, the whole basin of the Lebanese river Litani.") In 1968, the U.S. entrenched itself in the Trans Orient Bank, the Industrial Bank of Beirut, the Development Bank and Sabbag Bank.

While Israel is a military bridgehead for the U.S. in the Middle East, Lebanon is its financial and commercial outpost.

—KENNY LAPIDES



Palestinian commandos rallying masses against U.S. puppet, Lebanon. (Photo/Nick Medvecky)

## Israel: Base of Western Imperialism

By Abdel-Wahab M. El-Messiri

35¢

Order this pamphlet, as well as CSMEL newsletter, from the Committee to Support Middle East Liberation, P.O. Box 948, New York, N.Y. 10027.

# The GE Strike: New Mood In the Working Class

In Schenectady, N.Y., a leader of the International Union of Electrical Workers tells the police who are protecting scabs in the GE strike: "If you want a war, we'll give you a war." In New York City a young telephone worker on strike tells a TV interviewer about supervisors working inside: "There's going to be violence, if they don't stop scabbing. Our children have to eat." In Columbus, Ohio, Westinghouse workers burn a company guard's car and stone police during a walkout at the negotiating deadline.

These are some of the signs of the wave of new militancy that is spreading throughout the country in the ranks of organized labor. Such is the current mood of GE workers in their struggle against "Boulwareism," GE's policy of strikebreaking and union busting. Since 1946, GE has broken every strike with its one offer, take-it-or-leave-it contracts, while trying to housebreak the unions with massive anti-union propaganda to the workers, instilling faith in the company as the true guardian of workers' interests, rather than the union itself.

## Bureaucrats Unsafe

But strikebreaking is still strikebreaking, no matter what it's called, and the workers have never swallowed Boulware's strikebreaking and are more determined now than ever to put an end to it. One IUE international official declared the death of

"Boulwareism" saying, "The strikers have killed it."

Behind the rebellious mood in the GE plants is the drastic effect of inflation on the workers' standard of living and the steady decline in job security. The October 1969 issue of Fortune Magazine revealed that the average GE worker's real take-home pay dropped from approximately \$100 a week to \$90 a week within the last four years. The same article also showed how many of the AFL-CIO international presidents of the Meany stripe, like Jennings of the IUE, have complained more about "excessive" workers' demands, just like the bosses do, instead of fighting for the workers' basic demands for a decent wage, good working conditions and job security. Consequently, stirrings of rank-and-file rebellion against the labor bureaucracy have been smoldering under the surface and now the heat is on; the bureaucrats must fight it out with the GE bosses or risk being thrown out by the rank and file.

## Nixon Jumps for GE

The Nixon Administration made the tactical error of showing its full solidarity with GE at the very outset of the strike and at the height of the striking workers' militancy. Sensing the dangers of this move, Nixon quickly tried to cover his tracks with a public "hands-off policy" statement before the workers achieved full consciousness of the class nature of the

capitalist government.

Secretary of Labor George Schultz's statement, justifying GE's contract offer on the grounds that GE was only complying with the government's "anti-inflationary" wage guidelines, set off a furor among the GE strikers, and the cry for Schultz's resignation was the order of the day. The October Fortune quoted Schultz as saying that rejection of contracts by the rank and file "may lead to a great deal of difficulty" and that he is counting on the union leadership to serve as a "stabilizing force."

## National Implications

The Johnson Administration's wage guideline of a 5 per cent ceiling on wage increases falls flat on its face by the figures of government economists who point out that productivity is increasing 3.2 per cent per year and inflation 6.4 per year. This would justify at least a 9.6 per cent wage increase. But GE's "Boulwareism" has set wages in the electrical industry far behind those of other industries. Thus, the current strike at GE will have national implications in the electrical industry and other low- and medium-paying industries.

The New York phone workers' strike is also the result of wage issues and is a critical strike in that industry. Phone workers have been up in arms against their union leadership for not fighting for decent wages. The use of supervisors as scabs was a serious challenge to the phone workers' union.

## Workers Show Muscle

Rank-and-file talk of a nationwide strike of 600,000 phone workers, like at GE plants, or a national general strike of all workers is a sign that the American working class is beginning to flex its muscle against the capitalist bosses. The class struggle in America, hidden for so many years by the bosses and labor bureaucracy, is now coming out in the open again—much to the chagrin of the U.S. capitalist class. At this moment, the bosses are fighting an imperialist war abroad and waging a war against the black people at home and relying heavily on the white working class to either support these wars or remain neutral. The significance of the new militant mood cannot escape the ruling class.



(Above) N.Y. telephone worker taking care of a scab truck.



(Right) Schenectady GE workers keep out management scabs.

# N.Y. Telephone Strike: "Ma Bell Is a Pig!"

By A Telephone Worker

NEW YORK, November 11—As one steward put it, "We don't care who tells us to go back to work. This is a revolt!" The strike against the New York Telephone Company ended today as it was entering its second week and had started to show every sign of becoming a full-scale revolt not only against the telephone company, but also against the sell-out leadership of Local 1101 and the CWA (Communication Workers of America, AFL-CIO).

40,000 craft workers walked off their jobs throughout the state after management personnel took over an

installation job and locked out the Local 1101 workers last Monday night. Installers, repairmen, switchmen, testers, linemen, framemen, splicers, and all other plant workers have stayed out, crippling the operations of New York Telephone.

## Explosion Was Coming

The walkout was provoked by management while negotiations were still unresolved on demands by the men for higher wages. To assist the negotiations, all craft workers were instructed by the local to refuse overtime. We succeeded in halting all overtime work

and the company was hurting.

After the walkout, the company went to the courts and got an injunction to force the men back on the job. Banker, the president of the local, yielded to the company-court action and told everyone to go back to work.

But no one went back because of the injunction. We're out for a living wage; the general feeling among the men is "let the judge feed his family on court decrees!" Despite the injunction, picket lines had been going 24 hours around the clock at telephone company buildings around the city. The company brought in the cops to protect the scabs. But most of the guys were

thinking that there weren't enough cops to protect the scabs and the company's equipment and cable, in the buildings, on the street and underground.

The men were angrier each day that the scabs got in, and while the "company union" leadership has tried to keep the guys "cool," an explosion was coming fast.

Monday morning, the 10th, showed what dimensions that explosion would have. Well over a thousand telephone workers marched at the company's Broad Street building. We then marched through the crowded downtown area to

(Continued on page 15)

# Haymarket Frameup: Chicago Cops Never Change

## Book Review

*The Autobiographies of the Haymarket Martyrs.*  
Edited, with an introduction, by Philip S. Foner  
Humanities Press, \$6.00, hardbound, 208 pages.

A bomb, thrown by a person or persons unknown, destroyed an 83-year-old Chicago monument last October 6, and the Chicago authorities have done little or nothing to publicize the vandalism or seek out its perpetrators.

At first glance, this silence seems very strange, because the monument was erected to the memory of seven policemen. And cops, as everyone knows, are held in the highest honor and esteem by the Chicago Establishment.

Perhaps the authorities are not so sure of the sentiments of the rest of Chicago's 3,000,000 inhabitants. And perhaps they are reluctant to unearth the history of the events that led up to the erection of that monument 83 years ago.

It's possible that Mayor Daley and the Chicago police would not want the world to be reminded that half a million people turned out for the funeral—not of the seven policemen, but of the five men whom the police of Chicago, goaded by the capitalist class of America, seized and sent to the gallows after the events of May 4, 1886.

They were the Haymarket martyrs: Albert Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg.

They were anarchists and socialists and leaders of the mighty working-class movement for the eight-hour day.

### Bosses' Methods of Strikebreaking

America's factory owners, accustomed to working men, women and children for ten or more hours a day, panicked at the thought of losing part of their super-profits. As the movement for the shorter workday gained momentum and a gigantic rally was planned for May 4 in Chicago, their cries of anguish grew louder, and the lackeys of the press echoed the sentiments of their masters and cast about for a way to end the movement.

The New York Times, in an editorial on April 25, 1886, warned:

"...A short and easy way to settle it is urged in some quarters, which is to indict for conspiracy every man who strikes, and summarily lock him up. This method would undoubtedly strike a wholesome terror into the hearts of the working classes.

"Another way suggested is to pick out the labor leaders, and make such examples of them as to scare the others into submission."

The New York Tribune quickly took up the cry: "The best policy would be to drive the workingmen into open mutiny against the law."

A week later, in a bar in Indianapolis, a stranger with a satchel in his hand ordered drinks. He grew voluble. He said he was from New York on his way to Chicago. When the talk turned to the strikes sweeping the country and the rally that would take place in Chicago a few days later, he pointed to his satchel and said, "I have something in here that will settle all that. You'll hear of it." He was later described in court by three witnesses, but was never found.

Chicago was at the center of the struggle. For four bitter months the workers at the McCormick Harvester Machine Company had been on strike. They joined forces with the larger battle for the eight-hour day. They planned to be at the demonstration on May 4.

### Foreshadows Raids on Panthers

On May 3, while they were fighting scabs outside the plant, 200 police, armed with guns and clubs, fell on them. The cops killed one man and seriously injured innumerable others.

But the rally on the following day at Haymarket Square was peaceable. A thunderstorm drove many away. Only a few hundred heard August Spies introduce the final speaker from a large market cart that served as a platform. As Spies made his introduction, a police column of 180 men arrived and police captain Ward demanded the meeting disperse. At that moment a bomb struck the ranks of the police,

and seven were killed. One witness saw the man who threw the bomb and described him in court. The description tallied exactly with that given by the three witnesses from Indianapolis of the man with the satchel who had said, "I have something in here that will settle all that." But the court considered the evidence insufficient.

In three weeks time 31 people were indicted by the state of Illinois for the murders. They were all known socialists and anarchists, who had been dragged from their homes or places of work in one of the most brutal police raids the nation had ever known, foreshadowing the present raids on the Black Panthers. "Make the raids first and look up the law afterward," said Julius S. Grinnell, the State's Attorney.

Of those arrested, eight stood trial. A special bailiff, appointed by the court, selected the jury. He said publicly: "These fellows are going to be hanged as certain as death. I am calling such men as the defendants will have to challenge peremptorily and waste their time and challenges. Then they will have to take such men as the prosecution wants."

### "Here you will tread upon a spark."

There was never any attempt by the prosecution to prove that the defendants were in any way connected with the bombing. State's Attorney Grinnell's final words to the jury were: "Law is on trial. Anarchy is on trial. These men have been selected by the grand jury because they were leaders. They are no more guilty than the thousands who follow them. Gentlemen of the jury, convict these men, make examples of them, hang them and you save our institutions, our society." The jury convicted all eight men.

Before sentence was pronounced, the convicted men were called upon to speak. They spoke for three days. August Spies said, "If you think that by hanging us you can stamp out the labor movement...the movement from which the downtrodden millions who toil in want and misery expect salvation—if this is your opinion, then hang us! Here you will tread upon a spark, but there and there, behind you—and in front of you, and everywhere, flames blaze up. It is a subterranean fire. You cannot put it out."

As in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti many years later, working people and their allies, not only in the United States but all over the world, challenged the convictions and demonstrated against them. But then, as now, the courts were deaf to the voice of the masses. Two of the eight, Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab were given life sentences, and Oscar Neebe was sentenced to 15 years hard labor; but Parsons, Spies, Fischer and Engel were hung. Louis Lingg, on the day before he was to be hanged, blew his head off by exploding a bomb in his mouth.

The funeral cortege of the five Haymarket martyrs was the greatest outpouring of humanity the city of Chicago had ever known.

A monument to these courageous men still stands in the Waldheim cemetery in Chicago. Not one of Daley's pigs or Chicago's fascist-minded scum has yet dared to touch it.

### Workers Hanged for 8 8-Hour Day

The autobiographies of the eight convicted men have just been published by Humanities Press. The only time they have appeared in print before was in

1886 in a weekly journal, the Knights of Labor.

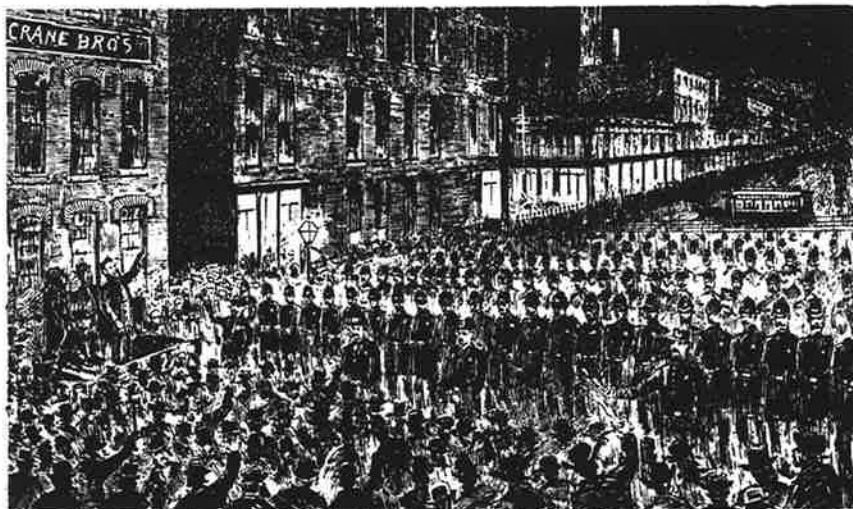
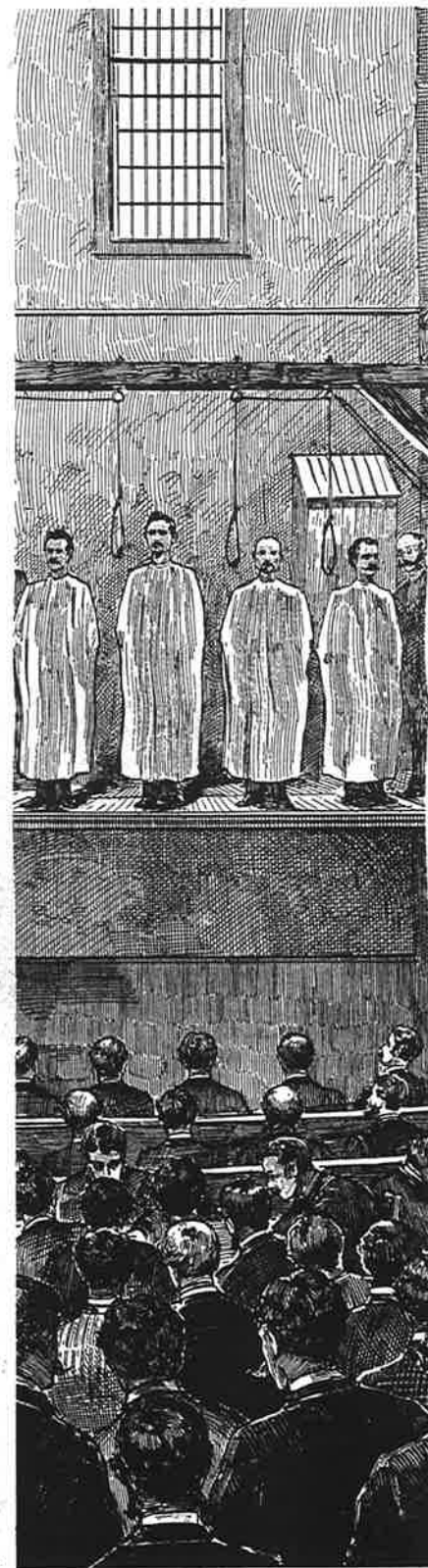
All the autobiographies were written in prison after the men had been condemned, and this fact gives their stories a special power. Here were men, knowing they would soon die, who wrote only because they wanted to communicate their ideas—who wanted to tell the world the circumstances which had awakened them to social consciousness and urged them to dedicate their lives to revolutionary struggle.

None of them were word-jugglers. None wrote for fame or fortune. None dwelt on their own sufferings, but described the poverty and hardships of the working men and women they had come to know and the elation they had felt in being part of the revolutionary movement.

From the tale of Albert Parsons—the only one of the eight with a wholly American background—through the stories of 19th century industrial Germany and England told by the other seven, a vivid picture of European and American working conditions emerges.

The book is edited by Philip S. Foner, who contributes an excellent introduction, reviewing in detail the historical background of the struggle for the eight-hour day and the events of the Haymarket tragedy.

-- ELIZABETH ROSS



(Left) The scene of Haymarket rally moments before bomb was thrown. (Right) Parsons, Spies, Fischer and Engel about to be lynched by the ruling class.

## — Answer To C. L. Sulzberger

(Continued from page 10)

the air space of the DPRK. Since then there have been literally dozens of serious intrusions which all add up to a continued escalation of provocations against the DPRK.

### The Struggle on All Fronts

All this clearly shows that it is the U.S. war makers not the DPRK who are in reality preparing

a second edition of the Korean War. Naturally the Korean people will defend themselves as bravely and as resolutely as they did during the first U.S. aggression.

While the momentum of the struggle against the war in Vietnam is taking on a swifter and broader scope with each passing day it is important to note that not enough attention is being given to the provocations and preparation by the Nixon Administration in Korea. It is the duty of all anti-imperialist forces in this country to link up the struggle against the war in Vietnam with the war in Korea, as well as the Middle East and Latin America.

The struggle against imperialism must be carried on on all fronts. Only in this way will it be crushed.

# Free Ahmed Evans!

The judge who sentenced black nationalist Ahmed Evans to death for the July, 1968 "Glenville shoot-out" has refused to grant a new trial despite clear evidence that a prosecution witness perjured himself in testifying against Evans. This report comes from the July 23rd Defense Committee, headed by Wilbur Grattan and Mae Mallory, which is fighting for justice for Evans.

Judge McMonagle, at a hearing for re-trial, was told by defense lawyers that Curtis Martin, a prosecution witness, had lied on the stand about his previous arrests. Martin had testified that he "knew where black nationalists kept their guns," and had told the court that he had been arrested only once. For this service to the prosecution, he was freed from jail, where he had been serving a two-year sentence, and left the state of Ohio.

## Perjury Not Not Enough

The defense later learned that Curtis Martin had a long record of arrests and convictions which the prosecution kept secret in order not to hurt his credibility as a witness. This kind of revelation, according to legal precedent, is a basis for declaring a mistrial and trying the case all over. But McMonagle told the lawyers that they would need "much more" than that for him to grant a new trial to the

man he had sentenced to die. The judge also showed his blatant racism when he objected to the presence in court of black nationalists who support Evans.

Meanwhile, in the Ohio State Penitentiary, Evans and Nan-du (Lathan Donald), who is serving seven consecutive 100-year prison terms on the same conspiracy to murder charges, have not been able to receive letters from their defense committee. A stay of execution was granted before the scheduled execution date in September, and further appeals are being made.

## Police Went Wild

In working to bring out the truth about the shoot-out in Cleveland on July 23, 1968, in which three cops and twice as many Afro-Americans were killed, the July 23rd Defense Committee held a People's Court. This provided a dramatic exposure of the savage police attack on the black community following the shooting. The court, held in a black church, heard victims of the cops testify how they had been beaten, shot and terrorized on that night. A man told how police deliberately directed him to a roadblock where he was shot by other cops after he had asked them how to get out of the area; a young woman told how police ripped off her clothes and beat people in the Lakeview Tavern. This evidence was heard at the People's Court but suppressed in McMonagle's court, along with a report on the Glenville incident which casts doubts on the cops' story.

"Rush-him-to-the-chair" McMonagle, in addition to presiding over the

legal lynching of Evans, has sought to crush all efforts on behalf of the black nationalist. In June he handed down stiff jail sentences to nineteen representatives of the July 23rd Defense Committee who had petitioned for a new trial. Mae Mallory, the leader of the delegation which allegedly violated a court injunction by standing on the steps of the County Court Building, was given the maximum one year in jail and \$1,000 fine. Ted Dostal, a long time rank-and-file militant from the steelworkers' union and a white supporter of the Evans defense, was given 6 months and a \$500 fine.

The eighteen others, mostly black, received jail terms of 30 days to six months. They had been arrested on May 28 when they gathered outside the court demanding to see prosecutor Corrigan. Inside, five judges, including McMonagle, had signed an injunction barring them from the building. As soon as the delegation was told of this court order, they were arrested for violating it. A black reporter standing nearby was also arrested and badly beaten by the racist cops.

## "Pass Your Sentence"

Before being sentenced by McMonagle, who acted as jury and plaintiff besides being the judge, Mrs. Mallory told him, "You are against the Black Nationalist flag. Yet there are black people forced to fight in Vietnam right now 10,000 miles away under the Confederate flag."

"Pass your sentence," she said, "I haven't the power to take it away, but it will not put down the Black Liberation movement."

# - Sostre vs. Rockefeller

(Continued from page 9)

Sawner: "Well it says here Huey Newton and Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information."

Rabinowitz: "That is a racist remark? Do you consider the words Huey Newton to be racist?"

Sawner: "Yes, I do."

Rabinowitz then read a section from Sostre's notes.

"I envision a democratic, socialist economy where the exploitation of man by man will be abolished.... At present, the world revolution has entered into a new era. The struggle of the black people is part of the struggle of all people of the world against U.S. imperialism...."

Sawner: "That may not be racist, but it is revolutionary. It upsets the other prisoners."

## An Atmosphere of Fear

The trial ended on November 7 with Sostre once again taking the stand. He had wanted to end the trial by describing what it is like to be a black man in a white-run prison whose inmates are 55 per cent black and 25 per cent Latin American.

"It is very hard to describe what it is like not to be able to communicate, to feel hostility at every turn, with no one you can turn to. There is an atmosphere of fear. Green Haven is run like a concentration camp.

"For example, in the interview I had with Sergeant Lowery, supposedly to recruit me for so-called group therapy, within a few minutes of being there it got into politics. I told him, how can you help me if you are the one who is oppressing me.... I am giving an example of what it is like to be a black oppressed person in a prison where the guards are

80 per cent white and racist.... Especially when the prison is run by a brutal warden who has become known over the years for his brutality. All of the power and good jobs remain firmly in the hands of white racists. It is white-run concentration camps for black people. It is concentrated racism in its worst form."

Martin Sostre's day in court was over. Judge Motley asked that the legal briefs and motions be submitted by January 7, 1970. A decision in the case will not come down until some time next year.

Meanwhile, Sostre has been sent back to Walkill Prison, a minimum security prison where the frightened Albany prison officials transferred him after the lawsuit was instituted. In the short time that he has been there, Sostre has already organized an Afro-American Cultural Society, is the editor of its newspaper and runs a lending library of books on black history and politics. This library is named the Afro-Asian Bookshop in Exile, after the store Sostre ran in Buffalo before his frame-up in 1967.

## Still a Political Prisoner

Whatever the outcome of the lawsuit may be, Martin Sostre remains a political prisoner, facing 31 to 41 years, or the rest of his life in prison.

It was Martin Sostre's wish that the suit he was bringing might set a precedent to alleviate the suffering of all prisoners. He also wanted to raise the whole question of freedom for all political prisoners, the question of the black liberation struggle and the fight against imperialism. Sostre did this from the dungeon where he was locked for over a year; now the people on the outside must join his struggle for freedom.

# - In Court With Sostre

(Continued from page 9)

African emblem around his neck, leans back confidently, his elbow resting on the back of the chair.

Walsh's frustration and confusion — compounded by the tittering from the audience to whom he casts looks of disdain — is evidenced by the absurdity of his calling the judge "sir." Finally she can take it no more!

Walsh's pink face turns deeper pink as he blubbers, "For the last 25 years I've been saying 'sir.'"

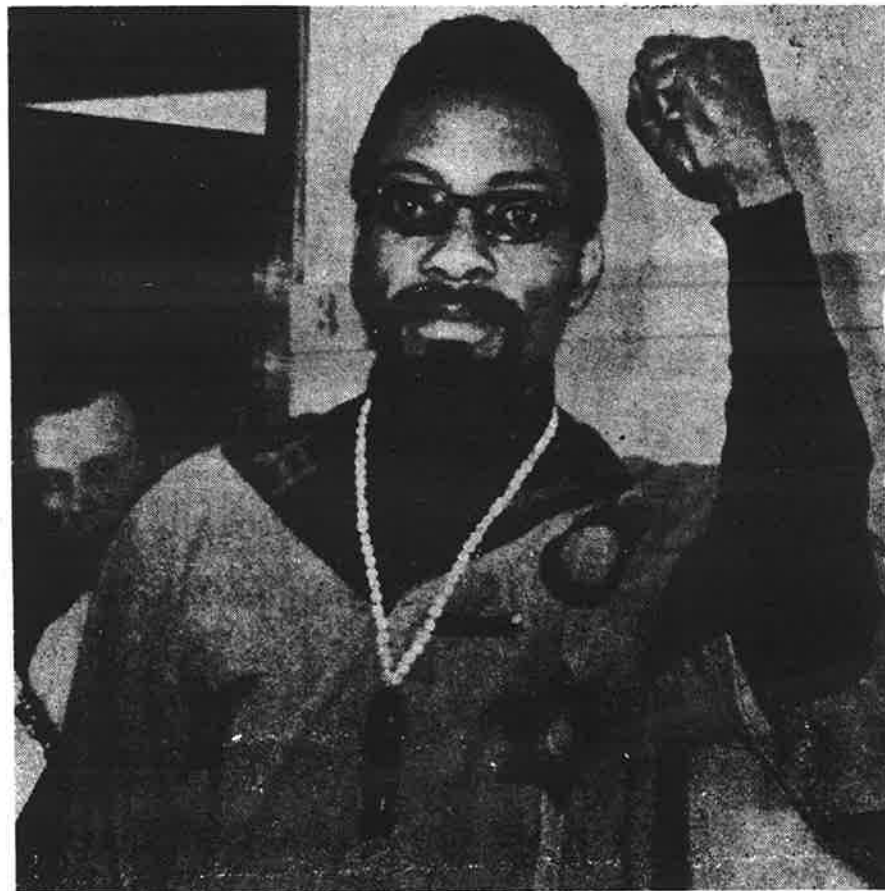
"You've seen a lot of changes in the last 25 years," she retorts bitterly in obvious reference not only to her sex but to her color.

Walsh brings Dr. Gibbs, one of the two physicians (for 2,000 prisoners) at

Green Haven, to the stand. Like the "correctional guards" the State brings as witnesses, Gibbs answers questions about the beating of prisoners and suicides with Nazi-like aloofness and brutality. But eventually, Martin and his attorney, Victor Rabinowitz catch them all up in their lies.

## Indict the Murderers!

As court recesses after Gibbs' attempted whitewash of Ray Broderick's suicide, Martin raises a clenched fist and defiantly urges the audience, "Let's indict these murderers!" Guards surround him, Follette and Walsh are watching, and Martin repeats to the audience, "Let's indict the mur-



AHMED EVANS

derers!"

Whether Martin is on the stand, passing notes to his lawyers or being led in and out of court, he never loses control of the proceedings.

Walsh is cross-examining Martin as to some documents he fails to remember. "How is it you can remember the exact date of August 27, 1968, when a man is beaten and you can't remember when you signed these papers?"

Sostre replies, "There is quite a difference between witnessing a prisoner being beaten, hearing his screams and signing a routine document."

There is applause from the audience. Judge Motley, in spite of the fact that she smiles as if to agree with the applause, then reprimands the audience, warning them that if there is a further disruption she will have to clear the court — she must uphold the law, the "sanctity" of the court.

Walsh's cross-examination is endless. "Mr. Sostre, you have said that prisoners in segregation don't receive dessert. But you do receive the entrée?" The entire audience bursts into laughter. The judge herself smiles. Walsh

snickers. Walsh is too callous to be embarrassed.

This vulgar distortion enters into the record. Walsh has camouflaged the brutality of the dungeon in the language of his class — he speaks politely of "segregation," he speaks of "entrees." When Martin calls solitary the "box," and the correction officers "goons," or when he calls his starvation diet by its right name, Walsh objects on the grounds that it is "characterization." But when pig Walsh calls a diet of potatoes and meat balls (made mostly of bread) a "restricted" diet this is not "characterization."

Martin Sostre certainly has no faith in the bourgeois legal system, but he knows that it may be used as a means to educate the oppressed. Martin's aim is that of all revolutionaries, to sound the clarion call for others to join the battle. Martin is limited because he is a prisoner of the enemy, but by exposing the criminals he is setting the precedent for all other black, oppressed people within the prisons and without to follow in solidarity, to fight back and ultimately swallow up the oppressor in the "rising tide of millions of persons no longer willing to submit to oppression."

# CIA Sponsors Fascist Attack On MPI



Over 10,000 students and workers in an anti-ROTC and anti-draft march through San Juan on October 29. Banners read, "Students and Workers, United, We Shall Win" and "Workers and Student Solidarity."

By P. MEISNER

SAN JUAN, Nov. 10—Only two days after the most significant political victory won by the pro-independence forces, the U.S. colonial apparatus here in Puerto Rico, via the puppet government of Governor Luis Ferré, came down with a brutal attack against the Puerto Rican liberation movement. On November 5, officials of the University of Puerto Rico had conceded the majority of UPR students on expelling ROTC from campus. The decision by the University's Academic Senate was the culmination of a militant battle between independentist students and the University which was climaxed by the

burning down of the UPR's ROTC offices on September 26. (See WORKERS WORLD, October 6, 1969)

### Cops Make Fire Bombs

But on the evening of November 7, the colonial government, having suffered a disastrous political defeat and losing much of its popular support, organized a mob of police agents, members of the New Progressive Party (PNP), which is Ferré's party, and CIA-sponsored "gusanos" (Cuban exile counterrevolutionaries) to launch a violent assault on the national headquarters of the Pro-Independence Movement of Puerto Rico (MPI).

As the mob approached MPI's headquarters, just a few blocks from the University, policemen cordoned off the area surrounding the headquarters, preventing hundreds of MPI supporters from coming to the defense of 40 members of MPI trapped by the fascist mob. Some 200 reactionaries threw Molotov cocktails and rocks at the building and attempted to enter the building but were repulsed by the militants inside. Witnesses to the violent attack actually saw policemen prepare Molotov cocktails for the right-wing mob, although official police statements claimed "non-interference."

### Shoot MPI Leaders, Raid HQ

Two MPI leaders received gunshot wounds in the arm, while police claimed that one policeman was also wounded. At least 10 other persons were injured. Long after the mob dispersed, police broke into MPI's headquarters in the middle of the night and carried out a fascist raid, taking files and equipment as well as destroying posters and paintings on the walls.

Earlier in the afternoon, pro-ROTC members of the PNP and Cuban "gusanos" held a march past the University and provoked many anti-ROTC students into a battle right on the campus with rocks and Molotov cocktails flying back and forth.

The colonial repression comes after a mass radicalization of students at the UPR, resulting from the anti-ROTC and anti-draft campaign of the Pro-Independence University Federation (FUPI) in collaboration with other student groups. On October 29, students and workers held a march and rally 10,000-strong in support of the anti-ROTC struggle.

### Anti-ROTC Students

#### And GE Strikers

Upon the announcement of the decision to ban ROTC on November 5, thousands of students again filled the streets of San Juan in celebration of their hard-earned victory.

But the violent battles around the University are not isolated political events. Colonial police have also clubbed and arrested many Puerto Rican workers on strike against General Electric. Pro-independence militants have made significant gains recently in the Puerto Rican labor movement as considerable support for the students has come from Puerto Rican workers. Far from being intimidated, the Puerto Rican liberation movement has only been emboldened by the government's counter-attack and has already accepted the challenge from the U.S. colonial puppets.

## Dominican Terror Made In USA

Not even the "Made in the U.S.A." Dominican "elections" of 1966 could hide the role of Balaguer as a puppet of U.S. imperialism. Although "elected" in the Dominican Republic, Balaguer's political campaign was based and largely financed from New York City. And after four years of the most brutal "democratic" repression of the Dominican people, the Balaguer government is in serious trouble as a result of a mass resistance movement and newly rebellious elements within the Dominican armed forces.

The anti-U.S. military coups in Peru and Bolivia have apparently exerted great influence among young Dominican military officers, some of whom were participants in the 1965 rebellion led by Colonel Francisco Caamano against the Dominican generals and later, U.S. military forces PRD Secretary General, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, spoke at a large anti-Balaguer demonstration in Santo Domingo several weeks ago and said:

"If the clear-sighted, honest men who exist in the Dominican military will carry out a revolution to bring about an agrarian reform, deal with the problems of unemployment and poverty and free our country from foreign domination, the party will support them."

### "Revolution! Revolution!"

The huge crowd responded with shouts of "Revolution! Revolution!" But Balaguer's police soon attacked the rally, as they do with almost all anti-government demonstrations, with automatic rifles and wounded a PRD Deputy and clubbed and arrested hundreds of participants.

But Balaguer's bloodshed against the Dominican people, inspired by the Pentagon and CIA, has failed to stop the growing Dominican liberation forces. And U.S. imperialism has even more to fear in the Dominican Republic than in either Peru or Bolivia—because the Dominican masses have already tasted the rich revolutionary experience of 1965 of a people's armed struggle against the Yankee imperialists and their Dominican stooges.

### Marines Live in Infamy

The scheduled May 1970 presidential elections may bring on a severe crisis of rule, rather than a peaceful presidential succession. Afraid of an organized mass opposition, Balaguer has yet to announce his candidacy for re-election. In the back of the minds of Balaguer and his bosses in Washington is that the elections will almost coincide with the fifth anniversary of the April 24, 1965 revolution, when U.S. troops invaded the Dominican Republic to crush an already-victorious popular revolution. Not one Dominican has for one moment forgotten the blood-stained hand of U.S. imperialism. An official of Juan Bosch's Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) said recently:

"There was a cease-fire, but the (1965 civil) war never really ended. It goes on every day in little wars."

According to N.Y. Times correspondent Juan de Onis in Santo Domingo, "...there is a legacy of deep resentment and fear growing out of the political strife and the (U.S.) intervention."

## - Phone Strike

(Continued from page 12)

other telephone buildings. The men chanted all the way "Ma Bell—Go to Hell!" and "Don't pay your bills!" to the very sympathetic onlookers. "Ma Bell is a Pig" was another slogan.

The workers' anger and desire for results at one building led to rocks and eggs being thrown at windows and scabs. Mounted police rode into the demonstrating workers, who then moved on to another building. More eggs and rocks were thrown, until the police made a charge on foot with clubs, arresting workers. "Nazi Swine!" and "Fascist Pigs!" were some of the epithets that the telephone workers used against the cops.

The court then threatened a \$240,000 fine against the union, so that night, the Local 1101 leadership told the men to go back to work. The court also stipulated that the company bargain with the union on issues that Local 1101 had been seeking to negotiate. While applying state pressure against the union on the one hand, it also gave it a token concession so that the bureaucrats would not be totally discredited among the ranks of workers.

## ALBIZU CAMPOS and the PONCE MASSACRE

By Juan Antonio Corretjer

A chapter in the history of the Puerto Rican liberation struggle by the comrade-in-arms of Albizu Campos.  
World View Publishers  
46 West 21 Street 25¢  
New York City 10010

A few days earlier on a picket line, after walking hours in the cold rain, a few of us were talking about our possible strength. "There are 600,000 telephone workers across the country, in every state. A nation-wide walkout against the phone company would be unbeatable." Another man added, with determination, "We should have a general strike."

# Buffalo BSU Moves Against Racist Med School

**BUFFALO**—There has been one Afro-American graduate from the huge University of Buffalo Medical School complex in the last 25 years. This week, black students at the State University led a militant drive to gain some measure of community control over the school.

Hundreds of black and Latin American students and white supporters marched through the medical school buildings, confronted the Dean in his office, and then returned a few days later to take over a Faculty Senate meeting and present their demands.

The struggle is being led by the Black Student Union and Poder (an organization of Latin American students) and is supported by Youth Against War & Fascism and other student radicals. The demands of the students are: open admissions to the medical school for Third World students to be recruited by a committee of Third World students and black doctors; a board of Third World students, black doctors and community people to control all aspects of the program, the board to be selected by the Black Student Union; no medical entrance exam for Third World students; and free medical clinics to be set up in the community, for which five sites have been selected for immediate construction.

The action began last Thursday with a demonstration

of about 300 people on the campus. The students marched from the student union to the Medical School, where they presented their demands to the Dean. They gave him until Monday to reply, and threatened to burn down the school if their demands were not met. Then they marched over to the administration building, Hayes Hall, where they presented the same list of demands to the President of the University, Peter Reagan. This time, the students said that if the University did not accept the demands they would take "any necessary steps."

## 1,000 Students Meet for Action

By 1:00 p.m. on Monday, the deadline set by the students, there had still been no reply from the Administration. A rally of 350 students, led by the BSU, marched over to the medical school, where by now all classes had been suspended and a nervous faculty was watching from behind locked doors.

The students stormed up to the building, broke the doors in, and got inside past the resistance of 15 campus cops equipped with full riot gear. President Reagan rushed over to the med school and met outside with the students, but only to tell them that he didn't agree with the demands. On hearing this, the demonstrators marched through the building again, and called for another rally at 3:30.

The meeting at 3:30 started with 700 students outside, then swelled to 1500 as the rally moved inside the student union. The students were angry at the total unresponsiveness of the administration and their threat to call city police onto the campus. Speakers called for a general student strike on Thursday, the day of the Moratorium, with the demands of the strike to focus on the issue of the Medical School.

On the following day, Tuesday, another rally of about 1,000 people met for further action. The speakers included Dan Bentivogli from YAWF, a spokesman for SDS and several representatives of the BSU and Poder. All emphasized the need to build the general strike on Thursday. About 700 from the meeting then marched again to the Medical School and into a meeting of the Faculty Senate.

## Critical Need for Black Doctors

The faculty members were so hysterical at this confrontation with their students that about three-quarters of them ran out of the meeting, many being pounded by the students as they made their hasty exit.

Then the students took over the meeting, and continued to rap about the need to remold the Medical School into an organization serving the needs of the community.

The issue of the Medical School has aroused great passion among the students because of the deplorable state of medical care in the black and Latin American communities. Oppressed people are forced to go to white doctors who treat them with negligence and contempt. In many cases, sick people who need care just don't get any because of the callous attitudes of doctors in hospitals and clinics.

The political students also look at the critical shortage of black doctors in the context of the needs of the liberation struggle. During the rebellions in the big cities, persons who had been shot by the racist cops were often turned over to the authorities when they went to the hospitals to receive emergency treatment.

For these reasons and a dozen more, the students are determined they're going to break down the racist barriers at the Buffalo Medical School, and they are going about it with great determination and militancy.



Buffalo Moratorium demonstration: "Free Sostre, Jail Rocky."

## 2 of Buffalo 9 Get 3 Yr. Maximum

**BUFFALO, Nov. 10**—A Federal judge today sentenced Raymond Malak and William Yates, two members of the Buffalo Nine, to the maximum sentence of three years for supposedly interfering with law enforcement officers trying to arrest two draft resisters. Judge John O. Henderson, Bethlehem Steel's black robed lackey, passed sentence after getting convictions on the two men in a four week long trial which began in September.

The case of the "Buffalo Nine" grew out of a sanctuary protest of two draft resisters in the Unitarian church in August of 1968. After several days of threats and harrassment from right-wing groups, the draft resisters and their supporters were attacked by Buffalo police, FBI, and federal marshals, who burst through the doors wielding chains, knocking down and kicking supporters. They arrested the draft resis-

ters and picked off a number of people whom they considered to be movement leaders in Buffalo. The frame-up charges followed.

Four members of the "Buffalo Nine" went to trial in February of 1969 ending with one conviction and three hung juries. The ruling class hellbent on getting convictions set up this second trial where they squeezed out convictions on Malak and Yates. Another defendant, Jerry Gross, chairman of Buffalo Youth Against War & Fascism, received a hung jury for the second time.

The convictions and sentencing of Malak and Yates is part and parcel of the repression against the anti-war movement in general. This fact is especially clear in light of the maximum sentence given by the judge. Malak and Yates are being continued on the same bond pending appeal.

## — Israel and Lebanon

(Continued from page 11)

peasants, the oppressed. Their social needs and demands are also revolutionary in relation to the existing governments. Their social and political demands exert a leftward pressure on all the Arab governments — not only in relation to the confrontation with Israel and its imperialist backers, but also in relation to domestic, social and political policy.

It is no accident that the governments in Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Lebanon are, on the one hand, the most politically reactionary and, on the other hand, offer the greatest resistance to the Palestinian liberation movement (to the extent that it is possible for them to resist).

Nor is it a coincidence that the Syrian government, which is the most revolutionary in its domestic policy

having carried out sweeping nationalizations and having formed a workers' militia, is also the most ardent supporter of the commandos. Iraq, and to a great extent, Egypt standing in the middle socially, both support and try to co-opt the commandos simultaneously.

This dual power cannot exist permanently. The commandos are encroaching upon the social and political hegemony of the Arab ruling classes, while pushing them further and further toward a confrontation with imperialism. The extreme tension has already erupted into civil war in Jordan and Lebanon. Eventually, the masses will have to triumph and seize full power in the Arab world, not only in order to carry out a consistent struggle against imperialism, but also in order to establish a proletarian social order which can meet their crying needs.

## "Bankers Make War!"

**CLEVELAND, Oct. 27**—Over 60 people participated in a demonstration against 2,000 U.S. bankers and their war in Vietnam, at the Cleveland-Sheraton Hotel, where the Bank Administration Institute was being held. The picket line, organized by the United Front for Political Defense and Youth Against War & Fascism, was called to expose the role of bankers who are really responsible for wars and oppression.

Members of Cleveland CORE also joined the demonstration with demands for black banks for black people. CORE has been asking for \$6 billion from the banks as recoument for past exploitation of the black community.

"Power to the people, off the banks!" was chanted, along with "Big banks get rich, GI's die," "Chase Manhattan out of Saigon," and "Stop the bankers' war against Vietnam!" The group chanted enthusiastically for almost three hours without stopping. "Banker bandito!" they yelled, as frozen-faced bankers rushed in and out of the hotel.

At one point a tall, emaculate banker broke through the line and tried to give away a dollar bill, deriding the demonstrators. He rapidly retreated when confronted by a youth with a lighted match, amid chants of "Kill the rich, not the poor!"

Passers-by were generally sympathetic to the protest against the bankers' war and the bankers, showing

how much the grasping, thieving banks are hated by the people. A leaflet, entitled "Bankers make Wars", was well-received. It pointed out the role of the banks as the real rulers in the U.S.; it supported self-determination for all oppressed nations, and called for an end to U.S. imperialist aggression.

The leaflet read in part: "The Chase Manhattan Bank, Bank of America, and a few others, have banking outlets in Saigon, Vietnam. They are on the front lines there — MAKING MONEY—while GI's die. "Why are they in Vietnam? For the same reason they are in Venezuela, in the Congo, and in the Middle East, etc. They are there because they have investments. And they are reaping huge profits from their investments and business interests....

"Tonight, the bankers are feasting in Cleveland—on profits reaped from the blood of GI's and Vietnamese killed for the bankers' interests in Asia.... The war against the Vietnamese is one of the wars being waged to continue the enslavement of peoples so the bankers can live in peace."

The demonstration did much to expose the cause of the war in Vietnam, and helps in bulding anti-imperialist understanding in the anti-war movement. Those in the United Front believe that part of the struggle against repression is to increase and strengthen the opposition to the war and racism, and to defend all the oppressed.

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