

ruling.

But affirmative action hinges on the provision of quotas to offset the effects of inferior education and culturally biased tests which handicap blacks, women and other oppressed groups.

As civil rights leader Jesse Jackson put it: 'There has always been a quota system for blacks. Historically, that quota has been zero.'

The introduction of quotas in the late 60s and early 70s was a direct result of the growing strength of black and women's struggles. There are twice as many black students now as there were ten years ago, though about half of them are in black colleges.

But colleges have been only too happy to drop their affirmative action programmes in light of the initial Bakke decision. As the economic crisis grinds on, colleges feel they have to cut back and, of course, education for women and racial minorities is just an optional extra!

CARTER

The administration has played a baleful role in the case. Conscious of the black vote, President Carter has avoided coming out in favour of Bakke.

Instead the Justice Department filed a brief to the Supreme Court stating its support for 'minority-sensitive programmes' and saying nothing about quotas.

It was left to Attorney General Griffin Bell to state the administration's real position: 'There is a line between goals and quotas and when you cross the line we would oppose quotas.'

Japanese Trotskyist killed



NIIYAMA Yukio, a member of the Japanese section of the Fourth International, has died of wounds received during the struggle against the opening of the new Tokyo airport at Sanrizuka.

Comrade Niiyama was one of a group of militants who drove an armoured truck into the control tower compound of the airport on 26 March. The truck caught fire and Niiyama and the other comrades were engulfed in flames.

Eyewitnesses say that the police set upon the comrades, whose clothes were still burning, kicked and batoned them, and pounded them with the edges of their heavy metal riot shields.

The militants were arrested and refused medical treatment. Niiyama received no attention until more than six hours after his arrest.

Niiyama's death was a surprise — it seemed that he was making a full recovery — and it is reckoned that he would not have died if he had had prompt treatment.

Niiyama, who was 24, had been active in the Sanrizuka struggle for a long time. He had been part of the volunteer force which built the Yokobori fortress — the steel and concrete tower that was used to divert police and facilitate the destruction of the control tower on 26 March.

The construction of the new airport has been fiercely resisted for years by local farmers, backed by workers and students.

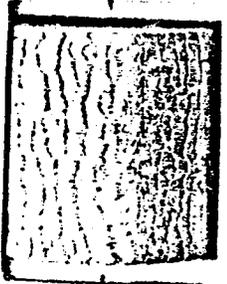
Niiyama joined the Trotskyist student organisation Gakusei Inta in 1973. In 1975 he was a founder member of the youth organisation Kyoseido, and later became a full member of the Japan Revolutionary Communist League.

CONTINUE

The JRCL stated its aim to continue the struggle against the airport: 'We are determined that all this suffering, and especially the death of this heroic young militant, will not have been in vain.'

'We are determined to carry on the fight against Narita airport, to struggle until it is closed down, dismantled, and removed without trace from the fertile land of Sanrizuka. This is the only way to carry on his last wish, and the only way to respond to the tragedy of his death.'

Joe, Larry, Talk
Doug. IP (Handwritten initials)



k
the
ed a
h the
ng in
ve of
ided
y of
dical
black
dents
tion.
out of
for
in a
third
and
white
gain
of to
at he
ed a-
rights
ing to
of the
on of
ighest
US.
ous to
at the
e act-
mina-
e the

