



THE YOUNG COMMUNIST

Formerly **FIGHT BACK**
Revolutionary Student Brigade National Newspaper

25¢

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 4

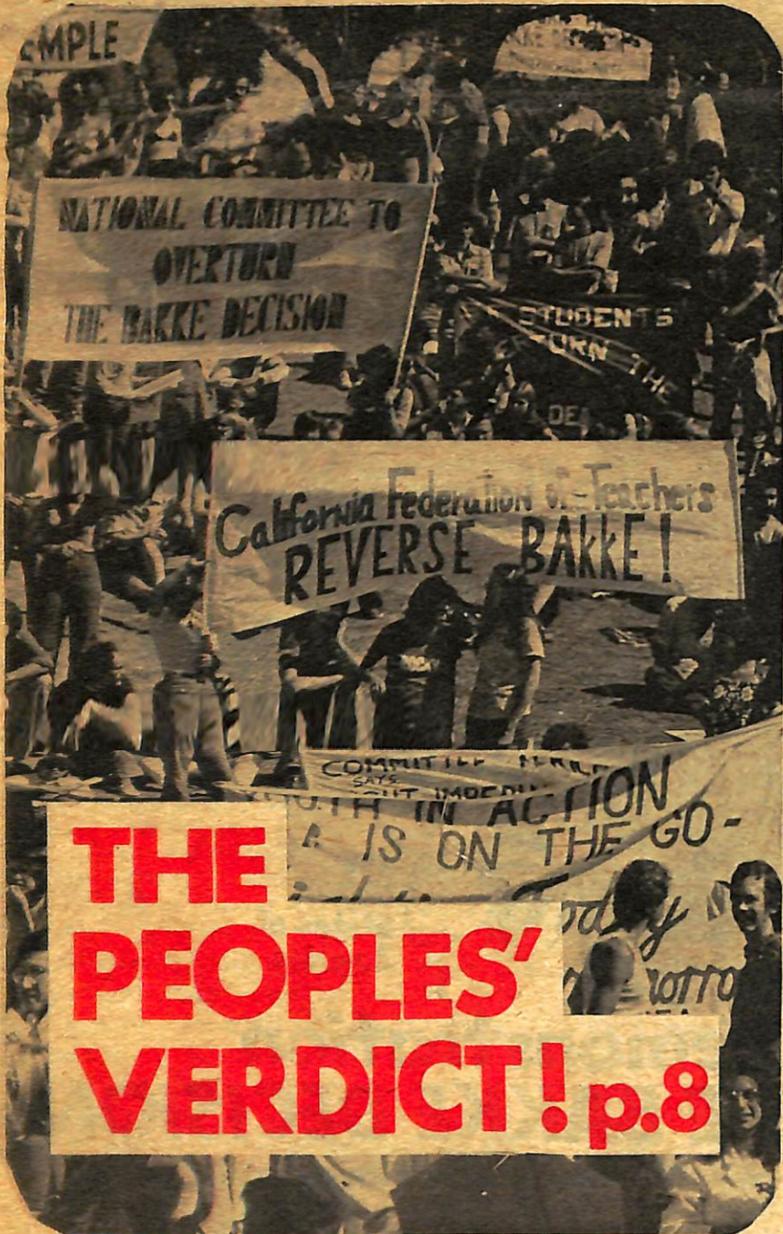
APRIL 1978

1,000s Demonstrate in Nashville-



BIG VICTORY AT DAVIS CUP!

P.3



THE PEOPLES' VERDICT! p.8

POLITICS & SPORTS:
No net divides them

P.19

Miners Return Tall & Proud

P.7

REPORT FROM CHINA-

SOCIALISM GROWING STRONGER

P.8



"This Univ. Finances Apartheid"
DIVEST NOW! p.5

Fight Imperialism & National Oppression From USA - USA

The forces of freedom are marching. Marching in the streets of Soweto, through the bantustans of South Africa. Students on school boycott brave the guns of the racist regimes of Smith and Vorster. Thousands march in the streets of America. In Nashville, Tennessee, site of this year's Davis Cup Tournament, thousands marched, Black and white, faces alive with the spirit of Soweto. In the stands a mere handful sat among the empty seats. On the courts the forces of apartheid and discrimination wore the uniforms of the U.S. and South African teams. On their faces the look of fear, fear at the rage of the millions worldwide who gather to bury their bloody system.

On the campuses trustees are confronted by students demanding an end to university ties with South Africa. On the students faces, the same look of determination that marched the picketlines in Nashville and in the demonstration of 1500 last African Liberation Day in D.C. It's determination drawn from the revolutionary struggles of the people of southern Africa, challenging a couple of the world's most repressive regimes. And on April 15th, thousands will march in Washington, D.C. against the Bakke decision.

While those on the side of apartheid and discrimination have grown weaker and more isolated, our determination to stand with the African people in their fight until victory grows stronger. It's determination built on the understanding that a victory in southern Africa is a victory against the same imperialists, the same system that enslaves both the peoples of southern Africa and people here in the U.S.

That determination demands that the anger and energy of thousands today be spread to tens of thousands more throughout this country tomorrow, inspiring them to join this fight. The Soweto Brigade (organized by the RSB) is a contingent whose slogan expresses this feeling - Youth fighting imperialism and national oppression from USA (Union of South Africa) to USA (United States of America).

We come from campuses across this country where two critical battles are shaping up - the battle for African freedom and the battle against the racist Bakke Decision. Battles that are as separate as the Atlantic Ocean that divides them. Battles that are as close



as the thunder and lightning of a storm. Close and linked because the same imperialists that rake in billions from apartheid reap huge profits from discrimination in this country. The Bakke decision is a political denial of discrimination. It is a legal attack on all affirmative action programs. It is another attempt to make the Blacks and other minorities the fall guys for the largest capitalist crisis to hit in 30 years. The Bakke Decision is as much a sign of discrimination as a passbook in Johannesburg. From the bantustans in Africa to the Harlems of America, from the mining towns of Azania to the blast furnaces of U.S. Steel. From the secondary schools of Capetown to the Black studies departments here, the lash of national oppression sets the fires of rebellion. It is the desire for freedom and liberation of all who grow up under the reign of national oppression that joins these two struggles.

The words of Malcolm X ring clear, "You can't understand what's going on in Mississippi if you don't understand what's going on in the Congo. You can't understand what's going on in the Congo if you don't understand what's going on in Mississippi. It's the same enemy, its the same struggle."

In this spirit the Soweto Brigade will march on April 15 in the streets of Washington, D.C. at the national anti-Bakke demonstration. When we marched in Nashville we called on people to join the fight against Bakke. In Washington we will call on people to join the struggle to support freedom in southern Africa. Strengthening the bonds between the two, strengthens each of the battles.

Following that demonstration on April 15, the Revolutionary Student Brigade will hold a national conference in D.C. on the 16th entitled USA TO USA, YOUTH UNITED AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND NATIONAL OPPRESSION. This conference will hear speakers from the major liberation organizations. It will have workshops that explore the situation in southern Africa and discuss the fight against national oppression here, targeting the Bakke Decision. Finally, and most importantly, out of this conference a common battle plan will be developed for youth to keep on fighting through African Liberation Day at the end of May and into the summer.

Fellow students! The citadels of apartheid in Rhodesia in southern Africa are under siege. African youth are declaring that they will be the last generation to remain under the hell of the hated white oppressor. The Zimbabwean people are rejecting the latest "settlement" for the phony attempt it is to maintain Smith's rule. We must continue to stand with the African people and fight until victory.

Fellow students! It is unjustifiable and impossible to challenge racism in South Africa and allow it to flourish here. The infamous Bakke Decision must be defeated. It is an attack on all minority people. An attack that would sweep away the concessions won in the last decade by a movement that arose here in the South and swept the country by storm. Claiming that the "wounds" of the past are healed, they proclaim the death of discrimination and oppression. The rulers of this land stand behind the Bakke decision, and hope to rally people to their cause of continued injustices, setting white against Black, Black against Latin and so on, to turn the righteous anger of the people away from them. The Bakke Decision must be smashed. March on Washington April 15th. FIGHT IMPERIALISM AND NATIONAL OPPRESSION FROM USA TO USA!

SMASH THE BAKKE DECISION!

There is history to be made on April 15th. There is a statement to be made. A call to answer. An attack to drive back down the throats of the attacker. The decision in the much publicized Bakke Case is about to be made. And on April 15th in Washington, D.C. the peoples' response will be clear.

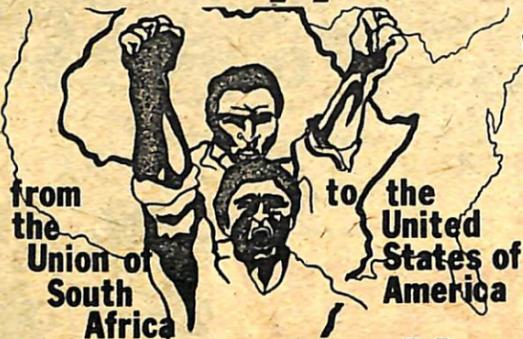
Be there on April 15th to stand up and oppose plans to cut the heart out of affirmative action programs. Be there on April 15th to stand up to those who have perpetrated 400 years of slavery and oppression of Blacks and say no more. Be there on April 15th to stand up against injustice. Be there to stand up on the doorsteps of the rich and powerful rulers of this country and say, SMASH BAKKE!

For months now the debate has raged from campus to campus, shop to shop, community to community. Now the decision is in the offing. The Supreme Court is nearing its verdict.

But the people have a verdict too. Will we let ourselves be blinded by false cries of "reverse discrimination"? Will we let ourselves be driven out of schools, jobs and the like? Will we allow them to open the door for more and bigger attacks on minorities? Will we allow them to divide us nationally by nationality, constantly fighting each other, with no common interests?

April 15th is our answer. NO, a thousand times, a thousand attacks, a thousand Bakkes or Jim Crows - to each we answer no. Be there on April 15th, SMASH BAKKE! ■

2 Days Of Fighting Imperialism and National Oppression



APRIL 15 -

Demonstration
SMASH THE BAKKE DECISION

March in The Soweto Brigade

APRIL 16 -

National Student Conference

Workshops

S. Africa: Apartheid, Horn of Africa, Liberation Struggles, Role of Role of US and USSR

US: National Oppression, Bakke, Black Liberation and Socialism, The Struggle in the 60's, Pan Africanism vs. Marxism

Sponsored by -

Revolutionary Student Brigade

WASH. D.C.

1000s DEMONSTRATE AT DAVIS CUP BIG VICTORY IN NASHVILLE

Outside 3500 students, Black and white, angry and militant marched the picketlines. Inside, there was no fanfare, no national anthems sung, no flags flying, just three teams who had come to play tennis. But they played to a near empty stadium, players under police guard, shaken and upset. Those who gathered by the thousands did not come to watch the matches. They came to stop them.

The battle of this year's Davis Cup match in Nashville, Tennessee was on. But, it wasn't being played on the tennis courts. And everyone knew it. It was a battle between the forces of apartheid, those envoys of white minority rule who played for South Africa, along with their U.S. financiers, and the thousands who would gather in Nashville, and the millions the worldwide who are fighting for freedom and an end to imperialism and national oppression.

The U.S. Tennis Association thought that by holding the matches in the South they would escape the anger that spilled onto the tennis courts last year. They thought the threat of the KKK would scare people away. They hoped their pleas to keep "politics" out of sports would convince us to stay home. But they were wrong. From the day the plans were announced, students began organizing to deliver a powerful message - we stand with the people in Africa fighting to be free, and these racists won't tread safely in Nashville.

From the Black campuses in Nashville 2500 students marched. From the predominantly white schools they came too. From out of town, from campuses like the University of Wisconsin where students had fought to end their schools ties to companies doing business with apartheid and won a real victory - they came too.

On Friday when the demonstration began, there were 3500 people at the site of the matches. 3500 ready to stand together, ready to take on the KKK if they came, ready to bare the freezing cold and the snow, ready to be there to confront the few who would come to the matches. Ready to strike a blow at the



NASHVILLE, THOUSANDS MARCH FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AGAINST APARTHEID.

brutal forces of oppression and discrimination. And the sound of determination that rang out at the rally on Friday reverberated through the streets of Nashville on Saturday when 4000 people marched along with the NAACP, in the largest demonstration to hit the south in years.

The demonstration at the Davis Cup was called by the Tennessee Coalition Against Apartheid and was joined by other groups including the RSB, who marched as the Soweto Brigade behind the slogan, "Youth Fighting for Freedom and Liberation from USA to USA!"

At the Friday rally there were lots of speakers, people from different struggles, clergy, students, professors and others. The speech given by a Black member of the Brigade brought together the anger, determination and thoughts of the thousands there.

"We are here today to stop these damn matches. To tell the white minority rulers of South Africa and their wretched U.S. masters that their days are numbered. We are here today because the people of South Africa are making revolution. And we say RIGHT ON. Revolution - that's what it is. And you can't call it anything else. When the people of Zimbabwe tell Smith to take his phony settlement plan and shove it - they're making revolution. You can't call it anything but revolution when students in Azania are involved in massive school boycotts from Soweto to newly built bantustans. What's going on in southern Africa is revolution - and we're proud to call it that. Revolution against the same rulers who force millions to slave for \$30 a month in Africa, the same rulers who pass Jim Crow Laws and make last hired first fired the law of the land in America. For the 20 million Blacks in America you don't have to go to Johannesburg to understand discrimination. You don't need a passbook to understand the Bakke Decision. You don't have to see a bantustan to understand rat infested, rundown housing. We live in Harlems and Watts in America. We know what it's like to live like second class citizens. And we know that we too have no choice but to fight or live like slaves. We stand with the people of southern Africa, fight-

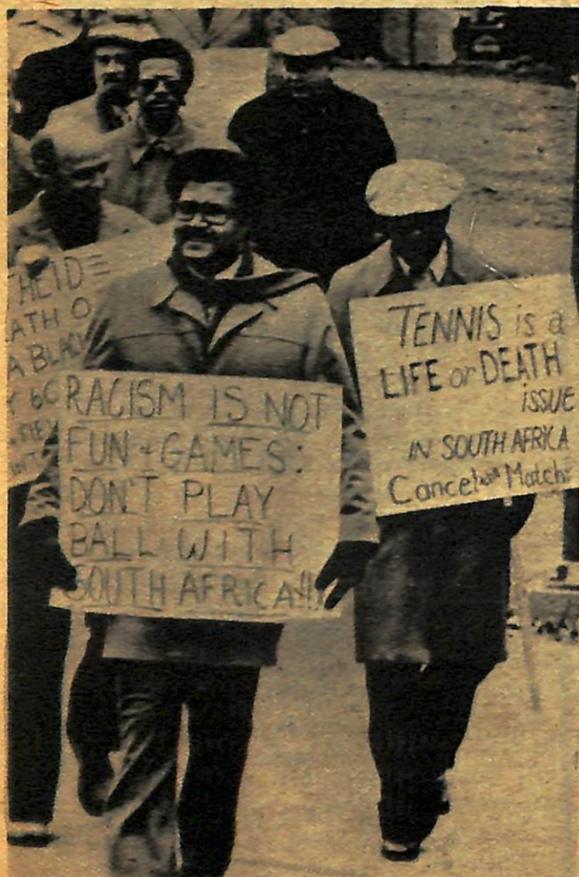
ing for freedom. And we have a fight for freedom right here on our hands. When we stand with revolution in southern Africa and deal blows to the system of imperialism, our fight grows stronger. When we fight against national oppression here, we weaken the enemy of our brothers and sisters in Africa. That's why we will march again in Washington, D.C. to say Smash the Bakke Decision. And why we will march again in May as part of the African Liberation Day demonstrations. Because we know that we are part of all people who fight for freedom. Who stand for the future. And because we know that what Malcolm X said years ago is the damn truth - "Time is on the side of the oppressed, not the oppressor." And we aim to seize the time. Stop the Davis Cup! Defeat the Bakke Decision! Victory to the peoples of southern Africa! Join the Soweto Brigade!

As the picketlines began again, and shouts threatened those who bought tickets, the darkness of night was lit up with the flames burning mock copies of the South African passbook. While inside the silence of the matches were broken by Brigade members who hung a banner and chanted "Victory to the Freedom Fighters of Southern Africa!" and members of the press corp who stood to applaud.

The Saturday morning papers carried word of the victory. Of 1400 purchased tickets, out of 8000 seats, only 400 went to the matches. A record low for the Davis Cup and a tremendous loss for the matches backers. And Saturday's matches promised to be more or less of the same - and were.

The action began at the State Capitol Building Saturday morning as people gathered for the NAACP march. The Soweto Brigade was there. At a meeting called by the Brigade the night before, attended by some 85 people, it was decided that the march through Nashville would bring the word out to thousands more than the American people, Black and white, opposed apartheid. And that was a good thing. But the decision of the NAACP, not to go to the site of the battle, the gym at Vanderbilt, but instead to march to a park was

continued on p.14



THIS UNIVERSITY FINANCES



Not 1¢ For Apartheid!

Since September students at Rutgers University have been waging a campaign to force the University to sell its \$7-10 million in stocks invested in companies like Mobil Oil, Exxon, G.M. and CitiCorp, who do business with South Africa. After a slow start, things took off in February. The RSB and several other campus organizations joined together to form a coalition.

The struggle heated up around Feb. 16 when 75 students showed up at an open hearing on divestments held by a general committee of faculty, administration and students. Students stood to demand that Rutgers divest now and give warning that "1¢ invested in apartheid was too much, and we will do whatever is necessary to get Rutgers to divest." The committee was quickly exposed. Using the Reader's Digest as their "source" of truth on the situation, they concluded divesting was wrong. Meanwhile the numbers had grown and the direction forward for the struggle grew clearer - take it right to the people who run the University and decide on divestments, the Board of Governors, at their March meeting. The students had no illusions about who they would be confronting there - guys like MacNaughton, president of Prudential Insurance and on the Board of Directors of AT&T, and Exxon; Dickerson, officer at Banker's Trust; Bongiovani, President of Squibb. These guys run the corporations profiting from investments in South Africa and have no interest in divesting.

On March 10th, about 150 students demonstrated at the Board meeting. They were forced to put the question on the agenda and allow students to speak. They tried to claim they had not made up their minds, and were willing to listen to all sides. But things broke down when the President of Rutgers, Bloustein, spokesman for the Board said, "Of course, I'm against apartheid and racism but...all things must be considered, we will act calmly and logically." One student shouted that

while they were busy trying to figure out a way to rationalize their holdings, thousands of people were dying in South Africa. When the students challenged the Board with charges that they were the ones profiting from the exploitation of the South African people, their logical and calm approach turned into a frenzy. One Board member stood up and yelled, "I am a vice president of the ILGWU, not a corporation head. My generation beat the Nazi's and the fascists, my 1939 class at City College was the most radical of all college classes. Compared to us, you people are just a bunch of pussycats."

At each point the Board tried to turn the fire away from its holdings in apartheid by posing phony questions like - isn't maintaining stocks so they could pressure the corporations to improve conditions in South Africa a better approach? won't tuition go up? what about holdings in other repressive governments like Chile or Nicaragua? And at each point the students fired back - These corporations created hell in South Africa and would never cease to, that tuition has gone up every year anyway. And that the struggle in South Africa today was where the strongest blow would be struck against the system that is responsible for repression in Nicaragua and Chile.

The meeting helped to expose the Board of Governors to the students who were there. But the next step in forcing them to divest is winning more and more students and organizations to join the coalition and take up the fight. Right now plans are being set that will force a vote at the next board of governors meeting in April. Students have been meeting with people from other schools, like Columbia where a similar struggle brought hundreds to demonstrate at the Trustees meeting and forced the question onto the agenda.

Let the Board of Governors be warned, the rising tide of struggle against apartheid and in support of the liberation struggles in South Africa is no pussycat.



US CORPS. AND THE S. AFRICAN GOLD COIN-THE KRUGGERAND ARE TARGETS OF THE STRUGGLE IN SUPPORT OF AFRICAN LIBERATION.

Deans Duck Divestment Debate

Columbia University students, have joined the ranks of thousands of others fighting for an end to university ties with apartheid. For the last 7 months, students have been involved in rallies, educationals and have collected over a thousand signatures on petitions.

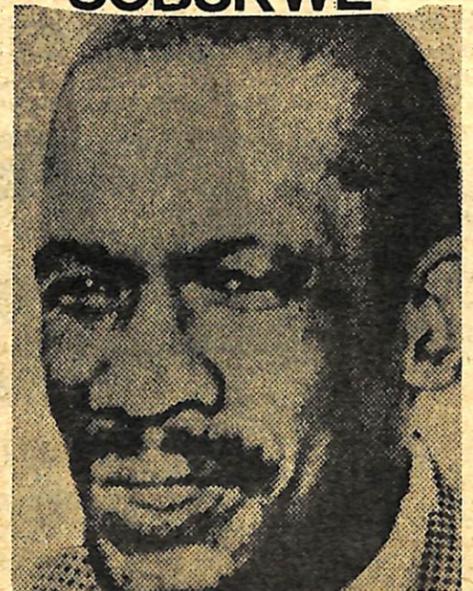
At a Senate meeting (Columbia's governing board) "Wild Bill McGill", president of Columbia, tried to brush the issue aside, "Thanks so much," he said about the petitions, "What's next on the agenda?" In the weeks that followed, the students gave him his answer - DIVESTMENTS!

The University was forced to set up a "Blue Ribbon Committee" to investigate the situation. Not unlike committees on other campuses, this one concluded that divestments would ruin the school financially and force a tuition hike, (of course, one had already been planned) and sought to justify stockholders in South Africa by pointing out that Columbia did business with other fascist regimes like Iran and Chile.

But the students refused to be taken for a ride on this moral merry-go-round, or by the arguments put forward by such groups as the Spartacist Youth League and the Young Americans for Freedom who claim divestment will only cause increased impoverishment for the South African people.

A new coalition has been formed bringing together the R.S.B., the Socialist Action Committee and the Peoples Action Committee. Plans to carry on the struggle are being made. They've challenged the administration to debate on the question of support for apartheid. The Blue Ribbon committee promised to stall until school is out, the students have promised a battle strong enough to strike a blow against US imperialism, the mainstay of apartheid, and win a victory for the peoples of South Africa fighting for freedom.

Telegram to Pan Africanist Congress HONOR SOBUKWE



We are grieved to hear news of Robert Sobukwe's death. His life was dedicated to the liberation of his people. As President and Founder of the Pan Africanist Congress, his contributions were tremendous. His loss is felt the world over by all who cherish freedom.

Our grief turns to hatred for our common enemies, our hatred to deeper determination to fight until victory. His memory will inspire us. He will live in the hearts and minds of all Freedom Fighter.

Victory will be ours.
National Office
Revolutionary Student Brigade

APARTHEID, DIVEST NOW!

U.Mass Struggle Answers ?s - Hit Them In The Pocketbook!

The University of Massachusetts has divested all of its \$700,000 of stock in companies dealing with South Africa. The University of Wisconsin dumped \$8 million; Smith College all of its Firestone stock; Hampshire College divested most of its stock and Harvard finally sold its stock in Citicorp and Manufacturer Hanover banks (\$600,000.)

This movement to divest is spreading. Picket lines are a daily sight at Princeton and struggles are going on at Stanford, Rutgers, Columbia, Amherst College, Yale and the University's of Oregon, Illinois and California. At Miami of Ohio students voted 3 to 1 to get rid of stocks.

Students are forcing their colleges and universities to end their partnership with apartheid to aid the liberation forces in Southern Africa. The people of South Africa are fighting for freedom, fighting to throw off the racist laws and unbearable conditions forced upon them by the white minority rulers of their country. These forces of liberation are opposed by the backing of the almighty U.S. dollar which - in many ways - props up the apartheid dictatorship.

Between 1960 and 1970, U.S. investment in South Africa increased from \$284 million to \$800 million. U.S. corporations control 40% of the auto industry and 44% of the petroleum industry in South Africa. The auto industry is essential for the overall growth of the South African economy. Since South Africa imports 70% of its oil, the refining and marketing operations of Caltex, Mobil, Getty and Esso South Africa are essential for the survival of the South African government.

Mobil Oil (S.A. investment \$122.5 million), GM (\$125 million), Ford (\$80-\$100 million), IBM (\$8.4 million) and other U.S. capitalists have big stakes in South Africa. Profit rates were 16% in 1970 and rose 13.4% in 1973 but then fell 8.7% in 1975. The Soweto uprising of 1976 and the massive rebellion it triggered combined with the further degradation of South Africa's economy have hit hard at corporate incomes. The South African government has been compelled (along with their U.S. counterparts) to launch a multi-million dollar public relations and lobbying campaign for continued and new investment.

The movements to end University complicity and ban the Krugerrand - the S.A. gold coin -



are spreading. Their successes severely limit the U.S. capitalists ability to continue backing white minority rule there.

Within the movement to aid the liberation forces on campuses there is debate over total divestment versus using stock proxy votes at stockholders meetings. Corporations like GM, Polaroid and IBM all say it's not necessary to divest because they uphold the "10 Sullivan Principles". These principles state that corporations vow to work within the South African system for change; give equal pay for equal work; and generally improve the lot of Blacks under apartheid.

Since many people in the U.S. are angry at the brutal conditions; these "cosmetic" principles are designed to hide their blood thirsty profit drive. There's only one problem though. To promise equal pay for equal work is a farce when by South African law, Blacks cannot work the same jobs as whites. The only guiding principle in these slave-like conditions is profit.

The Trustees at many campuses have tried to draw the movement to divest into support for various empty "principles" and powerless committees. This debate has proved to be a dividing line between talk and action. Probably no trustee in the country "supports" South Africa but they fight like hell not to divest. After all, many of them serve on the boards of the very corporations whose stock they're trying to divest. Victories at the University of Massachusetts or Wisconsin have been won when students persevered through these roadblocks.

Victories scored give further impetus to students on other campuses. Groups are forming, petitions passed and demonstrations and conferences planned. However the victory at UMass caused some confusion. Why

did the Trustees give in and divest the stocks? Some thought that the trustees had been educated to life in South Africa when the Committee showed them the film "Last Grave at Dimbaza."

This view is fundamentally wrong. To take a quick look at some of the Trustees, just read the pages of the corporate Who's Who. The Chancellor at UMass sits on the board of Exxon, another on the Board of New England Merchants Bank. They may not be familiar with every detail in South Africa but they are very familiar, as capitalists, with the high rate of return on investments in South Africa.

The sleepless night the Trustees spent making the decision was not from the horrors of apartheid but from the "nightmare" of rebellion that had been going on that week in California. There were mass demonstrations, building takeovers, and over 400 arrests. When that, and the demonstration at UMass of 300, or the takeover at Hampshire was weighed against \$700,000, the money seemed a small sum and it was divested!

The difference though, between UMass's \$700,000 or even the Univ. of Wisconsin's \$8 million is a far cry from the private college investments of Yale's \$40 million or Amherst's College's \$20 million. The private colleges, as opposed to public, have their financial base in corporations. This makes the situation of forcing them to divest a much more protracted one. Already however, both Smith and Hampshire College have divested some of their stocks.

Thousands of people are becoming active in the mass movement for divestment. This comes at a time when many administrators were breathing a sigh of relief that the student movement was remaining dormant. But the lines between freedom and apartheid; justice and oppression; and U.S. imperialism and the South African peoples fight for liberation, are sharply drawn. Students on dozens of campuses are demanding that the Trustees and administration dump the stocks. These battles and the ones to come serve to expose sharply the aid and support the capitalist rulers of this country give to the racist tyrants of South Africa. And these battles, by building support for the freedom fighters in South Africa are weakening the hand that feeds the minority regime.

VICTORY TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA!

-A Pamphlet by the RSB

ORDER NOW!

25¢

WRITE - RSB
PO Box A3423
Chicago Illinois
60690

P.6

MALCOLM PROGRAMS RAISE QUESTIONS, BUILD UNITY

February 21 marked the fifteenth anniversary of the death of Malcolm X. In commemoration the Revolutionary Student Brigade in New York and New Jersey sponsored programs about his life.

In total, the programs attracted several hundred students, predominantly Black. The programs consisted of an RSB speaker and a short film, followed by a lot of lively discussion that raised important questions over exactly what Malcolm's life means today for the struggles of Black people and oppressed peoples everywhere.

The RSB speaker captured the tremendous admiration that people still have for Malcolm X. The speech characterized Malcolm as a fighter who refused to compromise with the system. He refused to accept piecemeal reforms as a substitute for total liberation, and refused to bow down to the rulers of this country. "No," said the RSB speaker, "Malcolm had nothing but hatred for this system and contempt for those who apologized for it." These qualities made people love and respect Malcolm X.

As the Brigade speech said, "Malcolm X was a revolutionary. It is true that for many years he was a Black Muslim, but he looked around and saw the conditions that millions of Blacks face under capitalism - the rotten housing, the crime, the dope, the prisons. He looked at revolutions going on around the world, like in China, where the revolutionaries threw out not only foreign imperialism, but also what he called 'the Uncle Tom Chinese.' He realized that white people were not the enemy - the enemy was capitalism. He boldly declared that the only road to Black liberation was the road of revolution. Malcolm X had no illusions. He said: 'Revolution is blood. Revolution is hostile. Revolution knows no compromise. You don't have a peaceful revolution. You don't have a turn-the-other-cheek revolution!' Malcolm X stood for revolution, a revolution that would unearth the foundations of national oppression and discrimination. That's why the rulers of this country hated Malcolm. And that's why they murdered him."

The programs attracted students with a lot of different ideas about what Malcolm stood for. A big question that was on peoples' minds was asked by a student at Brooklyn - "Malcolm was a revolutionary nationalist, not a Marxist. He was concerned only about Blacks. How can you say he believed in destroying capitalism

when what he wanted was a Black revolution?" One student, best answered this question, saying, "Sure Malcolm was a nationalist, and he was mainly concerned with the struggles of Black people. But he went to Africa and the Arab countries, and he checked out the revolutions in China, Vietnam, and Korea. And he concluded that he wanted not just a Black revolution that would kick out one set of exploiters for a set with a different color. He wanted revolution that was aimed at the system - at imperialism, not some abstract 'white devil.' That's why he quit the Muslims, because they weren't into revolution against the system. Malcolm might never have defined himself as a Marxist, but he was in the forefront of the battle, standing up and putting out the call for revolution against the capitalists as the road to Black liberation."

Closely related to this, another person questioned whether racism and discrimination were "caused by the government or by individual racists." The Brigade speaker brought out the close connection between racism and capitalism. It was pointed out that the capitalists need racism. They use it to drive down and keep down all national minorities, especially Blacks. They need it to super-exploit Blacks and strengthen their grip on the whole system, by forcing Blacks into the worst jobs, worst neighborhoods, and the worst schools. And they also use it to divide whites and Blacks and get us fighting each other instead of the real enemy. Malcolm brought out the connection well when he said, "You can't have capitalism without racism."

At Queens College the discussion centered in on the problems of building the movement of Black people today. Some people questioned how relevant Malcolm's life and words are for today, especially since the big upsurge of rebellion in the '60's doesn't exist today. One person said, "We have to get back to our communities and speak to the peoples' needs. Things are at too low a level to talk about taking on the whole system." Another student shot back, "I don't know if we can totally defeat the system, but we definitely got to fight the crap they've been trying to cram down our throats. Especially this Bakke Decision. If it passes it means the government is saying that Black people are nothing but second-class citizens. Like Malcolm said, we don't fight the system because we're aggressive or violent people

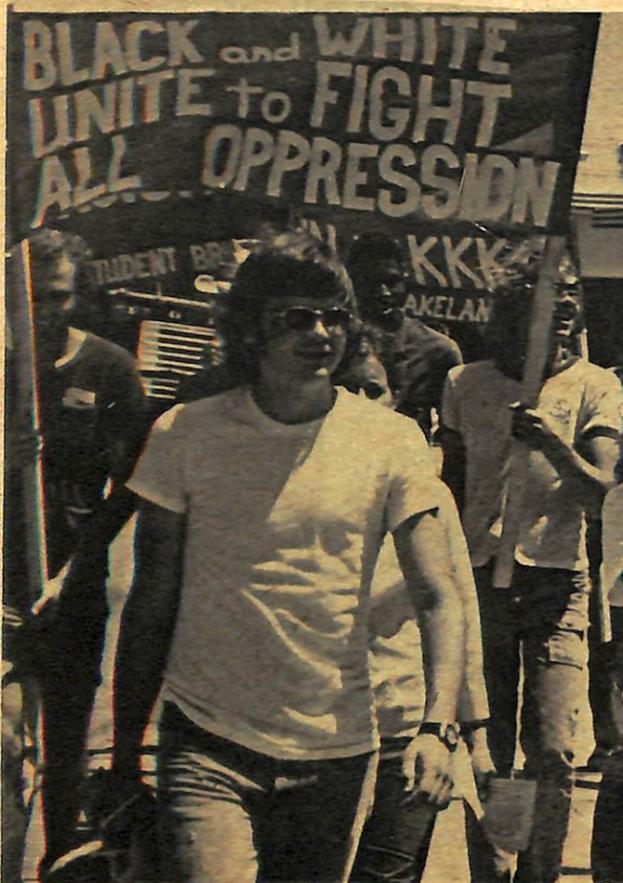


by nature, we do it because building the power of the people is the only thing they'll understand." Another person recalled Malcolm's words that "The oppressor always point out to the oppressed, 'The odds are against you.' The people of China grew tired of their oppressors and the people rose up against their oppressors. It was easy to say that the odds were against them, but eleven of them started out...they would have been told back then that the odds were against them."

A focal point of some of the discussion was, "Which road to Black liberation?" Pan-Africanism was put forward by a few people as the ideology that "Black people must unite behind" before building struggle in the U.S. They said the key thing for Black people is uniting behind the "African revolution," because Blacks in the U.S. "are African people."

This sparked a lot of controversy over exactly how to support the revolution in Africa and how to get the oppressors off the peoples' necks here in the U.S. and whether or not the Pan Africanists are right in saying there's no struggle to be waged in the U.S. Blacks in this country did originally come from Africa, but since then have been welded together as a nation, and also are now an integral part of the U.S. working class. To limit the struggle to simply supporting revolutions in Africa lets the imperialists off the hook. It lets the Klan, the ghettos, the Bakkes, and everything vicious about their rule over us go unop-

continued on p.7



BAKKE DEBATE BILLED AS PRIZEFIGHT, Y.S.A. TAKES A FALL

It was billed as a confrontation. It had the atmosphere of a prize fight. It was a debate on the Bakke Decision between Avie Nelson, spokesman for the night riding South Boston Marshalls, a glib Boston radio personality, who is turning the controversy over Boston busing into a launching pad for his political career, and a spokesman for the National Student Coalition Against Racism, front for the Young Socialist Alliance.

Three hundred students turned out at the University of Massachusetts - Boston campus to see and participate in the confronta-

tion. Many of the anti-Bakke forces on campus were there, a number of white students who had been taught to translate their anger at busing into anger at minorities were there. And overall a great number of other students who had not yet made up their minds about this controversial court case were there. As a prize fight it was a disappointment. Avie Nelson's legs were bound by the racist nature of his arguments and his lackluster punches had the weakness of someone who knows their hypocrisy. But the man in the anti-Bakke corner, the YSA, had no science to his strategy, threw his punches aimlessly without target, and basically threw only the right. The debate ended a draw, with most students leaving confused. Many of the uncommitted students were white and were confused as to whether taking a stand against national oppression required abandoning their own rights.

Avie Nelson ran the usual hackneyed arguments. Quotas are a violation of human rights, he complained never once speaking to the fact that this system by its nature establishes quotas that limit the number of minorities. Quotas if applied universally would kick Blacks off the pro-

continued on p.19

MINERS RETURN TALL AND PROUD

They had taken every attack and thrown it right back in the faces of the rulers. The hundred and eight thousand striking miners confronted the mine owners, Carter, federal marshals, state police, courts and even their own union leadership and didn't flinch or back down once. The first contract offer they ridiculed. The second one they burned in the streets and rejected by wider margins than the first. They were an unstoppable force that swept scabs, non-union coal and company agents aside. A force that swept through company offices, utility companies, and their own union headquarters striking fear in the hearts of their enemies.

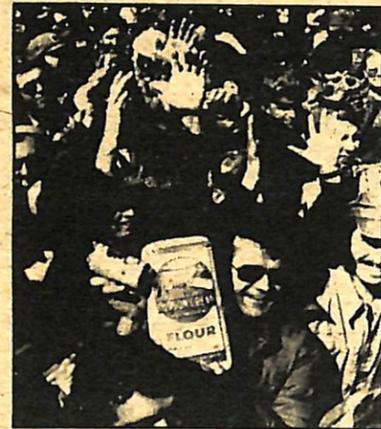
It started a hundred and nine days earlier when the mining barons arrogantly said, "Give up the right to strike or we will destroy your union." Were these men simply irascible, independent-thinking types, a different breed than most? No. They were workers who recognized that the right to strike was their only weapon from being



forced into mines that any day could claim their lives as the coal owners thought only of cost cutting and productivity. Workers who knew retirement from the mines was not a well earned vacation, but guaranteed poverty often accompanied by slow death from "Black Lung." They demanded an equal pension for all miners. Their medical coverage was under attack by the companies.

The media painted a picture of small mineowners who couldn't afford the demands. The cold hard facts are that the mines are owned by the largest and wealthiest corporations. Corporations that saw an industry in boom and were determined to squeeze out every last buck of profit they could.

But the miners stood firm and they earned the respect and support of millions of Americans. In millions of factories thousands of workers said, "Those miners are doing what all working people would like to do." That solidarity was born out of the common experience of all who slave for some boss; proven materially as marches took place, as clothes and canned goods were collected, as air-lifts were organized to bring supplies into the mine fields. And some of the largest unions collected \$4 1/2 million to further the cause. Doctors rushed to the fields



SUPPORT
CAME FROM
MINERS'
WIVES,
UNIONS,
FARMERS
WHO SENT
FOOD, AND
STUDENTS.

to set up health clinics and students in Kent and Champaign, Illinois and elsewhere turned out in hundreds to solidarity rallies. All of this was in opposition to the cynical attempts by Carter and the government to divide the miners from the rest of the American people. Each week they warned the coal supplies were exhausted, the country was near calamity, and each week they suddenly discovered new coal reserves. The message was clear - support the miners at the risk of your jobs and your heat. At Purdue University, where the campus was threatening to close for lack of coal, students seized the administration building demanding, "Full Classes and Victory to the Miners!"

In late March the strike ended. The workers had fought a tough battle. Many felt they had done the best they could considering the number of enemies they faced. Taft Hartley had been invoked. Many of the local and district officials who had helped organize and lead the strike were faltering in the face of it. These officials (many of whom work in the mines) had organized the first no vote so that the contract was soundly defeated, this time they did nothing. The result was that a sellout contract was approved. But not before it was a significantly better contract than the ones previously offered. Not before the UMWA was defended from being destroyed. And perhaps most importantly, not before this historic strike had commanded the respect and attention of millions of other people. The miners went back with dignity, with their heads up. The next time some boss, politicians or administrator launches an attack, he may be surprised to hear the people say, "We are going to fight just like the miners." ■



UMW MEMBERS OCCUPY MILLER'S OFFICE IN D.C. TO DEMAND HIS RESIGNATION.

MALCOLM... continued from p. 6

posed. The struggle against all forms of national oppression is a fight for Blacks and other minorities. But the Pan Africanists would have it be a fight of Blacks alone. Worse yet, they pit the revolution in Africa against Black peoples' battle for freedom in the U.S. Black people have an enemy right here in the U.S. - a ruling class that has to be overthrown, in order for Blacks to be free. Definitely, solidarity must be built with the revolutions in Africa, particularly the ones currently raging in southern Africa. And we can support those revolutions best by striking heavy blows at our own rulers. Our unity with these revolutions is based not on race, but on a common enemy and oppressor and imperialism.

There was a lot of struggle over what role certain Black leaders have played in the struggle. A student said, "Malcolm was killed. Martin Luther King was killed. A lot of other guys aren't doing anything anymore. What we need is to unite behind our leaders, like Jesse Jackson, Robert Hooks and Vernon Jordan. Leaders who people would listen to and the politicians would respect." People answered by drawing a distinction between the definite need for leadership and the type of leadership we need. For example, somebody said, "Malcolm was a leader. But he always criticized those so-called leaders who were more concerned with what John Kennedy thought than what the people thought. Malcolm stood in direct contrast to the various misleaders that the rulers promoted within the Black Liberation Movement. He had no patience with anyone who stood in the way of the people. Malcolm talked about these leaders: "When these 'leaders' create programs you get no action. The only time you see them is when the people are exploding. Then

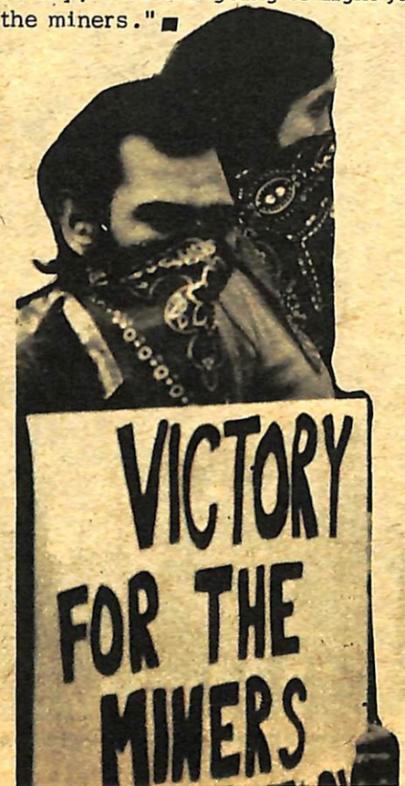
the leaders are shot into the situation and told to control things. No, they come and contain the explosion. They say, 'Don't get rough, you know, do the smart thing.' This is their role - they're there just to restrain you and me, to restrain the struggle, to keep it in a certain groove, and not let it get out of control. Whereas you and I don't want anybody to keep us from getting out of control. We want to get out of control. We want to smash anything that gets in our way that doesn't belong there."

Malcolm X knew that imperialism "doesn't belong." He expressed the desire of millions to live in society free of discrimination and free of exploitation. The programs sponsored by the Brigade illustrated how important a figure Malcolm X still is today and how rich the lessons of his life remain to the revolutionary movement.

Malcolm X always went to the source of a problem. He never tried to prettify the face of the enemy. And that's why he eventually identified capitalism as the enemy: "This is the richest country on earth and there's poverty, there's bad housing, there's slums, there's inferior education. And this is the richest country on earth. You can't operate a capitalistic system unless you are vulturistic; you have to have someone else's blood to suck to be a capitalist. You show me a capitalist, I'll show you a bloodsucker."

And Malcolm X had supreme confidence in the people. He had his finger on the pulse of the people. He knew them and their frustrations, their hopes and their angers. Malcolm knew that the people would rise up and take their fate into their own hands, that revolution and liberation were certain.

That's why he also said: "Time is on the side of the oppressed today, it's against the oppressor. Truth is on the side of the oppressed today, it's against the oppressor. You don't need anything else." ■



FIFTH NATIONAL PEOPLES' CONGRESS HELD

SOCIALISM ON

CHINA - THE MARCH

In late February a little over three thousand people met in China. They discussed how to mobilize nearly a quarter of humanity with one heart and mind to accomplish a common purpose. The purpose dwarfs some of the greatest feats of humanity. It makes the seven wonders of the world seem like trivial tasks. It is the goal of completely transforming the face of China from one of a poor and backward country, still marked by centuries of colonial bondage, into a "great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of the century, that catches up and surpasses the most advanced countries in the world."

It was the Fifth National Peoples Congress of the Peoples Republic of China, the highest organ of the Chinese government. What gives these farmers, workers, students, technicians and Communist Party members the confidence to believe they can accomplish these goals? Particularly at a time when the capitalist world's finest economists, government officials, technocrats and journalists predict at best continued recession and at worst a new world depression? At a time when the Soviet Union can't alleviate grain shortages, when Western Europe can't employ millions of college educated youth and when the city of New York wonders if it can afford to prevent its bridges from collapsing? It is the confidence of living in socialist society. The confidence of knowing socialism to be a system that is far superior to capitalism.

Capitalism is a system geared to private profit and to the profits of a handful of monopolists at that. These drives for profit



COLLECTIVIZATION FREES THE PEASANTRY FROM BACKBREAKING LABOR.

define and fundamentally restrict the country's goals. Everything from education to growing apples is determined by the needs of the monopolists.

These needs are not based on or synonymous with the needs of society and its people. They are the needs of accumulating the greatest amount of money in the shortest amount of time, sacrificing quality, the lives of its producers (the workers), the effects on the environment and so on in the process. As a mere handful grow richer, the vast majority move closer to starvation. Society is divided into two great camps with nothing in common.

Based on the individual needs of each or

a group of monopolists, rather than the entire society, the result is anarchy. Millions of cars sit in lots unsold while decent housing is a scarcity. Cars no longer being profitable, auto workers are laid off by the thousands sending reverberations throughout the economy. Unemployment mounts, resulting in declining purchasing power and even greater layoffs. Friedrich Engels put it best: "Production and exchange gradually begins to move again. By degrees the pace quickens, it becomes a trot, the industrial trot passes into a gallop and the gallop in turn passes into the mad onrush of a complete industrial commercial credit and speculative steeple chase only to land again in the end after the most breakneck jumps in the ditch of a crash. And so on again and again."

But these are not the hallmarks of socialism. These are not the laws in operation. In China it is the needs of the working people that define the goals and tasks. Unlike a country where profit is king, priorities are determined according to social need. The iron band of profits no longer restrict production. In China, competition for profit does not reign supreme and as a result, plans can be drawn up to guide economic development, plans that can be constantly altered and improved as the need arises. Underlying it all, exploitation no longer exists. As a result, labor productivity is very high. The new socialist man recognizes that he is not producing so that others might live in luxury while he lives in misery, instead he is working for the good of all working people, and himself as part of that. This labor productivity is born out of common purpose and love for the new socialist life and not, as it is under capitalism, from the fear of the foreman's whip or the threat of losing his job.

The Chinese people are motivated to shoulder these tremendous tasks by a sense of urgency. It is viewed as a "race against time." They anticipate tremendous changes in the world in the next quarter of a century. In particular, they foresee a new world war on the horizon. Nearly a million Soviet troops are massed on the Chinese border. Add to that the millions of troops that stare eyeball to eyeball in Western Europe, the recent conflict in the Mideast, Ethiopia and the rest of Africa, it is clear that the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, are increasingly at odds. Each country, driv-

continued on p.9



CHINA IS CHANGING THE FACE OF THE WORLD.

CHINA...

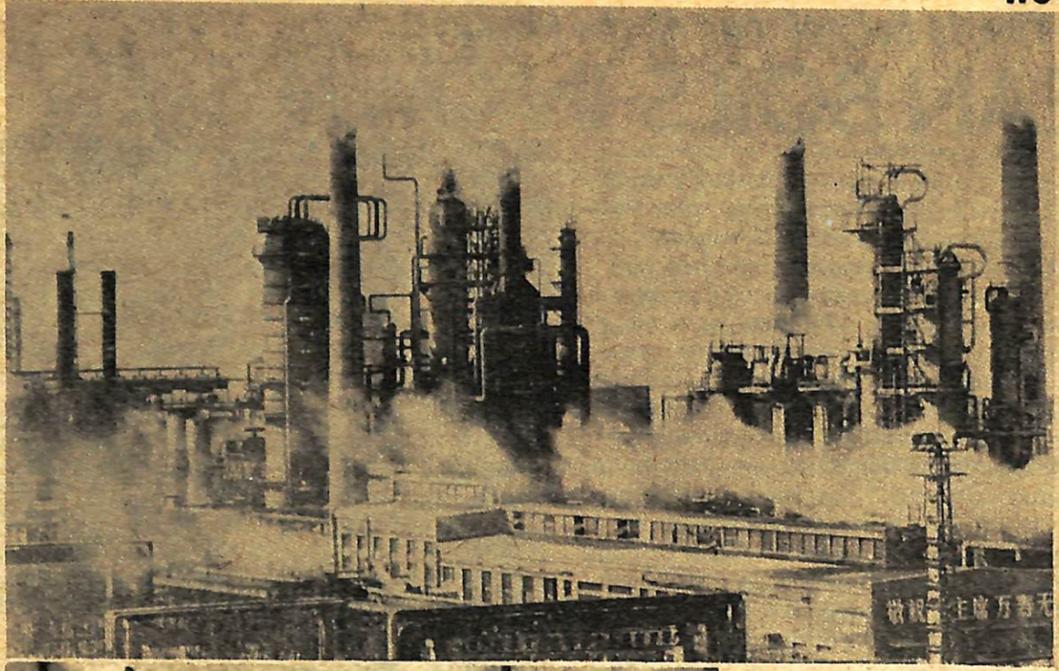
continued from p.8

en by profit, is engaged in unbridled competition for control of the world. This lays the basis for an eventual new world war. This war will leave no country unthreatened and no area untouched. China especially will be an important target. Both because of its wealth of natural resources, most important being its eight hundred million workers and peasants, and because as a socialist country, China is a glaring exposure of the bankruptcy, both in domestic and world affairs, of the capitalist system.

China has too often known the bitter taste of the conquered. Prior to liberation, China was an unending victim of imperialist aggression, from the Opium Wars to World War II. China is determined never to fall victim again. This demands building China into a powerful country, capable of defending itself.

But a new world war will also make revolution a question on the agenda in many countries around the world. As the capitalists drag the people to war, the misery and suffering increases tremendously. The senselessness of the system stands more and more exposed. And peoples' desire to be free from it once and for all becomes a powerful thing. China will be an inspiration to all who want revolution. And even more, China is determined to make great contributions to it.

For 29 years, the Chinese people have held state power. From a backward, starving, illiterate country, the Chinese have consciously transformed all spheres of their society. Most significant, the Chinese



ABOVE: FOR THE FIRST TIME, CHINA IS BUILDING A MODERN INDUSTRY. LEFT: STARVATION IS GONE. CHINA PRODUCES ENOUGH TO FEED THE NATION. BELOW: "LET A HUNDRED FLOWERS BLOOM" IS THE POLICY IN CULTURE.

have begun to revolutionize agriculture, step by step, wiping out the vestiges of feudal oppression by establishing collective forms of agriculture. This was a crucial step, as 80% of China's population is peasants. From taking away the lands of the rich landowners and distributing it to the poorer peasants, the revolution has moved to higher and higher forms of public ownership. Instead of one peasant struggling for survival on his own little plot of land, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has led 600 million peasants to pool their labor, tools and lands together. For the first time in history, China's population has enough to eat. With only 7% of the world's arable land, China now feeds one-quarter of humanity. By pooling resources, collectivization has laid the basis to completely mechanize agriculture.

Similarly, working class rule in China has allowed, for the first time, the development of modern industry. While enormous strides are yet to be made, the working class has broken the shackles that held them to a colonized and feudal economy. In addition, the achievement of literacy across the country, has been coupled with the initial developments in socialist science and technology to serve the working class in building up the country.

These advances have allowed the working class to further consolidate its rule, and achieve higher levels of ownership by the people. All this has established a critical foundation for China's entire economic and technical levels to make a big leap in the next period, a leap where China can catch



up with and pass the most advanced levels of development in the world.

To become a powerful and modern socialist country, it is necessary to advance on a all fronts, and what is seen as most important at this time is the rapid development of the economy. The goal is to raise the economic and technological norms to approach, equal and surpass world level. This demands in the next ten years mechanizing eighty-five percent of the agriculture in a country where agriculture, and in particular, grain, is the foundation of the economy. It means developing light industry so that greater amounts of quality merchandise will be produced and the standard of living of the people will rise. At the same time, China envisages rapid development of heavy industry, including 120 large scale projects. In this way the basis for expansion on other fronts will increase.

To accomplish advances on the economic front, it is necessary, and a key task, to further increase China's technical ability. If technology fails to keep pace, plans for new factories, for terracing mountains to farmlands, discovering more resources, and challenging and conquering nature, will all remain hopes and dreams with no one cap-

continued on p.20



ABOVE: HUA KUO FENG, CHAIRMAN OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

LEFT: 3000 DELEGATES ATTEND THE 5th NATIONAL PEOPLES' CONGRESS.

If the fire is hot, get out of the kitchen...

DEAN BOILS IN OWN STEW

For once the headlines of the school newspaper at City College, New York really told the news; "Skills test denounced at open PAC meeting", "Gross' resignation demanded". The last month at this campus, situated by Harlem, in the rapidly decaying city of New York, has seen a series of forums, actions and demonstrations with two immediate goals in mind. The first is the reversal of a proposed "Skills Test" which is a cover for further cutting enrollment at CUNY (the city university system made up of 4-two year schools and 8 community colleges.) The second objective has been to respond to an article written in Saturday Review called "How to Kill a College" by the Dean of Humanities at City, Theodore Gross. This article alleged that the "declining standards" at City were due to the establishment of the "open admissions" policy that students won in 1970. (A takeover of the City College campus in '69 demanded and got the program instituted in '70 rather than the projected date of Sept. '75.)

Besides the slimy skills test, and the elitist longing of guys like Gross, one of NY's major papers, which has a rep for sensationalism, ran a three part series (read attack) full of lies about City.

Over the next few weeks the Brigade and supporters developed an active program to stand up to the Post, Gross and the test. The first rally which was called by the Brigade and received support from a lot of on-campus groups turned out to be a tremendous success. On only three days notice some 200 students rallied on the campus. The rally consisted of Brigade speakers and mostly the burning anger and determination of previously inactive students. The spark was lighted and a prairie fire was under way—people felt the strength of mass action and marched into the classroom buildings to make a little "appointment" with



Dean Gross. Our message was: "Gross you liar, we'll set your ass on fire!" When we arrived at his office the joint was locked up tight. After some persistent knocking, a secretary opened the door to announce the dean was "out". No problem we said, after announcing the situation to the students pressing towards the office. We'll just go in and wait.

The time in the office was turned into a meeting. Where was this dean in the middle of a working day? Off preparing some more slander against the students? Since when can these guys stab us in the back and get away with it?

So we jacked up an administrative hack for a guaranteed appointment with Gross. And we got it.

We built the meeting, continuing to point out the links of the racist propaganda to the "skills test". The meeting with Gross (who wanted to see us eight at a time) was turned into a mass event, where we challenged his

upside down view. Sitting on his desk, he could not hide his nerves or his feeling of dejection because, we were told "you have the wrong guy, I'm just being made a scape goat" he said. We gave him all kinds of opportunity to "explain." At one point during the confrontation he said to the crowd of 60 people, Black, Latin, Asian and white, "Put yourself in my position!" "I'd love to put myself in your position, man," one Black sister shouted back, "cause you don't go through the hell we do every day. Trying to find classes and texts that don't exist—never mind not knowing about where our next job, our next meal is coming from. You don't have to worry about doing anything but covering your own ass!" We left him with an ultimatum—retract your slander or resign.

The final round just before the Easter break was a Policy Advisory Council meeting which had been set up by negotiations with the City College Administration. It was a showcase meeting with no authority to make decisions. The administration refused to give any straight answers on the test. One brother got up at the mike to cut through the bull and redtape, "Why are you trying to evade the question. You just keep saying 'Don't worry,' well I want to know what YOU think!" With that, amidst applause from the 125 students in the room, the President rose to his feet and announced he'd be going! "If the fire is hot get out of the kitchen, Marshak!" yelled a Brigade member as he turned. People were furious, but not surprised.

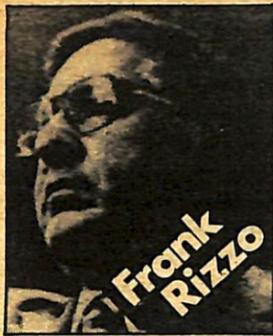
The meeting did not plan out future actions. It was designed to be an "exchange of views". And it showed that the administration had no real interest in our views. But it also showed the big opposition to the test, Gross and the Post's slander and against increasing attacks on minorities in general. As students return from the break, with a lot of struggle under their belts they are planning to press for Gross resignation, to stop the test or rip them the hell up if the administration tries to give it.

Running Dog of the Month

Each month the YOUNG COMMUNIST presents the Running Dog of the Month Award to the villain of the month. Our pedigree choice won this month paws down. Our winner this month has the bark of a shepherd and the bite of a chihuahua. This Feller could be swathed in flea collars and still be untouchable. This dog is so vicious, lowdown and dirty that the ASPCA wouldn't take up its case. You know then the term "running dog" is incomplete, weak and inadequate. We only hope that calling Mayor Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia a running dog doesn't result in a deluge of angry letters from the dog lovers of America.

Rizzo has been Mayor of Philadelphia for a number of years. He first earned notoriety when this gun toting mayor led a raid on the Black Panthers and forced them to strip naked in the street. Since then Mad Dog Rizzo unleashed his Philadelphia police kennel to shoot citizens on sight. But now blood thirsty Rizzo is at the end of his tether because by law he cannot run for another term. Realizing it's a "dog eat dog" world he has embarked on a campaign to earn himself a national reputation to prepare for a greater career. He has launched a campaign in defense of white rights - "whites have to join hands to get equal treatment." This kind of statement will make Rizzo popular with some. In fact, we're sure that just as we're writing up Rizzo as a "running dog" here at the YOUNG COMMUNIST, Nazi and KKK rags across the land will be carrying editorials praising the new "defender of white rights," and will offer to sponsor his speaking trip next year, etc., etc.

But Rizzo is a man not only of words but of action. He has opportunely chosen a group of local victims on whose broken bodies he hopes to launch his national career. His latest outrage combined with his already rabid career puts Mayor Rizzo in our opinion, head and shoulders above every other running dog that we've run in this column. The outrage that has already earned him national



attention is his attempt to move MOVE.

MOVE is a revolutionary group, mainly Black, who have been active fighters against police repression and for decent education in Philly. This has earned them the hatred of Rizzo.

Over a year ago, Rizzo's storm troopers

beat to death the child of one of MOVE's members. MOVE pressed charges against the cops. The case was dismissed on the grounds that the police claimed the child didn't exist because the mother couldn't produce a birth certificate.

But that wasn't enough for tough stuff Rizzo. Backed up by some health ordinance, Rizzo's foaming dogs showed up on May 20, 1977 to evict MOVE. They were greeted by a show of automatic weapons behind a fence barricading the house. MOVE had already seen the fury of this mad dog in action and were prepared to defend themselves. MOVE was not planning to go anywhere.

This irked "tough cop" Rizzo to no end. But until recently, there hasn't been much he could do about it. On February 21, though, of this year, Rizzo announced his "no more Mr. Nice Guy" plan. On that day, Rizzo explained to reporters why MOVE had so far been able to avoid eviction:

"They've gotten away with it because we're so compassionate," said Rizzo, who

views himself as a priestly figure of forgiveness and understanding. "I've been so kind I've amazed myself." But even the Lord must be wrathful sometimes, and so Rizzo is contemplating the means he'll use to make MOVE move.

"Well," says Rizzo, choking back tears of remorse and regret, "we can use tear gas, smoke gas, or drop a hornets nest down the chimney."

Asked what effect this might have on the children in the house, Rizzo philosophically commented, "I'm sorry for those little tots, but the adults are all idiots." As everyone can see, these words reflect the anguish of a tormented man, torn between his humanitarianism on the one hand, and his legal responsibilities on the other.

When the above methods either failed or were too illegal to pull off, Rizzo resorted to another tactic just as humanitarian as the others. He started to starve out MOVE. "We won't let any food in. Not even a fly will be able to get in." But apparently, consciously tryint to starve people to death is against the law.

All this and so much more marks Rizzo as this month's only possible choice for Running Dog of the Month (and maybe Running Dog of the Year?) So Frank, make room between your white sheet and hood and your swastika for your Running Dog of the Month plaque! You deserve it scum dog. ■



KENT 194 GO TO TRIAL

It's spring at Kent State University. And the temperature is rising - in more ways than one. As May 4th approaches and the Kent State University (KSU) administration sits nervously biting what little they have left of their fingernails - the battle is already on.

On March 31, the first hearings began in the trials of the 194 people busted early last summer. The 194 was a mass arrest which ended the 62 day encampment protesting the new KSU gym built over the site of the May 4, 1970 murders.

The day before the trials began some 250 KSU students rallied on campus demanding the school drop all charges and end the white-wash of the 1970 murders. The University - still suffering from nightmares of the massive protests they faced last year - was quick to assert itself. Campus cops showed up telling the demonstrators they couldn't use bullhorns on campus.

In defiance, a member of the May 4th Coalition stood up waving a bullhorn, declaring that just as KSU's fascistic "regulations" were spit on by thousands of students who protested last year, this year we will not bow down. When the head cop went to arrest this speaker, about 75 students surrounded and protected him.

The first cases tried in the 194 hearings the next day were those of the Canforas and the Schuerers - parents of students wounded or murdered on May 4, 1970. To the 194, they said, "You people have gotten arrested for our children, we will go to trial for you." These first cases marked an important victory - all the charges against them were dropped.

As May 4th nears this year, the demand to drop all the indictments off of last years struggle will be a part of this year's offensive by the people.

We're not the only ones going on the offensive. The KSU administration can no longer pretend that May 4th is an unimportant day. Last year they tried to bury it's significance by covering the site of the murders with a gym. But, that didn't work. Now, they must

admit it exists as a burning memory for thousands of students. So, they're trying to steal that memory by taking over the planning of May 4th activities. The May 4th Task Force, which has previously planned all rallies has been stripped of its powers. So, guess who's planning May 4th this year? And what has KSU President Golding planned?

1) Hiring a sculptor who thinks no one's to blame for the murders to do a \$500,000 May 4th sculpture.

2) Threatening Kent students that injunctions will come down should any "non-students" attend the rally.

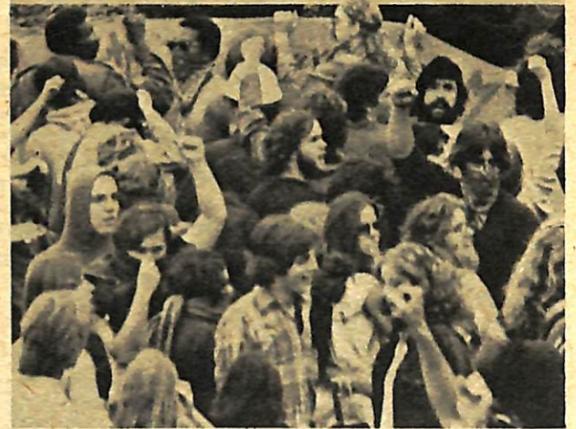
3) Axing any speakers they don't like, which is any who indict the administration, Governor Rhodes, etc. for their crimes.

But the May 4th Coalition has already got the thing in their hands. There are plans for defense work for the 194 and other arrested, educationals on May 4th, the Vietnam War, the recent gym struggle and building for a strike on May 4th.

We won't have them bury or steal our past.



LONG LIVE THE SPIRIT
OF KENT AND JACKSON STATE
MAY 4 COALITION



U. PENN. CUTS SPARK STRUGGLE

In the largest, most militant demonstration to hit the University of Pennsylvania campus since 1972, several hundred students staged a four day sit-in.

The action was sparked by an administrative announcement of several cutbacks at the school. President Meyerson, said the hockey and gymnastics teams were to be cut out along with the theatre program (the Annenberg Center.) Adding insult to injury, the hockey players, many of whom were freshmen promised four year scholarships, weren't even told about the cut, and found out about it only by reading an article printed on the front page of the school's paper. Students responded with a rally, and a charge up the steps of College Hall, led by the hockey players their sticks waving.

Once inside, the students formulated their demands and negotiations with the administration began. Two of the demands were around the restoration of the cutbacks, but four more were added, that dealt with "student input" as to how decisions are made. Students wanted more of a voice on the board of trustees and other forms that would guarantee that Meyerson and other administrators would not make unjust decisions behind the students' backs.

On the second day of the sit-in at College Hall, minority students and others, led by the Black Students League, took over the Franklin Building. They demanded minority representation on any "in-put" committee that were to be set up, plus implementation of many long standing minority demands at Penn like a third world center, financial aid to offset the increase in tuition and more third world students on campus.

On the 4th night of the sit-in, a mass meet- of 700 students voted to end the occupation of the 2 buildings. A list of 31 agreements with the administration had been won, including the reinstatement of all sports, except hockey, and the Annenburg program. Most of the other agreements, were either so empty or vague that it wasn't clear how they would look when implemented - especially true of the number of new committees to be set up - specifically the "access committee" and the "student committee on university priorities." Students didn't feel enough had been won, but voted to go back feeling that this was all that could be won.

Why did these cutbacks provoke such a

mass, militant struggle? Many of the students at the sit-in had never even been to a hockey game, and most didn't know where the Annenberg Center is. The cuts were the final straw. For 13 years in a row, tuition had gone up (now \$4800 without room or board), and financial aid has in no way kept pace. Most students feel they are paying more and more and getting less and less. But most importantly, the University's actions over the past few years had challenged students' beliefs that Penn was a bastion of "liberal ideals" - of truth, objectivity and freedom of thought. Buildings went up as University expansion into the community wasted needed housing. The school of Allied Medical Professions was cut, leaving the people of Philadelphia without a much needed health care facility. CIA research was sponsored by Penn and spying on campus groups started. Students were sick and tired of seeing things like this happen. And the cutbacks and the sit-in was the call to take action.

Through the course of the struggle questions about the role of the university and the reasons for all the hypocrisy were raised. Students wondered if it was "mismanagement" or "bad policy" on the part of the University President and the Board of Trustees. Some thought the President was an idiot, the Trustees, reasonable men - and all that was necessary was more "student input." But the fact is that the actions taken by the university are right in line with the real role they play in this country. No, it is not to promote "truth and justice" but to pervert these concepts by fulfilling the interests of the capitalist ruling class, who the trustees represent.

In the eyes of the Trustees, the needs of the community, the workers and students mean nothing. And that is why actions like the sit-in are necessary to force them to do things differently. The power of the students to force change was not evidenced in the fact that the negotiations took place, but in the fact that they held the two buildings. This is what forced President Meyerson to fly back from his "business trip" in Barbados once the sit-in began.

The most important thing that came out of the sit-in was a reawakening of social consciousness on the campus. The RSB is now trying to keep that spirit alive, by building a struggle to force Penn to divest holdings in South Africa.

**LONG LIVE
THE SPIRIT
OF KENT &
JACKSON ST.
Rally
May 4**

DEMANDS

- *Keep May 4 in the Hands of the People
- *Cancel Classes on May 4th!
- *Kent State University Admit the Injustice of the May 4th Murders
- *Drop all Charges on People Arrested During the Gym Struggle!
- *Indict Governor Rhodes, Delcorso, and Canterbury for Murder in the Upcoming Trial!

SPEAKERS

- *Daniel Ellsberg* Clyde Bellecourt
- *William Kunstler* Abdul Alkalimat
- *Al Canfora* Clark Kissinger

Sponsored by MAY 4th COALITION

COLUMBIA '68

UP AGAINST THE IVY

TEN YEAR LATER...

PROUD PAST, PRO

April 23, 1968. It was Columbia University and all hell broke loose. Ten years ago this month the rebellion that marked a turning point in the movement that swept the campuses in the sixties tore open the hallowed halls of Columbia University, New York City. Columbia '68 rang our like a funeral dirge for the one side and a new battle cry for the other.

Columbia '68. There had been sit-ins before. There had been marches before. There had been cops before. But Columbia took the whole thing to a new level. Columbia was the unity of Blacks and whites, of what had previously been seen as "community" issues and "campus" issues - two separate camps. Columbia was the determination to fight the cops, to refuse to be beaten back, a growing militancy. But more than all this, Columbia represented the movement moving to a new understanding. Columbia took it beyond Vietnam, beyond the draft, beyond the fight for rights. Columbia '68 was the opening statement in the peoples' trial that would sign seal and

deliver the verdict against those who had perpetrated these crimes. Columbia '68 challenged the rulers of this country, it was the system we live in that was the cause and the verdict was clear - "Up against the wall motherfucker!"

April 23, 1968. There was more at stake than just the issues, but the issues began the fight. Nearly 1000 Columbia students and faculty were in Low Plaza that April morning, because the issues and the mood had come to a head.

The Institute of Defense Analysis (IDA) was on campus doing its research for the Vietnam War, with Columbia's blessings. And with Columbia's blessings, a new gym was being built in nearby Morningside Park - with borders between Columbia's ivy walls and Harlem's rat infested ones. The gym was ousting Blacks from their homes. It was more Columbia expansion into their community, building huge buildings that the community couldn't use and only left them on the streets. Columbia's third fine blessing under attack was their "discipline" policy, which was

to suspend those who participated in the spring protests and to bar further demonstrations from any campus buildings.

The 1000 gathering on Low Plaza came to meet the administration head on over IDA and the political repression. They marched to Low Library - decreed off limits to protest. Then the call came out - hundreds of people were at the gym site. The two demonstrations became one as the construction fence came down and the cops rolled in. Columbia '68 had erupted.

Columbia rang out as a turning point, as a crossroads for the blossoming movement. Those who were guilty as charged for massive murder and oppression in Vietnam were now exposed as the same as those responsible for the 400 years of oppression of Blacks from the slavery of the past to the new chattel like conditions of the Harlems today. The capitalists and their profit system were the target.

Columbia was a month of battles - of sit-ins, occupations, marches, and battles with the police. They took Hamilton Hall and held it - Blacks and whites - and said we won't move until our demands are met: IDA Off Campus, Stop the Gym, and End Political Repression, Amnesty for All.

It was more than anyone had seen before - the multinational unity, the holding of a college dean as hostage, one, then two, then five in all buildings taken over and held by thousands of students. On the eighth day the cops came - beating hundreds, arresting hundreds more. The buildings were cleared, but the air was not. For the next month Columbia was on strike. It was here that Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) rose up to national prominence as the most revolutionary force on the campuses at that time.

Columbia came to be a symbol of the movement taking on a more consciously anti-imperial-



CLOCKWISE:
*STUDENTS BLOCK COPS FROM ENTERING HAMILTON HALL
*MARCH AT THE GYM
*THE FENCE CAME DOWN!



ist thrust. The '60's raising their heads and f Vietnam, against racism. Most every campus was battleground. Now, the themselves heavy type b those who stood behind the rebellion - stood more in the face of Columbia '68

And students on campus up the call. More prote lowing weeks than had. Building takeovers on mo Tactics became more broader as the power an ican rulers were challe wasll" rang out from Co one end of the country to

It was heard at the '68 It was heard at Brooklyn sity of Ohio, at San Fra ern Illinois, and more. the capitalists, for their for their rampant discrim minorities in this countr sion against activists. A and determination and facing injustice and oppr hands of the capitalists. tle lines and took on the s

Columbia was also a The old rule was under to dream of a better wo by the lash of profit hands of a few, but r workers in the name of a dream that people start

The draft was ended an swept the U.S, like a bonf ly to the Vietnamese's fir and third world studies c admissions and affirmativ won. And millions of taught incredible lessons nature of this system. came to consciously con struggle for revolution ar ism - the science which e italism in order to unde it. They began to unde scious leadership to car and the need to develop a ment. Many went to wo to learn and organize and the beginnings of Marxist the roots of the Revolu quarters and the RSB as was the movement of the

But wasn't it all just a rantings of some middle ter all, this is 1978, tens Columbia go?

The fact is that the as powerful and stormy

INST THE IVY WALL

ODD PAST, PROMISING FUTURE

to suspend those who participated in the spring protests and to bar further demonstrations from any campus buildings.

The 1000 gathering on Low Plaza came to meet the administration head on over IDA and the political repression. They marched to Low Library - decreed off limits to protest. Then the call came out - hundreds of people were at the gym site. The two demonstrations became one as the construction fence came down and the cops rolled in. Columbia '68 had erupted.

Columbia rang out as a turning point, as a crossroads for the blossoming movement. Those who were guilty as charged for massive murder and oppression in Vietnam were now exposed as the same as those responsible for the 400 years of oppression of Blacks from the slavery of the past to the new chattel like conditions of the Harlems today. The capitalists and their profit system were the target.

Columbia was a month of battles - of sit-ins, occupations, marches, and battles with the police. They took Hamilton Hall and held it - Blacks and whites - and said we won't move until our demands are met: IDA Off Campus, Stop the Gym, and End Political Repression, Amnesty for All.

It was more than anyone had seen before - the multinational unity, the holding of a college dean as hostage, one, then two, then five in all buildings taken over and held by thousands of students. On the eighth day the cops came - beating hundreds, arresting hundreds more. The buildings were cleared, but the air was not. For the next month Columbia was on strike. It was here that Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) rose up to national prominence as the most revolutionary force on the campuses at that time.

Columbia came to be a symbol of the movement taking on a more consciously anti-imperial-



ist thrust. The '60's was a time of students raising their heads and fists in rebellion against Vietnam, against racism, against repression. Most every campus was literally turned into a battleground. Now, the school administrators, themselves heavy type bankers and owners, and those who stood behind them fearing the growing rebellion - stood more exposed and threatened in the face of Columbia '68.

And students on campuses coast to coast picked up the call. More protests occurred in the following weeks than had ever happened before. Building takeovers on more than forty campuses. Tactics became more militant and demands broader as the power and policies of the American rulers were challenged. "Up against the wall" rang out from Columbia and echoed from one end of the country to the other.

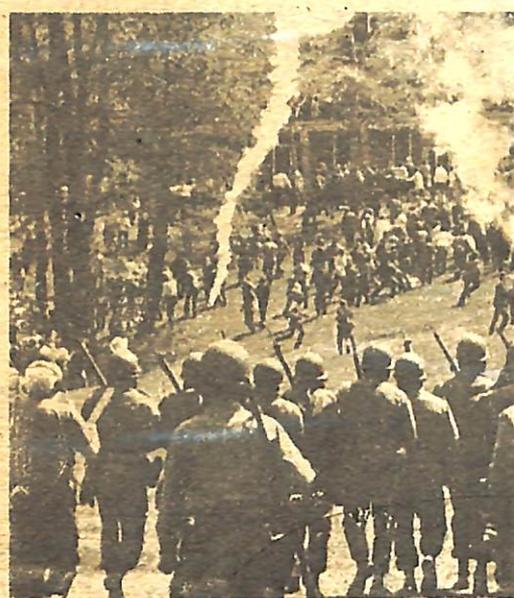
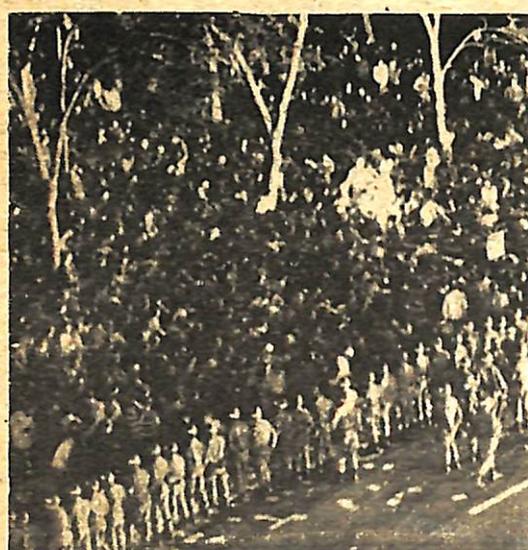
It was heard at the '68 convention in Chicago. It was heard at Brooklyn College, at the University of Ohio, at San Francisco State, at Southern Illinois, and more. It tolled a warning for the capitalists, for their aggression in Vietnam, for their rampant discrimination and attacks on minorities in this country and for their repression against activists. And it rang out strength and determination and power to the millions facing injustice and oppression each day at the hands of the capitalists. Columbia drew the battle lines and took on the system.

Columbia was also a vision of a new society. The old rule was under attack and people dared to dream of a better world. A world not ruled by the lash of profit and oppression at the hands of a few, but ruled by the many, the workers in the name of all - socialism. It was a dream that people started to fight to make real.

The draft was ended and resistance to the War swept the U.S. like a bonfire, contributing greatly to the Vietnamese's final victory. Many Black and third world studies courses, as well as open admissions and affirmative action programs were won. And millions of American people were taught incredible lessons about the crimes and nature of this system. And among them, many came to consciously commit themselves to the struggle for revolution and to the study of Marxism - the science which explains the laws of capitalism in order to understand how to get rid of it. They began to understand the need for conscious leadership to carry the struggle through and the need to develop a powerful workers movement. Many went to work in factories to begin to learn and organize and formed collectives and the beginnings of Marxist organizations. This is the roots of the Revolutionary Workers Headquarters and the RSB as its youth group. This was the movement of the '60's and its effects.

But wasn't it all just a dream? The idealistic rantings of some middle class college kids? After all, this is 1978, tens years after. Where did Columbia go?

The fact is that the movement of the '60's as powerful and stormy as it was - could not



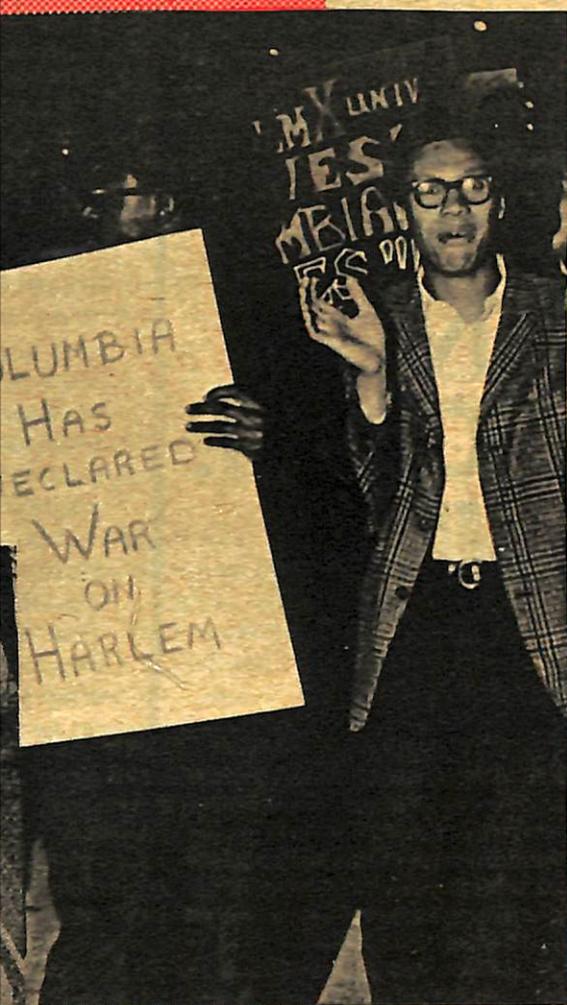
carry itself forward. The fact is that that movement - while spreading debate across all sections of the American people - was still isolated from the most powerful force in society - the working class. The only force that can stand at the head of the capitalists' execution squad - the millions of people who work day in and day out in the mines and factories; those whose work our rulers make their millions off of; those whose uprising marks the death toll of this system.

Columbia spoke for the growing consciousness and militancy of the student movement and its unity with the Black Liberation Movement. But without the working class, those massive upheavals could only go so far. Only the workers can bring this country to a halt, can put capitalism to rest and by using their strength and knowledge build a new society in its place.

But, our rulers were quick to divide students from the workers and quick to bring down heavy repression on the movement. There were the murders at Kent, Jackson State, Orangeburg, and countless beatings, arrests, and intimidations.

That movement dwindled. But the wounds it inflicted took their toll on our rulers. And the lessons learned remained for the American people.

Today, the sounds are different. We face new problems at the hands of the same rulers. The same rulers who said Vietnam is a mistake and war will never come again are heavily involved in the Mideast, backing the racist minority in South Africa and are heating up for a bigger battle with the capitalists Soviet Union. The same rulers who declared "discrimination was defeated back in Birmingham" are slashing minority programs in our schools left and right. The same rulers who told us the '70's are the



WALL DROMISING FUTURE



s a time of students
s in rebellion against
against repression.
terally turned into a
hool administrators,
ers and owners, and
n fearing the growing
posed and threatened

coast to coast picked
s occurred in the fol-
er happened before.
than forty campuses.
litant and demands
olicies of the Amer-
ed. "Up against the
mbia and echoed from
other.

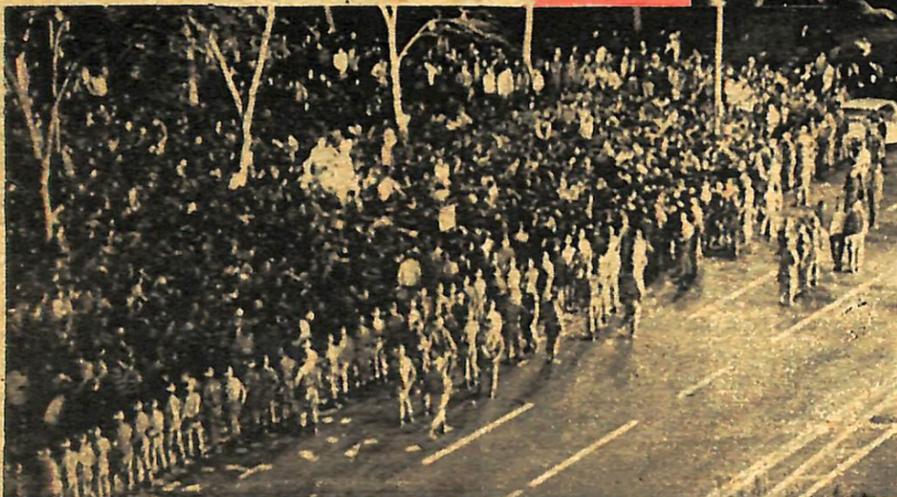
onvention in Chicago.
llege, at the Univer-
isco State, at South-
trolled a warning for
gression in Vietnam,
ation and attacks on
and for their repres-
it rang out strength
wer to the millions
ision each day at the
olumbia drew the bat-
tem.

ion of a new society.
ack and people dared
A world not ruled
I oppression at the
d by the many, the
- socialism. It was
to fight to make real.

esistance to the War
, contributing great-
victory. Many Black
ses, as well as open
action programs were
merican people were
out the crimes and
among them, many
it themselves to the

o the study of Marx-
ains the laws of cap-
and how to get rid of
nd the need for con-
the struggle through
erful workers move-
in factories to begin
rmed collectives and
rganizations. This is
ary Workers Head-
s youth group. This
'60's and its effects.
eam? The idealistic
as college kids? Af-
rs after. Where did

ovement of the '60's
it was - could not



carry itself forward. The fact is that that movement - while spreading debate across all sections of the American people - was still isolated from the most powerful force in society - the working class. The only force that can stand at the head of the capitalists' execution squad - the millions of people who work day in and day out in the mines and factories; those whose work our rulers make their millions off of; those whose uprising marks the death toll of this system.

Columbia spoke for the growing consciousness and militancy of the student movement and its unity with the Black Liberation Movement. But without the working class, those massive upheavals could only go so far. Only the workers can bring this country to a halt, can put capitalism to rest and by using their strength and knowledge build a new society in its place.

But, our rulers were quick to divide students from the workers and quick to bring down heavy repression on the movement. There were the murders at Kent, Jackson State, Orangeburg, and countless beatings, arrests, and intimidations.

That movement dwindled. But the wounds it inflicted took their toll on our rulers. And the lessons learned remained for the American people.

Today, the sounds are different. We face new problems at the hands of the same rulers. The same rulers who said Vietnam is a mistake and war will never come again are heavily involved in the Mideast, backing the racist minority in South Africa and are heating up for a bigger battle with the capitalists Soviet Union. The same rulers who declared "discrimination was defeated back in Birmingham" are slashing minority programs in our schools left and right. The same rulers who told us the '70's are the

"good times" are loading attacks on the working class in larger layoffs, pay cuts, etc. - all to try to wriggle out of the worst profit crisis they've suffered in years. They're deep behind apartheid in South Africa, they're trying to ram the Bakke decision down our throats, and much more.

In the face of this, a new movement has begun to grow. Thousands marched at Kent last year to defeat the criminal whitewash of events of May 4, 1970. Last month thousands of students - Black and white - protested the Davis Cup Match in Nashville, Tennessee because of the participation of the racist South African government's team. And April 15th will see thousands more attacking the Bakke Decision in Washington, D.C.

Today, we have the lessons of Columbia at hand. We are beginning anew, but with the hard fought experiences of the '60's to learn from, we already know a great deal.

Columbia '68 taught us who's to blame - and we don't forget. Columbia '68 taught us a-



COLUMBIA HERALDED IN A NEW ERA IN THE STUDENT MOVEMENT-US IMPERIALISM WAS ON TRIAL FOR ITS CRIMES:

COUNTER CLOCKWISE

- *RALLY IN NEW HAVEN DEMANDS FREEDOM FOR THE PANTHERS
- *CHICAGO, 1968
- *KENT STATE, MAY 4, 1970
- *DEMONSTRATORS SUPPORT THE NLF



bout unity - and we don't forget. And since then we've seen and learned more.

Already sparks of resistance are flashing in the workers' movement - the recent 109 day coal strike, and many other smaller battles. And organizations, like the RSB are building the fight on the campuses to link up with this and carry it through to a better day, a better world.

Columbia is our history and we have every right to be proud of it. When then President of Columbia, Grayson Kirk said the situation on campus was "potentially dangerous" we're sure he had no idea how prophetic his remarks really were. Columbia '68 is a symbol that is extremely dangerous to him and his class. That call that sent quivers through our rulers when Low Plaza exploded in anti-imperialist storms, is our call too. And we will see it through. Up against the wall - this is a stick-up. And for once it will be the rich and powerful who get sent up the river. ■

Rhodesian Deal Settles Nothing

In February an agreement was signed which supposedly will bring majority rule to Rhodesia (known as Zimbabwe to its people). In fact the agreement, signed by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three "moderate" black leaders, puts a thin Black cover on the continued domination of 6.7 million blacks by 263,000 European settlers. The agreement was an attempt to split the African people's liberation struggle led by the Patriotic Front. In fact the Zimbabwean people have pledged to intensify their struggle for control of their country, and stepped up both political and guerilla activity.

As recently as 1974, Smith had boasted there would be no majority rule in Rhodesia in his lifetime. The struggles of the Zimbabwean people have forced him to eat his words. The armed forces of the Patriotic Front, made up of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), have liberated large sections of the country and carried the war into almost every area. In the face of this struggle and the widespread world economic boycott of Rhodesia, the white settler community is in serious trouble. More than 1000 whites a month are leaving the country, knowing that there is a big change coming.

Smith hopes to disarm the opposition, both worldwide and in Rhodesia with this new agreement. But it is clear that he will not give up any more than a token amount of real power.

Whites make up less than 4% of the population, but, by terms of the new agreement, they will get at least 28% of the seats in the 100 member national assembly and 50% of the ministers in the government. They will also have veto power over any changes in the constitution. The agreement



IN CALIFORNIA, OVER 100 DEMONSTRATE IN SUPPORT OF THE ZIMBABWE'S PATRIOTIC FRONT AND AGAINST THE "RHODESIAN SETTLEMENT."

guarantees that the courts, the government bureaucracy, and especially the police and armed forces will remain exactly as they are now, under total white control. Liberation fighters will be invited to join the army as individuals, and only once their own units are disbanded. 80% of the wealth and half the land are now in the hands of the white minority, and the proposed constitution guarantees their right to keep it all. The agreement is very concerned with preserving the rights of the Europeans, but says nothing about establishing real rights for the Africans. To cite must one example, the government now spends \$775 per white child for education and only \$57 for blacks. The agreement doesn't say a word about changing this.

The ugly reality behind this agreement is brought home by the curfew that was recently imposed in rural areas of Zimbabwe. Orders were given to apprehend or shoot any adult who leaves his village area except between noon and six at night. Children found out of their villages at any time are subject to being shot. This measure has been taken to try to keep the people from supporting the liberation forces. As in Vietnam, people have even been forced to leave their native villages and go into barbed wire-surrounded camps controlled by the army. Some majority rule!

The three "moderate" blacks who signed this agreement have relatively little support. Chief Jeremiah Chirau has been a flunky of Smith's for years. Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole helped to found ZANU

but has since betrayed the group. Bishop Abel Muzorewa had the most real support in the past when he opposed Smith and called demonstrations against minority rule. But he is bound to lose that support now that he has abandoned the fight.

The U.S. and Britain have so far refused to support Smith's agreement and have insisted on the inclusion of the Patriotic Front in any deal. This is not because they have become great defenders of liberation. A New York Times editorial March 5 spelled out the outlook of the U.S. government: "The agreement would not only fail to bring genuine majority rule to Zimbabwe, but also jeopardizes the most important American interests in Africa. Those interests ride on a peaceful transition to black political power throughout southern Africa and the avoidance of conflicts that risk the involvement of outside powers." In other words, let's try and convince these guys we're buddies and figure out some way to buy them off so we can keep plundering Rhodesia and keep the Soviets and the Cubans out. Africa has become one of the major areas of contention between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, both jockeying for power. Neither is interested in the liberation of the African peoples, only how they can use the situation to get wider control.

Smith's phony agreement is bound to be broken up by the struggle of the Zimbabwean people. The Patriotic Front has pledged to intensify the armed struggle until their country is truly free. ■

Nashville...



THE RSB CALLED ON PEOPLE TO MARCH IN THE SOWETO BRIGADE,

continued from p.3

dead wrong. Through the discussion it became even clearer that the leadership of the NAACP, that had once stood with the struggle of millions against discrimination, now chose at best to stand on the sidelines, and more often in the way of the fight against those responsible for national oppression here and abroad. They were obscuring the battlelines and weakening our ability to go up against the enemy by staying in the park. They were cutting the heart out of the struggle by refusing to stand with the forces of revolution in Africa.

On Saturday, when the march arrived at the park the Soweto Brigade called on people there to join us and "Take the Battle to the GYM!" As forces gathered we marched out to set up the picketlines. Even fewer showed for the matches. The cops knew they were in for trouble and tripled their forces. But that didn't stop the picketing or the burning of copies of the Bakke Decision and passbooks. The demonstrators had vowed to stay until the matches ended, and we did.

The demonstration in Nashville was a big success. Newscasters and papers were forced to deal with the fact that whenever the U.S. sees fit to invite the South African teams to play it will be an invitation to a battle, a spark that will light greater determination to fight against them. Hiding behind the second year of defeat for the South African team, they now predict they will no longer be invited to play.

But all those who went to Nashville, and all who united with it, know that it wasn't their lousy backhand that will force them from the Davis Cup, but the undefeatable, straight-forward serve of the anger of millions for national oppression that ran these rats off the court. Nashville was a victory, not just because the stadium seats were empty, but because it is a sign that the forces of revolu-

tion are spreading, and the forces of oppression are weakening. A sign that people are ready to stand up - to the cops, the KKK, to the lies and bullshit the rulers push to turn the tide of struggle around.

And that wasn't the only lesson of Nashville. Along with those who came to stop the Davis Cup, those who were ready to unite, Black and white, were those we have seen before at demonstrations. Under the banner of the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade they marched in silence, with the look of condescending saviors on their faces, until the cold was too much for them to bear. As we rallied - they huddled together, as we talked to each other and made plans to carry the fight forward, they kept to themselves for fear that we might infect their "perfect ideological stand." As we joined with the NAACP march, they sat in the parking lot proud of their sectarianism and their unwillingness to unite with others. In Nashville they proved once again to be an insignificant pain in the ass, easy enough to see through, and easy enough to move beyond. In Nashville they were a mere handful in the midst of thousands. Thousands who represented a real force for change.

On the faces of thousands of Black students was the determination of a powerful force fighting for liberation. A force that swept this country in the '60's, a force that threatens to awake and challenge in their millions the rulers of oppression and exploitation. Standing together, fighting together, white and Black in Nashville, were the forces of justice rising up against injustice, the forces of freedom against continued slavery, the forces of a brighter future fighting against continued hell. Marching in Nashville were thousands that will someday become millions, ready to stand with others in the country powerful enough to sweep away this system of imperialism once and for all. ■

SPORTS & POLITICS

No Net Divides Them

March, 1978, over 3000 demonstrate in Nashville, Tennessee protesting the appearance of the South African Davis Cup Team. Already South Africa has been forced out of the African and European Davis Cup zones because no country will play against representatives of this racist government. While the South African government and its sponsors in this country, like Vanderbilt University cry about how they are victims of political games, this is nothing but a feeble attempt to legitimize and bolster up the sagging image of the apartheid regime.

May, 1968 - controversy surrounds the summer Olympics in Mexico City. John Carlos and Tommy Smith, 2 Black athletes from the U.S., go up to the podium to accept their gold and bronze medals. As the U.S. national anthem begins, Carlos and Smith stand up proudly with their fists clenched in Black power salutes, the powerful symbol of the anger and defiance of millions of Black Americans.

1936 - Adolph Hitler, fast rising Nazi leader in Germany openly says that the upcoming Olympics to be held in Munich will be a total triumph for "Aryan supremacy". With Hitler watching, from the stands and facing tremendous pressure of all sorts, Jessie Owens, a Black American track star, proceeds to shatter several world records and win 4 gold medals on his way to one of the most outstanding individual efforts in Olympic history. A tremendous blow struck against Hitler's fascist machine.

As these examples show, it's nothing new for the sports world to become embroiled with political controversy. Like everything else, competition in sports is often a mirror of the struggle that goes on throughout society. Often it is played out in terms of the "underdog" vs. the "favorite". And often this in fact means the oppressor vs. the oppressed.

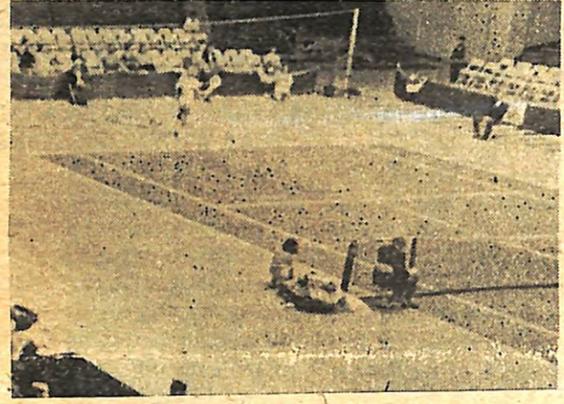
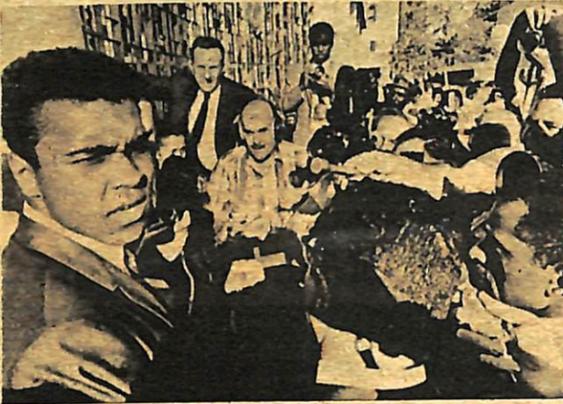
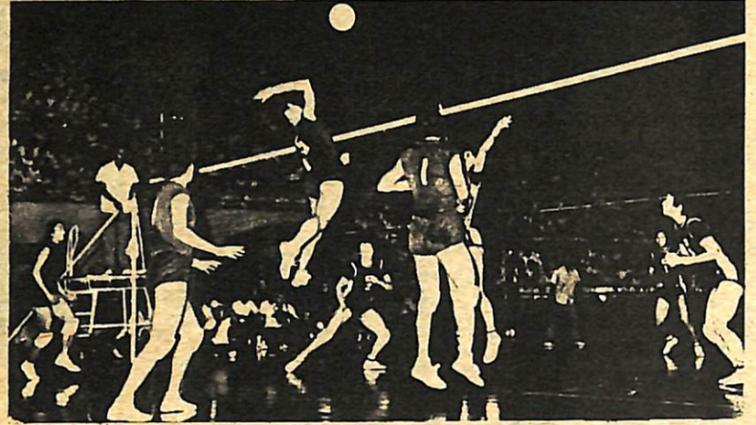
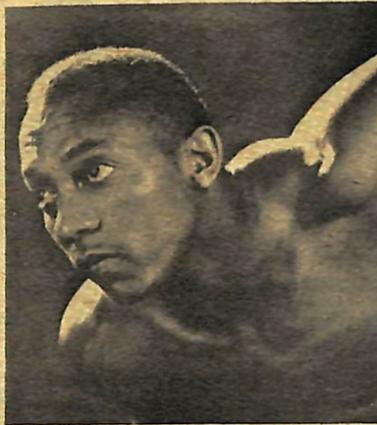
Take for example the story of Jim Thorpe. He was a great Indian athlete in the early 1900's, whose legend became famous after the Olympics Committee took away his gold medals claiming that he had played one game of professional sports.

It is also the story of Muhammad Ali, one of the greatest fighters of all time who sacrificed three of his best boxing years because he dared to stand up, speak out and refuse to serve in the Vietnam War. He said, "The Vietnamese haven't ever done nothing to me." Ali not only was a great fighter, but he became the most popular champ in history. When Ali whipped Floyd Patterson in his first title defense, it was a fight between the outspoken and defiant Ali against the bootlicker Patterson who had said he would put Ali in his place and "Return the heavyweight crown to America." And throughout much of his career, Ali, even though he was on top, remained a symbol for the millions of oppressed people on the bottom. While Ali may have lost the championship, this is something that no one can ever take away from him.

Of course, often the political struggle isn't all that conscious. When Joe Willie Namath, son of a steelworker from Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, shocked the sports world with his prediction and subsequent



COUNTERCLOCKWISE
1968-AT THE OLYMPICS, CARLOS AND SMITH STAND DURING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM WITH FISTS RAISED IN THE BLACK POWER SALUTE.
1936 OLYMPICS, JESSE OWENS WON 4 MEDALS SMASHING HITLER'S "ARYAN SUPREMACY" THEORY
1967-MUHAMMAD ALI IS FOUND GUILTY FOR REFUSING TO FIGHT IN VIETNAM
1978-DAVIS CUP TOURNAMENT IS EMPTY AS 1000s DEMONSTRATE OUTSIDE AGAINST APARTHEID.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE TEAMS PLAY FRIENDSHIP MATCH.



upset of the Colts in Superbowl IV, millions saw this as a great victory for a league that was trying to achieve equality with the pro-football establishment (National Football League - NFL). It was many of the NFL owners who laughed at the American Football League and tried to destroy it who now had to eat their words.

Through much of the '50's and '60's the most widely hated team in baseball was the New York Yankees. This is partly because they consistently won, but even more, because fans all over the country saw that the Yanks represented the "big money interests" in sports. Today, those teams with the most money, get the best players. And when an obscure team with less money wins, they capture the support of fans across the country.

As far as the claim that politics and sports don't mix, it often comes down to just whose politics it is. When John Carlos and Tommy Smith raised a Black power salute at the Olympics they were kicked off the team, sent home within 24 hours and prevented from getting a job for quite a while. In that very same Olympics though, heavyweight Gold medal winner, George Foreman danced around the ring waving an American flag. A pathetic move meant to prettify the the image of so-called American democracy. Off of this, Foreman became a rising star and got tremendous publicity only to fall flat on his face later. But the point is (leaving aside Foreman's obvious lack of boxing talent) because Foreman upheld the status quo, and acted patriotic, his action was considered a natural part of the Olympics. But Carlos and Smith on the other hand, were using the games for a "political forum."

The second reason why politics often

merges with sports is because sports are often a form for smaller and poorer countries to achieve some equality and stand up for their rights against the bigger, richer and more powerful countries like the U.S. and Soviet Union. Take for example, the African countries, home of many of the world's greatest long distance runners, who made a tremendous move of solidarity when they unanimously pulled out of the '76 Olympics. This was in protest of New Zealand's participation after they had hosted a South African rugby team in violation of an international sanction.

Or the People's Republic of China, which uses sports as an important avenue in developing friendship ties with people around the world. Recently China's campaign to participate in the Olympics on principled terms (i.e., Taiwan must be barred), has created another opportunity to build solidarity with the people and government of socialist China.

Thirdly, there's always been a struggle to break down certain forms of discrimination and inequality that exist within sports itself. Such as Jackie Robinson, whose courage and great ability not only allowed him to break baseball's color barrier, and at the time won him the support and admiration of millions.

Another example is Curt Flood, center fielder, who several years ago quit playing ball in order to challenge the "slave clause" - a way that the owners bound a player to one team for life unless traded or dropped.

These and many other examples blow away the myth that politics have no place in sports. When you get right down to it, politics makes sports all the more exciting. ■

BOOK REVIEW "WHO SHOULD PLAY GOD"

On The Scientific Front, Whose Got The Power



PRINCETON STUDENTS DEMONSTRATED AGAINST WILLIAM SHOCKLEY-A RACIST DOG WHO PROMOTES THE IDEA THAT WHITES ARE GENETICALLY SUPERIOR TO WHITES.

Bacteria that eats oil slicks. Organisms, even human organisms, created artificially and nurtured to maturity in a laboratory. The genetic structure of living organisms, being manipulated and transformed by scientists. No, this isn't the scenario for the latest sci-fi thriller out of Hollywood. In recent years advances in genetic science has placed all these things well within the realm of possibility. In their recent book, WHO SHALL PLAY GOD, authors Ted Howard and Jeremy Rifkin go beyond the technical and scientific controversy that the breakthroughs in genetic engineering have unleashed, and address themselves to the political implications of these scientific advances. The authors see in this new technology the threat of Aldous Huxley's BRAVE NEW WORLD: genetic control of the very nature of human beings by those who rule over us. While this dire prediction both overstates the strength of the capitalist ruling class and underestimates the level of struggle and consciousness of the masses, WHO SHALL PLAY GOD, never-the-less delivers an incisive critique of genetic determinism, and a well-documented indictment of the shackles capitalism places on the full development of science and technology.

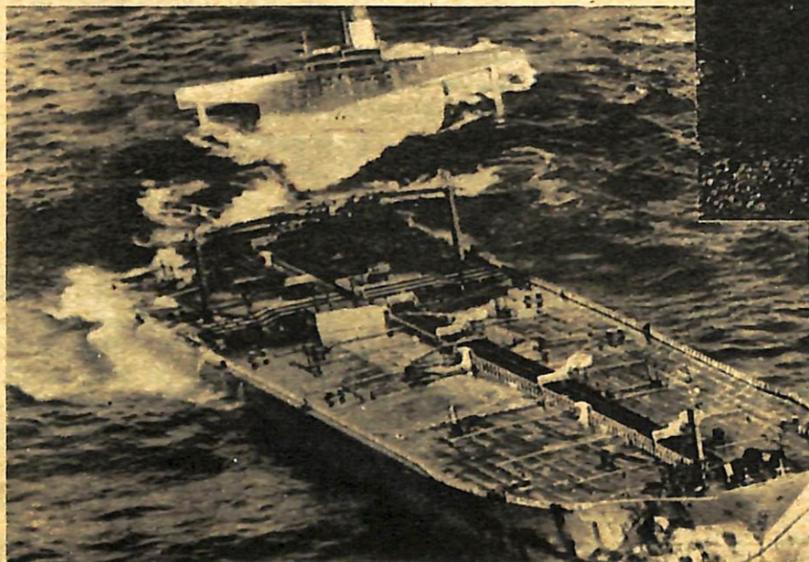
The recent breakthroughs in the genetic and biological sciences concern the ability to alter the genetic structure, and thereby the very nature of different organisms through a technique called recombinant DNA. Along with this, scientists have recently been able to nurture artificially conceived organisms in laboratory environments. These developments hold the promise of opening new vistas for research and technological development concerning the fundamental processes of life. The practical implications of these advances range from the development of new strains of high yield grain to the creation of mutant strains of bacteria specially adapted for fighting specific diseases. While those breakthroughs and others are possible under capitalism, the authors show how even the most startling scientific discoveries are twisted into their opposite and robbed of much of their potential benefit to mankind

by the profit system.

In particular, the authors view the advances in practical genetic technology in the context of other developments on the fringes of genetic science, namely the emergence of new "social science": sociobiology or bio-behavioral science. This alleged "social science," which has been widely promoted on campuses to show that genes or other biological factors determine society's development and are the cause of the social ills - like unemployment, discrimination and war that characterize capitalism. A major theme running throughout WHO SHALL PLAY GOD is that the new advances in practical genetics will be used under the cover of genetic determinism as a "solution" to social problems, much as lobotomies and sterilization have been pushed as a "solution" for crime, mental illness and alcoholism.

COVER FOR RULERS' CRIMES

The authors examine the nature and roots of genetic determinism by tracing it to the Eugenics movement of the early 20th Century. Eugenics was a reactionary and pseudo-scientific theory that flourished during the period of imperialism's consolidation when the crisis inherent to capitalism was sharp-



THE RECENT OIL SPILL OFF THE COAST OF FRANCE ONCE AGAIN SHOWS THAT THE CAPITALISTS CARE NOTHING FOR THE LAND OR THE PEOPLE.

ening, giving rise on the one side to widespread poverty and social decay, and on the other hand to a tremendous upsurge in the struggle against capitalism. Eugenics functioned to cover-up the guilt of the capitalist class by attributing social decay to the "contamination of the American racial stock" by the influx of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. Under the cover of Eugenics, the system intensified its attacks on immigrants with new restrictions on immigration and new deportation laws. This went hand in hand with "anti-subversives" laws that tried to break the back of the militant labor movement which was strongly supported by immigrant laborers who typically were forced into the most difficult, dangerous, poorly paid jobs. WHO SHOULD PLAY GOD exposes to view the role of leading "statesmen" (like Teddy Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge), of the monopoly media (from the New York Times to Good Housekeeping Magazine) and of capitalist dominated social institutions (from elite universities to the Boy Scouts) in promoting the rotten theory of racial superiority.

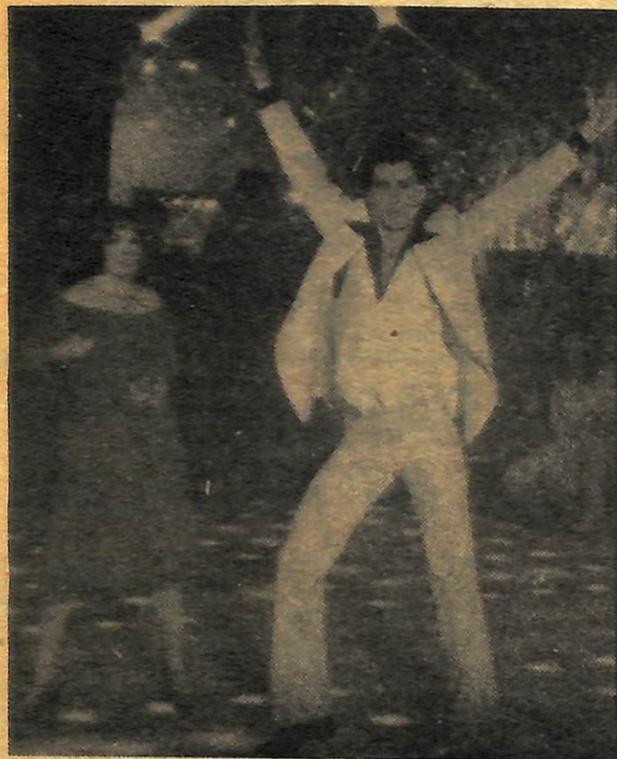
In the shadow of Eugenics, the current resurgence of genetic determinism, which jumped up in opposition to the Black Liberation Movement of the sixties, appears only slightly more sophisticated, but no less false. While the authors bring a mass of scientific evidence to bear against both old and new forms of biological determinism, they neglect to expose the philosophical errors upon which it, and all bourgeois social "science" is based. Genetic or Biological Determinism claims to explain social problems by attributing them to forces outside the social realm - to genes, to population density, or to human nature. In opposition to this a genuine social science must analyze the nature and development of society and social problems in terms of social processes - fundamentally in terms of the relations between social classes and class struggle. It's no surprise that capitalist institutions don't promote, and in fact

continued on p.21



SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER EXPOSE

RCYB ATTACKS YOUTH FOR BEING YOUTH



Last month the Young Communist reviewed the hit movie Saturday Night Fever. Since then a plethora of reviews have filled the pages of the "left" press with headlines like "Saturday Night-Racism", "Saturday Night-Poison", and "Saturday Night-A Movie that Lies About Workers." All are similar in one respect, they are one sided denunciations of the movie. All stand in contrast with the review of the YC. We described the movie as a fairly accurate picture of the lives of many youth in this country today, although, as we pointed out, in attempting to offer a road forward the movie, "missed the boat," and offers instead a future that "isn't much." The future it does offer is one of leaving the neighborhood, the working class, and hoping against hope to make it into the glitter world of Manhattan offices. At least one of the newspapers admitted to being besieged by letters from their readers denouncing their review for sectarianism, and as a result, made a half-hearted attempt to correct their errors. We were particularly intrigued, but later amused, to read the review in the pages of the "Revolutionary Communist Youth", newspaper of the forlorn and quickly forgotten, former members of the RSB. The review in and of itself could be quickly dismissed for its literary value as well as its attempt to apply Marxism to culture. But it is worth answering because it is as revealing about their approach to building a youth movement as it is an insipid attempt to speak to culture.

Very briefly, the RCY review describes Saturday Night Fever as a twisted view of what youth are like today and a "complete distortion of what youth today are all about and what their situation is." These sweeping attacks caused us to wonder what conditions of youth these "organizers" were aware of that we had missed. Unfortunately, we were let down. The first scene in the movie that is attacked is the dinner scene, where the family breaks out into a fight and ends up slapping each other. According to the RCY the overall idea you get from it is that this working class family is as dumb as can be, and nobody cares about anybody but themselves. This may not reflect the lives of Summerhill rejects brought up in the hills of Berkeley but it is in fact an accurate portrayal of many families. The yelling and slapping is caused by the fact that the parents do care about their children. In fact, they are upset because their eldest son has left the church and that for them is synonymous with ruining ones life as well as turning ones back on important values. Religion does influence the working class. Added to this is the fact that the father after 24 years of work has been

laid off and feels guilty about not providing sufficiently for his family. These are real social pressures, that affect real families. The stress reflects not dumbness and selfishness, but love and real frustrations at not being able to solve real problems.

The one other paragraph devoted to "exposing" this "insulting" movie is spent deriding Tony's friends. It describes how the boys jump into the backseat of a car with girls. This may take the RCYB by moral ambush, but it does in fact happen, and is a part of the lives of youth. Then there is the guy who translates his anger at the world into anger at Puerto Ricans. A way out? Certainly not. A correct analysis of who the enemy is? Never. But it is certainly a spontaneous tendency amongst the masses of youth in a society where the nationalities are divided and white chauvinism is promoted by the capitalists. Perhaps the most amusing line in the review is the RCYB's attempt to turn a confused kid, bent out and overwhelmed by personal contradictions, into an intellectual, because "he thinks about things a lot." The RCYB's zeal to find intellectual youth brings them to unite with the weakest character in the movie. If this is the RCYB's idea of an intellectual it is not surprising that their paper is as shallow as it is. The most important strength of the movie the RCYB in their frenzied subjectivism has missed entirely. That is that the movie tries to capture the contradictory ideas that exist among youth as they try to make sense of the world. So while they fight



Puerto Ricans and call them spics, when Tony sees racism lead to a Puerto Rican couple being denied the dance prize they deserve, Tony rebels against the hypocrisy. While girls are viewed as simply "good for sex" when one girl is attacked, Tony defends her. And while the disco scene is promoted, time and again it is clear that the kids are not satisfied and are trying to define their future. In the guise of attacking the solution the movie puts forward, the RCYB ends up attacking youth for not having figured out that capitalism can't offer a solution. They gripe about kids looking for skills or going to Manhattan as a way out of the frustration and misery they see in their parents' lives. But griping won't change the fact that today, leaving the working class for many youth has become synonymous with finding something better. And while we agree this is no answer, RCYB misses the boat entirely on this one too. It is precisely these aspirations and dreams of a better world that today cause youth to ask questions and fight for changes. And it is on this basis that the opportunity to unite and lead youth to understand and change the world arises. The RCYB's contempt, and their satisfaction at standing on the sidelines preaching and reprimanding youth for their backward ideas will only mean they will be left behind in the struggle to win youth to stand with the working class to fight for revolution - the only real road forward towards the bright future they desire.

In fact the movie more accurately reflects the fact that life is full of contradictions for youth than the RCYB review does. These contradictions lead to discussion, as shown in the movie, to thinking, shown in the movie, and to frustration and anger, also shown in the movie. Many times this frustration and anger, when led, turns into rebellion and millions of youth going up against authority. But that is not the case today in the Bay Ridge of the movie, or more generally throughout the country, despite the RCYB's ravings that it is.

Why do they have to distort the movie as well as the lives of youth? Simple - their line on how to organize youth does not proceed from the way things actually are, but rather from some fantasy that exists only in their minds. A fantasy that says the vast majority of youth are already "communist", just waiting for the RCYB to show them to the barricades. Which brings us to the heart of the matter. Last month, an article in the Young Communist went into a number of the differences between the RSB and those who split and now belligerently call themselves the RCYB. Those differences revolved around the nature of the organization, how to organize students and youth, as well as the name of the organization.

continued on p.18

WHY IS THIS MAN CRYING?



Above, Shah of Iran breaks into tears upon hearing of growing Iranian student protests against his rotten regime, as reported in THE YOUNG COMMUNIST.

Subscribe to THE YOUNG COMMUNIST

Subscription Rates:
\$4/year for individuals
\$10/year for libraries, institutions

Become a Sustainer
Donate \$5, \$10 or more per month.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip Code _____

Mail to: Revolutionary Student Brigade,
P. O. Box A3423, Chicago, Ill. 60690

Basically the RSB struggled against an attempt to turn our organization into one of many "theoretical sects" that make general pronouncements but fail to link Marxism with the actual battles of the people. It was a struggle to maintain the mass character of the organization, so that youth could come around the RSB off of either one particular or a more general discontent with capitalism and through working with and in the Brigade come to see the underlying social laws in operation and how only revolution and socialism provided any fundamental answer to the problems of the people. Failing to take up those battles or even adopting a name that would make it more difficult for newly involved youth to participate in the life of the organization, would quickly condemn us to being a secret society rather than a mass communist youth organization.

In direct opposition to this, the RCYB insisted that "communism be in the name of our organization." Sometimes it was argued that communism would shock people and they say that would be a good thing. Other times they would say that it was no more controversial than wearing a beret, so what's the problem? Alas, what the review reflects, is that the second point won out. The Bay Area declaration that there "is no anti-communism" has become the leading opinion in the RCYB. We knew then that when ones political outlook fails to be in accordance with the world, one must either dream up a new world or rationalize the failure to make the expected gains. The RCYB has opted at least to dream up a new world, if not both. That is what is reflected in the movie review. In the dream world of the RCYB there is no racism, there is no religion, there are no contradictions in the families, and even sex has been banned! Instead, today's youth are "rebellious, ready to go up against the authorities and bust things loose so that there can be some real changes." And therefore, they will flock to the RCYB.

But the problem with railing to take the world as it is, is that it prevents communists from leading people to change it. The RCYB's fantasies will prevent them from actually



RCYB HAS NOTHING BUT CONTEMPT FOR YOUTH. WELL THE FEELING IS MUTUAL!

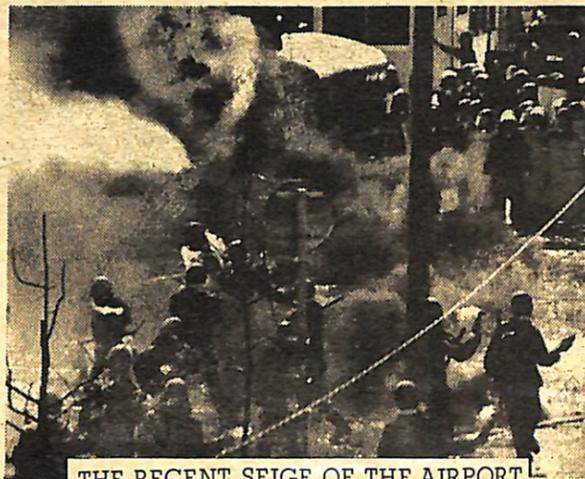
uniting with youth. It is bad enough to declare the characters in Saturday Night Fever "backward" in their newspaper, but they will confront infinitely greater problems when they (if ever) hit the streets and have to actually rap with youth. Potential communists will be written off as backward. The real questions and stumbling blocks that hold youth back from becoming revolutionaries will not be spoken to. In its left form it will lead to sectarianism and when it flips over it will deny the actual role and importance of communists in the struggle since youth are already "revolutionary." The point being that for the RCYB, as is the case for all lunatics, self-constructed dream worlds can have a temporary allure, but living in fantasy demands living in isolation. Mao described the RCYB when he said, "With this attitude, a person does not make a systematic and thorough study of the environment, but works by sheer subjective enthusiasm and has a blurred picture of the face of China today. With this attitude he chops up history, knows only ancient Greece but not China, and is in a fog about the China of yesterday and the day before yesterday. With this attitude a person studies Marxist-Leninist theory for theory's sake. He does not shoot the arrow at the target but at random."

The errors Mao identified are increasingly being adopted as the principles of unity of the RCYB. But, the RSB, as well as many other students, reject this claptrap. Many students who are newly arriving at Marxism at Kent State, at the University of Chicago, in Iowa

and New Jersey, are trying to figure out how to take up Marxism in a way that leads not to divorcement from the people, but to better be able to lead the people in battle against the rulers. This is an important process. It involves simultaneously gaining a deeper understanding of Marxism and also gaining a better understanding of the forces at play in the U.S., on the campuses, in the unions and communities, the opinions of the people, and the contradictions at play in the economy and the government, etc. This is the continuing task of FUSING rather than severing Marxism from the struggle of the people. This is an important task the RSB is increasingly taking up and calls on all students to join us.

Let the RCYB be content with fusing theory and fantasy. The best they could do would be to abandon the pretense of communism and discover a way of placing their ideas in pills. These budding Timothy Learys would certainly become millionaires. ■

JAPAN- FISTS FLY AT AIRPORT



THE RECENT SEIGE OF THE AIRPORT

Imagine 14,000 riot equipped cops guarding an airport. Imagine commando style raids on the airport's control tower. Imagine 12 years of protests and militant opposition to the opening of this same 2.6 billion dollar airport.

You don't have to imagine it, that's what's happening at Tokyo's new international airport located 40 miles from the city of Narita.

Twelve years ago, the Japanese government decided to build the airport regardless of its effects on the people in the area. The mostly farming region around Narita responded with massive protests. The farmers whose families had lived and worked the land there for generations were incensed by the high handed attitude of the government. They were left landless, with no compensation. But more, they rebelled at the government's blatant injustice and lack of concerns for the needs of the people. This was an outrage.

Since that time, the movement has spread involving thousands of students from nearby universities and more recently environmentalists. They have built bunkers and tunnels under the airport to sneak in and sabotage equipment. They have built a huge concrete tower next to the airport that would obstruct any plane landings and serves as an organizing base for rallies.

And they have marched - arms linked, wearing helmets and carrying sticks to ward off the riot cops who are sent to viciously break up the protests.

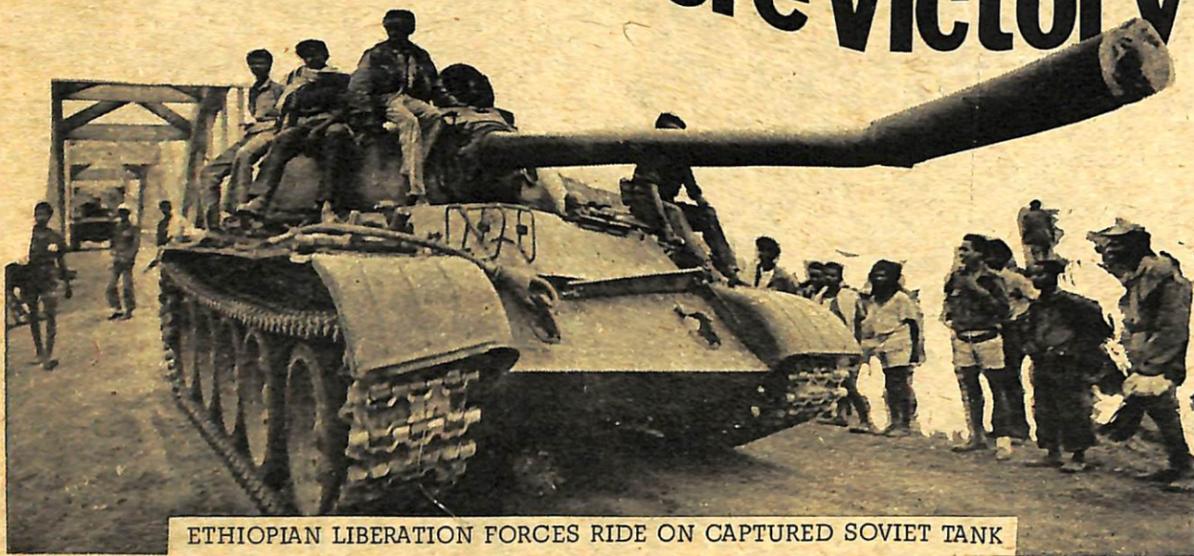
The movement has grown to such an extent that it now threatens to shake the foundations not only of this airport but of the Tanaka government itself.

After the most recent protest resulting in thousands of dollars in damage, the government is having its doubts about whether they can afford to even open the airport. In fact, attention now is not on new construction as much as it is on protecting what already exists.

The protestors have avowed more than this. The government will never open this airport. They cannot treat the Japanese people with flagrant abuse and get away with it. The only thing that will ever fly from Tokyo's proposed new airport will be the red flag of victory for the farmers and their supporters.

SOMALIAN TROOPS LEAVE

Ethiopians Score Victory



ETHIOPIAN LIBERATION FORCES RIDE ON CAPTURED SOVIET TANK

As of March 14 all Somali troops had left the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, halting - at least temporarily - the months long conflict in that area. The Somali army had invaded the Ethiopian province which borders on Somalia originally under the pretext that many Ogadens are "really Somali." (See YC, Vol. 5, No. 3)

The dispute over Ogaden between Somalia and Ethiopia has gone on for years. And for years, the U.S. had strong domination in the area, using this conflict to its benefit. But the last battle took on a new character as the imperialist Soviet Union played into the situation, looking for its best bets, arming first one side and then the other. And the Horn of Africa became a battleground for the two superpowers.

At present the Soviets have 1,000 of their military forces and 12,000 Cuban forces in

Ethiopia aiding the fascist junta. And for all their promises of troop removal as soon as the Somali incident was over, no moves have been made. In fact, the Soviets are still heavily involved - shifting their attention to putting down the peoples' rebellion in Eritrea - where liberation forces have already freed 90% of that area.

Obviously, none of this makes our rulers too happy. For years, the U.S. was the only imperialist superpower with influence and control in the Horn of Africa. Now they've had to play a backseat role, looking for new angles to get back in including unsuccessful moves towards the Somalis.

One thing is clear, all attempts the 2 super powers may make to dominate the Horn of Africa, will fail. The just struggle of the people will surely be victorious.

continued from p.6

Professional basketball teams he pointed out. Demagogically fashioning himself as a champion against racial oppression as he promoted the time worn myth that Blacks are only good for sports, he argued that to be let in on a quota is to lose self-respect because it wouldn't be based on the individual's merits. He turned his back on the fact that the talents and skills of millions of Blacks and other minorities have never been tapped or encouraged to develop and flourish. Finally, he fell back on the usual pitch made by the opponents of the Bakke decision, that special affirmative action programs are unfair to whites and amount to reverse discrimination. The fact of the matter is that there is no such thing as reverse discrimination in a country where Blacks and other minorities are systematically discriminated against and affirmative action is only a tiny step towards alleviating discrimination. All in all it was an ugly self-exposure.

Unfortunately the main antagonist to Avie Nelson was the YSA. The YSA tries to fashion themselves the champions of Black rights and in so doing turn every issue into a question of racism so that each leaflet is indistinguishable from the past. Their strategy, as well as the arguments, never attack capitalism. Instead, it is a struggle against undefined racism and anonymous racists. All based on a cynical belief that minority students and students in general are incapable of understanding the nature of the capitalist system, are incapable of distinguishing friends from enemies and can only be appealed to on the basis of nationality. As a result, as debaters against Bakke they are ineffectual and as pretended leaders of the anti-Bakke struggle they are downright dangerous. Several examples will help to highlight the point.

At one point a girl stood up from the audience and said that she came from South Boston, was against Bakke, but had problems winning her friends and family over, even though the basis was there since they lived in lousy projects "just like Black people." The YSA's response was not to unite with the fact that this woman saw all nationalities oppressed by capitalist rule and on that basis join with the Black students in a just struggle. No, his response was to say white people don't live at all like Black people and you can't really support the movement until you understand that.

He argued that affirmative action was key to there being more minority doctors. And this was necessary because the lousy health care in the South Bronx was the fault of uncaring white doctors. Will minority doctors be more sympathetic to the problems of ghetto communities? In many cases, yes. But so will an important number of white doctors. In fact many white doctors have joined in the struggle to oppose the Bakke Decision. Regardless, why let capitalism off the hook. Lousy health care in the South Bronx is not primarily because of white doctors. But because one city hospital was shut entirely by the city and the other is working at only half capacity. The lousy medical care in the South Bronx is first and foremost the result of the New York City budget cuts and the fact that capitalism usually concentrates its attacks against minorities.

But the YSAer could hardly be blamed for failing to target the capitalist rulers in this one case. He never mentioned it once as a cause of national oppression. In the classless world of the YSA there are no bosses, no capitalists, no administrators, no government, only Black against white. This was clear when he for the hundredth time described those who run society as white males. When the RSB called out, "What about the capitalists?", this "Marxist" responded, personnel directors are white males, not capitalists. What became clear

Week Of Activities Planned

Over the weekend of April 1-3, over 300 people gathered at Yale University for a conference on the struggle in Southern Africa and the role of the University. At the conference, a proposal was made and adopted, designating the week of April 14-21 a national week of protest against University investments in Southern Africa. The

The struggle around divestments is sweeping students all across the country into motion. It is a way to take a stand on the side of the revolutionary movements in Africa. It is a way to strike a blow against our common enemy-U.S. Imperialism. The RSB will be planning activities in coordination with the national week of protest. Watch for our plans. Join the struggle. VICTORY TO THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

DIVEST

NOW!



from both Avie Nelson and the YSA is that in this world there is a tug of war between different nationalities, and according to them, the choice for students is to line up behind their "favorite" nationality.

White students are not organized on the basis that the same forces that ruin their lives are the cause of national oppression. And that their interest is in joining a common struggle with students of other nationalities to fight the common enemy - the capitalist system. Instead, they should move over and give minority students "a piece of the action." This may attract some, but will never win the masses of white students to fight national oppression, Bakke or the capitalist system. Black and other minority students are promised a movement just like the sixties that will afford them equality under capitalism.

But most shameful is the fact that the YSA champions itself as a leader of the struggle against national oppression, but in fact only serves to prolong it. It prolongs it by time and again misleading and misdirecting the movement. As socialists, they promise to target the cause of national oppression but never do. Instead, the anger and hatred of minorities is never made conscious and led against the enemy. Rather than unleashing the full fury of the masses of minorities against the rulers, the YSA diffuses it into support for endless "reform politicians," new saviors and unending gimmicks. Nevertheless, when the fury explodes, the YSA can be found standing in the front ranks of the police lines to

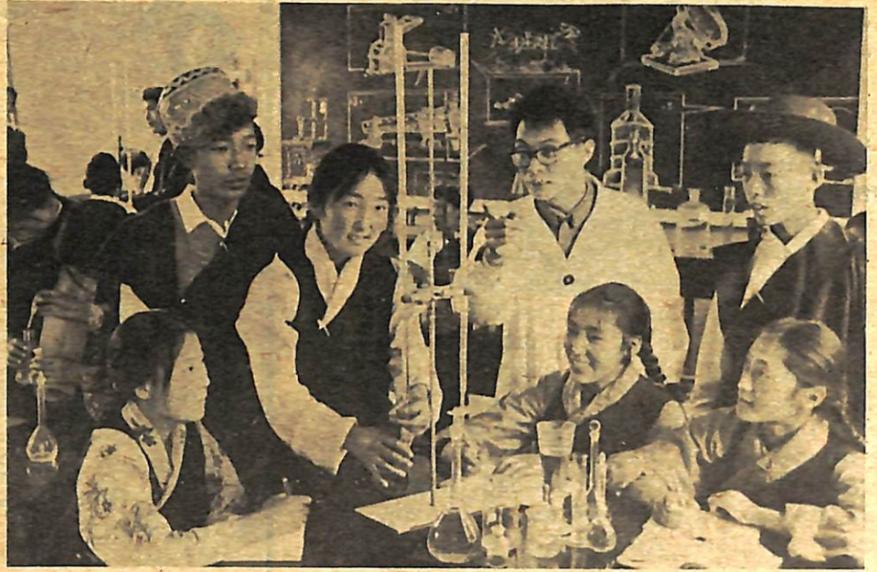
"keep things peaceful." The same YSA that was demanding Federal troops out of the mines a few weeks ago, was two years ago demanding Federal troops into Roxbury.

As an overlay to this continuous treachery, the YSA promises a movement just like the sixties. We are hearing the swan song of a faltering organization that saw its better days in the sixties but has gone nowhere since. Those better days weren't much better either. Those were the days the YSA refused to link up the anti-war movement with the raging Black Liberation Movement. Those were the days when the YSA refused to support the leading Black organization at the time, the Black Panther Party. Those were the days the YSA refused to reveal the face of the enemy behind the war, just as they are doing today in the anti-Bakke struggle. As a result we can expect the YSA to mislead the struggle "just like they did in the '60's."

This month as thousands of us head for Washington to protest the Bakke decision, we can expect the YSA/NSCAR to dress up as leaders of this movement. In fact they are some of the most backward forces in it. In the struggle they refuse to target the rulers and mobilize people to fight them. As a result they lead those who follow them disarmed as to the actual terms of the struggle. Allowed to influence our struggle, sectarianism will flourish as they drive thousands of white students who are potential allies out of the movement. If the YSA stays true to form we are confident the movement will pass them by "much like the '60's."

CHINA...

continued from p.9
 able of bringing them to pass. An "army of working class intellectuals," who are both communist and capable of making new technological breakthroughs must be trained. As Chairman of the CCP, Hua Kuo Feng put it in his speech at the Congress, "The tremendous exuberance of the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals is becoming a mammoth force for storming the citadels of science, revitalizing education and creating a brilliant culture." This is a broad and encompassing task. It stretched from increasing the numbers and skill of legions of "bare foot doctors" to making eight years of education at least universal throughout the country. It includes achieving new heights in the conquering of science, and also new breadths in the development of culture.



LEFT: CHINA IS DEVELOPING A NEW GENERATION OF "WORKING CLASS INTELLECTUALS"
 ABOVE: TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS ARE KEY TO BUILDING A NEW CHINA.

At the same time, new plans and breakthroughs are all in the final analysis, to strengthen socialism, the rule and dictatorship of the working class. The Soviet Union continues to stand as a grim warning to the worlds' people and the Chinese in particular, that socialism can revert back to capitalism and that capitalist forces can again take command. Therefore, while building a strong economy and a prosperous and stable society does help to strengthen socialism, this does not automatically happen. These impressive plans can go a long way to further strengthen the material basis for socialism. New advances can take place in overcoming inequalities such as between mental and manual labor, inherited from capitalism. The political foundation of socialist rule, the worker-peasant alliance, can

be strengthened. New advances in the economy and technology will go a long way in making China better able to defend itself from aggression. But as the Chinese point out, time and again, this will only happen by recognizing that "class struggle" is the key link. That is to say, that around every question, every plan, a struggle will take place between two different forces, two different viewpoints on how to move forward.

In fact there was very sharp class struggle over the last few years, whose successful resolution made the new plans outlined by the Fifth National Peoples Congress possible. It was the struggle against the "gang of four," a handful of Party leaders whose outlook and policies left un-

checked would have restored capitalism in China. These capitalist roaders talked about class struggle more than anyone in China. But their view of class struggle amounted to simply quote-slinging against anyone who was actually getting down on the tasks of building socialism. They "put hats" on people who voiced criticisms, calling all enemies of the revolution. In the place of broad, open, free discussion, without fear of reprisals, the Gang instituted a reign of terror, stifling the initiative of the people. They used their power to promote friends through the age old political practice of patronage. And turned the dictatorship over the enemy into dictatorship over the people.

While the Gang were leaders of the Communist Party, whole sections of the society were thrown into chaos and paralysis.

Teachers didn't teach, students didn't learn, culture wasn't developed and factories didn't run. The Gang eliminated rules, state plans and production quotas. It was the Gang themselves who laid the basis for capitalist restoration and opened the door to black markets, careerists and profiteers who sought to take advantage of the disruption to promote themselves.

But it was almost two years ago that this "gang of four" were removed from power. The confidence and plans for the Fifth National Peoples Congress are a result of this political victory for the Chinese people. It represents new clarity and understanding in how to develop the class struggle as the guiding force and not separated from the day to day tasks of building socialism. As

these plans come to fruition, the various arguments, including the "Gang of Four's", that socialism is only for poor countries, will be exploded as China becomes more and more a modern, powerful and socialist country by the end of the century.

The next twenty-five years of China's development promises to be as exciting as the last twenty-five. In watching China develop and grow we are watching the future unfold before our eyes.

As one American worker put it who recently travelled to China, it was like entering a time machine. Some took that to mean he felt like he had entered the past considering the backwardness of technology and production. He insisted, however, it was like entering the future after having experienced the new socialist relations. After twenty-five years there will no longer be any room for confusion of this type. China will have stepped into the front ranks in all aspects.

In China man has taken into hand the laws of social development as well as the laws of science and nature and is consciously transforming the world. The dark days of ignorance, prejudice and oppression are behind the Chinese people. As each day passes the Chinese people are becoming better armed to prevent the old order from ever again being restored. With this increased understanding the lives of the people are improving and already China is beginning to step into its rightful place as a leader of the world's people on all fronts. In the next twenty-five years the two systems will increasingly stand in sharp contrast. The thriving world of socialism and the dead end world of capitalism. People the world over look to China and its future, not only because of respect for their advances, but because we see that future is something we more and more desire and will win as well.



PEOPLE DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE "GANG OF FOUR."





THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATED IN NEW ENGLAND AGAINST THE BUILDING OF A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT WHICH THREATENED BOTH PEOPLES' LIVES AND THE ECOLOGY.

continued from p.16

suppress wherever possible, a truly scientific view of society. A class analysis of social problems could only indict the capitalists who in their relentless pursuit of profit enforce unemployment and poverty on millions, and bring down the most vicious forms of discrimination.

While the authors are correct in stating that practical genetic technology will be pushed by genetic determinists as a solution to social problems like crime and mental illness, they are seriously mistaken in saying that the new breakthroughs in practical genetics are merely offshoots of the ideological trash peddled by genetic determinists like Jensen and Shockley. New developments in genetic science do no, in and of themselves, constitute an attack on the masses of people.

In hitting at the safety hazards involved in current genetic research, however, the authors are right on target. Communities from San Diego to Cambridge have mounted opposition to universities and corporations that are undertaking genetic research in the heart of heavily populated areas. The hazards of such research arise from the regular experimental use of bacterial strains that are commonly found in human beings. Should a pathological mutation be accidentally crated, it could pose a serious, and perhaps uncontrollable health hazard to surrounding communities. Despite the potentially catastrophic hazards of recombinant research at this point in its development, university and corporate laboratories are eagerly pursuing the research in anticipation of the windfall profits that could be made off new discoveries.

Sacrificing the safety of employees and surrounding communities to the pursuit of

profit is an earmark of capitalist enterprise. WHO SHOULD PLAY GOD documents how the leading corporations and universities currently engaged in recombinant DNA research have in the past engaged in such admirably capitalist practices as selling contaminated intravenous fluid and administering cancer causing drugs to unknowing experimental subjects. The authors focus on the first major drug firm to build a maximum risk recombinant DNA lab, Hoffman-LaRoche. This is the same company that was responsible for the poison gas disaster that occurred in July of 1976 in northern Italy. Company officials concealed news of the leak from the public for over a week. During that time over 100 million dollars in property damage was caused by the leak and over 1000 residents were exposed to serious illness.

Capitalism's blatant disregard for the health and safety of the masses is well documented by the authors, but the best sections of WHO SHOULD PLAY GOD focus on exposing how even the scientific advances that are safely developed are twisted by the capitalists into just another means of enriching themselves at the expense of the needs of the masses of the people. The authors note how 70% of all scientific research in the U.S. is financed and controlled by corporate monopolies. They detail the high-level corporate connections of 85% of the scientists on the prestigious President's Advisory Committee, and document the domination of the trend-setting National Academy of Science by industry scientists. In particular they review the history of medical research under the domination of capitalism - the monopolization of important medical breakthroughs and the waste of resources that goes into the marketing of useless and often dangerous drugs. They note, for instance, that of the four thousand drug products legally marketed in the country over the past 24 years almost half had no scientifically proven value. A grim reminder of how capitalism prevents science from serving the masses is the discovery of a chemical therapy that inhibits the deadly blood disease, hemophilia. Marketed at a cost of \$50,000 a year to the victims, this breakthrough is of no use to the vast majority of people who suffer and die from hemophilia.

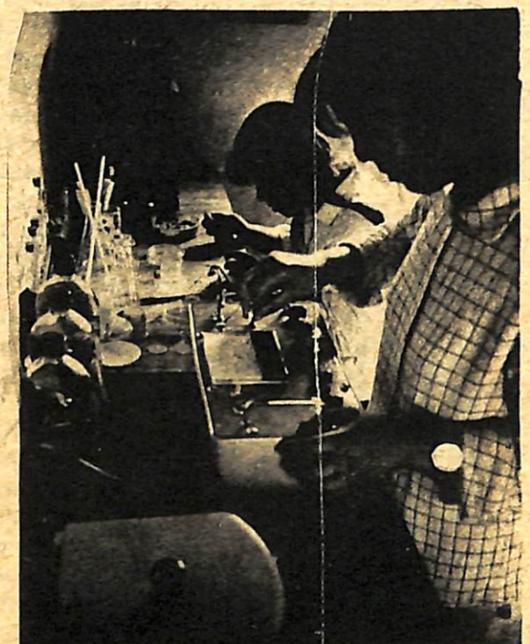
INHERENT DANGER OR POTENTIAL ADVANCE

What comes out clearly throughout the book is how capitalism stands as an obstacle to scientific advances serving the needs of the masses. But the book's indictment of capitalism suffers from the author's fixation on what they consider the inherent dan-

gers of any and all genetic research. It leads them to suggest that genetic technology, in and of itself, should be opposed, regardless of the crucial question of what class rules society and science. As a result a contradiction runs throughout the book. On the one hand, the authors expose how capitalism twists scientific research into a means of exploitation and oppression, and how capitalism undertakes such research without the slightest regard for the safety of the masses. On the other hand the authors themselves throw up barriers to science serving the masses by suggesting that there are areas of research and technology that are beyond the providence of mankind.

The authors' confusion arises from their failure to fully grasp the two contradictions that mankind must resolve in its struggle to develop society. The development of all hitherto existing society has been determined by the struggle between classes (the struggle between exploiter and exploited) and the struggle between man and nature. The authors mistakenly attribute some symptoms of capitalism's domination of genetic science to the nature of genetic science itself. But since the emergence of class society, the domination of science and technology by a handful of exploiters has held back and distorted both mankind's understanding of nature and society, and the development of science and technology. This means that by overthrowing the rule of capital and taking into its own hands the reins of society, the working class along with the masses of the people, can unfetter the development of a science and technology including genetic science and technology, that will serve the needs of the masses.

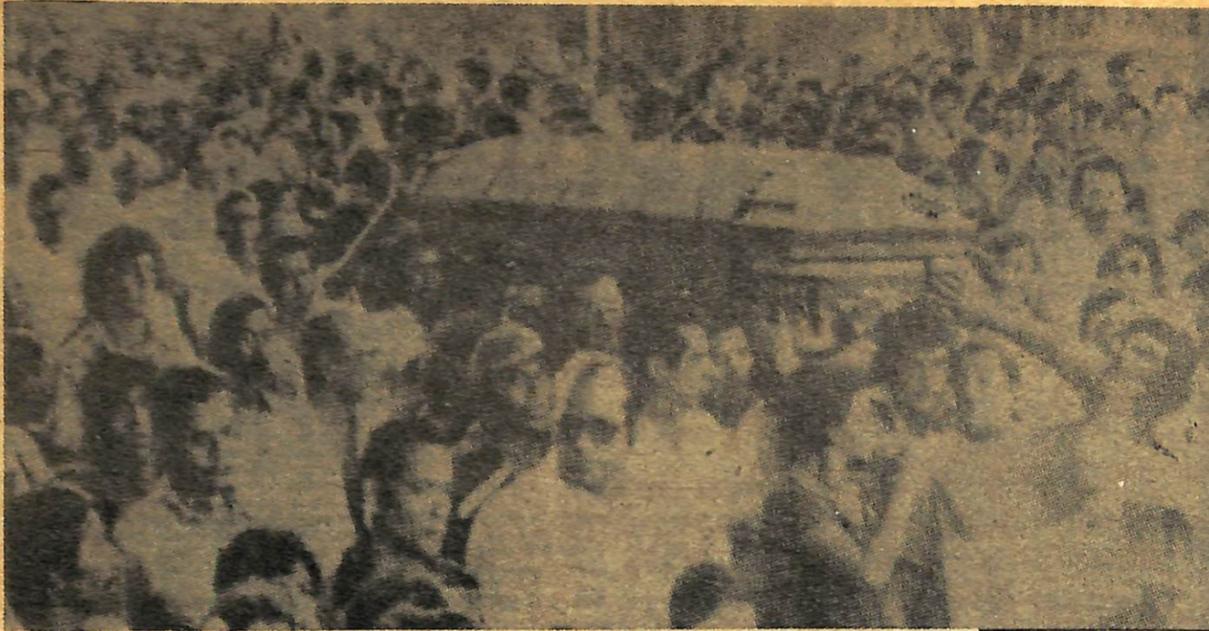
At this time, under the domination of the capitalist class, certain forms of genetic technology will not and cannot be developed safely. Furthermore, far from being used to benefit society, any breakthroughs in recombinant DNA research will just become another means of profit, another weapon in the hands of the capitalists. This means that a "solution" to social problems and to oppose the continuation of any and all genetic research that endangers the masses of people. This is part and parcel of our overall struggle to bring to an end the domination of society, and of science and technology, by the capitalist class. And in this lies the only hope for bringing the scientific advances forged by society in the service of society. WHO SHOULD PLAY GOD, despite some of its errors, is an asset in this struggle because it goes a long way in exposing the ideological trash, like genetic determinism, that capitalism tries to palm off as "social science," and because it documents and exposes the consequences of capitalism's domination of science and technology.



IN CHINA, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SERVE THE PEOPLE AND THE STRUGGLE TO BUILD A NEW WORLD



"Like the president said, we all have to keep things a little clean"



THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE AT THE FUNERAL OF PEDRO JOAQUIM CHAMARRO, EDITOR OF AN OPPOSITION NEWSPAPER, WHO WAS MURDERED BY THE SOMOZA REGIME.

IN NICARAGUA THEY GROW REVOLUTIONARIES

For the past three months the small Latin American country of Nicaragua has been aflame with protest. Almost daily demonstrations have rocked the country as students, peasants, priests and even some big businessmen have gone up against General Anastasio Somoza. Somoza's family has ruled the country with an iron fist and huge amounts of U.S. backing for the past 42 years.

On February 28 Somoza announced he would not resign until his term of office expires in 1981 - when his son will replace him, continuing the family's dictatorship. When Somoza made his public announcement, cowering behind bullet proof glass, he was greeted by cries of "Death to Somoza!", "Somoza Resign!" and "We Want Democracy!"

Since December, when Pedro Joaquin Chamarro, the editor of an opposition newspaper, was murdered the country has been in uproar. Business and labor leaders called for a general strike from January 10-17. It was kept going until the 27th by Nicaraguan workers rebelling against living in Somoza's "personal plantation, prison and cemetery," refusing to return to work.

Massive boycotts of municipal elections took place in January. 52 of 132 members of the Conservative Party, the only legal opposition Party, run by big landlords and capitalists, withdrew in protest. The Nicaraguan people further spit in Somoza's face when the government tried to bribe people with promises of free food and liquor in return for votes. These dirt poor people displayed their hatred and desire to fight by almost totally boycotting the elections. Only 143,000 of 700,000 eligible people voted.

On February 7th El Frente, a liberation organization in Nicaragua, entered two major cities for the first time, conducting huge political rallies. Armed detachments held the National Guard, Somoza's U.S. trained police, away. Since then the cities have been the scene of running street battles. Youth burned buses and barricaded traffic on February 28. On March 3, students oc-

cupied two private schools in Managua, the capital city. At the same time, journalists were teargassed while demonstrating against the closing of two radio stations and Chamarro's murder. The people have burned down acres of the capitalists' and U.S. corporations' (like American Fruit) plantation land. In response the brutal Somoza regime murdered 22 and injured many more between

February 28 and March 2 as demonstrations have escalated.

The U.S. government installed Somoza's father as dictator in the 1930's. At the same time they created the National Guard aimed at wiping out the Sandinistas, a guerilla group. The U.S. trained and equipped the National Guard, and for several years after it was begun all the officers were Americans. To this day the U.S. continues to train Nicaragua's National Guard in the Panama Canal Zone.

Somoza has a huge lobby in Washington, D.C. - bankrolled in part by U.S. multinational corporations (like Exxon, U.S. Steel, Nabisco, Monsanto, Standard Fruit, and Ralston Purina) which account for about 75% of foreign investments in Nicaragua.

To the U.S. Nicaragua is a cheap source of valuable crops - cotton, coffee and sugar. But increasingly more important to the U.S. rulers is Nicaragua's strategic location - right next door to the Panama Canal Zone.

Last year, as part of his human rights campaign, Carter temporarily cut down some of the massive U.S. military and financial aid to Somoza's regime. He reinstated it quickly though, claiming that he understood political repression was "easing."

The Nicaraguan people are heroically standing up to the Somoza regime; hundreds of thousands are putting their lives on the line to oppose him and his U.S. backers. The people are continuing to mobilize and fight - uniting more and more people and building their struggle more powerfully. They see the only way they'll get their rights is by dumping Somoza and friends.

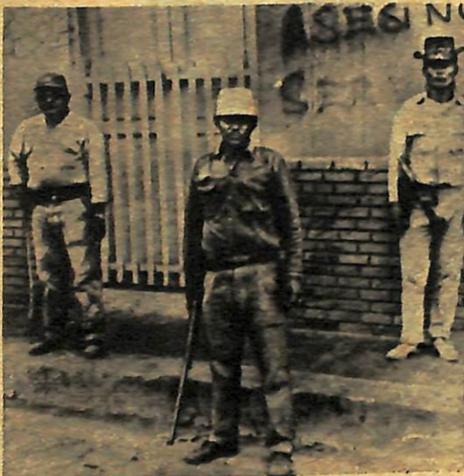
Coming Soon--

RED PAPERS 8

- Documents From Recent Split in R.C.P.
- The Battle Against Turning The R.C.P. Into Gang of 4 Defense Committee in U.S.
- The Struggle to Fuse Marxism With the U.S. Workers Movement

ORDER NOW FROM THE
REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS
HEADQUARTERS

THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS HEADQUARTERS
4409 WEST NORTH AVENUE, MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN 53216



CORRECTION

In last month's Young Communist we made a serious error in misidentifying troops of the Ethiopian Junta as liberation fighters in a caption below a picture in our article on the Horn of Africa. We would like to extend our sincerest apologies to the Ethiopian people and our deepest thanks to the Ethiopian Students Union-North America who brought it to our attention.

MOVIE REVIEW **BLUE COLLAR**

Blue Collar has now joined the ranks of a growing number of movies like Saturday Night Fever, Rocky, F.I.S.T., etc. that try to reflect the conditions of the people. Inspired by both the declining quality of life in the U.S. and rank and file upsurges like the recent 109 day miners strike, Hollywood's new craze is a refreshing change from the disaster trend or the wave of super fly flicks of days past. In the middle of the 1970's the earthy, working class types of Sylvester Stallone, have replaced the slick and groomed features of Rock Hudson. Even though the writers and directors are more like courtesans to the movie moguls than independent creative geniuses, in so far as they are capable of reflecting reality, these movies can be both enjoyable as well as eye opening.

So far Blue Collar is one of the best. If you have ever worked in a factory the movie reflects real life experience. If you haven't it's a glimpse of factory life that most movies don't offer. The story is about three guys in a Detroit auto plant. Filmed in and around actual auto plants in Detroit, the picture shows graphically that factory life is a lot different



than the way you see it on the Zenith commercial where each TV is supposed to be a work of pride for the happy worker who puts "quality in before the company name goes on." Work in the auto plant, "that's short for plantation," says Richard Pryor in the opening scenes, is hard, dirty and noisy and the hours are long. The movie shows factories for what they are, hellholes, whose one and only concern is to keep more and more cars rolling off the line. The movie keeps flashing on a large sign in the middle of the city, reflecting the non-stop, breakneck pace at which cars are being produced, it counts off one car each minute. But with each second, as another car is made, the workers fall deeper into the hole. Hell doesn't stop at the gates of the plant, but follows them home as they try to survive.

Zeke, played by Richard Pryor, has the IRS hot on his heels for claiming six kids when he only has three and as a result owes over three grand. Bartowski, played by Harvey Keitel, is already working two jobs, is shown telling his kid after dinner that he shouldn't still be hungry. After all the box "promises four servings." Perhaps one of the most heartwrenching scenes is when Bartowski comes home to find his daughter's mouth bloody because she tried to make braces for her teeth out of wire because her father couldn't afford to provide them. Even Smokey, played by Yaphet Kotto, the only bachelor of the three, has a hard time keeping enough money to have a good time and keep his 4 year old Cadillac out of hock. He speaks for all three when he says, "Why do you have to go back to work every day? Because you have to make the car payment, the house payment, the TV payment and if you don't get that check on Friday the finance man shows up at your house on Saturday. They set the

Identifies Problems Lacks Solution

R.23

whole thing to make sure you have to come back to that line the next day. Everything they do, the way they pit the lifers, against the new men, the old against the young, the Black against the white - is meant to keep us in our place."

Throughout the first half of the movie the pressure is mounting - a clear struggle for survival. Not simply in the factory, but the entire weight of capitalist relations is coming down hard on these three men from the loan sharks to the union. In one union meeting Pryor stands up and denounces the union leaders for failing to fight for the workers. In a comic note he focuses all the anger and contempt the workers have for the union bigshots by complaining that they can't even correct the simplest grievance, a locker door that doesn't open. The result is that Pryor is targeted as a hothead. And both the company and union would like to eventually get rid of him. The plot thickens as the anger toward the do-nothing corruption of the union hacks and the financial problems each worker faces comes together in the plans for a madcap robbery of the union safe. This scheme only

has already offered Pryor a position, as well as security. So when he argues that he is Black and faces greater danger than Bartowski it amounts to self-justification. Greater danger for being Black - certainly, but an excuse to abandon his friend, never. Bartowski has also been offered a way out. To become a foreman. But his answer comes from years of experience. He refuses the job because it only means new problems and a new set of enemies - the workers themselves. In a desperate search for security, Bartowski ends up doing what at the beginning he was the most outspoken against, working for the FBI.

The movie ends in the middle of the factory with all the workers watching Bartowski and Zeke lunging for each others throats. The film stops and Smokey's prophesy is repeated and fulfilled, "Everything they do, the way they pit the lifers against the new men, the old against the young, the Black against the white - is meant to keep us in our place." The crossroads were taken a half hour earlier and where have we ended up? Three workers justifiably hitting back at a callous system grinding them down. In the absence of mass struggle, hitting back the only way they know how, individually. But very quickly the elementary solidarity that binds these three workers has been shattered. Each is out for himself and each, except for Smokey who is dead, has ended up relying on the very forces they set out to oppose. Once more Hollywood has bellowed out the same cynical refrain. Another set of rebels have been crushed or bought off. The problems of the workers continue because they are incapable of getting beyond material concerns to reach for the higher values. Value only the writer of this movie and his Hollywood friends are capable of. Sorry Charlie, it is exactly those material concerns that in real life provide the basis for sustained struggle and for honorable values. The directors need only look to struggles like the miners strike that first inspired the production of this movie to see this truth.



digs them deeper in the mess. The safe contains six hundred dollars rather than the thousands expected. A ledger listing the corruption and loan sharking of the union becomes the new ticket to the easy life, as they figure out how to blackmail the union. But the ticket turns out not to be the way out, but an invitation to greater disaster. Smokey is murdered in an industrial accident, caused by the union. Union goons are first sent after Bartowski's wife and then after him.

It is at this point that both the characters and the screen writer confront a crossroads. Everyone takes the wrong road. The walls are closing in. Smokey's dead and the cops, FBI and the union all close in on the other two. Richard Pryor's answer to the dilemma is to tell his white cohort that each has to find his own way out of the mess. The union

CALL US!

Washington D.C. (202) 439-4363
New England (617) 522-4150
New York (212) 564-5390
Philadelphia (215) 329-6661
Kent, Ohio (216) 678-4385
Chicago (312) 942-1198
Madison (608) 251-1244
Minnesota (612) 776-5146
Champaign (217) 359-7254
Iowa City (319) 683-2771

ISRAEL INVADES LEBANON WHO ARE THE REAL TERRORISTS?

The drums of war beat loudly in the Mideast once again. Israeli President Menachem Begin ordered his armed forces to invade southern Lebanon. It was an extermination raid, aimed at driving Palestinian guerillas out of the area. The raid triggered by a Palestinian attack on an Israeli bus, once again showed who the real terrorists in the Mideast are.

Treachery of the sort employed against the Lebanese people is nothing new for Israel. And nothing new for its President. Begin began his career as a terrorist in the 1940's. He headed up an Israeli paramilitary outfit known as the "Irgun." Among the credits these "religious soldiers" claim are 90 deaths and dozens of injuries caused by the bombing of a Palestinian hotel - the King David. Not to mention the fact that the Irgun helped to drive tens of thousands of Palestinians from their homelands into the desert, in order to establish the Israeli state. But for Israel, this was small peanuts. The cost of carving out the Israeli state ran much higher. And continues to run higher still.

The recent attacks against southern Lebanon is a continuation of this deadly "tradition." Most of the guerilla forces Israel set out to drive out had already left when the assault began. Firefights lit the skies over the refugee camps that dot the area. The Palestinians put up a heroic fight. But the overwhelming strength of the Israeli forces number 20,000, soon achieved its military goals.

The Israeli generals call it "A deluxe war." Hundreds lay dead in the streets. Restaurants, hotels and small shops were gone. The town the Israelis claimed to be a PLO training ground was bombed to hell. And 230,000 people were driven from their homes in southern Lebanon.

It looked at first that the Israeli's would stay put. Nothing new. They annexed one area after another claiming it necessary to defend Israel and maintain peace in the area. But this time, Begin couldn't pull it off. U.N. "peace keeping" forces moved in as world condemnation of the invasion mounted. Syrian President Assad, who first stayed out of the battle, threatened the use of troops against an occupying Israeli army. Then he backed up his threat by sending more government aid to the Palestinians in the form of arms and equipment. The Israeli people were demonstrating. Demands for a return to the negotiating table with Sadat and an end to the continued war were heard throughout the country.

And then Jimmy Carter gave Begin the cold shoulder. A case of "moral outrage?" Certainly not. A reflection of a new assessment of the U.S. imperialist's need in the area? Definitely. U.S. imperialism's full



tilt towards Israel began in the late 50's. It was based on Israel's utility as a gendarme state against the rising tide of Arab struggle. But today, Iran, with the Shah a very cooperative henchman, has proven a more dependable police force against revolution of the Arab people. (And where Israel's weapons are paid for by the U.S., Iran pays cash.)

At the same time, U.S. dependency on Arab oil is increasing. So when the Soviet Union refused to supply Egypt with the offensive weapons it needed, and Sadat turned towards the U.S., they were only too pleased to "help out." In order to help themselves out to some of that oil. The U.S.' bargaining chip with the Egyptians, besides the promise of economic and military aid, was their ability to get Israel to give up land in negotiations. So with Israel functioning less and less to meet the needs of the U.S. imperialists, and Sadat offering far greater promise, the U.S. ruling class attempted the difficult task of riding two horses with one saddle. A task which only grows more difficult each day.

Sadat is determined to regain the Sinai. And to do that the U.S. is going to have to come across. But Israel is no less hell bent. They intend to hold onto the Sinai and anything else their expansionist hands can get a hold of. The once obedient child of U.S. imperialism, while still dependent, has grown wild with its own needs. The faltering Israeli economy and growing resis-



tance inside the country are proof of that. The fanatical claims about the West Bank having to stay in Israeli hands because of "biblical sanctity," is proof of that. And the Lebanese invasion is further proof still.

Measure all this against the determination of the Palestinian people to fight until victory, and the continuation of the Israeli state looks bleak. And that is as it should be. It won't be terrorist actions like the attack on the Israeli bus that will spell Israel's death. For time and time again, these actions have proved futile. They have angered many and only served to isolate the Palestinian cause from the support it deserves.

In sharp contrast to this, however, are the uprisings that have shaken the West Bank, uprisings which will occur with ever greater frequency and will propel the struggle forward. The expansionist plans of the Israeli rulers will only fuel these rebellions. The day of peace will only come when the real terrorists in the Mideast are stopped. Only when Israel ceases to exist and in its place, a democratic, secular Palestine, where Arabs, Jews and Christians can live, and work together, and enjoy the fullest equality, is built.



DEMONSTRATOR IN ISRAEL IS DRAGGED AWAY BY THE COPS.