

WORKERS WORLD

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

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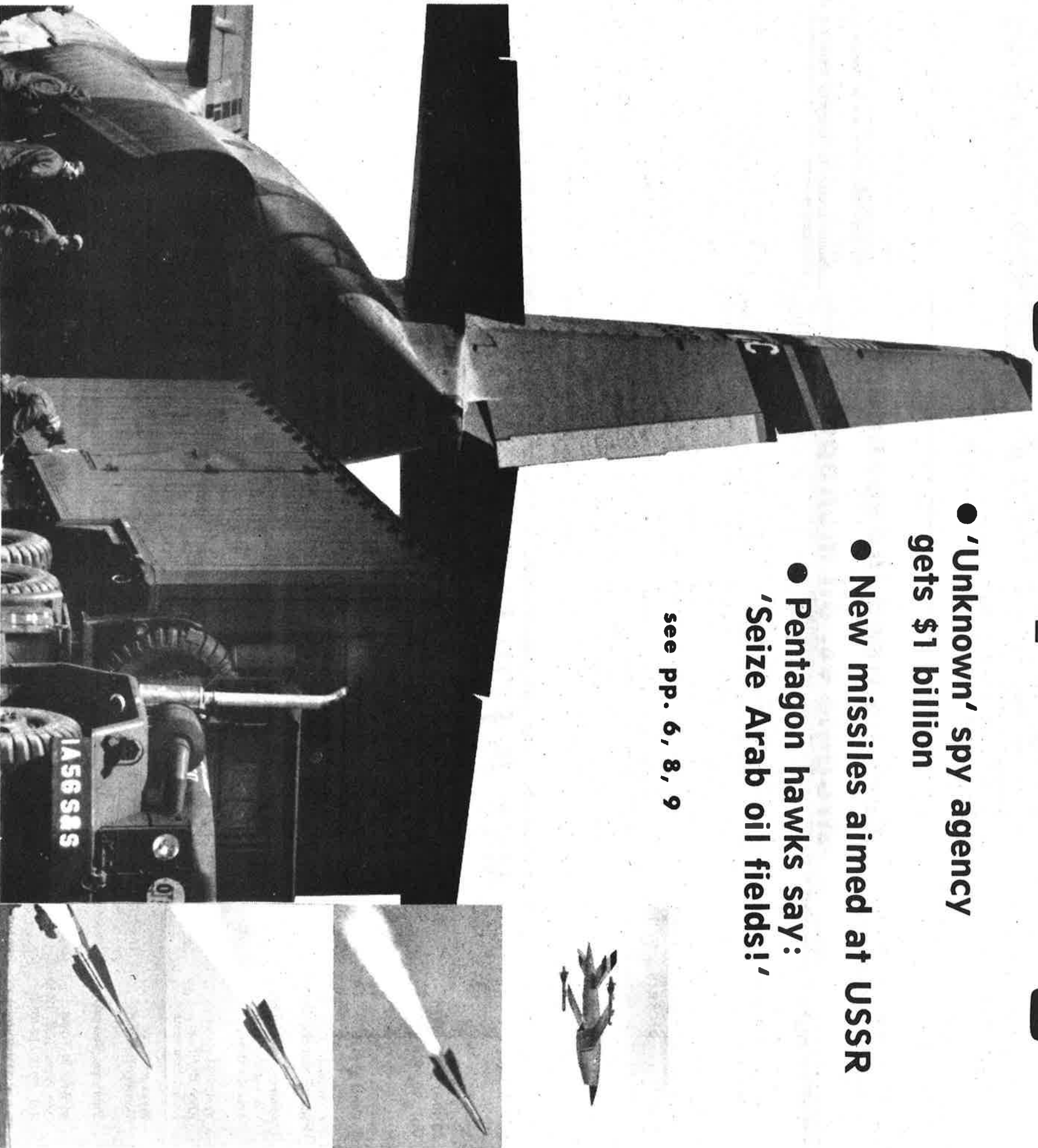
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- 'Unknown' spy agency gets \$1 billion
- New missiles aimed at USSR
- Pentagon hawks say: 'Seize Arab oil fields!'

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Custodial workers' strike won through solidarity

By J. STEVENS

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The custodial workers in New York's public schools have demonstrated their power to gain substantial wage increases by shutting down almost all of the city's 900 schools.

Local 74 of the Service Employees International Union, representing 5,000 matrons, cleaners, and maintenance workers, and Local 94 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, bargaining agent for 1,000 engineers and firemen, united in a three-day strike that began on Wednesday, January 16, and which saw 883,135 pupils out of school by Friday.

Buildings were cold, filthy, and infested with rats and rodents. Despite the efforts of the Board of Education to break the strike, parents kept their children away from the dangerous buildings and brought pressure to have most of them shut down by week's end.

In many schools, teachers walked out in solidarity with the custodial workers, despite the wait-and-see attitude of the United Federation of Teachers' President, Albert Shanker. The attitude of this bureaucrat was that a sympathy walkout against the common boss of all school workers was "unnecessary." He explained to a meeting of the Delegate Assembly of the UFT on the first day of the strike that it would be all right for the teachers to cross

picket lines, since the teachers would be subject to fines if they struck.

The anger voiced by many of the delegates on the floor of the meeting echoed thousandfold at the gates of the schools the



Operating engineers and custodial workers in New York City's public schools, seen here in front of Board of Education, broke through Nixon's "guidelines."

Workers need independent struggle vs. oil monopolies

During New Year's week, when the bosses' energy crisis took heavy tolls among the people, the truckers demonstrated their rage over increased fuel rates and speed limits by staging roadblocks and slowdowns around the country. These spontaneous and militant protests, which were coordinated through citizens band radios by the truckers themselves, sent the government into turmoil as to what to do. In many instances state troopers and the National Guard were called upon to use force against the angry drivers. The truckers responded with even more roadblocks in what became a week-long protest.

This show of militancy and fighting spirit gave inspiration to people nationwide who were themselves looking for avenues of struggle to gain relief from cold homes, empty gas tanks, and high prices. From this standpoint, the truckers' actions were progressive and should have been supported by all progressive workers and revolutionaries.

Many who participated in the truckers' actions were union workers employed by the large fleets, but most were the independent owner-operators who are themselves small bosses. This fact alone does not negate the progressive role they played and may

continue to play in fighting the oil monopolies, but it should lend some caution to revolutionaries analyzing their role in the struggle. Their interests as bosses force them to seek higher rates and profits which would directly or indirectly come out of workers' pockets.

Currently there is talk among several organizations of the owner-operators of a nationwide strike on January 31. Whether or not it comes off will be contingent upon the results of meetings they will have in Washington with government officials a week earlier.

Workers and progressives should watch carefully the actions of the truckers, and support those demands they make which would advance the struggle against the oil monopolies and their government lackeys. But most of all we should seek to develop our own struggles and demands separate from any other class.

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Despite energy crisis, Exxon profits soar

Postal workers balk at new shifts, speedups

It was probably no surprise to anyone to find out this week that the profits of Exxon Corporation, the world's largest oil company, had gone up astronomically in the last year. According to their own estimates, the company reaped profits in the fourth quarter of 1973 which were 59 percent higher than last year's figures.

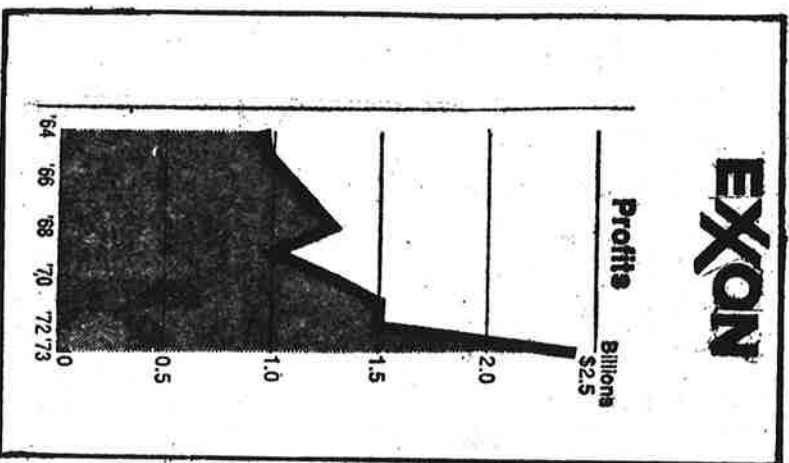
It may have been no great surprise, but it was an outrage just the same, particularly since these record profits were shown during the very period of the Mideast oil embargo when the oil giants were crying poverty and demanding price increases.

While Exxon's increase in profits does not prove that there is no fuel shortage, it does show how ruthlessly this giant monopoly (long with the other oil barons) is exploiting the crisis.

The annual reports of several of the largest oil companies similarly reveal record profits in the last quarter of 1973: Union Oil Company profits during the embargo were up 55 percent and Cities Service profits were up 50 percent. It was also revealed that Exxon sales soared to \$28 billion in 1973.

"I am not embarrassed," J. K. Jamieson, Chairman of Exxon, brazenly told a press conference on January 23. Of course Jamieson is not embarrassed! He represents a clique of shameless thieves whose lives depend on robbing the people all the time. So if they happen to do it more efficiently now, why should they be embarrassed?

In an attempt to cover up the complicity of the administration in the whole affair, Nixon delivered a message to the American people on January 23 in which he proposed so-called tougher taxation of the oil companies' foreign profits. Nixon's recommendation, however, was immediately characterized by an assistant secretary of



the treasury as being "more symbolic" than significant.

At the same time, Nixon hinted that the federal government may give financial assistance to industries that produce new forms of energy—that is, he will subsidize the oil companies in a different way. (All uranium rights in the U.S., for instance, belong to the oil companies.) In addition, he proposed to expand the leasing of the outer continental shelf for oil and gas exploration.

Just to be "even handed," Nixon then called for a 2-year delay on stricter standards for preventing auto pollution. So while you're choking on the price of fuel, you can

Women trade unionists meet; picket for Farah sisters

By SUE DAVIS

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—"Let's demand our rightful place in the union," urged Addie Wyatt, Director of the Women's Division of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers, during her keynote address to The First New York Women's Trade Union Conference held here today. "We're not taking any brother's place. We want to assume our own place... Our goals should be to build a stronger labor movement, not destroy it, to unify, not divide it; and most of all to ensure the participation of women in all levels of the trade union movement."

With these words, Addie Wyatt set both the tone and the theme of today's conference, characterizing it as "healthy" for the union movement for women trade unionists to be meeting all over the country in groups like this. As one after another of the 700 women, representing 111 locals and 48 internationals, of all ages and nationalities, spoke up during the discussion period and in the workshops, the seriousness and enthusiasm of the women unionists in pursuing these goals became evident.

THE UNORGANIZED

The conference, sponsored by The Trade Union Women's Seminar of Cornell University, follows several recent regional meetings of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and seems to indicate a progressive nationwide trend among women unionists to organize themselves to fight for the special needs of women workers. Such conferences as today's are the first attempts at forming a mass movement to struggle in the interests of working class women, whose needs have often been ignored not only by the union movement but also by the middle class feminist movement.

This development reflects the recent influx of millions of women into the labor force (now 43 percent), coupled with the growing consciousness of new layers of working women about their right to equality in all aspects of daily life. Although women won courageous struggles for union protection in the period preceding World War I, only 8 percent of all women workers are union members today.

That issue—organizing the unorganized—kept coming up again and again as women spoke from the floor. Margie Albert, of District 65, told how women from different unions had set up an independent group, Women Office Workers (WOW), to reach unorganized clerical workers. She announced that next week WOW women at Barnard College will be striking for union recognition.

Specific issues such as winning better pensions, fighting inflation, demanding child care, supporting welfare, and urging union endorsement of impeachment were raised. Some women were critical of the union leadership, but advocated working within the unions to change them. Some Black and Latin women spoke to their sisters particularly, encouraging them to take "affirmative actions" and demand upgrading.

SUPPORT FOR UFW & FARAH STRIKE

Two nationally known struggles to win union recognition—of the United Farm Workers and the Farah strike—received unconditional support. The overflow crowd rose to its feet as Dolores Huerta spoke for the United Farm Workers' boycott. Women began waving dollar bills and a shopping bag was soon filled.

A picket line later that afternoon at

By TOM MITCHELL
JERSEY CITY, N.J., Jan. 23—For three days now, postal workers have walked picket lines defying a federal restraining order in a wildcat strike at the huge new New York Bulk and Foreign Mail Center. Last night police attacked pickets in Kearny, N.J., arresting seven. Today the Postal Service threatened to get contempt citations against the leadership of the Metro Area Postal Union.

The strike by 2,000 loaders and sorters erupted when they were ordered to work shifts starting nearly four hours later than before, switching the 7:00 a.m. shift to 10:15 a.m. and the 3:15 p.m. shift to 7:00 p.m. Under the new schedule, first-shift workers would have supper and family life disrupted and second-shift workers would get off in the dead of night when there is no public transportation.

At the New York Bulk and Foreign Mail Center, about 140 workers were fired on Sunday, the day before the strike, when they did not report to work after they were called at home on their day off.

But the shift changes were just the last straw to the load that the "new" Postal Service has been piling on mail handlers since the post office was reorganized to

also choke on the filthy air.

That's what Nixon is saying in public. But in private, he seems to have much more sinister plans for dealing with the energy crisis. His orientation seems to be toward the militarization of society and the mobilization of the people in a manner similar to that used in Nazi Germany (see article, centerfold). All this would be done, of course, not in opposition to the giant oil monopolies, but with their full backing and approval.



WW photo: Fabian

"The five and energy of the women's liberation movement combined with the unions will bring thousands of women into the union movement." The Women's Trade Union Conference puts slogan into practice with a picket line at Macy's supporting the Farah sisters.

Macy's, which continues to sell Farah pants, was announced by Beth Marino, a shop steward in AFSCME local 1707 and a member of the Center for United Labor Action (CULA). She told about the government's attempts to break the 18-month strike by getting an injunction against CULA for its independent boycott activities. She stressed that only a united fight against such attacks would help the 13,000 Chicana sisters win their union.

Two of the most oppressed groups of women workers—telephone operators and domestics—were represented. Gavrielle Gemma announced the Communication Workers of America (CWA) organizing drive by asking everyone to remind the next operator they speak with "to vote CWA." Pat Caudwell, a member of District Council 37 whose mother is a domestic worker, called on everyone to support the bill before the state legislature that would give domestic workers the right to collective bargaining.

The Postal Service has not changed the shift schedules for workers at the other metropolitan New York post offices. So far these workers have continued working, and the Postal Service is desperately trying to break the wildcat before other postal workers go out in solidarity. Last night a meeting of the Brooklyn postal union voted to support the strikers "in any way necessary."

The next few days will be crucial. If the strikers are left out on a limb, they will probably be out of jobs. If the entire Postal Service goes out, all postal workers will win and set back the speedup campaign.

Several speakers attacked the conference for its backing by the Ford Foundation and the U.S. Department of Labor. Although general distrust of such institutions was expressed later in many of the workshops, the women interpreted the attacks as an attempt to disrupt the conference.

Shortly after women were selected in the workshops to set up an ongoing organization, they boarded buses provided by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. Once at Macy's they set up picket lines outside every entrance of the world's largest department store. "Scabs make 'em, Macy's sells 'em, don't buy Farah pants!" the women chanted.

Such a dramatic ending to the conference—that showed how to put the day's slogan of "sisterhood and solidarity" into action—also makes for a promising beginning. And women workers, organized and unorganized, need all the help we can get.

Women hit back at dairies, demand a fair milk price

By ELIZABETH ROSS

"Before long you may be lining up to buy milk, and paying prices that will make 1973 seem like the good old days," announced the Wall Street Journal on January 14.

Milk rose in price 42 percent in 1973! How high will it go in 1974?

Housewives have had to buy more milk products—particularly cheese—in the last year because they couldn't afford to buy as much meat. Now the meat substitutes, cheese and eggs, may go out of sight too, and more and more families face the real possibility of serious malnutrition.

In Erie, Pa., a year ago, an action took place that underscores not only the power of the dairy interests but also the determination of housewives to struggle against it.

Milk was then selling for \$1.29 a gallon in Erie. (The price per gallon in New York City now ranges from \$1.64 to \$1.78.) But in Ohio, a year ago, just a short way from Erie, a gallon of milk cost 40 cents less—only 89 cents!

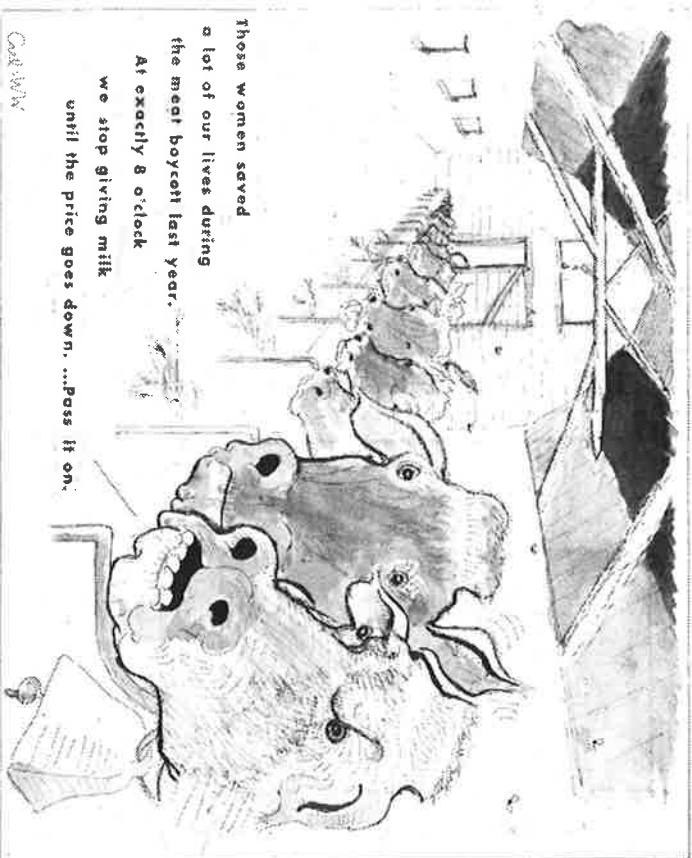
A group of women organized under the name of HELP (Help Enforce Lower Prices), got themselves a truck, went to Ohio and bought 6,800 gallons of milk, came back with it to Erie, and sold the milk right

off their truck at the same price they had paid for it. The people of Erie were very grateful.

Not so the Milk Marketing Board, which was holding hearings in Erie on the very same day the women of HELP were

bringing cheer to their fellow shoppers.

The board wasted no time in sending a delegate down to the women on the truck to tell them they were breaking the law. He threatened them with arrests and jail for selling milk at a price lower than the one



Life for the poor in Chicago: Part 1

Going thru the clinic mill

This is the first in a series of articles about the conditions of life for working and poor people in Chicago.

+ + +

By JILL ROUNDTREE

We live in a country where every basic necessity of life is part of a business run for profit. Our food clothing, shelter, and decent medical care—the right to life, really—are in the hands of the rich.

In Chicago there is one health care system available for the wealthy, and another for the poor. In the affluent part of the North Side, there are seven hospitals to serve 2 percent of Chicago's population. On the South Side, where 25 percent of Chicago's population lives, mostly Black, there are also seven hospitals. This means that the poor of Chicago have very little health care available to them, and what exists is of questionable quality.

The Black and Latin community has an infant mortality rate over twice as high as the white nonpoverty community and a life expectancy 10 years shorter. Improper diet and medical attention can be emotionally and physically crippling for life. It limits a person's capacity to learn, get a job, and raise a family.

PRIVATE DOCTORS—FOR THE RICH

There are 2,000 fewer physicians practicing now in Chicago than in 1930. Most doctors, whose average income is \$50,000 a year, have moved to the fashionable Lake Shore Drive or the suburbs. As the inner city has become more Black and Latin, the doctors have moved their practices.

For example, in 1930, the Oakland Kenwood community was predominantly white, and had 110 physicians serving a population of 28,000. Today there are five physicians serving the Black population of 45,500. The average age of the white doctors who have stayed in the community is 65. Many others are foreign and speak little English. Many of these physicians are in the slums because they cannot make the grade in a middle class neighborhood, whether because of discrimination, inexperience, competence, or senility. They generally lack

hospital affiliation and specialist board certification.

A series of "medical centers" exist in the poor communities set up by private doctors. Many specialize in welfare patients and make tremendous incomes by seeing a large number of patients a day, for whom they are paid by the welfare department.

"WELFARE" DOCTORS

Doctors often put extra charges on the welfare forms, like injections or consultation. Many have interests in drug stores near their offices and have their patients fill prescriptions there.

Here is a description by a medical investigator from the Student Health Organization of one such center. The doctor referred to nets \$100,000 a year income.

"The patients arrive without appointment and wait one to three hours before being sent to one of the six under-equipped examining rooms. Dr. Dooley sees 100 patients each day. (A private doctor normally sees eight private patients a day.) This means cursory examination, un-concerned technique, and inadequate explanation. The doctor doesn't even gown his patients or wash his hands between examinations! The standard of care is admittedly symptomatic, which is hazardous business. It can be disastrous."

Welfare physicians compensate for the short time given to individual patients and for low fees by requiring frequent visits. Also, the treatment includes much more medication than would be given to private patients with similar symptoms. These doctors pay no home visits. Often they allow "assistants," who are medically untrained, to use their names on forms and prescriptions.

Because of lack of available private doctors, many people are forced to go to free Board of Health clinics set up by Cook County. The following is an interview with one woman about the Board of Health clinic. WW: You went to a Board of Health clinic for your last pregnancy. What was it like? Mrs. W: The clinics are all over the city and you are assigned to a station according to where you live. I was sent to a clinic in

Cabrini Green Housing Project. About 80 percent of the women who used the clinic were Black. First you have to go and spend about four hours registering before they will even give you an appointment. All I wanted was a pregnancy test. But I had to go twice and fill out forms before I could even get that.

WW: What was an appointment like there? Mrs. W: About 40 women would all be told to come at 8:00 in the morning. The clinic is only three rooms in a small building—not very clean. It was always very crowded. Many women are forced to bring their children with them. Often there were not even enough chairs.

Every woman was weighed and had to give a urine sample—which you had to carry from room to room. You always had to wait on line to use the bathroom. And there was only one dressing room. If you are getting a pelvic exam you are given a gown to put on. These are not very concealing, but the women have to sit around in them where men are wandering in and out.

WW: How did you feel the medical care was?

Mrs. W: Very poor. Like I said, the women had to come at 8:00. But the doctor didn't arrive until 10:30 or 11:00 and had to see all these women by 12:00. There was only one doctor, a very old foreign-speaking woman. You knew she could barely hear or see. She had to use two hands to write anything because her hands shook. Several women told me she had hurt them during exams.

You had to ask for a pelvic exam. Otherwise they would just have you stand and look at your stomach. They never examined my breasts or gave me a general physical. I think there was only one real nurse. All the other personnel were non-professional.

Every case was treated the same—given the same vitamins, etc. They never discussed diet or what was happening to you. If you had any special problems they just told you to go home and if you couldn't stand the discomfort go to the emergency room at Cook County. They only had prenatal clinic three half-days a week. If you got sick at any other times, or came in after 10:00, they told you to go to County.

Having a baby should be a very special and exciting experience for a woman. But by the time you left that clinic after three or four hours you felt like one out of a herd of cattle.

Next: Cook County Hospital

the board and the legislature had fixed—\$1.25 a gallon.

But he didn't dare show his face while the milling crowds were buying the milk as fast as the HELP women could pour it out for them! He skulked in the background, sitting in his car about 100 feet away, until the milk was all sold.

When asked why he hadn't come to make his threats before, he replied, "I wouldn't dare. You have the whole town behind you. The people would have torn me apart."

Although the Milk Board finally persuaded the women, after three days, that it had the power to put them in jail, their organization has not disbanded, and, along with a growing number of consumer organizations made up of working and low-income housewives, they all have plans to increase the pressure on the giant monopolies to roll back food prices.

FAIR MILK PRICE DEMANDED

One of the groups most effective in last spring's meat boycott, Women United for Action (WUA), announced on Friday, January 18, from its national office in New York City, the formation of the New York State Commission for a Fair Milk Price. The Commission will conduct an investigation into the real reasons for the ever increasing milk prices and will take action against whatever monopolies and government agencies are found guilty.

The Commission will be made up of working mothers, welfare recipients, and elderly people. Its composition will reflect those most injured by soaring milk prices, especially people from Black, Latin, and other Third World communities. Speaking at the press conference on Friday was Geraldine Miller of the Household Technicians of America (HTA), a union of the most oppressed women workers, who will be working on the Commission.

A statewide petition campaign has already begun demanding that the Commission receive full recognition as the milk consumers' bargaining agent, with all rights inherent in such recognition, such as the right to hold public hearings.

When contacted a day after the press conference, a spokeswoman for WUA said concerned consumers had kept the phones constantly ringing since hearing of the milk-price campaign on radio and television.

Elsewhere in New York State, the Buffalo chapter of WUA stopped the Buffalo schools from doubling the price of milk sold to children after the city had announced this would be done. A Mothers' March on City Hall convinced the politicians they couldn't get away with this crime against children. There is no doubt in the minds of working people that collusion on an unprecedented scale is going on between the dairy monopolies and the scoundrels in government.

Too many people now know about the \$2 million the dairymen gave Nixon for his campaign, and the \$2 million more that went to the campaigns of both Republican and Democratic aspirants for the House and Senate.

It is now well publicized that Nixon ordered price support increases for milk producers on the same day he met with dairy leaders and thanked them for their support, telling them they were "his kind of people," the kind of people he could do business with.

But the women whose families are being deprived aren't Nixon's kind of people—and they are vowing that, for a change, they're going to give him the business!





Are people being laid off in your area? Send us in clippings, personal accounts, or other news sources about what's happening to the workers in your city or town.

LAYOFFS ON THE RISE

New York Daily News, Jan. 5:

"Unemployment rose in December to the highest level since last May, with the big layoffs inspired by the energy crisis still to be reflected in jobless figures, the government announced today.

"The number of Americans out of work increased by 170,000 last month to a total of 4.4 million, following an increase of 200,000 in November.

"The Manpower Administration, another division of the Labor Department, disclosed today that nearly 46,000 people drawing unemployment compensation or filing for benefits during the week ending Dec. 22 said they lost their jobs because of the energy shortage.

"Thousands of announced layoffs and furloughs related to the shortage, particularly in the auto and airlines industries, were not reflected in the December unemployment figures because they took place after the government had gathered its data for the month. They will show up in the figures released next month and in March, almost certainly pushing the jobless rate higher."

THINGS WERE BAD ALL ALONG

From the Boston Globe, Dec. 2:

Long before the energy crisis the state of Massachusetts was in a recession. In a state of under 6 million persons, 100,000 jobs were lost in the past three years. Particularly hard hit are the shoe, leather, and textile industries. Carol Greenwald, economist for the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston, put the chances for a recession at 80-100 percent. "People stop me and ask me if we're going to have a depression," Ms. Greenwald said.

The labor aristocracy itself is being hit by the energy crisis in Massachusetts. Traditionally highly paid workers such as electricians, plumbers, cement finishers, and steamfitters may lose their jobs before the winter is out, because of a \$300 million cutback by contractors. These contractors say they need large amounts of propane and diesel fuel for winter work.

SHRINKING PAYROLLS

The Wall Street Journal, Jan. 8:

"Payrolls will shrink or quit growing at many firms this spring, Pacific Gas and Electric expects to hire about 1,000 fewer workers this spring, cutting the payroll through attrition. With car production slowing, Bendix Corp. is trimming automotive related employment by 5 percent. The energy crisis may upset American Chain and Cable's plans to boost spring hiring, officials say."

HOW TO GET A JOB

Newsweek, Jan. 21:

"The gasoline squeeze has cost thousands of jobs in Detroit, but an exceptionally qualified 'product planning analyst' landed on the Ford Motor Co.'s payroll last week. 'I believe they wanted me to start in a small area,' said 25-year-old Edsel Bryant Ford II, board chairman Henry Ford II's only son. 'Right now I'm working on advanced plans for Australia.' There just might be a bigger Ford post in the future of the 1973 graduate of Babson business college. 'Someday,' he told an interviewer, 'I'd really like to be in my father's position.'"

Farah forced to negotiate after 19-month strike

By JOSEPH WEXLER

JANUARY 20—The strike of workers who make Farah pants, which has been going on for over 18 months, won a significant victory last week when the Farah company gave up its nonrecognition of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and agreed to negotiate with the union.

Union recognition is the major issue in this strike of 3,000 workers, mostly Mexican-American women in El Paso, Texas, and in New Mexico. Unorganized for over 50 years, the Farah workers have created a fortune for the company's owners. But in that half-century, only one worker has retired from the company, with meager retirement benefits; all other workers were either fired or forced to quit due to harassment, speedup, and low wages. Most Farah employees were making \$1.70 an hour at the time the strike began.

The strike and a boycott of Farah pants have forced Farah to close five of seven factories and have cost the company millions of dollars.

The Center for United Labor Action (CULA), which has played a leading role in strike support and boycott activities, recently became the focus of an attack by the federal government, the Farah company, and department store owners. Sibley's department store in Rochester brought a \$12 million damage suit against the labor center because of its effective picketing of the store, which carried scab Farah slacks.

Almost immediately, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) brought charges that CULA was in violation of secondary boycott provisions of the anti-labor Landrum-Griffin law. Under this law a union may not call a boycott against a business where its members are not on strike, even if it sells products or otherwise helps the corporation being struck. This law

Inflation: the hidden cut in your paycheck

By BOB McCUBBIN

Did you get a raise last year? If you answered, yes, are you sure? If you didn't get a raise, were your wages reduced? No? Are you sure they weren't?

Suppose when you and the rest of the workers in your shop or office got your first pay checks of the new year last January they were each 75 cents short. You might well have stormed into the boss's office to demand an explanation. What if the boss told you that the missing 75 cents was due to an economic force he had no control over? What if, come February, \$1.50 was missing from each check? What if this continued, month after month, so that, by December, each weekly pay check was reduced by \$9.00? And all because of this mysterious economic force that the boss couldn't do anything about.

Well, if you take home around \$100 a week, your December pay checks were reduced by about \$9, although they still read the same amount that they did in January. The mysterious economic force responsible for it all is called inflation and, because of inflation, any 1973 pay raise below 8.8 percent was no raise at all, at least by the time December rolled around. In other words, just to keep up with the rising cost of living last year, you needed to get an 8.8 percent wage increase. Did you?

POOR ARE HIT THE HARDEST

Statistics can be misleading and if you feel more than 8.8 percent poorer than you were last year, you may be right. The 8.8 percent figure is only an average. A study by a Senate subcommittee shows that inflation hits lower income families three times as hard as it does middle and high

is a clear violation of organized labor's right to defend itself and exercise free speech. And in this case, the government attempted to apply the law to a labor organization that is not even a union.

On January 9, these patently false charges were thrown out by NLRB Administrative Law Judge Silberman. However, an injunction barring picketing of Sibley's is still in effect.

As the hearings began at the Federal Building in Rochester, 30 members and friends of the CULA picketed outside the NLRB Administrative Law Court. Ever since the injunction in Rochester, boycott activities have continued with weekly picketing of Sibley's by strike supporters. Picketing, mass leafleting, and street meetings have been held by CULA chapters in New York, Houston, Buffalo, Detroit, and

ALF LUGER Picketing of Farah Outlet Held Legal

Rochester, N.Y.—Charges that the Clothing Workers were conducting a secondary boycott against a department store chain, were dismissed at a two-day National Labor Relations Board hearing.

NLRB Administrative Law Judge Herbert Silberman threw out all complaints against the ACWA that

the union was illegally picketing Sibley, Lindsay & Curr department stores in the Farah boycott campaign.

Similar allegations, against the Center for United Labor Action, were dropped. The center has been actively involved in demonstrations protesting the sale of Farah pants at Sibley outlets.

ACWA President Murray H. Finley termed the decision "a major victory in the nationwide effort to support the 3,000 Farah workers who are on strike."

income families. The study further reported, "The inflation of 1973 has resulted in cost of living increases greater than any experienced in this country since the end of World War II."

Another report in the news last week

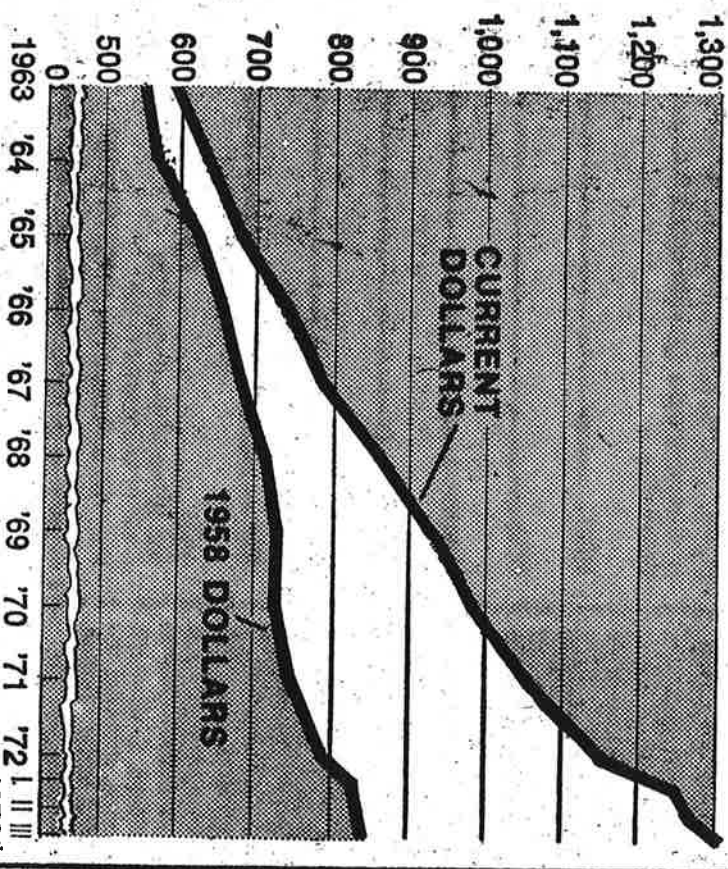
other cities. The labor center has also hit back at Sibley's with a \$2 million counter-suit charging harassment and infringement of first amendment rights to free speech.

In New York, CULA has been leafleting and picketing against Macy's department store, the largest in the country and the last major store still handling Farah pants in the city. On Saturday, January 19, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers carried out a mass picket line at Macy's. They were joined by from 225 to 250 women from the Trade Union Women's Conference, which met that day in New York City.

A victory over Farah will not only mean a better standard of living for the 3,000 workers who have been on strike, but it will be an important breakthrough in ending the prevailing unorganized status of thousands of southern and southwestern workers who are forced to work for substandard wages. A victory will also be won for the right of the whole labor movement to support its brothers and sisters when they must strike to improve or defend their wages and working conditions.

Victory to the Farah strike! Viva la huelga!

Gross National Product and Inflation (in billions of dollars at seasonally adjusted rates)



Source: Council of Economic Advisers

*Quarterly data

suggests that prospects for 1974 are even worse. The wholesale price index is a measure of the prices of raw materials that manufacturers' buy. It is issued on a monthly basis. It normally changes no more than two-tenths or three-tenths of 1 percent in a single month. Last year, however, was different. In December alone, it rose 2.2 percent. For the whole year of 1973 it rose 18.2 percent. The significance of these figures is that they show how much the

(Continued on page 14)



What's behind Pentagon spy ring?

The Chicago Tribune disclosed this week that a military cabal headed by Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) had operated a spy ring inside the civilian National Security Council (NSC). This espionage net was operated directly by Rear Admiral Robert O. Welander, the JCS liaison to the NSC. Set up in 1971, its purpose was to spy on Henry Kissinger who was engaged in secret diplomacy in preparation for consummating the detente with the Soviet Union and China.

Just as in the Watergate break-in, the purpose of this clandestine surveillance was not simply to gather data and information on the workings of the targeted organization. McGovern's campaign strategy and political philosophy were well known to the Nixon camp. What the Watergate plumbers were after was something they might turn up which would enable Nixon to pin a smear tag on McGovern.

Likewise, Moorer and the other military chiefs were all routinely appraised of the decisions of the NSC. What Admiral Moorer and the other top Pentagon militarists were after by planting spies in the NSC was anything they could use to "hang Kissinger" and about the upcoming detente.

It is no secret that fascistic elements that saturate the entire high command of the U.S. military bureaucracy have never reconciled themselves to a policy of anything short of cold and hot war aggression against the socialist countries and the national liberation movements. They wished to disrupt the negotiations with the Soviet Union and People's China. There are precedents for this in U.S. history.

MacArthur's defiance of Truman was the tip-off that part of the Pentagon wanted to extend the Korean War to China; General Curtis Lemay of the Joint Chiefs openly opposed the nuclear test ban being promoted by Kennedy.

This is not to say that Nixon is in any way in opposition to the big military brass, or that he is for peace. But some left parties here seem to be saying he is. In the January 22 Daily World, newspaper of the CPUSA, Tom Foley says about the Pentagon's October 25 military alert which threatened virtual world war: "The President should

have been involved from the very beginning, instead of being asked to rubber-stamp a decision (made by the NSC officials) already taken without his participation."

How ridiculous! This statement, practically printed word for word from an article in The New York Times, completely absolves Nixon for responsibility for this war provocation. But Nixon is notorious for giving the orders, and then hiding from public rage behind his "advisors": the Ehrlichmans, Haldermans and Schlesingers. But wasn't it Nixon who ordered the monstrous B-52 bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong? This statement of Foley's lets war criminal Nixon off the hook.

Why should the CPUSA be granting Nixon, of all people, any credibility? Because they consider him the architect of detente with the Soviet Union, and, as they have done so many times in the past, they see this as requiring their support for Nixon against the "right." Why else would they have compared the detente, in a recent article, with the U.S.-Soviet alliance during World War II, when the line of the Soviet leadership and the CPs worldwide was total support for the bourgeois "democracies"?

BEYOND THE DETENTE
The significance of the Pentagon spy
(Continued on page 15)



THREE WAYS TO GET RICH IN CHICAGO: I

Chicago Today, Jan. 7, 1974:

"A daughter and former son in law of Mayor Daley avoided payment of hundreds of dollars in fees and property taxes by failing to obtain a building permit for a \$33,000 remodeling job on their North Side home, a Chicago Today investigation has found.

"By not getting a permit, the couple managed to avoid an assessment increase on the property which could have cost nearly \$700 a year extra in taxes.

"Shortly after buying the three-story brick house at 805 Junior Terr., in 1969 William P. Thompson, a real estate developer, and Patricia Daley Thompson, the mayor's oldest daughter, began extensive remodeling.

"Most of the remodeling was done by Tal Rauhoff, a controversial contractor and crony of former Illinois Secretary of State Paul Powell of 'shoebox fortune' fame. Rauhoff gave the Thompsons a \$33,000 second mortgage on the home to cover the cost of the work. The couple originally paid \$57,000 for the house.

"Rauhoff, Thompson's contractor and

mortgagor on the home, has been involved in several political controversies of the last few years.

"Rauhoff first surfaced in 1971 when investigators found \$5,000 in an envelope marked 'TAL' in the \$750,000 cash that Powell left in shoe boxes when he died in 1970.

"Rauhoff, whose construction firm received \$5 million in contracts for work on the state Capitol when Powell was secretary of state, told investigators that he could not remember giving Powell any cash.

"Rauhoff admitted doing \$30,000 worth of remodeling on the home of one of Powell's aides without charge.

"Altho he has done little work for the city, Rauhoff has received \$2,153,558 in contracts on the County Building remodeling.

"In addition to using Rauhoff, Thompson obtained his first mortgage on the home for \$45,000 from the clout-heavy Evergreen Savings & Loan Association in Evergreen Park.

"The Better Government Association has accused the savings and loan association president, John P. Hyland, and his brother in law, Circuit Court Clerk Matthew Danaher, of accepting nearly \$300,000 in

NCLC: a lesson in petty-bourgeois politics

Recently an organization called the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC) has received a lot of coverage in the capitalist press following a bizarre incident in which the NCLC kidnapped one of their own members and charged her with "being a member of the Soviet secret police."

The NCLC, which characterized itself as a "revolutionary" organization, is nothing of the kind. On the contrary, it has long been notorious on the left for its racism and anti-communism. From its original founding as a conservative grouping in Students for a Democratic Society it has moved, at first slowly, and more recently with breakneck speed, to the extreme right of the political spectrum.

A number of left groups and parties have pointed out that the NCLC is heavily infiltrated with police agents. It is natural for progressives and radicals to see that the U.S. government might have an interest in manipulating an organization of this character into the violent acts of neo-Nazi extremism it has committed in the last couple of years. The NCLC's attempt to physically smash the CPUSA, and its vile racist slanders against Black organizations and individuals, certainly must have attracted the interest of various police organizations.

But a Marxist need not show that the NCLC is loaded with agent provocateurs in order to assess its political character. In any case, assertions like this are difficult to actually prove, and attempts to base an analysis of the NCLC on such charges alone could, in fact, raise the danger of a reemergence in the left movement of the long-discredited tactic of one group calling another a bunch of infiltrators.

The evolution of the NCLC from a petty-bourgeois radical grouping to a hysterical

IRAQ REPRINTS MARCY ARTICLE

The Iraqi English-language daily Baghdad Observer reprinted a major article from Workers World Party Chairman Sam Marcy, analyzed Nixon's military alert during the Mideast war and the lack of any liberal criticism of the move.

payoffs from two developers in exchange for city favors and mortgages."

II

Chicago Daily News, Jan. 1, 1974

"Nine doctors who owned a farm in the path of the East-West Tollway extension received an additional \$150,000 for their land after Donald R. Bonniwell, former Illinois Toll Highway Authority chairman, became their agent.

"Part of the land the doctors sold for the toll road includes 16 acres of peat bog that is so wet it could be farmed only three times in the last 20 years, a Daily News investigation disclosed.

"A road grader sank to the top of its wheels on the land.

"The doctors bought the 440-acre Kane County farm in 1968 for \$825 an acre; sold 31 acres to the state in 1971 for \$2,500 a acre; and say they now value the remaining 309 acres at 'about \$7,000 an acre.'

"The money received from the tollway authority for 131 acres nearly paid for the entire 440-acre farm. The remaining 309 acres, according to the doctors' estimates, could bring them an additional \$2 million.

"Bonniwell said he was 'paid well' by the doctors but would not discuss the amount of his fee."

III

Chicago Today, Jan. 14, 1974:

"Fourteen deputy sheriffs, including six

from Cook County, were charged today by the Illinois Liquor Control Commission with holding interests in liquor licenses in violation of the state's liquor control act."

DE MILLE WOULD HAVE HIRED EXTRAS

Daily Texan, Jan. 9, 1974:

"Approximately 35 people displaying banners and presenting skits urged a small audience on the south Capitol steps Tuesday to 'forgive, love and unite' and to support President Nixon.

"Members of the National Prayer and Fast for the Watergate Crisis (NPFWC) asked Texans to 'support our President in his time of trial.'

"Declaring the group's nonpartisanship, John Harris, regional coordinator of NPFWC, said, 'We don't condone everything the President has done.'

"But now is the time,' he continued, 'to forgive and unite in support of the President for the best of our country.'

"Participants in a skit, featuring figures from history, said the American people must serve their President and not turn their back on tradition.

"The group, Harris said, hopes to provide a Christian solution to the crisis (Watergate)."

"One spokesman said a movie was made of the rally and will be sent to the White House."

Solzhenitsyn distorts history for antisocialist purposes

By NAOMI COHEN

The U.S. press has been filled recently with stories sympathetic to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, who received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1970 and is the author of the newly published book Gulag Archipelago. The capitalist media here follow the fate of this man with great interest under the guise of supporting the right of free speech of a persecuted artist.

But when the State Department announced on January 16 that it had denied a visa for Cuban film director, Tomas Gutierrez Alea, to collect a prize for his film, "Memories of Underdevelopment," there was no such outraged cry of protest. In fact, a U.S. treasury official warned the film critics group that had awarded Gutierrez the prize that if anyone accepted the award for him it would be a violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

So apparently there are artists and there are artists. Solzhenitsyn would be welcomed into the U.S. with open arms because he has clearly demonstrated his hostility to socialism. Gutierrez, on the other hand, is for socialism and the Cuban revolution, so he is considered an "enemy." (Were a Cuban artist to denounce socialism and defect to the U.S., as Solzhenitsyn has done in words, there would be no question of difficulty with a visa.)

It is not Solzhenitsyn's art that the U.S. is so interested in, but his willingness to act as a mouthpiece for the most reactionary anti-Soviet, anticommunist propaganda. His method is to manipulate the justified horror of people at the crimes committed by Stalin. As Sam Marcy wrote in the Workers World issue of January 11:

"The mass suppression of civil liberties in the Soviet Union during the Stalin era, the severe repressions meted out to hundreds of thousands of innocent victims on the basis of false and fraudulent accusations, and the responsibility for this on the part of Stalin are exploited, manipulated, and distorted by Solzhenitsyn, and in many cases, such as during the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against the Nazi invasion, completely falsified.

"His is by no means an honest, or even original, attempt to put the terrible events of the Stalin era in their true historical setting. He deliberately lumps the incidental and purely defensive violence of the Soviet government during Lenin's time with the Thermidorean reaction and violence engendered by the Stalin period. The latter represented a swing of the historical pendulum to the right, which resulted in a deformation of the proletarian character of the first workers' state in history through the medium of a monstrous, absolutist bureaucracy resting on the shoulders of the workers and the peasants."

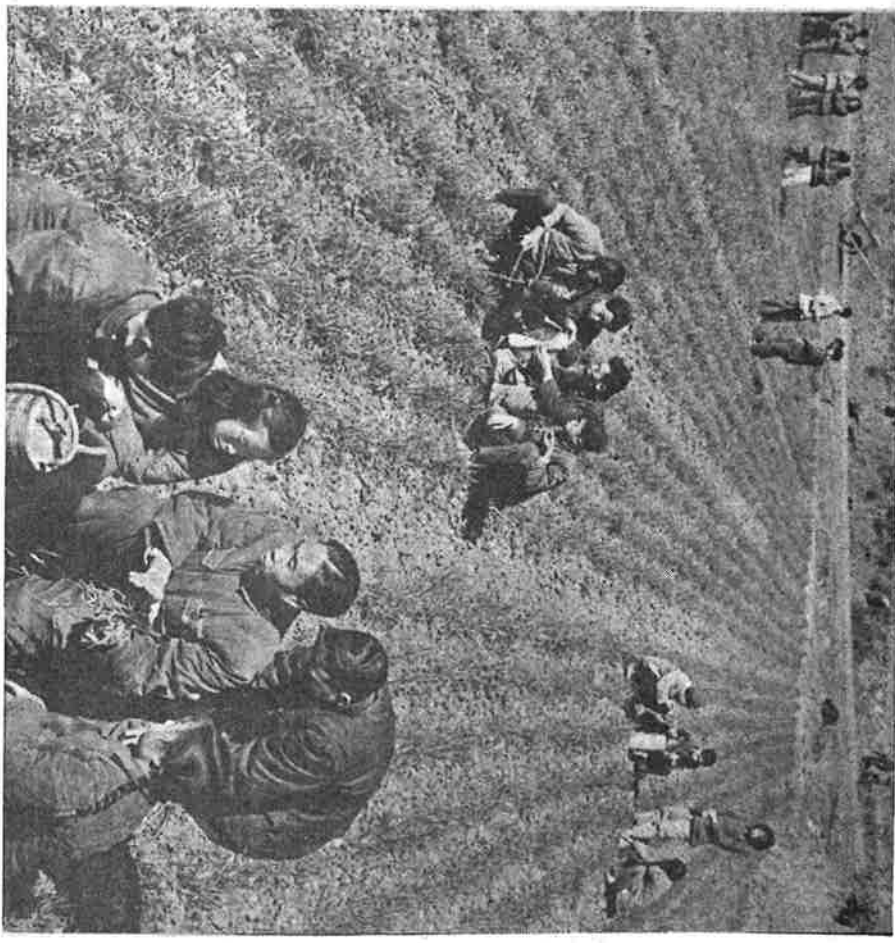
SOLZHENITSYN AND ANTI-SEMITISM

In excerpts from The New York Times, Solzhenitsyn recounts some of the well-known horrors of the Stalin period. For example, he cites the fraudulent accusations made against nine Jewish doctors during the last phase of the Stalin era. These doctors were subsequently freed and the charges were exposed as utterly baseless. Obviously these accusations of plotting to assassinate Stalin were calculated to exploit anti-Semitism.

But why does Solzhenitsyn recount some of these well-known facts and resort to repeating all the unverifiable rumors surrounding the events? Is it to fight anti-Semitism? His purpose seems rather to use the anti-Semitic outrages of the so-called doctors' plot to discredit socialism and the whole Soviet system.

FORCED COLLECTIVIZATION

Another infamous period of repression in the USSR took place in the early 1930s when Stalin began a brutal policy of forced collectivization. Collectivization in the Soviet Union was carried out at great human cost and by means of wholly unwarranted violence. As the example of People's China showed later, the collectivization of agriculture need not be carried out in a forced and repressive manner against the peasantry, as was done by Stalin. What Stalin did was to ally himself with and endorse the policy of Bukharin and



Solzhenitsyn regards Stalin's forced collectivization as an inevitable ill of the socialist system, but fails to mention that collectivization was carried out successfully in China without repression.

Rykov, at that time the rightwing of the party. Their slogan for the peasants was "Enrich yourself." When this rightwing posed a mortal danger to the infant Soviet state, the policy was hurriedly abandoned, and in a headlong, adventurous turn, Stalin imposed forced collectivization, which resulted in a mass repression against millions of peasants.

Solzhenitsyn, however, brings up the crimes committed by Stalin during this period to curry sympathy for the counter-revolutionaries, not to offer any constructive analysis of what went wrong in the USSR at that time.

In the same way, Solzhenitsyn raises the repression which followed the Kirov assassination in 1934. All he is interested in telling us about is the already well-documented repression carried out by Stalin—"repression that resulted in mass arrests, whatever the number calculated by different sources may be. What he does not say, however, is that this terror was largely aimed at dedicated communists (unlike

himself), who opposed the Stalin regime from the left.

There is nothing particularly original in Solzhenitsyn's new book. There has always been an overabundance of people who are anxious to write and rewrite histories of the terrible repression unleashed by Stalin after Lenin's death. But it is important to distinguish Solzhenitsyn and his kind from those who seek to make genuine, revolutionary criticism for the purpose of reviving Marxism in the USSR.

Solzhenitsyn uses the real crimes of Stalin to try to discredit the whole socialist system—falsely tracing the repression back to Lenin's time. In this endeavor he has furnished fertile soil for criticism by the privileged and backward bureaucracy which Stalin nurtured and which still dominates the USSR today. But these failings have to be seen as deviations from socialism and not outgrowths of it. Genuine revolutionary criticism begins from that assumption. Solzhenitsyn obviously begins from the other side of the barricades.

Centralized, rational planning saves USSR from fuel crisis

By KATE STOVALL

In the midst of a serious energy crisis we're told is worldwide, there is one huge industrialized country whose people have not been told to turn back their thermostats, improve the insulation of their houses or apartments, put on an extra sweater, or even urged in a threatening tone to "save still another watt." None of the inhabitants of this land have felt even the least bit threatened that landlords or utility companies would shut off their heat; they have not received a warning of the disasters to befall them should they use their ovens to provide a little warmth; they haven't been told to take care in burning firewood or in turning to substitutes for the fuel they normally rely on.

What's more, in spite of heeding no such measures or precautions, no one has frozen to death or died in any other way from lack of heating fuel, nor is anyone in such a danger. And this country is not located in the tropics; in fact, its capital city is famed for an intensely cold winter in 1812 when Napoleon's army was routed and for another in 1917 when its population braved frigid weather to win a new social system.

If you've guessed this country is the Soviet Union, you're absolutely correct. Its secret is central heating, made possible by a rational, planned economy. So what's new about central heating? Any half-way modern apartment or office building or

house has it, you say? If so, it's time to learn a new definition of central heating—one that involves heating and supplying the hot water and ventilation for an entire city or town from large-scale heat-and-power systems, instead of individual boilers.

More than 800 cities and towns in the USSR are fully serviced now by these central stations, according to the Novosti Press Agency. And over 50 percent of the apartments and offices in all the Soviet urban areas get their thermal energy this way.

Nearly all the brand-new cities in Siberia are equipped with central heat-and-power systems. And if you think it gets cold where you are, the schools in Yakutsk don't close until the temperature drops below minus 50 degrees Fahrenheit!

But what about the quantity of fuel required for such operations? Well, it has been calculated that in 1970, 30 million tons of fuel were saved. And the forecast is that by 1975, when centralized heat-and-power plant production is to have increased by over 40 percent, the fuel conserved in this way will be 35 to 40 million tons. By then about 70 percent of Soviet buildings, and over 90 percent in Moscow, will be serviced by these stations. In the Lithuanian town of Salanikai, with only 2,000 people, planners have devised a large central heating system to replace its present 23 small boiler rooms. And pollution? Take note: the closing of

One 'dissident' the U.S. is not interested in

The name Solzhenitsyn has been made a household word here by the U.S. capitalist media. But who would know the name of Miklos Haraszti? Haraszti is a Hungarian poet and a critic of the Budapest regime. He was recently tried on charges of "incitement" and received an eight-month suspended sentence in a Budapest court.

One would think that the U.S. press would dub him a heroic fighter against tyranny, as they have done with Solzhenitsyn. Haraszti, however, has not sought U.S. help in discrediting the government of his country, as Solzhenitsyn has done. His appeal is of an entirely different character.

According to the Christian Science Monitor of January 18, Haraszti is a spokesman for a leftist group in Hungary, one of many that have developed there recently. He was put on trial because after working in several factories, he wrote a book called Piece Rates which attacked the new wage system that allows for incentives and wage differentials in place of the former egalitarianism. Haraszti protested against this new system of wages, charging that workers were losing out while others enriched themselves under a system that

small boiler plants that use the less effective fuels and the efficiency of fuel consumption by the large-scale new plants are also making it possible to control water and,

was inconsistent with the "building of socialism," according to the Monitor report.

He was arrested for distributing typescript copies of the book after a publisher refused to have it printed. However, Haraszti did not distribute his book to any Western publishers; his work was not printed by any CIA front, as has been done with so many works by reactionary Soviet writers. He was distributing his work in Hungary to loyal party adherents in an attempt to win them over to opposing the inequality that was being fostered by the Hungarian leadership.

Originally this writer was facing up to six years on charges of writing subversive materials. But because of support gathered in his defense and because of the spread of this kind of genuine criticism against the corrupt bureaucrats, Haraszti was given a suspended sentence and set free.

Haraszti is obviously not the kind of "dissident" the U.S. is interested in. But he is the kind who will help to revive the traditions of equality and proletarian democracy for which the workers and oppressed made the revolution in the first place.

especially, air pollution.

Utopia? No. Just the power of the people when, through struggle, they take the power from the few and win the ability to run the economy for their own benefit.

Pentagon aims new missiles at USSR

By SHARON SHELTON

Reviving talk of the "arms race" and the "missile gap," the Pentagon has indicated in recent weeks that a U.S. nuclear buildup against the Soviet Union is underway.

One ominous indication came last month when "Defense" Secretary James R. Schlesinger announced that since this past summer, the Pentagon has been retargeting strategic missiles aimed at the Soviet Union from what has been described as defensive to openly offensive positions. This new move is so blatant that even the anti-Soviet New York Times has editorialized that it is an alarming "fundamental change" in nuclear strategy. And although Schlesinger and other warmongers in the Pentagon try to justify this change under the cover of developing "a wider variety of strategic options for the President in crisis situations," it really amounts to an unprecedented nuclear buildup for offensive purposes.

NEW MISSILES

Another equally ominous development came with the announcement this month by the Pentagon of a new type of missile—the MaRV—that can be maneuvered in flight to avoid Soviet missile defenses. What madness is the military contemplating with the development of such a weapon? John Finney of The New York Times cautiously warns, "... it is argued that the introduction of the maneuverable warhead will compound fears that one side is trying to achieve a first-strike capability through more accurate warheads" (NYT, Jan. 20).

The "one side" is of course the Pentagon, and in developing the MaRV it is opening up the arms race again by seeking to make the USSR's missile defense system obsolete.

Actually, the development of this warhead is in direct violation of the 1972 antiballistic missile treaty, although

"But a deeper reason for the new emphasis on nuclear weapons in Pentagon statements must be looked for in the dissatisfaction with the detente more and more openly expressed in ruling class circles."

Pentagon officials try to get out of it on a technicality. They say that since the missiles can sneak through Soviet defenses to destroy their missiles on the ground instead of blowing them up in flight, they are not technically considered antiballistic and therefore are not covered by the treaty. This just goes to show the extent of sincerity on the part of the top U.S. military brass regarding these treaties as they continue to connive to find loopholes that will allow them to carry out their aggressive designs.

\$99 BILLION BUDGET

The recent flurry of articles in the press concerning nuclear weaponry has two immediate reasons. First of all, the military budget request towers at \$99 billion, including money for research on new nuclear systems, and is due to go before Congress this month. Of course, Pentagon warnings of a missile gap between the U.S. and the Soviet Union as a lever to get funds from Congress is nothing new.

Another reason for the recent controversy around nuclear weapons is that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) are due to reopen in Geneva late this month. The original SALT talks in 1972 froze U.S. and Soviet offensive missiles for a period of five years. Schlesinger is now trying to raise fears that the Soviet Union won't abide by the new talks, as an excuse for the U.S. buildup. (In other words, he's saying, "We've got to break the agreement before they do.")

It is the U.S. that is really planning not to abide by the SALT talks. Already, for example, some U.S. officials are calling for repudiation of the new round of talks and have lambasted Soviet proposals for the talks as being "outrageous." Senator Henry Jackson has recently declared that the talks should stop before they even start. Jackson habitually speaks for the Pentagon on these matters. (His nickname in Congress is "the Senator from Boeing.")

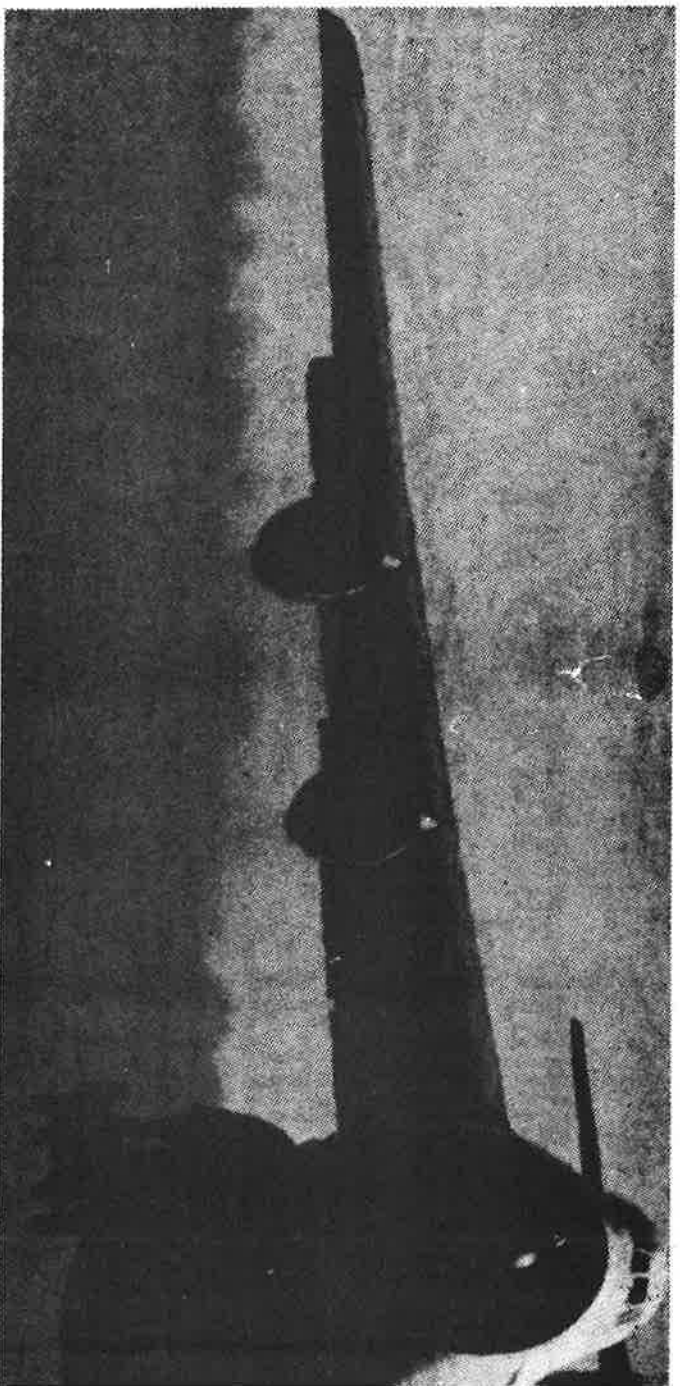
But a deeper reason for the new emphasis on nuclear weapons in Pentagon statements must be looked for in the dissatisfaction with the detente more and more openly expressed in ruling class circles. Failing to get the political and economic benefits they had looked for, many members of the capitalist establishment seem to be reopening the anti-Soviet campaign.

The New York Times has emphasized this: "The target of the Schlesinger publicity is the Soviet Union... indeed, associates suggest that one reason Mr. Schlesinger is so intent on stirring up a debate on the subject is to underscore this message to the Soviet Union." Schlesinger has even gone so far as to admit that his recent disclosures on changes in nuclear strategy as well as the development of the new offensive warheads have a "psychological purpose." And this is a recurring theme in Pentagon news releases.

MISSILES AND SOLZHENITSYN

It was no accident that the very same day that The New York Times opened its campaign for Solzhenitsyn's new book on its front page, it also printed a story about nuclear missiles being tested over a five-state area. A Pentagon spokesman admitted that there was an ulterior motive to the timely announcement of the tests. Here again it was claimed publicly that there was a "psychological purpose" of impressing the Soviet Union with the flights, the first involving intercontinental missiles flying over the land area of the United States.

Ultimately, this campaign of not-so-veiled threats of nuclear war against the Soviet Union and appeals to the "arms race" and the "missile gap" as an excuse for a nuclear buildup amounts to a revision to cold war policies on the part of a U.S. government increasingly dominated by the military.



U.S. rulers widen in

For its very survival, the U.S. imperialist system automatically tends toward expansion and violence. But the blows of the liberation struggles are thwarting that expansion, as is the growth of competing industrial powers. The inefficiency and waste of capitalist production are becoming scandalously clear with the energy crisis, and there is rising dissatisfaction among the broad masses of working people as they are forced to pay for the recklessness and superprofits of the billionaire master class.

The ruling class is looking for a way out of all this. They thought the detente could be a way of both reviving the economy with lucrative trade deals and securing Soviet cooperation in "containing" the liberation struggles. But despite the intentions of the leaders on both sides, it hasn't worked to the satisfaction of U.S. imperialism, either in the Middle East or in the U.S.-Soviet trade arrangements.

Thus, the apparent swing to a more bellicose line by the Pentagon on nuclear war must be seen as reflecting the viewpoint of a broad stratum of the U.S. capitalist establishment.

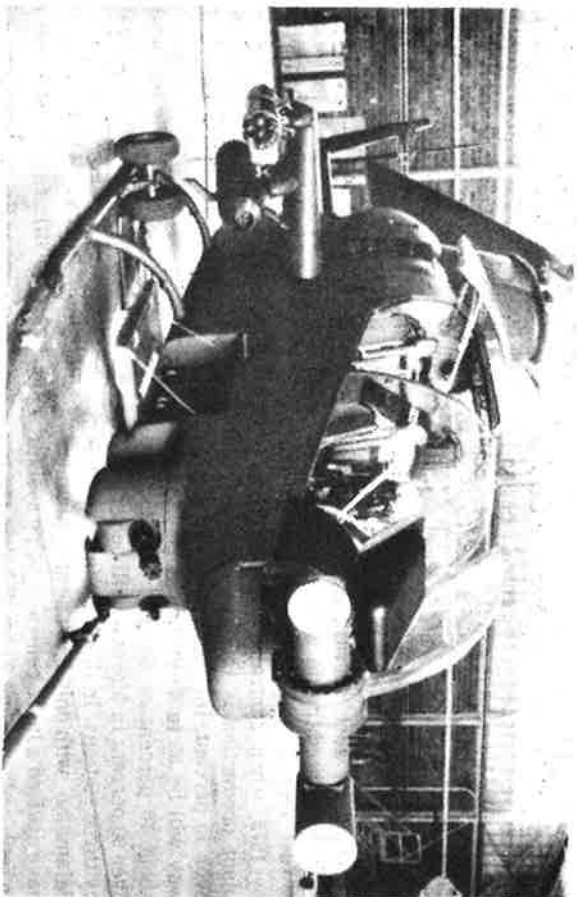
\$1 billion for 'unknown' spy agency

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

An astonishing story about a hitherto unknown super-secret U.S. spy agency has appeared in the Congressional Quarterly, but appears to have been virtually ignored by the mass media.

The existence of the agency was revealed inadvertently by an ad hoc Senate committee on secret and confidential documents. Way back last October 12, the committee issued a report recommending that the government begin printing the

CONFICS night reconnaissance helicopter.



overall budget figures for several agencies engaged in classified activities.

The report listed the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency—and the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO).

But nobody had ever heard of the National Reconnaissance Office!

When the Congressional Quarterly called up the Senate committee to ask about it, staff aides said they didn't know how it could have been referred to in the report, since the very name of the agency is classified information. One intelligence official said, "Even its initials were supposed to be classified."

"A billion dollars of the people's hard-earned wealth can be secretly spent each year by an organization that nobody even knew existed."

All the committee members—Mike Mansfield, Mark Hatfield, Harold Hughes, and Alan Cranston—claimed they had never heard of it.

But according to sources in Congress who wouldn't be identified, the NRO spends around \$1 billion a year for high-altitude reconnaissance flights!

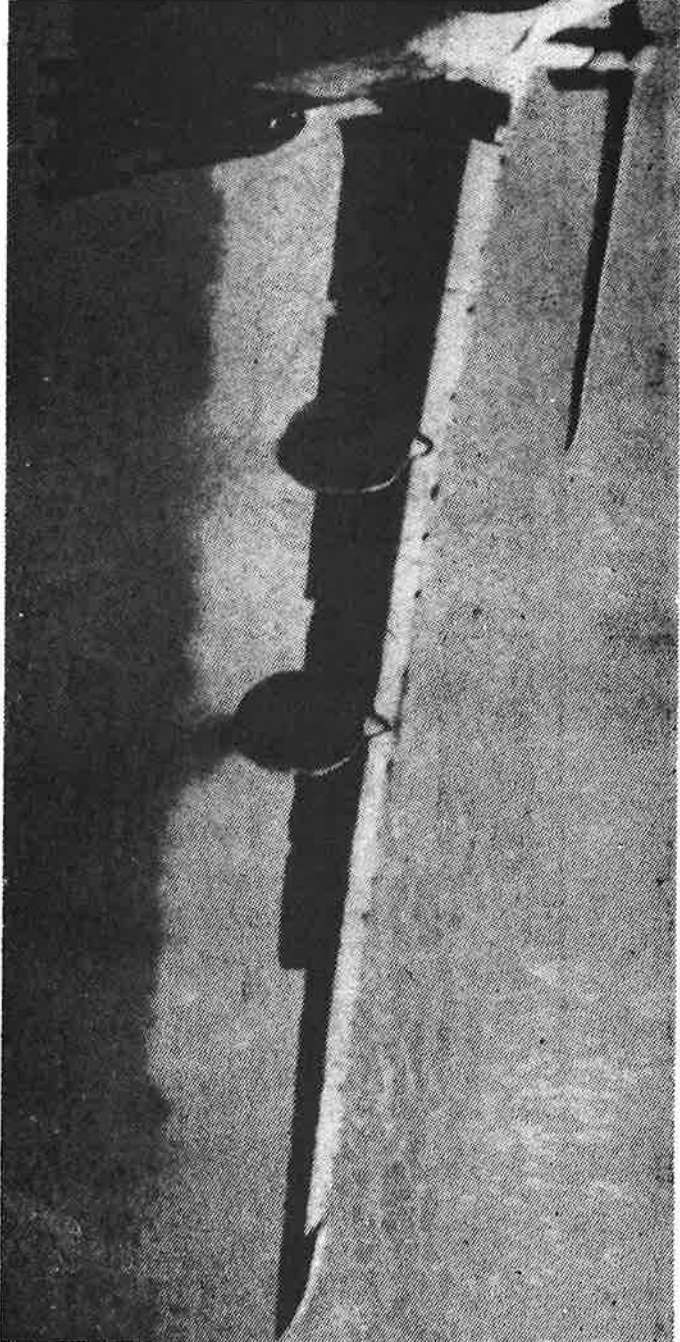
This is the "open society" we hear about so much! A billion dollars of the people's hard-earned wealth can be secretly spent each year by an organization that nobody even knew existed, and for purposes that are undoubtedly subversive in the eyes of the world.

In a time of daily front page scandals involving the military and the White House, it may seem strange that this sensational story has received hardly any coverage. So it should be noted that the coverup in this case implicates some of the trust-bluest liberals, like Senators Hatfield and Cranston.

The four congressional "intelligence oversight" committees that exist are bound in advance to keep secret everything the military doesn't want disclosed. They never publish transcripts of their activities; they rarely make notes of committee hearings, which are always held in executive session.

They are supposed to be "watchdogs" for the public interest, but in effect they are lapdogs for the brass. With their stamp of approval, the so-called "intelligence" agencies have grown into monstrous police networks that make foreign policy, carry out military adventures, and have moved more and more into the business of police repression here at home.

Can you imagine these same senators and congressmen approving the existence of a billion-dollar secret agency to provide



Pentagon hawks: 'Seize Arab oil fields'

By P. MEISNER

Will the Mideast agreement on "disengagement" soften the predatory aims of U.S. imperialism in that strategic area? Neither the Nixon administration nor the Pentagon has ever implied such a possibility. As recently as two weeks ago—during the height of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations—Secretary of Defense Schlesinger stated in a television interview that the Arab nations were "running the risk of encouraging force against them" by continuing their oil embargo.

This is hardly the language of peace, so often and hypocritically mouthed by Kissinger and Nixon. Moreover, Schlesinger's statement follows a speech by Nixon last October in which the latter referred to the 1958 intervention in Lebanon by U.S. Marines as a warning to the Arab states that are participating in the oil embargo at the present time.

Another Pentagon figurehead, Lt. Gen.

"The threat of U.S. military intervention in the Middle East is all too real, regardless of the latest diplomatic maneuvers by Washington."

William A. Knowlton, West Point's superintendent, was also recently quoted as saying that the crisis over Mideast oil "raises the question—will armed forces have to be used, or will armed forces have to be present?"

A dispatch of the January 10 Los Angeles Times also quoted one U.S. ambassador to a Mideast nation as saying:

"Pentagon hawks have been pressing for American military intervention to seize Middle East oilfields."

Several Arab nations attacked Schlesinger's statement as "gunboat diplomacy" and some have warned the U.S. imperialists that the oilfields would be wired with explosives, to be exploded upon the landing of the first U.S. troop on Arab soil. The threat of U.S. military intervention in the Middle East is all too real, regardless of the latest diplomatic maneuvers by Washington. With the most profitable industry in the world—oil—at stake, the imperialist hawks in Washington and Wall Street are not about to dismiss military intervention as an alternative—no matter how risky—for saving the billion-dollar empire of the U.S. oil monopolies in the

ing Pentagon power

school kids with a hot lunch, or to wipe out racism in the U.S., with a network of agents ferreting out bosses who won't hire Black people, and fanning out into the neighborhoods in search of racist slumlords?

Congress won't appropriate a penny for that, but for the National Reconnaissance Office it'll arrange a cool billion—probably in unmarked bills.

Nixon envies Nazi wartime production

What is Nixon's answer to the energy crisis? If you suspected the very worst, you're right. The Chief Executive (with the encouragement of his military friends, we can be sure) wants to impose Nazi wartime measures on the American workers to increase our "efficiency."

In case you've forgotten, this means the destruction of labor unions, making it treason to go on strike or slowdown, and the use of forced labor.

Did he say all this in one of his "energy" speeches? No, he's not dumb. But he did tip his hand in a private meeting in the Cabinet Room, according to this account by syndicated columnists Evans and Novak, which appeared in the Washington Post on January 20:

"One apparent sign of the heavy pressures on President Nixon came, to the astonishment of administration officials, at a high-level energy crisis meeting in the Cabinet Room just before Christmas when Mr. Nixon glowingly referred to Hitler Germany's sensational war production techniques during World War II.

"Turning to energy adviser William Simon, the President said he wanted Simon to cut corners, demolish red tape and ride roughshod over the bureaucracy to get his energy program moving.

"He then advised his audience to read Albert Speer's 'Inside the Third Reich,' particularly the description of how Speer, as arms production boss, had kept German war production at peak levels even during the worst of the Allied bombing of Germany. Some present felt the President was saying, in effect: I want Bill Simon to be my Albert Speer.

"The reaction of some of those listening bordered on shock. Worse than that, some of the President's official family felt that the easy praise for convicted war criminal Speer's industrial mobilization was slightly ominous.

"An enduring rule in American politics has long stigmatized praise for any aspect of Hitler Germany in American political rhetoric. The fact that Mr. Nixon could so

easily, and without self-consciousness, break that rule in the bosom of his official family was chilling."

Nixon's W'gate trump card: the military

By ANDY STAPP

If Nixon had erased those 18 minutes of tape in front of 25,000 booing people at the half-time of a Washington Redskins football game, it could not be made more perfectly clear that (1) Nixon is guilty of planning and then covering up the Watergate conspiracy, and (2) the people know this.

The latest Gallup poll (taken before six experts testified in Sirica's court that the June 20 Haldeman-Nixon tape had probably been erased nine times) showed that for the first time a plurality want Nixon to resign. The Harris poll revealed that only 17 percent of the people have "confidence" in Nixon.

Vice President Gerald Ford is one of those who in the face of all reason, believe, or pretend to believe, Nixon's ever-changing alibis. Joining Goldwater, Ford made a bizarre speech blaming Watergate on the AFL-CIO and "the super-welfare staters." Does he really believe anyone but the

most hard-core racists and labor-baiters will swallow that?

Last July 23 Nixon said, "The tapes, which have been under my sole personal control, will remain so." Today that sounds like a confession.

Since then, of the nine originally subpoenaed tapes, two apparently do not exist at all, and parts of three others have been destroyed by the White House conspirators. A key conversation with Mitchell and another with Dean are missing altogether, and important talks with Mitchell, Dean, and Haldeman are full of lengthy gaps caused by deliberate erasures.

Formal custody of the tapes, including the one that was erased nine times, was taken over from the Secret Service by Major General John C. Bennett (Ret.) last July 18. Bennett is a Nixon aide.

In a way, the control of the tapes by a Pentagon militarist like Bennett symbolizes Nixon's trump card in the Watergate scandal: his alliance with the fascist-minded armed forces brass.

It is his power as Commander in Chief of the U.S. military, it is his rightwing connections with the generals and admirals,

"Formal custody of the tapes, including the one that was erased nine times, was taken over from the Secret Service by Major General John C. Bennett (Ret.) last July 18. Bennett is a Nixon aide."

that give Nixon the power to defy Congress, the courts, and, far more important, the masses of people who are fed up with his transparent lies and crimes and have made it clear they want him out



Marines in desert training: what are they preparing for?



The Houston 12 will be free!

WW photo

Houston 12 frameup trial starts Feb. 7

On February 7, five members of the Houston 12 will go to court on charges of attempted murder of a policeman. These five brothers, and seven others who have

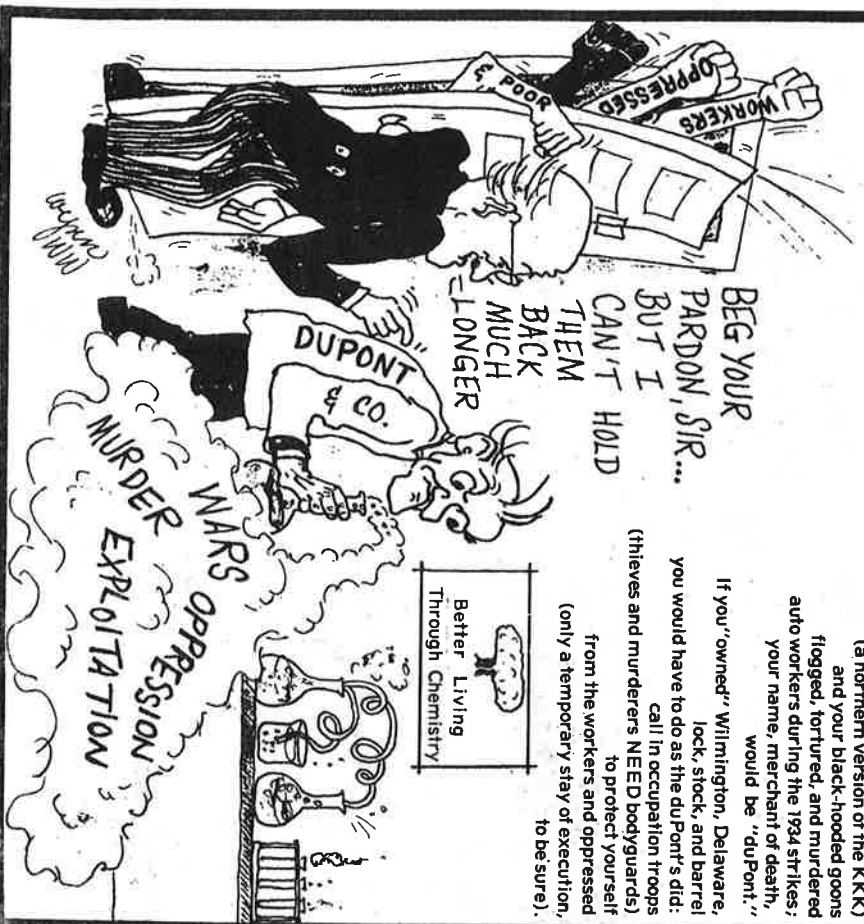
lesser charges, were brutally set upon by the police at a demonstration against U.S.-Israeli aggression in the Middle East last October. After being brutally beaten in the

**KNOW
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If you made the nuclear bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima and collaborated with the Nazis (did you design their ovens, too?); and if your business is nerve gas, napalm, and explosives and you are 9,000 million dollars richer for it; and if you call it "BETTER LIVING THROUGH CHEMISTRY" your name, merchant of death, would be "du Pont."

If you financed the "Black Legion" (a northern version of the KKK) and your black-hooded goons flogged, tortured, and murdered auto workers during the 1934 strikes; your name, merchant of death, would be "duPont."

If you "owned" Wilmington, Delaware, lock, stock, and barrel you would have to do as the duPonts did: call in occupation troops (thieves and murderers NEED bodyguards) to protect yourself from the workers and oppressed (only a temporary stay of execution, to be sure).



street and later in jail, the serious charges were filed against them by their torturers.

The five are Miguel Trujillo, Jose Berriga, Alex Rodriguez, Barte Haile, and William Christiansen

Pretrial motions will be argued on the above date, and it is expected that the trial itself will begin on February 25.

This case is particularly sensitive to the ruling class of Houston for two reasons. Houston is an oil capital and its super-rich bosses are fearful of having the oil motive that lies behind U.S.-Israeli aggression exposed. In addition, the charge of police brutality raised by the defendants hits a sore point, as many Houston residents, particularly in the Chicano community, have been victimized by the police in recent years.

The hard-line attitude the prosecution is taking on this case has been evident all along, beginning with statements the mayor made on TV right after the arrest.

And recently, when supporters of the Houston 12 sent a letter from Detroit to Houston DA Carrol Vance, Vance sent back an arrogant one-line reply, "Who are the Houston 12?"

The Houston 12 case is, of course, well known in the city and the arrests themselves were featured prominently on TV and on the front pages of the newspapers. Vance knows only too well who they are.

But just to remind the Houston persecutors that we know who they are, the Houston 12 Defense Committee is asking people to write letters to Houston Mayor Fred Hofheinz, Police Chief Carrol Lynn, and DA Vance demanding they drop the charges and take measures to end police brutality in Houston.

National support for the Houston 12 has been pouring in from around the country. Karl Armstrong sent a letter of support from prison. The defense committee for



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Carlos Feliciano has also sent a statement of solidarity. The *Black Panther* newspaper has run three articles on the Houston 12 case and a prisoner defense committee in North Carolina has extensively circulated a pamphlet on the case in their mailing.

Right now the Houston defendants are gearing for the next stage of the struggle as they face the upcoming trial. They need your help! Send messages of support and funds to: Houston 12 Defense Committee, 3520 Moore St., Houston, Texas 77009.

—Indonesia

(Continued from page 16)

today. The life style of Sutowo and the other Generals is only an imitation of what they see their imperialist contacts doing—from the Mercedes cars to the lavish resorts, most of which cater to the rich foreigners.

Can there be any doubt that beneath the fear imposed by this military dictatorship lies a seething anger? Even the students, who provided the only base of "mass" support for the fascist coup—and then the military could only rally the most rightwing among them—have turned against the regime as they have seen it revealed to be nothing but an arrogant clique of bought-off puppets.

And even middle class Indonesians who may have expected to benefit under the fascist "New Order" are complaining that an Indonesian bank executive earns only \$200 a month (still 32 times more than the average person), while an American with the same training in the same bank gets \$1,250 a month plus a free house!

If the relatively privileged are complaining, it is not hard to guess how the masses must feel. Indonesia today is a tinderbox-and oil is the explosive fuel that is sure to ignite it.

British lockout policy headed for showdown with workers

By JOHN OTTO
JANUARY 20—Talks between the leadership of the Trade Union Congress (TUC) and the Conservative Heath government have reached no agreement despite the conciliatory position taken by the TUC. Having no confidence that the TUC can restrain the more militant union leadership, let alone the millions of angry rank-and-file workers, the government continues its class war policy of imposing a three-day work week on the population.

OUTPUT DROPS SHARPLY
In the first such three-day work week, 45 million production worker-hours were lost and over 1 million workers were officially unemployed. Total output dropped 20 percent, with steel production cut in half. Even taking the most optimistic predictions of British executives expressed in the London Observer, a continuation of the three-day work week will cut production by a third by March, with many firms bankrupt. The West German and U.S. bourgeois press have been less cautious in their estimates, seeing possible depression with millions unemployed.
Heath claims the government can't pay 2 million more. But the first week under a new schedule cost the British ruling class

more than five times as much as meeting the miners' wage demands would cost in a year. Why, then, is the Heath government taking this drastic step?

BRITAIN'S DECLINE
Imperialist Britain, dominating the world 100 years ago and the leading world power before World War I, has been in decline since then. The empire upon which "the sun never set" has been ended by liberation struggles and two imperialist world wars. Once called the workshop of the world, Britain is now far less efficient than her imperialist rivals in West Europe, Japan, and the U.S. For years Britain has lagged in capital investment, with the result that only 38 percent of her capital machinery is less than ten years old, compared to 56 percent in West Germany and 62 percent in Japan.

Naturally the British ruling class has pushed the burden of their mismanagement to the workers. This can be seen by comparing their conditions to the workers in other countries in the European Economic Community (EEC), which Britain joined in 1973. British workers have the shortest paid vacation and the longest average workweek in the EEC, and lower pay than all except the French and Italian workers. They were

victims of the highest inflation rate—43.5 percent—over the last five years. It's no surprise that in 1972, Britain led in work-days lost through strikes—almost 24 million.

The Heath government accelerated the attack on the workers with Phase I, II, and III wage controls, much like Nixon's. Joining the EEC couldn't help Britain if it couldn't sell competitively, so the British bosses tried to increase exports by lowering wages still further.

With 4 out of the 7 million British workers up for contracts already agreeing to Phase III limits, the miners' demands for more became the greatest obstacle to Heath's policy. Paid even less than the other British workers, the miners had seen the gains they won in a successful 1972 strike swallowed by inflation, and refused to work overtime. Heath, despite the misgivings of sections of the ruling class, began his national lockout in an attempt to crush the miners.

WORKERS' RESPONSE
But instead of rallying support to himself, Heath has polarized the country, pushing to the side of the miners all the workers and much of the middle class. Instead of intimidating other workers, Heath's actions spurred on the railway engineers to a day's work stoppage to win their demands. When one of the miners' union leaders, Leicester Secretary Frank Smith, tried to issue a "peace plan" to a union meeting, he was almost run out by theirate rank and file.

European commentators on the London scene never fail to mention the lack of large street demonstrations, which they would expect as a matter of course in Italy or

General strike of 1926: miners led fight against wage cuts

BY MYRON JEFKA
The British working class demonstrated a great potential for struggle in the general strike of 1926.
After World War I, Britain's key mining industry began to decline rapidly. By 1925, it was no longer operating at a profit. Conditions in the mines were abominable, and despite their crucial importance to British capitalism as a whole, the miners were among the lowest paid workers, averaging about \$12 a week.

MINERS' WAGES CUT
But then the bosses demanded that they make a significant wage cut, in order to make the mining industry profitable and more "competitive." One million miners responded by threatening to strike. The 6 million strong Trade Union Congress (TUC) said it would back them up with a general strike.

The Conservative government tried to head off a showdown with the formation of a Royal Coal Commission, headed by Sir Herbert Samuel. It was supposed to "investigate" conditions in the industry and work out a compromise between the coal barons and the miners. In the meantime, the government would subsidize the mine owners for their alleged losses, and the wages would remain uncut until April 30, 1926.

Fruitless negotiations throughout April failed to produce a settlement. On April 29, the General Council of the TUC made plans to go ahead with the general strike. The miners' representatives agreed to let the General Council negotiate for them, but with the clear commitment that it would not submit to wage reductions, longer hours, or district agreements. It was further understood that the miners would be consulted on the progress of the negotiations.

On April 30, the government subsidy to the mine industry expired. Wage reduction (lockout) notices were posted.

In last-minute negotiations, the mine owners made their first concrete offer. It demanded extensive wage cuts, and an increase in the work day from 7 to 8 hours, to last for at least 3½ years.

At the same time, the government

signed an Emergency Proclamation, setting up a virtual military dictatorship under the Emergency Powers Act. (A similar act has been in force in Northern Ireland in recent years.)

ALL OUT ON MAY DAY!
On May 1, the general strike began. Unions covering transport, printing and press, iron and steel, metals, heavy chemicals, construction, and the gas and electric industries called out their members. Sanitary, health, and food services workers were told to stay on their jobs.

In total, 2 million workers were called out in solidarity with the 1 million miners. Half the organized work force was out on strike. Many of the other 3 million union workers stayed on the job only out of loyalty and discipline to their unions. All the workers had been facing paycuts for the last five years, and they saw the miners' fight as their own.

The strike lasted eight days. It grew stronger day by day, and the militancy, enthusiasm, organization, and number of strikers kept increasing, right up to the last day.

WORKERS' INITIATIVE
The workers had no real centralized organization, but were able to develop local strike committees and Councils of Action to handle their affairs. These ad hoc organizations took care of publicity, propaganda, press, defense, food distribution, transportation, electrical supply, and many other services.

In short, they were developing organs of popular control, which had the potential to become organs of dual power, if they could be linked up into a nationwide organization. But there had been no organizational preparation for this before the strike, no experience in local administration, and no national center to weld these popular organs of workers' control together into an effective centralized workers' government in embryo.

Nor was the national union leadership of the TUC contemplating such a revolutionary step. On the contrary, it broke its agreement with the miners and



France under such sharp class struggle conditions. This should mislead no one about the seriousness of the workers' resistance. The "flying pickets" the miners formed in 1972 to go wherever scabs were being brought in, and to stop them, is proof of that.

Most important, the traditional safety valves for controlling the British workers—the trade union bureaucracy and the Labour Party—have nothing to offer the workers in the way of reforms. The rightwing of the Labour Party, represented by Wilson, has already compromised itself in the workers' eyes by supporting Heath's incomes policy. All indications point to a coming showdown.

Heath may decide to call new parliamentary elections, looking for a plebiscite-type victory to show his strength. But the vote could go the other way, deepening the crisis. Meanwhile, the Army, which has been gaining experience repressing fighters for Irish freedom, made a show of force at Heathrow Airport, allegedly to stop "Arab terrorists" but aimed in reality at intimidating the British workers. In the wings is Enoch Powell, the fascist politician whose racist attacks on immigrant workers from India, Pakistan, and the West Indies are promoted by a growing section of the British ruling class as a tactic to split up working class solidarity.

Despite these threats and the traditions imposed by the reformist labor leadership, the unfolding struggle is bound to hurt the British workers in a revolutionary direction. Their coming battles deserve the full support of workers all over the world, and will have a profound effect on workers' struggles in the U.S.

Jan. 23—Britain's unemployed ranks have increased to 2.3 million!

were victimized by layoffs, loss of seniority, and blacklisting. Still, the miners refused to give up, thanked their 2 million class brothers and sisters for doing what they could, and continued their strike throughout the summer of 1926. They were eventually defeated in their isolation.

But despite the defeat of the miners and the general strike, a new page had been written in working class history, and many valuable lessons learned. The workers had proven their ability to respond en masse to an open threat to their living standards. They had sustained their cohesiveness and solidarity in a display of revolutionary initiatives which tottered the foundations of the capitalist order. They had gone to within one step of armed insurrection.

They had also bitterly learned the limitations of the trade union leadership, in whom the workers had previously put so much faith. And they had seen the lengths to which the bosses, in collusion with the capitalist state, would go when they felt there was a real threat to their system.

Millions of workers, in Britain and throughout the capitalist world, are today learning these same lessons.

Saudi rulers' terror paid for in USA

By FRED GOLDSTEIN

Since the Arab states decided to use an oil embargo to get the U.S. to force a pullback by Israel, the big-business-controlled media seem to have become preoccupied with "exposing" reactionary oil monarchies in the Middle East.

These exposures are pure hypocrisy. They have nothing to do with fighting reaction. They come at a time when U.S. big business wants to stir up anti-Arab sentiment, in the event Washington decides to resort to military means to regain its stranglehold on the wealth of the Mideast, which rightfully belongs to the Arab people.

What these so-called exposures fail to state is that the U.S. is, and has been for decades, the prime supporter of the truly reactionary governments in the Mideast, and that the last thing in the world the U.S. government wants are progressive or revolutionary people's governments to replace the tyrannies in the oil states.

Saudi Arabia, one of the richest countries in the world in oil reserves, has been a typical subject for attack ever since the Saudi government announced the embargo on oil shipments to the United States.

U.S. WEAPONS BACK SAUDI REACTION

Of course, the Saudi regime deserves even harsher criticism than the big business press gives it. Politically Saudi Arabia is a feudal monarchy in which the vestiges of chattel slavery still remain and the king, backed by the royal family, is the absolute ruler. Chattel slavery was legal until 1962, and thousands of slaves still exist and are sold on the open market. Flaying, or skinning alive, was a common form of execution and the chopping off of hands was a usual punishment until very recently—and there are reports that it still occurs. Of course, all these punishments are meted out strictly to the poor and to leftwing opponents.

Not only are trade unions illegal, but until recently no form of association of any sort, social or otherwise, was permitted among the workers. Strikes were crushed with brutality and leaders immediately jailed. If there has been any loosening up of the regime it has only been because of the pressure of the Arab masses, who are becoming increasingly revolutionary.

But this reactionary, repressive regime maintains itself in power strictly by forces of arms and wealth supplied by the U.S. government. And Washington provides these means in order to protect the Arabian Oil Company (Aramco), the mainstay of King Faisal as it was of his father, King Saud, before him.

Aramco owns the rights to 90 percent of the oil in Saudi Arabia. King Saud gave away the oil in the 1930s, behind the backs of the Arab people, in return for a bribe said to amount to a quarter of a million dollars. Aramco is a joint corporate venture of thieves consisting of Standard of California, Texaco, Standard of Jersey, and Mobil Oil. Together they have pumped billions and

billions of barrels of oil out of Saudi Arabia and billions of dollars of profits into their collective corporate coffers.

The Arab people, and especially the people of Saudi Arabia, have been thoroughly outraged at the royal family for having given away the wealth of the Arab world in return for fleets of Cadillacs, air-conditioned palaces, private airplanes, and other such personal extravagances. They know that the wealth stolen by the oil companies dwarfs these bribes. To contain the angry masses, the Pentagon has generously supplied the regime with billions in armaments. King Faisal has received over \$1 billion in arms in the last decade alone.

The militarization of the Saudi monarchy has served a double purpose for the U.S. First, it has kept Faisal well defended against the wrath of his own people and kept the oil safe for Aramco. Second, Washington has used the monarchy as a conveniently pliable tool to foster reaction throughout the Middle East.

CONDUIT FOR PENTAGON IN MIDEAST

All progressive regimes in the Mideast regard the Saudi regime as a threat to their existence, because it serves as a conduit for Pentagon-CIA-oil company money and plans for subversion. King Faisal is infamous for his efforts to sabotage joint Arab struggles against imperialism. The Nasser government of Egypt, although strictly a bourgeois regime, was constantly on guard against plots by the Saudi-inspired Moslem League that fomented several rightwing rebellions against the Nasser regime.

When the Yemeni people were waging an armed struggle for liberation from

Cry for justice rises from Faisal's prisons

By GLENN KOLLEENY

King Faisal's feudal monarchy is meeting increasing opposition from the people of Saudi Arabia, despite vicious government repression.

Saudi Arabia, with an area of 1.25 million square miles, is one of the largest countries in the Middle East. Under its surface is found 25 percent of the world's oil reserves, the third largest in the world. However, despite the tremendous resources, the people of Saudi Arabia continue to live in extreme poverty.

U.S.-owned oil corporations (like the Aramco Corporation) have reaped fantastic profits, while paying Arab workers starvation wages. Under great pressure from the Arab masses throughout the Middle East, the Saudi government in November demanded 51 percent ownership of Aramco,

British and U.S. domination, Saudi Arabia poured in troops armed with U.S. and British weapons to try to crush the struggle. Such examples could be multiplied many times over.

In the past decade, absolute ruler Faisal has been given the red carpet treatment by Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon during visits to Washington. Faisal is always wined and dined by Aramco officials, by bankers, and by industrialists when he comes here.

In 1965, when Nelson Rockefeller publicly snubbed Faisal for political reasons, he privately honored the King at a dinner at his estate at Pocantico Hills. At the dinner he praised the performance of "the private enterprise system" in Saudi Arabia. (No doubt this remark was appreciated by his brother David, head of the Chase Manhattan-Standard Oil empire, who was also present.)

So trusted is Faisal by U.S. imperialism that immediately after the June War in 1967 Washington rushed emergency military aid to the regime, despite full U.S. military support for Israel and a U.S. arms embargo for the rest of the Arab world. The U.S. government was afraid that Faisal would be swept away in a tide of Arab resentment at his refusal to aid the struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression.

Just within the past few months Washington has promised a new supply of Phantom jets to Faisal.

It is therefore sheer hypocrisy for the U.S. ruling class and its press to suddenly find that there are reactionary Arab states—now, when the tremendous pressure of the Arab masses is forcing even the monarchies to exert greater control over the oil.

The embargo is in reality only a halfway measure. The Arab masses are for taking back the oil altogether! The billionaire class over here know this very well, and they are carefully weighing their actions in the Middle East for fear that if they weaken the reactionary regimes, the masses may take a revolutionary initiative.

But meanwhile, knowing how unpopular

which had been three-quarters owned by four U.S. companies: Standard Oil of California, Exxon, Texaco, and Mobil.

As much as 75 percent of the oil used by the U.S. in its criminal war against the Vietnamese people (and most of the oil now being supplied to Thieu's puppet regime) comes from Saudi Arabia. Not only are the Saudi Arabian oil resources among the largest in the world, but the oil is of high quality and cheap to extract. Because Saudi Arabia's oil has been so lucrative for U.S. businessmen, the U.S. has provided military and political support to King Faisal's reactionary regime.

Among the crimes perpetrated against the Saudi Arabian people by this U.S.-backed monarch is the widespread existence of slavery. Although slavery was outlawed more than ten years ago, the

Expanding Empire

by VINCENT COPELAND

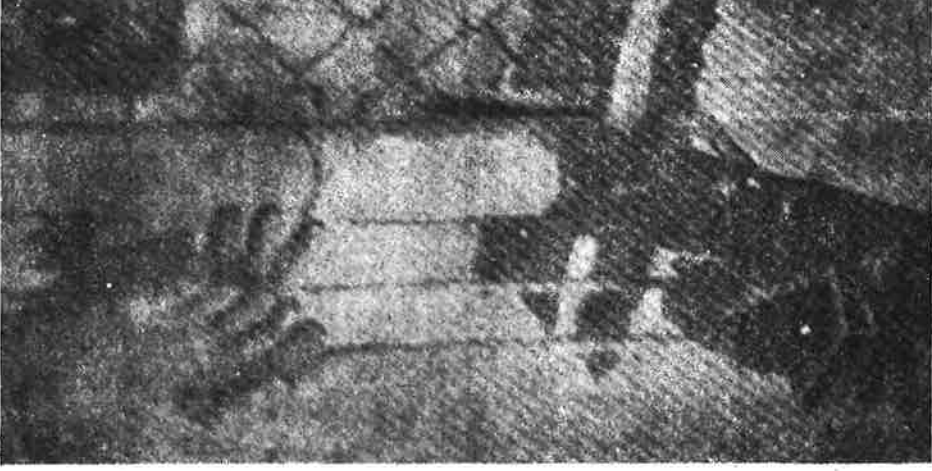
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ruling class parasites are to the masses everywhere, they try to whip up anti-Arab sentiment in the U.S. by pointing to the despotism of rulers they created!

Despots like King Faisal deserve to be overthrown—but by the Saudi people. Progressive people here must fight to weaken U.S. imperialism's stranglehold in the Middle East—so the Arab people will have a free hand to take care of King Faisal and all other Arab reactionaries, and use the oil wealth for all the people.



According to resistance sources, this bundle of hands and feet of workers was hung on main gate of American oil company, Aramco, in Dhahran. Their crime? Demanding a union.

government continues to use slaves, and it has been estimated that up to 600,000 of Saudi Arabia's 4 million people are enslaved. These people have no rights and can be murdered by their owners at any moment.

However, the people of Saudi Arabia are not accepting their wretched exploitation and oppression passively. Recently there have been strikes at large oil sites (such as the one owned by Aramco in Dhahran) and demonstrations against King Faisal, Israel, and U.S. imperialism. These strikes and demonstrations have been met with barbaric repression. According to Saudi resistance sources, public beatings with long poles are common, and many workers and peasants have had their hands and feet cut off. Their severed hands and feet have appeared on shops, mosques, and the gates of the U.S.-owned oil sites.

Hundreds have also been arrested, without charges. A defense committee formed to aid the prisoners reports they are sometimes tortured with poisonous insects. And some have even been decapitated. A statement from the Defense Committee of Political Prisoners in Saudi Arabia reads in part:

"We firmly believe that we cannot, alone and un-united, counteract the American Imperialist strategy, and frustrate the dreams of the two monarchs (the Shah of Iran and King Faisal) and Israel. But through the unity of our people, the continuous struggle of all the progressive and revolutionary forces in the world, we will be able to give a crushing defeat to Imperialism. Therefore, we expect full support from all progressive and revolutionary people of the entire world.

"From their prisons in Saudi Arabia, our and your comrades appeal to your human revolutionary consciousness. Our and your prisoned comrades urge you to demand from the Saudi Monarch to allow you to visit them in their prisons, to insist for their immediate and unconditional release, and to ask that they should be given a just opportunity to defend themselves."

The view from People's Korea

By ANDY STAPP

PYONGYANG, Jan. 7—In the two-and-a-half years since I last spent two months here in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), much has changed. Of course there is always great change in the DPRK, a country whose gross national product has averaged a 12.5 percent annual growth rate for the past ten years.

Huge buildings, factories, schools, and amusement centers constantly spring up like mushrooms. The capital city, Pyongyang, has risen like Phoenix from the ashes. In 1950, Pyongyang was a city of 500,000 people. In the following three years of barbarous U.S. air attacks, 490,000 bombs were dropped on this city alone. Today Pyongyang is a metropolis of one million people, where whole streets, complete with shade trees, shops, and homes, go from blueprint stage to completion in six months' time!

In 1956, 34 percent of the DPRK's total goods were industrial and 56 percent were agricultural. Today this figure is more than reversed with 75.3 percent of the value of all goods being industrial while 24.7 percent are agricultural. This is absolutely amazing, considering that only 20 years ago, even the DPRK's backward rural economy lay in shambles from the ravages of war. Of all the battles fought by the Korean people, Premier Kim Il Sung has said that the hardest was the fight to rebuild the shattered economy and lay the foundations for an advanced socialist industrial state.

To a large extent this fight has been won. While south Korea groans under the whip of a fascist military dictatorship serving as a puppet for U.S. imperialism—its national pride trampled upon by the occupation of 40,000 U.S. soldiers, hundreds of thousands of its women degraded into prostitution, its slums plagued by typhus and cholera—the DPRK has provided well for its people. Medical care is completely free, as is education (a ten-year compulsory technical education). An eight-hour work day and full employment have been the norm for two decades. Slums and prostitution and the terrible diseases that

still decimate the colonial areas of Asia have all been wiped out.

And always there is the new construction, the exciting speed of new changes.

One thing has not changed, however, since I was here in 1971. That is the absolute hostility of the people. Party, and state of the DPRK to U.S. imperialism and its puppet regime in the south.

In August 1971 the DPRK and the Pak Jung Hee "government" agreed to enter talks about "the peaceful reunification of Korea," a land that has been split for 28 years.

These talks broke down 14 months ago. The delegation of the DPRK's Workers Party objected to the presence of Li Hu Rak, south Korea's CIA boss, who came to the talks wearing the hat of the south Korean Red Cross! Kim Il Sung also pointed out that the talks could accomplish nothing unless all the parties of the south, which would include the outlawed Revolutionary Party for Reunification, were allowed to participate. Of course, the Pak regime, currently facing almost complete collapse in the face of the last three months of massive resistance by south Korean students, workers, and even religious figures to his neo-Nazi rule, has no intention of repealing the hated anti-communist law and the notorious National Security Act that make illegal not only parties like the RPRU, which is a Marxist organization, but even liberal political groupings.

Leading members of the Workers Party told me that, in fact, they did not doubt that eventually the fascist southern army (600,000 soldiers) would attack the northern half of the republic. The only question was what exact role the U.S. and Japanese imperialists would play in the new aggression. The appearance of two U.S. SR-71 spy planes over the city of Pyongyang on January 5 only gives added emphasis to the threat of a new war breaking out in Korea.

Members of the Workers Party showed no fear when they spoke to me, however, of the main enemy, U.S. imperialism.

If war does come, the DPRK is more

than prepared, as anyone who has ever seen the endless lines of soldiers and red worker-peasant militia parading through

Reunification Square on national holidays can testify.

The words spoken to me by the Party head of the gigantic Kumsung tractor factory reflect the views of virtually the entire population of the DPRK: "We are not just Korean communists. We are internationalists fighting for the world revolution."



This Korean poster refers to the infamous Sinchen Massacre of 1950, in which 35,383 civilians were slaughtered by the U.S. army of occupation. The poster reads: 'Never forget the U.S. imperialists, the wolves!'

particularly West Germany and the Netherlands.

Like its ally South Africa, the white-settler state of Rhodesia is being turned into an armed cap of fearful exploiters. They will not be allowed to peaceably enjoy the fruits of the labor of the 95 percent Black majority. The Zimbabwean freedom fighters speak for all the peoples fighting against imperialism with their slogan, "We are our own liberators."

The oppressed masses of southern Africa—workers, peasants, and intellectuals—are taking the only route to true liberation that the oppressors allow. They are taking that route after years of waiting, of begging from and negotiating with the imperialists and their agents: they learned that in the final analysis these things are not enough. In the words of one liberation fighter, ZANU Executive Secretary Mukudzai Mudzi, commenting on imperialism, "It is only through armed struggle that we can resolve this problem."



New York demonstration on anniversary of assassination of Amílcar Cabral.

WW photo: Tom

Guerillas win victories vs. Portugal, South African racists

By CAL BONNER

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Beset by the burgeoning wave of militant protests, strikes, and armed confrontations by the oppressed Africans of Rhodesia, South Africa, and the Portuguese colonies against the injustices in those states, the oppressors have forged what appears to be a new axis—a military alliance of the white, fascist states to crush the revolution in southern Africa.

The reason for their closer collaboration is the stepped-up activity on the part of the Black African liberation fighters—particularly the gains made by the guerrilla armies of Frelimo (Mozambique Liberation Front) in northern Mozambique, and the revolutionary parties in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Unable to contain the Frelimo guerrillas, even with 60,000 NATO-armed and supplied Portuguese troops, the colonial government in Mozambique has directed Portuguese mercenaries and Black deserters from the liberation forces—such as the 90-member mercenary "Column of Fire"—to engage in acts of terrorism against the Mozambican peasant masses and their people's army. More ominous than this, however, is the fact that the Rhodesian Secret Police have been sent by the colonial government to attack camps of the liberation forces within Mozambique. They attempt to locate guerrilla camps and then call in jets from Rhodesia to annihilate the freedom fighters.

GUERRILLA OFFENSIVE AGAINST PORTUGAL

The most successful armed liberation struggle in all of southern Africa is that

Pickets honor Amílcar Cabral

BOSTON, Jan. 20—Boston cops and Portuguese consular officials were forced to back down today by demonstrators commemorating the anniversary of the murder of Amílcar Cabral. As the anticolonial forces in Africa come closer to their ultimate victory, the imperialists resort to ever more vicious acts of reprisal. The murder of Cabral, a leader of the PAIGC, was such an atrocity.

The demonstration, called by the Portuguese Democratic Opposition of Fall River, Mass., attracted over 100 people who chanted "U.S. and Portugal out of Africa, now!" and "From the Cape Verde Islands to Guinea-Bissau, the people of the world say Portugal out now!" while picketing in front of the Portuguese Consulate.

Members of Youth Against War & Fascism participated in the action with placards which read "Long live the spirit of Amílcar Cabral" and "U.S. and Portugal out of Africa."

The confrontation took place when the police tried to remove several demonstrators who were holding banners on the steps of the consulate. At that point, the entire demonstration surged onto the steps in a show of solidarity. After consulting with consular officials, the cops backed off and soon left the area altogether.

The demonstration ended with a brief talk by a Cape Verdean member of PAIGC who stated that with the approaching victory of the struggle in Guinea-Bissau, the PAIGC would be focusing its efforts on the liberation of the Cape Verde Islands. He also pledged that the struggle would continue until the last traces of U.S.-Portuguese imperialism were driven out of Africa.

political prisoners

San Quentin 6

Murder indictments against the SAN QUENTIN SIX have been dismissed!

FLEETA DRUMGO, LARRY SPAIN, LUIS TALAMANTEZ, WILLIE TATE, HUGO PNEILL, and DAVID JOHNSON were charged with the deaths of three guards in San Quentin on Aug. 21, 1971, the day George Jackson was assassinated by San Quentin officials.

The charges were dismissed by Judge Vernon Stoll this January 18 on the grounds that the grand jury returning the frameup charges was exclusively white, middle-class, and middle-aged, while the defendants were all Black or Chicano, young, poor and working class.

Similar motions have been raised by the defense in many other cases, but have been denied in every case before this. "I'm astounded," said the DA. "This is a very important legal issue." He predicted that if upheld, it would "question all indictments not only here but for the other 57 grand juries in the state."

In fact, the state has no case against the San Quentin Six. The written transcript of the grand jury shows little or no evidence to support the charges. For example, Fleeta Drumgo's name was mentioned only once, when a guard testified that this brother kicked another guard. In the end, three grand jurors walked out in protest, one declaring, "What this grand jury does is not justice, but vengeance."

But the charges were dismissed not simply because the state wants to avoid more public exposure of this racist frameup.

This victory is a concession to the growing strength of the prisoners' rights movement, in this case especially the dedicated organizing efforts of the San Quentin Six Defense Committee, prisoner support groups all across the U.S., and the awareness among prisoners that the injustices against the San Quentin Six represent the oppression of all prisoners.

Most of all, the victory was won through the determined struggle of the San Quentin Six themselves, who refused to break in spite of indefinite confinement to the "hole," repeated vicious assaults by guards in the courtroom as well as in jail, being chained to the wall in the court building from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and being unable to raise their right hands to testify because they were so heavily bound by chains.

In addition, the court refused to allow them to choose their defense lawyers, and instead forced them to have court-appointed lawyers. Only after much protest were Charles Garry and Howard Moore allowed to be "associates" of the court-appointed "defense."

Even with the decision to dismiss the indictments, the case is not closed. Bruce Bales, the DA, has announced that he will appeal the verdict in hopes of continuing the

fascist railroad trial.

This DA, along with the black-robed judges and their counterparts in the prisons, are guilty of the most brutal atrocities. They know they are the real criminals and they fear for the day when the poor are liberated and their jailors see life from the other side of the bars.

Support can be sent to the San Quentin Six Defense Committee, 3169-16th St., San Francisco, Calif.

Free the San Quentin Six!
Tear the prisons down!

AIM

RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS, leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) on trial for organizing the Wounded Knee, S.D., occupation last year, have won an opening victory in the federal courthouse in St. Paul, Minn.

The government has agreed to pay the costs of the legal defense, expected to be about \$5,000 a week, against the charges of assault, burglary, conspiracy, and larceny.

This concession followed exposure of a campaign of harassment, interference, and disruption conducted by federal marshals and FBI agents against the AIM defense. A 150-page legal brief included evidence of: attempts to prevent Means, Banks, and their lawyers from entering the Pine Ridge reservation; theft of food, medical supplies, and documents by agents infiltrated into the defense organization; pressuring the media to twist its coverage even more; and especially, the murder of key defense witness Pedro Bissonette by Bureau of Indian Affairs agents and its coverup by the

beginning February 4 in Sioux Falls, S.D.

Means and Banks rightfully contend that the U.S. government has no right to bring them to trial. The entire continent was stolen, through genocidal wars and a long trail of broken treaties, from the Native American people. But these treaties, which were negotiated by the U.S. government for the purpose of legalizing the land theft and confining the Native Americans to an early version of concentration camps, stipulated that the Native Americans were allowed the right to control their own affairs within the reservation.

In 1890, the U.S. Cavalry murdered 250 unarmed people in an Indian encampment at Wounded Knee. Now the government is attempting to imprison every militant Indian who joined the AIM at Wounded Knee, 1973, and to destroy the AIM organization.

The U.S. government claims the right to punish Native Americans when it has forced them to resort to armed occupation of their own territory in order to realize the right of self-determination that is theirs by treaty.

To accomplish this in injustice, the Department of Justice has lined up a panel of 63 prospective jurors who just "happen" to all be white. But political support for the defense is growing with demonstrations held in cities from coast to coast.

Stop the Wounded Knee trials!
Self-determination for Native Americans!

Garment Factory 14

On January 7, 1974, trial was scheduled to begin for 14 Black prisoners accused of riot, simple assault, and a string of other charges stemming from a racist attack by



Justice Department.

Means and Banks will be only the first to stand trial. After their trial will follow the trial on the same charges of AIM leaders CLYDE BELLECOURT, CARTER CAMP, LEONARD CROW DOG, and STAN HOLDER, facing sentences of up to 85 years. Then will follow the trials of over 120 other Native Americans on lesser charges,

consumers faster).

WAGES FROZEN, BUT NOT PRICES

And as if that 18.2 percent for 1973 were not enough, the newspapers this month have been full of reports of further increases in the cost of raw materials. At the retail price level, energy and food price increases are what people have noticed most. All evidence indicates that they will continue their soaring climb and will be joined by an ever-increasing number of other retail goods.

All this may seem especially strange if you remember that the country was supposed to be under something called Phase IV, which involved controls on prices as well as wages—or so they said. Well, the Cost of Living Council (CLC) is still in existence, and if you ask them they will tell you they

they have become known as the GARMENT FACTORY 14.

The Black Prisoners Defense Committee (BPD) organized widespread support for these Brothers. Along with several residents of Sharke, the site of the trial, the BPD made preparations for an all-night vigil on the courthouse steps on the eve of the trial.

The Malcolm X United Liberation Front scheduled a picket demonstration in front of the State Capitol Building in Tallahassee on the opening day of the trial, and jointly on the next day with the African People's Socialist Party, the BPD, and the Pits and Lee Defense Committee.

Support for the Garment Factory 14 has been building for several months. On October 27, 1973, more than 75 people left Gainesville on a 45-mile march to Sharke joined by 300 Black residents of Sharke at the city limits. As well as gaining publicity and support for the case, these demonstrations have brought to light the fact that prison officials are forcibly drugging prisoners and that Louis Wainright, chief of the state's Division of Corrections, has used his position to embezzle funds.

The Black Prisoners Defense Committee is dedicated to freeing political prisoners throughout the state of Florida. Support can be sent to the BPD, 405 S.W. 8th Ave., Gainesville, Fla. 32601.

Thomas Wansley

RICHMOND, Jan. 12—Demanding freedom for Thomas Wansley and James Carrington, 50 people demonstrated at the inauguration of the new governor of Virginia this afternoon. The demonstration was held at the main entrance to Capitol Square, within sight and hearing of the crowd of several thousand white racists who had gathered for the swearing-in of Mills Godwin, a former architect of Virginia's "massive resistance" to school desegregation.

Godwin succeeded Linwood Holton, who a few days earlier had refused to grant a pardon to Thomas C. Wansley or to reduce his sentence. Since Wansley's reincarceration in November, there had been a statewide and national movement demanding that Holton free the 29-year-old Black man. Wansley has served 11 years of a life sentence on a framed-up rape charge in Lynchburg, Va.

At two points in the inaugural ceremony Godwin and Holton had to drive through the Capitol Square entrance with demonstrators on both sides chanting, "No more racist politicians! Free Tom Wansley!"

The chants were also audible throughout the swearing-in and Godwin's inaugural address, in which he called for the reinstatement of the death sentence and the reduction of the welfare rolls.

Police surrounded the demonstrators and stationed snipers with rifles on nearby

the cause of inflation must lie elsewhere?

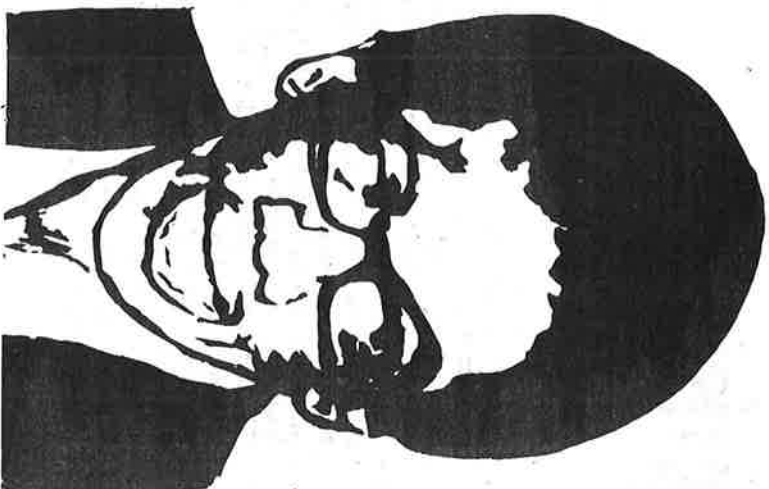
The real reason for the growing economic nightmare called inflation lies in the basic irrationality of monopoly capitalism in its period of decline. The very core of that irrationality is the drive for profit. Capitalist profits in 1973 broke records in many areas. The oil monopolies, for example, averaged a 47 percent profit increase over 1972 (how would you like a 47 percent wage increase?) First-quarter corporate profits for 1973, taken at an annual rate, were \$119.6 billion. They rose to \$128.9 billion in the second quarter and \$129.4 billion in the third.

No, wage increases didn't cause the price hikes of 1973, but it's a good bet that corporate greed did. Inflation is the symptom of a grave economic illness. It is an

Inflation

(Continued from page 5)

expenses of manufacturers are rising. The factory bosses would never consider absorbing these price increases, of course, and so they pass them on to consumers in the form of higher prices. The 18.2 percent wholesale increase of last year suggests that the worst is yet to come as far as price increases are concerned, since there is a gap of up to a year before these raw material costs hit the retail market (the exception is agricultural prices which hit



Thomas Wansley

buildings, but they were unable to dampen the anger of the picketers.

Leading the demonstration was Mrs. Willie Mae Thornton, Thomas Wansley's mother. She carried a placard reading, "Free my son." Organizations participating in the demonstration included the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, the Lynchburg Black Alliance, the Woody Guthrie Community Center of Richmond, the Richmond Black Panther Party, Fight Back, the Center for United Labor Action, and the Committee to Free James Carrington and Thomas Wansley.

The demonstration concluded with a march through Richmond's downtown shopping district. A number of bystanders joined the march, and there were gestures of solidarity from Black workers in the stores.

A rally to free James Carrington and Thomas Wansley was held the evening before the demonstration, with about 100 people attending. Members of the Lynchburg Black Alliance and Mrs. Thornton were the featured speakers. Other speakers included Veronica Golos of the Norfolk PSC and Curtis Holt of the Grassroots Organization in Richmond. A representative of the national staff of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee read a message to the rally from Mrs. Orelia Carrington, mother of James Carrington.



credit: Pamola Venceremos

Illness of the whole world capitalist system that has become chronic in every capitalist country since World War II. It used to be that periods of economy boom were accompanied by inflationary trends, but prices fell during periods of recession and depression. Since 1946 this has not been the case. Inflation has become a constant fact, even during recession, though it is certainly exacerbated by periods of wasteful military expenditures like the recent one in which hundreds of billions of dollars were spent on the Vietnam War.

Do you want to help stamp out the disease of inflation? Do you want to be able to look at your pay check without feeling cheated? It'll never happen until we bring down the capitalist system. Join the struggle!

Muhammad Ahmad

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—At the opening of the trial of MUHAMMAD AHMAD on charges of assaulting prison guards, the defense won a delay for a hearing in federal court. The defense is demanding that Ahmad first be tried on the "conspiracy to commit criminal anarchy" charge which led to his incarceration and the later alleged incidents.

Muhammad Ahmad, now a leader of the African People's Party, has been the victim of a government conspiracy since 1967 when, shortly after being named by FBI Director Hoover as the "most dangerous man in America," he was arrested in a pre-drawn raid for an alleged plot to kill Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young.

While in jail, he defended himself against an attack by three guards, for which he was charged with assault. After he was bailed out in 1968, he went underground for four years because of the hysteria around his case, for which he was hit with bail jumping charges. Recaptured in 1972, Muhammad again defended himself after months of harassment and provocation by prison guards, and received another assault charge.

The state wants to separate the assault charges from the obviously political conspiracy charges in order to hide the political character of the case.

The Muhammad Ahmad Defense Committee has organized demonstrations at the courthouse. The MADC can be contacted at P.O. Box 389, Jamaica, N.Y. 11431.

Rodney Haymes

RODNEY HAYMES, who is serving a sentence in Clinton Concentration Camp, has won his second legal battle in less than a month.

In recent weeks Workers World has published articles describing the barbaric conditions that men face while in the box (solitary confinement). Rodney has been in the box for more than six months and had to suffer every humiliation imaginable from racist and reactionary pig guards.

His first suit involved bringing these horrible conditions to the attention of District Court Judge Foley, but Foley denied the case without even affording Rodney a hearing to determine the merit of his allegations. Judge Foley is widely known and despised by prisoners because he has consistently denied every complaint that ever came out of a prison. Rodney appealed his case to a higher court and they ordered that Judge Foley reexamine the case and further ordered that Rodney be given an evidentiary hearing.

Last week, it was learned that Rodney had won another case under similar circumstances. This case involved the constitutionality of censorship within prison. The only literature that is allowed to come into the prison is what would serve the interests of the ruling class. Rodney recognizes the need for men and women in prison to choose what they would like to



Demonstrators in Philadelphia demand freedom for Muhammad Ahmad.

read. He knows that the very literature that prison officials disapprove of is what is needed to develop and raise the consciousness of those who are most directly under the gun.

Mass support is vital if there is to be a real victory in these two cases. The court room should be filled to the hilt to show

N.J. prisoner boiled to death

Do you remember when they taught you about the Middle Ages in high school? About the poverty, the disease, how they used to burn people for just having a few points of disagreement with the Church dogma?

The schools don't mind telling you a lot of the truth about 500 years ago, if it helps to make the society you live in today look a little better. Of course, they don't tell you that most of the heretics who suffered such cruel deaths weren't just questioning some theological point, but the whole social order that religion justified, and that many were revolutionaries of their times. And of course your teacher didn't ask why, if that was the Dark Ages, how is it that people are still being burned and tortured today?

Daniel Hogan, age 21, a prisoner in the Vroom Building, which is part of the nearby Trenton State Prison in New Jersey, was boiled alive in a cell built before the Civil War known as "the Hole." His murder on December 27, 1973, was the most recent event in a chain of crimes committed by prison guards and authorities that began in early 1972.

On January 27, 1972, Wilfred Hardman, age 32, died in the Vroom Building. The prison authorities said his death was caused by a brain tumor. But Hardman's mother, a registered nurse, felt her son was being heavily drugged in prison and had fears of what might result from this.

Another prisoner, R. Merri Speller, had received a letter asking him about the circumstances of Hardman's death. Speller soon after wrote to an official of the Fortune

powerful militarist fanatics who might well be plotting to seize the government.

The latest revelations about the Pentagon espionage apparatus that had penetrated the White House itself even prompted pro-imperialist Time magazine to ask, "Was it an updating of 'Seven Days in May,' Fletcher Knebel's 1962 novel in which the military tries to take over the U.S. government? Were some of the leaders of the Armed Forces plotting a coup?"

But it won't be the Nixons who will prevent such a coup. The drive by the generals and admirals to set up an out-and-out military dictatorship in the U.S. can only be turned back by the strength of the workers and oppressed people—especially those serving in the lower ranks of the war machine itself.

support and solidarity, not only for Rodney Haymes, but for all prisoners who will benefit if Rod wins all out. Contributions are needed and should be sent to the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, 730 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14202, or to Project for Prisoners Rights, 1117 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

Society, saying that he had discovered he was to be murdered by the authorities because of the letter. Speller was found strangled on March 17, 1972. Although he had nearly completed a 12½-year sentence, prison officials said it was suicide. Speller's parents think it was murder and are bringing legal action against the New Jersey prison system.

Before Speller was murdered, Daniel Hogan had written a letter in February telling how he had seen Speller kicked and beaten with sticks on the face and body for a quarter of an hour. And more important, Hogan had agreed to testify in court in the case brought by Speller's parents.

In order to prevent his testimony he was boiled alive. His cell was flooded with water from a toilet and a radiator heated the water to a boil. Prison guards ignored his cries for hours. His body was found floating face down in 18 inches of steaming water. Shortly before he was found dead, a guard had said everything looked "normal" in the cell.

A prisoner dies in a questionable manner, perhaps from an overdose of prison-administered depressants. Another prisoner receives an inquiry about this first death. That prisoner is found strangled. A third prisoner wants to testify about the strangled prisoner and he too is murdered, in the most hideous manner.

This is what the prisons are about. Can the capitalist order which maintains these prisons, which practices these atrocities, claim that it does not deserve the same end that the feudal order met at the hands of the workers and peasants?

Demonstration

PROTEST IRANIAN AMBASSADOR'S VISIT

Stop political repression in Iran! Stop the Shah's harassment of Iranian students abroad!

MONDAY, JAN. 28 4 P.M. at New York University's Tishman Hall (Washington Sq. S.)

Sponsored by: Iranian Students Association, Ethiopian Students Union, Youth Against War & Fascism, Peoples Democratic Association, and others.

ERP guerrillas attack base; Peronism in crisis

By P. MEISNER

An astounding and very successful attack last Sunday against the Argentine military has shaken and further exposed the government of Juan Peron as an outright tool of bourgeois reaction. Peron's immediate response to the attack was to call an emergency cabinet meeting to get support to "annihilate the terrorists."

Some 60 guerrillas of the Revolutionary Army of the People (ERP) attacked a tank garrison of the 10th armored cavalry regiment in the city of Azul, 170 miles southwest of Buenos Aires, and fought a 7-hour battle, killing the base commander and capturing another officer as a hostage. The guerrillas then left the base and broke through police roadblocks to get out of Azul.

On Monday, the ERP issued a statement to Argentinian newspapers saying that the

attack was only a step "toward national liberation" and that the captured officer was being held in a people's prison.

When he took office last October, Peron to some extent still demagogically appealed to progressive nationalism and anti-imperialism. But his policies have shown a sharp swing to the right since then. New laws and guarantees have been passed by Peron's government to protect foreign investors, notably from the U.S. Peron has also launched a campaign to crush the ERP as well as leftist elements within the so-called Peronist movement. This includes the supplying of several hundred armed guards for Ford and other U.S. imperialist executives operating in Argentina.

Peron's subservience to Argentinian capitalists was made obvious when he sided with the Argentine military and U.S. im-

perialism against the popular kidnapping actions of the ERP. In the past two years, the guerrillas have embarrassed U.S. monopolies several times into turning over huge ransom monies for social programs desperately needed by Argentina's impoverished masses.

The ERP and its political party, the Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT), have for the last few months been waging an intensive ideological polemic with the left elements within the Peronist movement (which includes several armed and guerrilla groups), so as to win over new allies to its side and at the same time isolate Peron as a pawn of Argentina's capitalist rulers.

In the December 26 issue of the PRT's weekly newspaper, El Combatiente, a class

analysis of the Peronist movement was directed at these elements within it, and said:

"In the same way as there are two class currents in society, there are two class currents in Peronism as well. There is a revolutionary combative and progressive wing of Peronism. There is also a bourgeois Peronism. And Peron is certainly not above the class struggle nor the man on horseback above the two wings. He is inside one of the wings and is leading that wing. He is the leader of bourgeois Peronism, the leader of the bourgeois counterrevolution as expressed through his government....

"The entire revolutionary wing of Peronism is heading towards a break with bourgeois Peronism, and heading in the direction of complete unity with the workers' and people's forces."

Struggle reasserts itself in fascist Indonesia

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

When Fortune magazine ran an article entitled "Oil and Nationalism Mix Beautifully in Indonesia" last July, this mouthpiece of U.S. big business must have felt pretty confident. Since the U.S.-sponsored military coup in 1965, which resulted in a hideous bloodbath of all opposition, American oil companies had been ecstatic over the prospects for "developing" Indonesia as a major source of profit in the Pacific.

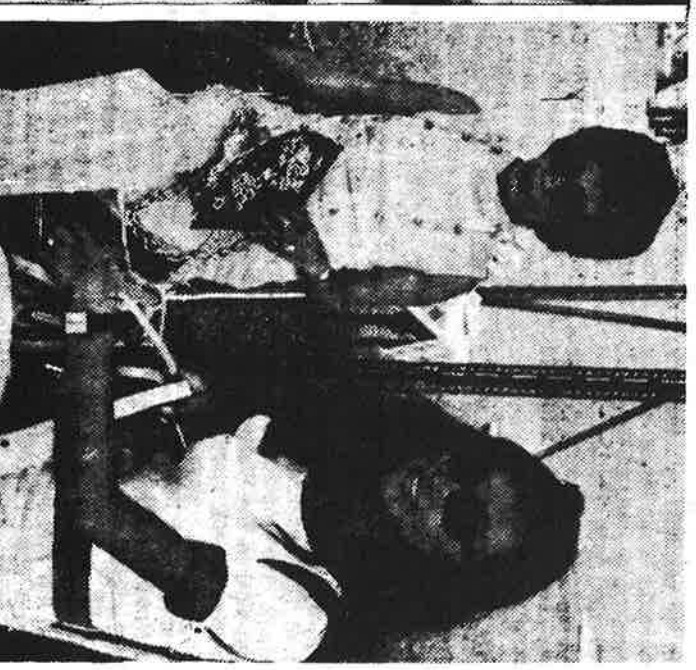
The "nationalism" mentioned in the article is of the kind that suits imperialism very well. For example, Indonesia's oil is "nationalized" and controlled by Pertamina, the government monopoly. But 24 foreign oil companies, which come in under "production-sharing contracts," wind up with about 60 percent of the oil. In the Middle East, by comparison, the foreign oil companies get about 25 percent of the value of the oil after taxes are paid to the host countries.

When the Fortune article was written seven months ago, the generals who run Indonesia (and Pertamina) seemed solidly in the saddle. Since the decimation of the Indonesian Communist Party and other leftists in the 1965 coup, the military had run the country with an iron hand.

THE 1965 COUP

Half-a-million to a million people were slaughtered, according to Western estimates, in the Army-engineered killings after the coup. Hundreds of thousands more were rounded up into prison camps on remote islands, many to die there of starvation and disease. Any open form of dissent was summarily crushed.

That was when it became safe for the oil companies to move in. It was the "ugly American" all over again, according to one U.S. reporter, who described how the Jakarta hotels were flooded with big Texans, how the beaches of beautiful Bali (where one-tenth of the population had been slaughtered!) were full of oilmen and U.S. officers getting rest and relaxation from the Vietnam War, and how even the Presidential Palace in Bogor had been taken over by Holiday Inns.



U.S.-sponsored coup has widened gap between poor and rich in Indonesia

SEETHING BENEATH THE SURFACE
But while a thin layer of Indonesia's comprador class have become enormously wealthy by collaborating in the rape of their country, bourgeois journalists are beginning to sound a note of alarm over the explosive conditions in Jakarta. And when, a few weeks ago, student demonstrations against the arrival of Japanese Premier Tanaka triggered a violent upheaval in Jakarta by the urban poor, the turbulent and revolutionary history of this rich land with over 110 million poor people, reasserted itself.

Fortune magazine spoke too soon when it praised General Ibnu Sutowo, head of Pertamina, for having worked out a "stable" arrangement with the U.S. oil companies. For while the few rich Indonesians who deal with the imperialists may be satisfied, the conditions for the masses have become more and more intolerable.

In Jakarta today, one of the world's biggest cities with a population around 5

million, 85 percent of the people are without

clean water, sewers, and electricity. Only one out of four children ever sees the inside of a classroom. And in a city with an ever-increasing cost of living, two-thirds of the people make less than \$75 a year.

Yet Jakarta is booming. New night-clubs, massage parlors, and racetracks attest to somebody's affluence. So do the fancy hotels and \$600-a-month and up bungalows separated by bamboo fences from the festering slums.

It is, of course, the agents of imperialist corporations and their Indonesian frontmen who are leading the good life. General Sutowo, whose official salary as head of Pertamina is only \$250 a month, lives like a monarch. He drives a Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud. His family compound, containing several mansions, is so large that guests at his daughter's wedding had to follow the ceremony over closed-circuit television.

He often visits the U.S., where he owns the Ramayana Restaurant in Manhattan's Rockefeller Center. This \$500,000 venture

was bankrolled by 18 U.S. oil companies. He

also hosted a lavish dinner for over 1,000 American oilmen in Houston, and played golf in the Bob Hope Dessert Classic.

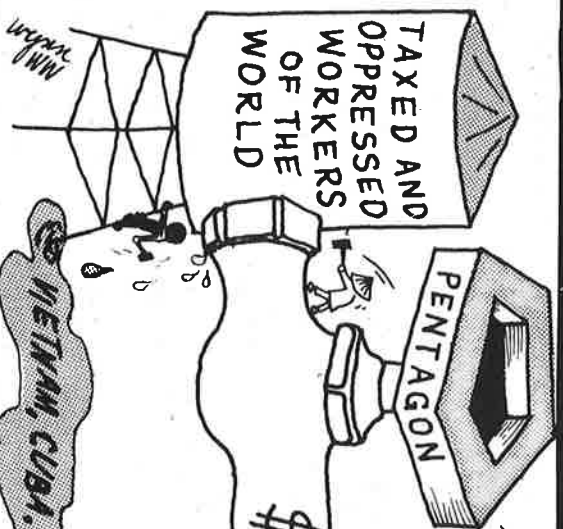
A well-paid overseer, he repays his imperialist bosses by running Indonesia's oil industry (and 60,000 workers) with military discipline. "I like everybody to do what they are told" is his management philosophy.

OIL MONEY BEHIND COUP

And he played a role in the bloody overthrow of Sukarno. According to Fortune, his oil company "played a key part in bankrolling those crucial operations, and the Army has never forgotten it." Which is another way of saying that General Sutowo and Pertamina were a conduit for U.S. funds—perhaps even provided directly by the oil monopolies—in the overthrow of the Indonesian government.

It is corporations like Atlantic Richfield, Union Oil, Natomas, and Mobil that are sucking the real wealth out of Indonesia

(Continued on page 10)



ACCORDING TO MY ESTIMATES WE'RE GOING TO HAVE SOME TERRIFIC COST OVER RUNS THIS YEAR...

for a WORKERS WORLD

\$99,000,000,000 BUDGET-1974

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