

# Black Workers Walk Out Against Racism at Jersey Ford



Students in front of UAW local union hall.



Monroe Head, UBB leader receives unanimous support to continue strike.

*Black and White, Unite and Fight for a*

## WORKERS WORLD

Vol. 11, No. 8

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TEN CENTS

### Support for Presidio Prisoners Growing Among Vietnam GIs

**17 Send Letter of Solidarity, Risk Reprisal by the Brass**

MARCH 17, 1969

TO: LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FROM: ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL IN VIETNAM

Concerning the 27 "MUTINEERS" at the Presidio San Francisco: Fellow GI's it is with deep respect and admiration that we witnessed your act or protest and mutual sacrifice for the memory of a buddy departed, and how we could talk to you of countless other "INCIDENTS" that should be brought to the attention of the American people. Our public thanks and continuing gratefulness for your courage and conscience.

1. Richard St. Lawrence 101ST (ASO)
2. Frank J. Campbell 101ST (ASU)
3. Ernest J. Garcia 101ST
4. Michael O. Seymour 101ST (SDS)
5. Glenn C. Murphy 513 MAINT BN.
6. Danell G. Little 26TH GSC
7. Russell E. Reed 173d Petal
8. Malcolm D. Anderson 101 2 ABA
9. Robert M. Bruce 513TH MNT. BN.
10. Alvin J. St. Paul 513TH MAINT BN.
11. John J. Theodore 101st (ASU)
12. Kenneth W. Martin HHC 26TH GSC
13. Randall L. Holman 513TH MAINT BN (DS)
14. Robert J. Dargatzis 131ST AUN Co (AS)
15. Samuel M. Stoddard 101st
16. Raymond J. Young 101st
17. Paul Knapp 101st

Above is a letter signed by 17 GIs in Vietnam, expressing their support for and solidarity with the 27 Presidio prisoners charged with mutiny. The letter was released by the American Servicemen's Union.

### Black Caucus Leads Struggle After Insult and Firing by Racist Supervisor

MAHWAH, N.J., April 29 — As we go to press, striking black workers at the Ford auto plant here again successfully kept the vast majority of workers off the evening shift today. The company, in order to keep production going, imposed compulsory overtime on workers who had come in for the day shift.

In preparation for action by the United Black Brothers, who are leading the strike, the company sent out telegrams to the workers on the day shift staggering their starting time. Some were told to come in as early as 5:00 a.m. to spread out their arrival time and keep them from seeing the pickets. However, the black workers and their student supporters were strung out along the approaches to the plant with orange and black banners asking, "Day Shift—Must We Fight Alone? Join Your Brothers on the Night Shift."

As support grows for the night-shift workers' walkout, and with the exposure of the racist leadership of the UAW Local 906, union officials were forced to open the union hall to the United Black Brothers. The hall had been locked to the black workers for several days.

A meeting of 200 black workers at the union hall this afternoon voted to a man to continue the strike. Representatives of the UAW International had proposed that the strike be ended and the demands looked into by a board of two representatives from the UAW International and two from Ford. But as one black worker pointed out, "They're the ones we're fighting." Ford has sent out warnings to all the workers who didn't come to work yesterday, threatening that they would be fired if they missed five workdays.

The militants from the United Black Brothers urged that the strike continue and emphasized the necessity of bringing white workers into the action, because they are affected as well. They also appealed for pickets to be set up at Ford showrooms in the New York area to broaden the struggle.

MAHWAH, N.J., April 28 — "It happened at 4:36." A rally of hundreds of black striking workers shouted, cheered and raised their fists along with their youthful white supporters. The Ford plant here, largest assembly plant in the East, was forced to close down at 4:36 p.m. today, just a half hour after the third shift (4:00 to midnight) had begun, when 50 per cent of the workers

didn't show up. They were out on a wildcat strike led by the United Black Brothers of Mahwah, a black caucus at the plant.

News of the success of the militant job action reached the rally of several hundred black workers gathered outside the UAW Local 906 union hall. They had just returned from Highway 202 and adjoining roads leading to the plant where they had demonstrated and appealed to third-shift workers to stay off the job.

As the contingent turned off 202 to return to their meeting place outside the union hall, a black worker, looking at the sprawling company parking lot said, "Look at that. It's over half empty. We got 'em."

One militant leader in United Black Brothers told the crowd, "I don't want to see any smoke coming out of those stacks.... We're gonna shut it down.... We want our basic human rights.... We are tired of the speedups, we are tired of the overloads and unsafe working conditions.... We're together now and we're going to stick together." The rally was held outside the union hall because the white-dominated UAW Local 906 leadership had changed the locks on the doors to keep the black strikers out.

In response to the militant action of the black workers, Ford called in hundreds of state, county and local police to harass the strikers and try to keep the plant open today. Cops lined the road to the gates, stopping some cars to search them. The United Black Brothers are being aided in this struggle by the Black Panther Party and SDS. Leaflets were distributed and traffic to the plant blocked by workers and supporters. Several banners in the demonstration read: "Strike for Dignity, Down with Ford Racist Policy" and "Ford: Record Profits, Workers: Record Workload."

The closing of the Ford plant today ended the third day of a strike led by black workers "to secure human dignity." The action began Thursday, April 24, after a black worker was insulted and summarily fired by a racist supervisor the day before. According to a leaflet put out to explain the issues to the white brothers, "the United Black Brothers began a walk-out after a newly-hired worker was fired. He had walked into the body shop office to find out where to work that night. Ray Eskew, the supervisor, told him he had

(Continued on page 2)

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## —Black Workers vs. Jersey Ford

(Continued from page 1)

no business in the office and used abusive language. Eskew ended up by saying, "Get out of here, you're fired, YOU BLACK MOTHERFUCKER." Local 906 was nowhere to be found."

Among the demands of the strikers are: the dismissal of Eskew and any other supervisors guilty of acts of repeated discrimination and abuse; reinstatement of workers fired in this manner; more black representation in the labor relations and hourly personnel department; establishment of the United Black Brothers as the spokesman of black workers in Mahwah; no reprisals against the workers for fighting for human rights and dignity. "We as workers will defend our human rights at any cost."

The leaflet further points out that white workers, too, are the victims of insults and arbitrary firings. "Yet the company wants white workers to think that a strike led by black workers against these conditions is directed against them... The company wants to use racial fears to divide the workers."

The Mahwah plant employs about 1,800 black workers out of a workforce of 4,200. The toughest jobs, however, go to the black workers, with 95 per cent of the assembly line Afro-American labor.

The United Black Brothers walked out last Thursday with about 200 workers from the caucus. In addition to the aid from the Panther Party, a call was sent out for support from white student groups. At 5:30 this morning over 150 of the young white supporters from SDS and Youth Against War & Fascism were addressed by Monroe Head, leader of

the black caucus. They had just returned from leafletting the workers of the first shift and stalling cars at the plant gates to hold up production.

The early shift consists of mostly older white workers with seniority and more skilled, higher paying jobs. The later shifts, having more black workers, responded to the call better, until the company was forced to close the plant Friday afternoon. Preparations were made to escalate the tactics to shut down Ford again today for the afternoon shift.

In this struggle, the black workers have faced open hostility from the UAW local leadership. President Strong of Local 906 issued a statement calling on all men to go to work. At the rally the United Black Brothers' speaker pointed out, "We don't have a union... We pay \$7 per month for this hall and they come and change the locks so we can't get in... We have a high school program so our young black and white and Puerto Rican brothers can learn and we can't get in." In addition to locking out the workers, Local 906 has refused representation for the black caucus; there is only one committee man for the 1,800 black workers; and there are no black representatives on the executive committee of the local.

Another crucial issue in this strike is the tremendous speed-up of production. "The UAW says we average 48 cars an hour," said the black caucus representative. "Now, we know, we produce 56-60 an hour." To make matters worse, the company has been thinning out the work force, without slowing down the line, thus terribly overloading the remaining workers.

## New Attempt to Obtain Release of Ed Oquendo

A motion to obtain the early release from prison of Edward Oquendo, black liberation fighter who is presently serving a five-year sentence for draft refusal, is currently being prepared by the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Mr. Oquendo refused to be part of the oppressor's army that marched into black communities and also refused as an expression of solidarity with the NLF.

The purpose of the motion is to raise jointly the objections that Mr. Oquendo was not allowed to raise as a defense: his moral-political objection to an unjust war and the court's show of prejudice and bias in sentencing.

Ed Oquendo is one of only three draft refusers in the Federal Eastern District of New York who received the maximum time in prison, out of a total of 42 draft refusers in this court who were tried and convicted in the last three years.

Judges refuse to allow opposition to the Vietnam war as a basis for defense. These men in robes maintain at the time of trial that the only matter that interests the court is whether the accused did or did not report for induction. However, at the time of sentencing, the pattern shows that a man's political beliefs and activities increase the number of years he will be imprisoned—an obvious political frame-up.

A survey of sentencing of draft refusers for the last three years in the Eastern District of New York shows that sentencing is higher in this court than the national average. The national average is currently 37 months, an increase of five months above last year's average. However, in the Eastern District Court it is 44 months for those men who get time. But more than half the men convicted under the Selective Service law receive suspended sentences.

A definite pattern in sentencing reveals that:

1. If a draft refuser can be coerced into enlisting, then the case against him is dropped, resulting in forced military slavery.
2. Those who refuse because of religious belief, such as Jehovah's Witnesses, receive suspended sentences if they are willing to accept pro-

bation on the condition that they will work as directed by the probation officer.

3. Refusers who maintain a more moral-political opposition than the non-political get time in jail. The stronger their moral-political position, the greater the sentence.

In the last three years in the Federal Eastern District of New York, three men have received five years, four men received four years and eight men, three years. Two of the three men who received five years in prison are black.

Attorneys for the defendant, headed by Henry di Suvero, executive director of the NECLC, will again raise Oquendo's moral-political opposition to the Vietnam war, in view of the recent ruling of Federal Judge Wyzanski in Boston.

According to the New York Times of April 6, this decision "approved the principle of selective conscientious objection, the right to refuse to fight in an 'unjust war.'"

The writ will further expand upon the irregularities of the local draft board in declaring Edward Oquendo a delinquent.

Oquendo intends to seize every opportunity to seek "justice," but added if all legal remedies fail, he will do the five years and maintain his political stand made before sentencing.

At the time of sentencing, Oquendo told the court: "My non-compliance with the draft, I want it to be understood, means one thing. I support the National Liberation Front and the Vietnamese people in their struggle against an imperialist army of over 500,000 troops equipped with the most barbaric weapons ever conceived by mankind. Long live their struggle..."

"Conscientiously, I see myself feeling with the oppressed people all over the world just as black are oppressed here. The man who goes into the army if he is black is asked by America even to kill his mother, his sisters and his brothers, in Detroit, Watts, Harlem Bed-Sty."

If anything, during the eleven months that Ed has served, he has become more aware of the great need for black liberation, because of both the high proportion of blacks in prison who are repressed by the courts and the current attacks on the Black Panthers.

## MPI Condemns U.S. Aggression, Frame-up of Panthers

Following are excerpts from a speech by Dixie Bayo, New York leader of MPI (Puerto Rican Independence Movement), at the April 5th anti-war rally. This strongly anti-imperialist talk appears here in print for the first time, not having been mentioned elsewhere. Companeros:

Two years ago, in the month of April, a young Puerto Rican member of Federacion Universitarios Pro Independencia and the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico, Jose Varona, was visiting North Vietnam with a group of Latin American students invited by the Students Union of North Vietnam. While visiting a school in the province of Tan Hoa, U.S. bombers attacked and as a result the North Vietnamese student died immediately, a Dominican representative was slightly wounded and our Fefel Varona was mortally wounded.

They were taken to the nearest hospital in the province but the criminal bombing continued and our Fefel received first aid in a cave. As a consequence he got a brain infection and a year later died in a hospital in Moscow. Fefel was only 20 years old. With the death of this lovely companero, once more we sealed in the most tragic way our solidarity with the Vietnamese people. But Fefel's death was not in vain. Because such flowers leave seeds, and these seeds are growing all over the world against the murderers of Fefel Varona—Yankee imperialism.

Companeros, we have enough reasons to be angry. God dammit, we are angry. The people of the Third World, the Blacks, Puerto Ricans, the

people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, we the oppressed are suffering every day the consequences of the most brutal exploitation by American masters, but we learned. We learned that we would not have peace as long as American exploitation exists, we learned that the American monopolies would not leave our countries voluntarily. Our people learned that the only answer to counter-revolutionary violence is revolutionary violence.

We as Puerto Rican fighters for the independence of our country, fighting the same enemy as the Vietnamese people, publicly express our solidarity with the N.L.F. of South Vietnam as the true representative of the Vietnamese people. We strongly support the demand of immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

"WE HAVE COME TO SAVE YOU"

Today it is 70 years after General Miles, commander of the U.S. troops who invaded our country, read an infamous proclamation containing the same lies that the conquerors always used. He said, "We have come to save you from Spain. We have come to protect you and give you freedom and liberty. Our troops will leave as soon as your safety is secure." Now 70 years after the most shameless brainwashing and efforts to destroy the Puerto Rican nation, here we are telling them: We don't want to be defended by U.S. troops, we want to be defended from U.S. troops.

"Hell No, We Won't Go"

After 70 years of swallowing through television, radio, the press, and all

means of communication the lies of the American way of life, hundreds of Puerto Rican youth are courageously refusing induction in the U.S. Army.

The campaign against the compulsory draft in Puerto Rico has been so successful that for the last three years hundreds of cases of resistance have been postponed. Since the war in Vietnam, no one—not one Puerto Rican—has been indicted and thousands have expressed publicly: Hell no, we won't go!

Not too long ago, in solidarity with our Vietnamese brothers, we challenged the draft laws. During a rally, hundreds of draft cards were thrown into a big Puerto Rican flag. Then the flag was folded with the draft cards inside and sent to the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

From the Colony to Ghetto

From the colony of Puerto Rico—officially known as a commonwealth—there is mass migration to the ghettos of New York City.

In Puerto Rico there is 30% unemployment. Thirteen percent of our land is used for military bases; 80% of the economy is controlled by the U.S., making more wealth for American millionaires.

Right now, we are almost one million Puerto Ricans in New York, which means one-third of our population is in forced exile. And this one-third lives in the most terrible conditions, as victims of this racist society, getting the lowest wages, victims of the racist police. We are told that we are American citizens. We know we are not. We

are American citizens only when they need our blood, we are American citizens only to be in the front lines in Vietnam. In this same bag are our black brothers—they are also told they are American citizens.

Government

Out to Destroy Panthers

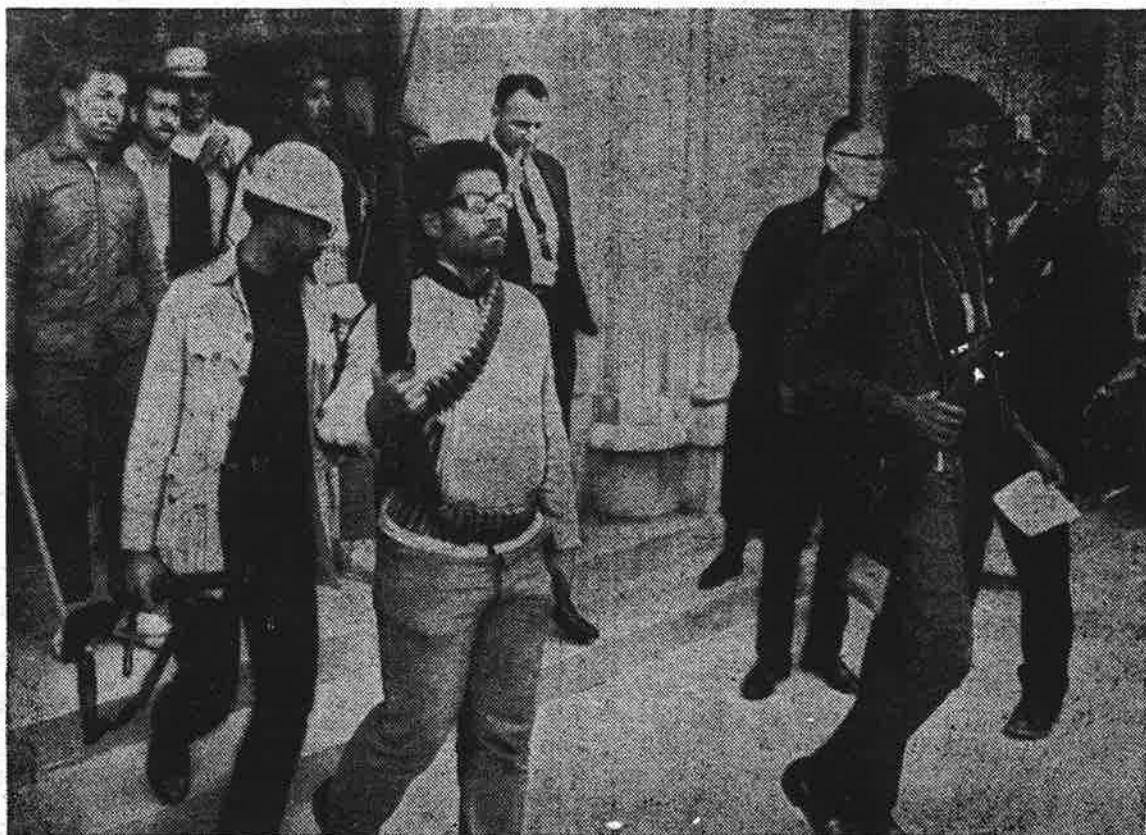
At this very moment the jails are full of blacks and Puerto Ricans. The man is not building hospitals. In fact he is closing them. But jails, brothers and sisters, more jails will be built. Jails are built for the ones who preach the truth, jails are for the oppressed, but nevertheless, today more than ever, we have to be together and organized. We should not be quiet under any circumstances about the illegal raids that are happening right now against the Black Panthers. We should not permit under any circumstances the jailing and constant persecution of those who oppose racism and exploitation.

The government has decided to destroy the black movement because they are raising loud and clear the voice of freedom and justice, freedom and justice denied to them for 400 years. The same forces that are murdering the Vietnamese are murdering the black brothers in the United States. They are the same—exploiting and trying to destroy my country. That's the American racist government.

Free the Black Political Prisoners!  
Free the Puerto Rican Political Prisoners!

Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from Vietnam!  
Freedom for Puerto Rico Now!

# An Interview With Cornell SDS Leader



WORKERS WORLD interviewed Dave Burak, a principal leader of Cornell SDS, about the role that organization played in rallying white support on campus for the black students' demands during the recent armed sit-in. Burak didn't assume to cover the events from the viewpoint of the black students themselves, who played the leading role in the struggle at all times.

Q. Do you want to give me an idea of the background of the black student sit-in? What their demands were and so on?

A. Yeah. It was basically a very limited self-determination struggle at the outset in relationship to an adjudicatory system at Cornell. They had gotten reprimands for a demonstration for an autonomous black studies department, and they felt the reprimands were selective reprisals against the leadership. Although they were small penalties, they were extremely important both symbolically and in the long run in terms of self-determination. There was also a cross burning at the black girls' co-op the night before they seized the Student Union. Those were the two major causes of the seizure, the reprimands and the cross burning.

(SDS was in close liaison with the black groups all along. After the reprimands came down, they met and the black students told SDS their plans.)

We decided on a support action from SDS which was to try and organize massive picketing around the building they seized, keeping the right-wing elements out and trying to educate as many whites about the just nature of the demands, the just nature of the whole black liberation struggle. So we did it. We called a secret 6 a.m. meeting which would gather together Saturday morning an hour after the blacks had seized the building. They seized it between 4:30 and 5:00 a.m. and we got together about 100 people and began a picket line. We knocked off a leaflet calling for the right of self-determination for colonized peoples, doing about 5,000 of those, and sending out people all over the place to speak.

But in any event, after 9 a.m. a very significant event happened. We still were sort of small in support. We had about 200 maybe around, not even that many perhaps. The Student Union is just an immense building and we didn't have enough people to get around it by any stretch of the imagination. So about ten fraternity guys, you know, jocks, decided to go in on an expedition either to throw the blacks out or something to that effect. They did get in the windows. I guess they harassed a couple of the black girls and they got the shit beat out of them. Then they threw them back out the same window they came in.

## Bomb Threats Led Blacks to Arm

So these guys went back and there was a huge upswell of right-wing sentiment. They had a huge fraternity sort of nexus-axis meeting down in the dorm areas where a lot of the jocks were. There were hundreds of them and they were talking about organizing a massive attempt to oust the blacks by the right-wingers and we were running around frantically trying to get more people on our side. We sent some of our leadership down to talk to the right-wingers and we did this with some success and helped calm down some of the things. Throughout all this, the blacks were now getting phone calls threatening not only that hundreds of white right-wingers were going to come and throw them out, but that they would come armed and that bombs were going to be planted. So this finally prompted the blacks at about 5 a.m., maybe earlier, to send out for the guns. And that's what happened. They went out and they got their guns, about 20 shotguns and rifles.

The blacks were pretty specific on their position; they weren't going to use the guns against cops or anything like that; they didn't want a shoot-out unless it was absolutely necessary. The only thing they were going to use the guns for was if the white right-wing tried an armed attack, tried to bomb.

(Meanwhile SDS was trying to amass more support. Finally, about 400 people were picketing in front of the Student Union in rotating shifts of about

100. Through Sunday, there were continuous meetings and picketing with usually about 500 to 600 people. On Saturday night, they had co-sponsored a meeting with the Inter-Fraternity Council, where IFC as well as SDSers spoke in support of the black demands. "They were fairly decent raps. Some lacked political consciousness, but they were still in support of the blacks. It was clearly the development of a left-center coalition."

Then the administrators made a deal with the black students, signing an agreement that if the blacks left the building, the administration would meet their demands. But at a faculty meeting the next day, this agreement was repudiated.)

So then the situation was a real crisis. SDS called a meeting for that evening. The word was out that we were going to move on the Administration Building with about \$150 worth of chains, locks and shit. We were pretty well prepared to seal ourselves in but the administration called in about 350 cops from upstate New York with riot gear. They were waiting downtown.

(SDS was thinking in terms of getting six or seven hundred people at the meeting, then seizing the building. But the center students were scared, so they leafleted, urging everyone to attend the SDS meeting to vote down militant action. SDS got to the meeting and there were 8,000 people there. It had to be moved to Barton Hall, the biggest building on campus. The leadership still wanted to move out to seize the Administration Building, but they knew that a lot of people had come there to fight them if they tried to move out. It was a ticklish situation.

At first the SDS leaders tried to get those people who were planning to take the building to leave and meet in another hall. "The crowd really booed when we said that. They just didn't want that to happen. They wanted to talk it out with us."

There had also been a lot of red-baiting. "One of the things the faculty was looking for was to smash SDS. The President declared martial law, sort of, on campus, one of the elements of this being that any organization that advocated seizure of buildings would be disbanded."

So we were sitting there in Barton with this group of 8,000 when this left-liberal professor interrupted Chip from the floor really shouting, but it wasn't shouting that you could put down as hostile and use because it was a friendly shouting. The faculty was supposed to meet in an emergency meeting again the next day at noon. So this guy said, "We can't move rationally now. The faculty seems to be showing that it sincerely is re-evaluating its stand. We must give them a chance."

## How the Center Moved Left

And he made a real oratorically fine speech that he would seize the building with us the next day if the faculty in that emergency meeting still refused to meet the black demands. So that was it. All the center was with him at that point. We could have moved still. We could have moved out with maybe a thousand people, which is a hell of a lot anyhow. But it would have been very isolating, because there we are with 8,000.

So I said, "A lot more people are serious here than maybe we expected, and I would like to see how many would like to seize this building"—which is the armory, incidentally, where ROTC drills and not a bad building to seize—"and stay here all night, stay here until the faculty meeting and show them our support for the black demands. And I'd like to call that question now."

And so, about 5,000 people raised their hands in support of it. Well, 3,000 were against it and those were the right-wingers, the ones who tried to kick the shit out of us. Anyhow, I said it clearly

carried and we're going to declare this building seized and the fuckers who came against us just started to leave. They were all pissed off. They just started going out the door. It was out of sight after that. You know, it was a real strange thing. The vast majority were moderates, center people, liberals, but we had something unprecedented in terms of seizure of buildings. We had a great sound system, the podium was set up for us. We had some fairly good political raps all night.

The Times stories said moderates were in the majority. My feeling about it, and I chaired this meeting all night—we terminated the meeting at about 3:30 and began again at 8 in the morning; people slept during that period—I would wager the vast majority of them would have been willing to move very militantly had the faculty refused, but they did not want to talk about it. They wanted to put off a discussion of action which this body would take until after the faculty meeting.

Because they were scared shitless. You see, this would have been an immense step for them. They were prepared to make it, were preparing themselves psychologically, but this was more emotional and they didn't want to have to deal with it intellectually unless it was absolutely necessary.

(By the time the faculty decision came back the next afternoon, there were 10,000 people at Barton Hall. This wasn't all support, and some of the SDS leaders had left during the night, thinking that they had lost control of the situation. But Burak felt that the body still would have been ready to act had the faculty not reversed its earlier position and that fear of the huge meeting in Barton had been the decisive influence on the faculty decision.

The sentiment of the body became clear when the right-wing tried at one point to capture the meeting.)

## Red-Baiting Fell Flat

I was chairing that meeting and at about a quarter after one a real vicious attempt to red-bait us came off when a kid asked for the podium to make a point of information or something and then sort of tried to pull a coup. He said, "Most of us in here aren't revolutionaries. SDS is a revolutionary organization, this guy Burak is revolutionary and says it, and I don't think he should be chairing this meeting. I think the majority should be chairing this meeting and I want to have a debate about that."

Then he started calling on his friends, who got up and red-baited us and SDS-baited us and everything for about 15 minutes. Now, I was standing there and I'm usually pretty volatile and I felt like punching him in the mouth and putting an end to it. But I figured, let it run its course. Let's see what happens. So I just walked to the end of the stage.

A lot of the kids in the center, fraternity kids, got up and they gave defenses of SDS and to me. Some were just pragmatic oriented, like they wanted professionals, not amateurs chairing a meeting of 5,000 people. So finally, I struggled back to the mike after about 15 minutes and I just said, "This kid is acting in a real unprincipled way. He said he just wanted to speak for a minute, then wasted your time for 15 minutes. Anyhow, I think I've been doing a pretty good job." And at that time—I think there were about 4,000 people at that time—they gave me a standing ovation for about ten minutes. We were at that point very solidly in the leadership of this coalition and it was good.

Q. How do the black students feel about the situation as it stands now?

A. They're debating about it right now what to do.

Q. Do they feel that up until this point it's been a victory for their demands?

A. Yeah, to a degree. It's been a limited victory but a victory nonetheless.

# Fascist Greece 2 Yrs. Later: An Unstable U.S. Satellite

By ELLEN PIERCE

On April 21, 1967, a military junta took power in Greece. Following the outline of operation "Prometheus," a NATO plan to counter "emergencies" in Greece, the junta dissolved Parliament, cancelled elections scheduled for the following month, banned unions, rounded up thousands of leftists for incarceration on remote islands, imposed censorship, court-martialed civilians for the slightest hint of protest against the regime. Its crimes against the people go on and on.

Since the coup, two very different types of opposition to the fascist regime have appeared: the opposition of the Greek workers and their supporters who want to fight all forms of exploitation and the "opposition" of bourgeois liberals in the ruling class who feel that too much repression leads to instability—and perhaps revolution.

## Tortures Documented

Defiance of the junta requires the greatest courage. The regime's opponents have been routinely tortured and given savagely long prison sentences. *Demokratia*, published by anti-fascist Greeks in the United States, documents the repression. In its March issue, *Demokratia* published a letter from prisoners at the Leros concentration camp, reporting on the arrest of union leaders, tortures at the NATO camp of Saint Paraskevi, and censorship of theatrical works which "can disturb public order, propagate subversive theories, defame nationally or touristically our country, undermine the healthy social tradition of the Greek people and their ancestral habits and customs, touch on the Christian religion, attack the King, members of the royal family and the government..." and so on.

Yet even from prison, Manolis Glezos, a hero of the anti-Nazi resistance, sued the junta for fraud in the

September 29 referendum. The Greek supreme court later ruled that there had been complete freedom to express views and opinions, via the press, on the draft constitution. Glezos is on Leros, one of the island concentration camps filled with political prisoners despite several reported amnesties (except for suspected communists).

The Greek isles figure prominently in advertising the beauties of the country to tourists. Olympic Airways, owned by Aristotle Onassis, has as its slogan, "Please, dance in the isles." But not the prison isles of Leros and Yaros.

Another type of criticism is voiced by a section of the ruling class which is usually filled with regrets at the crushing of democracy in the country of its birth. The banning of beards and miniskirts by the junta, which made quite a splash in the American press, is superfluous repression. The daily torture of leftists and communists, however, is not headline material. The harassment of a conservative publisher, to these critics, is more important than the concentration camp imprisonment of thousands opposed to the regime from a working class position. The hallmark of Greece's critics within imperialist circles is that they supported the Truman Doctrine and the U.S.-led crushing of the Greek revolution after World War II. And they fear that the present regime may not be able to maintain the stability so vital both for investment and the

retention of the strategic military position in Greece.

## U.S. Fears Civil War...

While the Pentagon is probably delighted with the military regime in Greece, which provides port facilities for the Mediterranean Sixth Fleet and has declared its eternal love for NATO, others in the Establishment feel there



Opponents of Greek fascism face prison and torture, some in the NATO camp of Saint Paraskevi.

are dangers in supporting a government which relies entirely on its army and police to keep power. Heavy-handed repression, they fear, may lead to a revolutionary response by the Greek masses. The 1946-49 civil war is on their minds.

The Washington Post analyzed the situation this way last October: "The overall result of the coup, the Soviets may think... was to reduce the effectiveness of the Greek armed forces through purges of unreliable officers, many of them trained by the Americans." While this view is ascribed to the Soviet Union, it is also the opinion of some junta critics in Washington.

The New York Times, whose editor C.L. Sulzberger favors a return to the monarchy with some democratic adornments, also fears that "NATO's Eastern Mediterranean defenses... can not depend heavily on drastically purged Greek forces." (October 23, 1968) The same editorial urged that the U.S.

extend for a few months the token embargo on arms to Greece.

The U.S. had halted shipment of new planes and ships to show "displeasure" at the coup, but continued to supply the junta with necessary spare parts for the army already equipped by the U.S. to the tune of \$2 billion since 1947. In October 1968, the embargo was lifted following a rigged referendum in which 92 per cent of the Greek people supposedly voted for a constitution which would restore civil liberties when the junta thought it opportune. It was against the law not to vote and worth your life to vote no.

## ...But Leaps at Profits

While there has been a debate within the ruling class as to whether the junta ruling Greece has strengthened or weakened imperialism vis-a-vis the oppressed Greeks and neighboring Arabs, a part of the financial community has been satisfied by the prospects of exploitation offered by the junta. The Litton conglomerate was one of the first; it quickly concluded an \$828 million contract with the new regime to "develop" Crete and the western Peloponnese. The contract with Litton had become bogged down in negotiations before the coup, reported the New York Times, largely because of parliamentary criticism that the terms were too favorable to foreign investors. In the elections scheduled for May 1967, and cancelled by the junta, there was a possibility that victory might go to Andreas Papatheou, a liberal who favored a degree of independence from total U.S. economic and military control.

The coup relieved the worries of potential investors, promising them a virtual free hand for exploitation.

"In order to utilize further this privileged position (of foreign investors) the Government has enacted special legislation... to provide many fiscal and other exemptions and facilities to render the establishment of their office in Greece more attractive." (From an advertisement by the junta in the New York Times, March 23, 1969.)

The U.S. responded to this generous offer by "exempting Greece from restrictions imposed on the outflow of U.S. capital," according to the same article. A "substantial proportion" of the \$270 million capital inflow during 1968 came from U.S. sources, said the advertisement.

The U.S. liberal bourgeoisie may complain about the image of Greek fascism, but the bosses haven't the slightest compunction about supporting the junta financially in order to reap the profits of Greek labor.

## Militant Greek-Americans Lead NYC Anti-Fascist Protest

Two years have passed since the fascist military junta seized power in Greece. The anniversary was marked on April 21, with a demonstration at the Greek Consulate in New York called by *Demokratia* and the American Committee for Freedom & Democracy in Greece.

Some 200 chanting pickets let the fascists inside the consulate know what they thought of them, with slogans like "Down With the Junta, Death to Fascism!" and "CIA Get Out of Greece, Free the Political Prisoners." A leaflet distributed by the sponsoring groups described the disillusionment of those who had believed the U.S. government would oppose Greek fascism.

"At first," it explained, "many believed that the great powers, particularly the U.S.A., would not allow this re-emergence of fascism to continue. Eventually it became clear that the junta would survive because it had (and still has) the full support of the U.S. government which sees Greece merely as a piece of land strategically important to the U.S. in its efforts to control the Middle East through the maintenance of atomic bases and the control of Mediterranean waterways and resources."

The leaflet went on to say that it was futile to try to influence U.S. policy on Greece, hoping for any form of "constitutional government," because "the Greek people will not accept a compromise solution or the make-believe of a pseudo-democracy (which some feel may be in the future plans of the U.S. State Department)... Their goal is to eliminate completely all vestiges of the Greek oligarchy which thrives solely by injections of foreign money, military materials and personnel."

A number of American anti-imperialists were on the picket line, including

Youth Against War & Fascism which carried a banner reading, "Smash Fascist Junta—Wall Street's Greek Puppets! Power to the Greek Masses!"

The Greek fascists, who have used widespread assassinations and tortures of political prisoners to silence the opposition, advertise themselves as part of the "free world." In a recent paid supplement to the Sunday New York Times, one page was devoted to explaining what this "freedom" is all about. Entitled "Greece: Ideal Country for Investors," the article enumerated the benefits that American investors would get from the new and friendly Greek government: tax exemptions, favorable terms for the repatriation of capital, and a 100% guarantee on all foreign capital. There are already branches of the Chase Manhattan Bank and Bank of America set up to service American business deals.

The U.S. government in return showed its "appreciation" of this profitable turn in events by in 1968 making Greece one of the two European countries exempt from the ban on direct foreign investments enacted during the balance of payments scare.

Greek anti-fascists in the U.S. knowing now that U.S. imperialism is in league with their oppressors, are turning to the progressive masses in this country for support. They conclude the leaflet with a resolution to "work ceaselessly to inform the American public of current persecutions of Greek political prisoners in order to motivate them to act. We hope all people of conscience will help morally and financially to aid the victims' families. To this end, we shall also continue to raise money for the North American Greek Relief Fund.... (This is) the beginning of a more intensified effort to bring about the defeat of the junta. We ask all anti-fascists to support us in this effort."

## Welfare Poor to Hit Wall St.

NEW YORK, April 23 — The City-wide Coordinating Committee of Welfare Groups met here today to plan further actions against the drastic cuts in welfare and Medicaid carried out by the New York State Legislature recently.

The meeting was addressed by representatives of the Social Services Employees Union (SSEU), Coalition for an Adequate Income and Medicaid, the Black Panther Party, Freedom and Peace, and the High School Students League. The real militancy was felt, however, when welfare mothers, representing various client groups around the city, took the floor, describing their plight and demanding action.

"You can go down to Welfare and fight for your check or you can steal," explained Jeanette Washington, a welfare client and chairwoman of the meeting. "We're tired of seeing our children starve and freeze," said another welfare mother.

Particularly enraging to the welfare clients is the food stamp hoax that Rockefeller is trying to put over on them. Under this program a family of four would take \$80 from its monthly food stamps worth \$104. But the "saving" of

\$24 is insignificant because the food allowances have been drastically cut and food prices have skyrocketed. In addition, the government will cut out the surplus food program. The food stamps aren't good for soap or clothing and can't buy any imported foods, such as coffee.

Finally some of the women proposed angrily, "Mothers, we're gonna go down to Wall Street and upset some of those people with the stocks and bonds and money." The welfare clients felt that such a demonstration would point to the real culprits, the millionaires on Wall Street who take all the profits created by the people and give nothing in return. The action is planned as a Mother's March, starting with a rally at City Hall on Monday, May 12 at 12:00 noon and then culminating in a march downtown to the financial district.

The CCCWG is also planning a mass action for some time in July when the cutbacks become effective.

Other actions, like street meetings and picket lines, will also be held every Wednesday in each borough to win not only a reinstatement of funds cut, but a decent living income.

# GI Organizer Strong Despite 3 Yr. Sentence

By M. NAGRO

FORT DIX, N.J., April 22—At the conclusion of a three-day general court-martial, a guilty verdict and three years in prison were handed down in the case of U.S. Army vs. Pfc. Terry G. Klug, charged with desertion. Klug returned to the army in January 1969 to work as an ASU organizer where he feels he can be most effective—among the troops. Klug had already gained a reputation as a leading spokesman for RITA (Resisters Inside the Army) on the European continent because of his anti-war activities.

The board—which was composed of three colonels, two captains and two lieutenants and which is supposed to

serve as the military equivalent of a jury of the accused's peers—sentenced Klug to forfeiture of all pay, reduction to the lowest rank, and a dishonorable discharge, in addition to the three-year prison term.

Klug faced a maximum of five years imprisonment on charges under Article 85 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. At the opening of the court-martial, the charges were two counts of desertion (one from important duty and one with intent to remain away permanently) and two counts of AWOL. Before the conclusion of the trial, the law officer added two counts of missing troop movement.

The prosecution pressed the point of "important duty" because Klug was assigned to the 525th Military Intelligence which was trained in "interrogating prisoners" and "securing information." Members of the unit were sent throughout all of Vietnam. Klug, who was a clerk, would have been sent to the company headquarters near the Ben Loi Bridge just outside of Saigon proper. Testimony of Major Massey and five other prosecution witnesses indicated that Klug had been trained along with the whole unit. However, when asked by the defense to explain this training, the Major snapped: "It's classified."

This information is classified, not because of "national security," but because it would reveal the use of the most scientifically sophisticated but barbaric torture.

Pfc. Klug willfully returned to military custody on January 19, 1969. He had been AWOL from the 525th Fort Bragg, North Carolina, since late May-early June 1967. At the time, the unit was not on orders to Vietnam, although it was rumored that they would be ordered to Vietnam.

Klug explains his actions: "I left because I felt that I could in no way serve the military war machine in its attempt to destroy the country of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people. It was only after I had entered the service and talked to other GIs, both for and against the war, that I came to my decisions."

The importance of the case to the army became clear when the usually cool prosecutor, Captain Gill, passionately pleaded for the maximum sentence of five years.

Andy Stapp, ASU chairman, charged that the frame-up of Klug was being manipulated by at least the Post Commandant, General Collins, and very possibly the Pentagon. His charge was verified when Colonel Nichols, the law officer who is responsible for the interpretation of the law, told the military tribunal: "Klug's case is symptomatic of the deep division which exists in this country because of the Vietnam war."

To the establishment press, Klug does not exist, since his stand would lend courage to other anti-war GIs.

To the army, Klug is a man they couldn't break. Even though for two of his three months of pre-trial confinement he faced life in prison on the charge of desertion from hazardous

duty, he maintained and expressed his political opposition to U.S. aggression and exploitation.

Six weeks of this confinement was in solitary because according to the stockade commandant, Major Cashman, Klug was "a trouble-maker and instigator who would undoubtedly speak to the other men of his political ideas and convictions and the majority of the men would probably listen to him and adhere to his ideas."

This conclusion by the major was based on Klug's actions while AWOL. Klug had joined the ASU during his absence, actively militated against U.S. aggression, worked with RITA, aided other military opponents to the war, and debated Sergeant Shriver and Pierre Salinger.

However, Klug felt he could do more and explains:

"For some time, I had been wondering if I personally had been doing all that I can. I came to the conclusion that the answer was NO! I had urged other GIs to resist the pigs that are destroying us, our country and the rest of the world—to resist even to the extent of going to jail, while I sat in Europe out of harm's way.... I feel that I must return to resist and fight for what I believe in and where my struggle will be most effective. That to me was inside the U.S. Army, as an ASU organizer, and inside the United States of America."

While Klug was being handcuffed, he told BOND (ASU newspaper) reporter and Vietnam vet, Bill Smith: "Just last week a non-political who had been away from his unit for two years was fined \$200. How could I be judged justly by those officers who I am in direct opposition to!"

How would Klug feel about finishing his tour if his dishonorable discharge were withdrawn as part of the reduction of sentence? (The case will be appealed by his civilian counsel, Roland Watts of the Workers Defense League.) Klug answered with a knowing grin in the direction of military counsel: "I would be glad to finish my tour of duty; anti-war sentiment is growing among the guys, as everyone knows. But opposition to the war is only the first step; we have to agitate and develop it into anti-imperialist feelings and actions."

Then in an expression of solidarity with the Vietnamese liberation fighters, Klug said: "I could not accept orders to Vietnam or even to load napalm or other ammo for shipment to Vietnam."

As Klug got into the MP car, he raised his cuffed hands in clenched fists to GI supporters who, although restricted from the court-martial, maneuvered their way into the area. The sign of people's power was returned by the GIs.



Pfc. Terry G. Klug during recess of his court-martial with Andy Stapp, chairman of the ASU.

## Supreme Court Legalizes U.S. Army Shanghai Method

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 21—All the headlines heralding the liberal decisions of the Supreme Court, when it acts in accord with mass pressure for "justice," do not hide the fact that this high court never ceases to be the gloved hand of the ruling class in carrying out repression.

In a barely publicized decision, the Supreme Court, today, refused to stop the U.S. Army from shipping Pvt. Louis Negre, an opponent of the war, to Vietnam by force.

Besides refusing to act on behalf of Pvt. Negre, the 8-to-1 decision of the Court sanctions the shanghaiing of GIs. It approves the army practice of physically forcing war objectors, who would rather go to jail than fight in Vietnam, into the position of either killing against their beliefs or facing the charge of disobeying a direct order in a combat area which can carry a possible penalty of death or life in prison. Regardless of how the press buries the facts, this decision puts the judges on the same side as the military who carry out the kidnappings.

Louis Negre filed for conscientious objector or non-combatant status on the grounds of religious and family beliefs. The army first refused to process his application and later denied his c.o. classification.

Pvt. Negre was then taken by MPs from his barracks "under force and violence" and ordered to board a plane to Vietnam. Only a temporary order on April 8th from Supreme Court Justice Douglas, the lone dissenter in this opinion, halted his departure. Shortly after the Supreme Court decision was announced, the army again ordered

Negre to Vietnam.

The army maintains that it has the right to use "minimum, reasonable force to obtain compliance with orders" for embarkation to Vietnam as "a very flexible one." The "minimum reasonable force" used is in the tradition of army over-kill.

The American Servicemen's Union charges that two of its members have recently been the victims of the army's kidnapping or attempted kidnapping. One, Pvt. Isaac Barr, had been picked up bodily, very obviously against his will, and put on a flight to Vietnam. The ASU is currently seeking legal remedies on behalf of Barr who may already be in the stockade.

Another member, Pvt. Jim Ghent, broke away from MPs who were forcing him on a flight to Vietnam, went through a plate glass window, badly cut himself and after medical treatment absented himself from his hospital bed and the army.

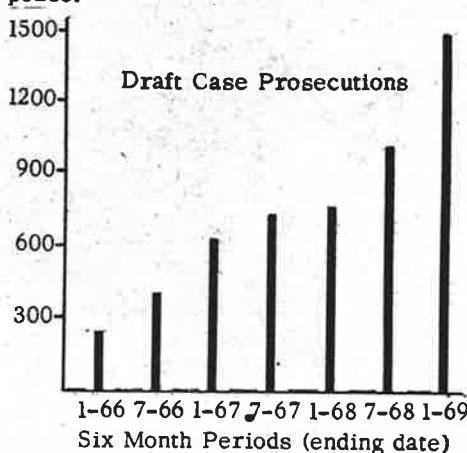
The commanders of both these men knew of their intention to refuse service to Vietnam.

Pvt. Salvatore T. Trascritti was threatened with being carried in handcuffs to embarkation despite his pleas that he wished to refuse orders and accept a court-martial. "To consume time" Pvt. Trascritti cut his wrists. The next day to avoid shipment to Vietnam he went AWOL.

Yet the army says it only uses "reasonable minimum force" rather than letting "a man ruin his career, to save him from prison." But if the GI were to insist that he was not going to Vietnam, the army would cooperate with a court-martial.

## Draft Resistance Rockets

More and more young people are choosing jail over imperialist war as the U.S. Federal courts are becoming clogged with draft resistance cases. Heavy sentences by Federal judges have not increased anyone's incentive to die for Nixon's phony "progress toward peace."



Between July and December 1968, nearly fifteen thousand cases were started in the courts and there are now 2,200 cases awaiting trial. Right now there are 23,280 young men classified as delinquent by the Selective Service System and the FBI reports 58,000 SS investigations last year.

To get an idea of the magnitude of the spread of draft resistance, a recent Washington Post staff reporter wrote that if the rate of draft prosecution

continues as listed above, upcoming statistics "may show Selective Service cases ranking behind only auto theft and immigration infractions as the greatest producers of criminal-court business."

Since 1967, draft cases have had top priority on the criminal dockets and federal judges are "cracking down" according to the April 2 edition of the Washington Post. The criminals sitting on the bench have upped the average sentence of draft resisters from 32 months in 1967 to 37.2 months in 1968.

Not only have the sentences gone up, but the rate of prosecution has doubled in the last year as Washington is getting more aggressive in the courts. In fact, the rate of prosecution of draft resisters is a sort of index of the growth of militant resistance to U.S. imperialism among the youth in general. In six months periods beginning with the end of 1965, draft prosecutions run as follows: 252, 411, 614, 721, 746, 1080, and 1492.

This steady progress has taken place despite the government's two-pronged campaign of "peace" deception and repression. Expressing the frustration of the Pentagon, the Washington Post confirmed that it is now "beyond dispute that neither a major political event, such as a bombing halt, or a major prosecution of prominent draft resisters, such as the trial of Dr. Benjamin Spock, makes much of a dent in draft violation."



HERMAN FERGUSON &amp; ARTHUR HARRIS:

June 21, 1967: Arrested on charges of conspiracy to commit anarchy and arson and possession of dangerous weapons in the case of the 15 Afro-Americans Accused in Queens, New York. Also accused of conspiracy to murder moderate civil rights leaders, Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young. Bail set at \$40,000; later freed on \$20,000 bail.

February 27, 1968: Justice Irwin Shapiro had Ferguson held on \$100,000 after he was re-indicted because of a speech he gave at a Malcolm X Memorial February 21.

June 15, 1968: Convicted by an all-white jury of conspiracy to murder after trial in which all witnesses were police agents except for Wilkins and Young. Name of Robert Kennedy added to alleged list of assassination targets after his death on June 6. Sentenced to maximum of 3 1/2 to 7 years on October 3. Now free on \$25,000 bail pending appeal.



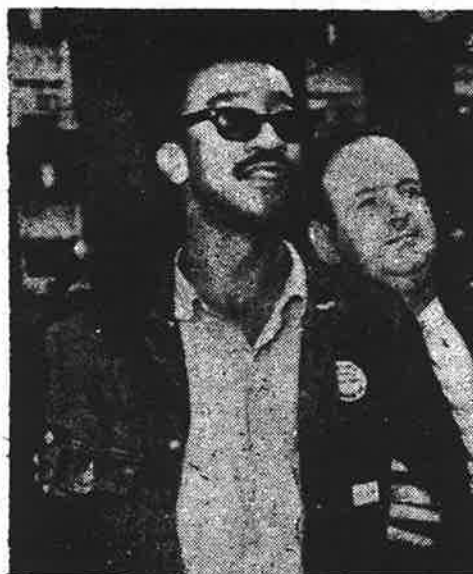
MARTIN GONZALES SOSTRE: Buffalo Freedom Fighter

July 14, 1967: Buffalo cops invaded and sacked the Afro-Asian Bookshop owned by Sostre, beat him and his assistant, Geraldine Robinson, and arrested them on charges of arson, riot, possession and sale of narcotics and assault. Bail on Sostre set at \$50,000. All political charges dropped and only narcotics frame-up remained. The arrest came within a few weeks of a rebellion in Buffalo, during which time the police had firemen destroy Sostre's bookshop, with its nationalist and radical literature, by turning their hoses on the books.

Imprisoned eight months before trial in March. When Sostre denounced the legal lynching at his "trial" Judge Marshall had him gagged and tied. He was brought to court in shackles. Convicted, March 8, 1968 by an all-white jury. Court wouldn't allow him to be freed to find any witnesses to testify in his behalf. He had no lawyer.

March 18, 1968: Sentenced to 31 to 41 years, plus 30 days for contempt of court. Sostre is presently at Green Haven Prison in Stormville, New York. He has been kept in solitary for the last ten months.

The Martin Sostre Defense Committee in Buffalo is continuing the fight both in the courts and in demonstrations to win the release of this black political prisoner.



RAP BROWN: SNCC

July 26, 1967: Arrested at Alexandria, Va. airport as a fugitive from justice in Maryland after a black rebellion in Cambridge was attributed to Brown's talk there July 24.

August 14, 1967: Indicted on charges of arson, inciting to riot and disturbing the peace in Cambridge, Md. Three days later, arrested on an obscure charge of crossing a state line with a gun while under indictment. Bail, \$25,000

September 13, 1967: Jailed in Virginia without bail pending court decision on extradition to Md. Bail applications denied.

February 23, 1968: Federal Judge Merhige ordered Brown to pay \$10,000 bond for "violating the terms of the bond." He had Brown returned to New Orleans in Federal custody where he was held on \$100,000 bail for the trumped-up gun transportation charge.

May 22, 1968: Convicted on federal charges in New Orleans. Sentenced to maximum of five years and \$2,000 fine.

## THE COURTS — TOOLS OF THE BOSSES

The weapons of the court are heavy sentences, high bails and injunctions. Armed with these weapons, which are a cover for the force and violence of the state, the courts carry out their job of daily presiding over and giving legitimacy to the dictatorship of the capitalist class.

Of all the institutions that preserve the rule of the monopolies, the courts are the most sheltered from criticism. Jails, cops and even the elected legislatures come in for their share of exposure -- none of it leading anywhere, of course -- but judges and the court system are above reproach in the ruling class media. In the courtroom itself, whispering or keeping your hands in your pockets can be construed as contempt for "His Honor."

In this genteel and hushed atmosphere the most vicious acts are carried out each day. More and more in our time, the function of the courts is to punish political crimes, although this category

is not even recognized in U.S. law. But nonetheless, the jails are filling up with political prisoners. Today most are black, just as the jails were filled with white workers in periods when they were engaged in more militant struggle.

The courts provide the "legality" for every act of repression against struggling oppressed people. They authorize the military occupation of the black communities, they bleed the movement with punitive bails, they order out bodies of armed men against strikes and demonstrations. They are the final word of the ruling class, and they have never been known to rule against the real interests of their class in an important case.

In this period of bourgeois legality, when the rising revolutionary movements are being attacked through frame-ups rather than being openly outlawed, the courts are the medium through which the armed state chooses its victims. They must be stopped!



BOBBY SEALE: Chairman of Black Panther Party

March, 1968: In a pre-dawn raid on Seale's home, Berkeley cops broke into the house, ransacked it, threatened him and Mrs. Seale with shotguns and arrested them. Bail set at \$11,000. Convicted of possession of a sawed-off shotgun; got restrictive probation.

Seale indicted recently along with seven others under the Civil Rights Act of 1968 for conspiracy to incite a riot during the National Democratic Convention. Bail set at \$10,000 for each defendant. Seale can get up to 10 years and \$20,000 fine.



ELDRIDGE CLEAVER: Minister of Information, Black Panther Party

September 17, 1968: Cleaver and six other Panthers charged with three counts of attempted murder and three counts of assault with a deadly weapon after Oakland police attacked the Panthers on April 6. Cleaver was shot in the leg and arrested. Later freed on \$50,000 bail.

September 27, 1968: Cleaver ordered back to jail as a parole violator by the State District Court of Appeals. Fugitive warrant issued November 27, 1968 when he did not turn himself in. Cleaver somewhere in exile.

# The Courts Mu



PANTHER 21:

Above, demonstration by Black Panther Party indicted in New York City and 16 arrested in charges of conspiracy to commit murder, conspiracy to commit murder, possession of weapons, attempted murder and reckless endangerment on TV to charge a plot to bomb five department stores, each on \$25,000 bail each, which defense lawyers called "ransom."



HUEY P. NEWTON: Minister of Black Panther Party

October 28, 1967: Arrested on charges of first-degree murder in the slaying of John Frey, wounding of Patricia and kidnapping of Dell Ross. Shot in the abdomen by police, chained to the hospital bed, and given orders from the Oakland police to stop his car after Frey stopped his car.

Convicted of voluntary manslaughter September 8, 1968 after a trial in which a witness contradicted his own testimony. Dell Ross, the so-called "victim," refused to testify and the defense of the open racism of the Oakland police department's police officers. Defense attorney Charles G. G. made "because I was too young to make a difference" Judge Monroe Friedman sentenced him to 15 years.

On May 1, Huey Newton was indicted in federal court. The defense has called for demonstration to demand that Newton be freed.

# ust Be Stopped!



Party for their jailed brothers. Twenty-one Panthers were arrested in a nighttime raid by shotgun-toting cops April 1 on charges of conspiracy to commit arson, possession of explosives, and endangerment. To whip up a hysteria, DA Hogan went to stores and kill police. The defendants held on \$100,000 "ransom" in a political frame-up.



Minister of Defense of the

Arrested on charges of manslaughter in the death of Patrolman Herbert Heanes, Dell Ross. Newton had been arrested by the cops and was kept in excruciating pain on the back of his head by police. He had been shot in the back of the car to harass the Panther

Hungary manslaughter September trial in which state's star witness, an alleged kidnapping victim, testified that he was kidnapped by the defense presented evidence of Frey and the Oakland's planned harassment of Dell Ross had told defense that his testimony was too frightened. Superior Court sentenced Newton to 2 to

ton will have a bail hearing. The Black Panther Party has plans across the country to be freed on bail.



ROBERT F. WILLIAMS: President-in-Exile of the Republic of New Africa

Monroe, N.C.: Rob Williams, head of the local NAACP chapter, organized an armed self-defense guard of black people to protect themselves from KKK attacks.

August 27, 1961: After several struggles led by Williams for black peoples' rights, a mob of armed white racists with the aid of the police attacked the black community. Two white people who provocatively drove through the black community were given protection in Williams' home. State troopers surrounded the house and threats circulated that a mob would lynch him.

Williams and family, along with Mae Mallory, a guest in his home, fled for their lives. Mrs. Mallory, Williams and four others charged with kidnapping.

Williams escaped an FBI dragnet (which had orders to kill him on sight) and got to Cuba. He is now in exile in the People's Republic of China.



MAE MALLORY: Early leader in struggle for armed self-defense for black people.

Charged with kidnapping along with Rob Williams in Monroe, N.C. She fled to Ohio, but was arrested in October of 1962 in Cleveland. Gov. Michael DiSalle ordered her extradition to Monroe in the face of widespread protests over her extradition to the lynch-mob atmosphere there. Jailed without bail for over a year in Cuyahoga Jail. Finally released on March 14, 1963 in \$15,000 bail.

January 10, 1963: Extradited to Monroe by new governor of Ohio, Rhodes. Within one week the Monroe Defense Committee posted bail of \$10,000 cash. Trial began February 18, 1964. February 27, an all-white jury took less than 32 minutes to convict. Judge Brock imposed sentence of 16 to 20 years.

On appeal the case was thrown out on a technicality. However, the government can still re-open the case if it chooses to.

## BLACK POLITICAL VICTIMS OF THE COURTS

Partial list of black political prisoners either in prison or under indictment.

Muhammad Ali  
Douglas Andrews  
Rosemary Bennett  
Joan Bird  
Fred Brooks  
Stokely Carmichael  
Ahmed Evans  
Joudon Ford  
Larry Fox  
Dick Gregory  
David Hilliard

Phil Hutchings  
Lee Otis Johnson  
Matthew Johnson  
Ernie McMillan  
Robert Moore  
Willie Ricks  
Robert 35X  
Geraldine Robinson  
Cleveland Sellers  
Mike Simmons  
Donald Stone

John Tilman  
George Washington Ware  
Warren Wells  
Sharon Williams

### The TSU Five:

Douglas Waller  
Floyd Nichols  
Charles Freeman  
Trazawell Franklin  
John Parker

### The Phila. RAM Six:

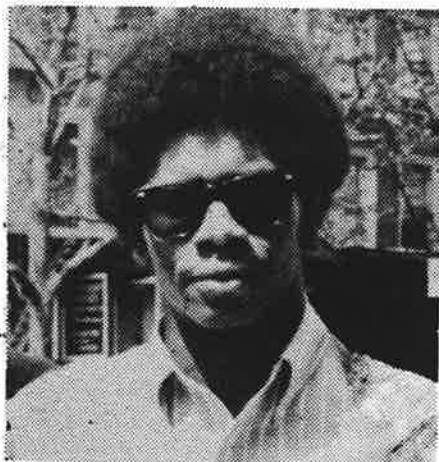
Anthony B. Monteiro  
William J. Lyles  
Reginald Grantham  
Edward George Anderson  
Lonnie Anderson  
Karl (Kojo) Clowers

### 15 Afro-Americans Accused:

George Samuels  
Abraham C. Taylor  
Mandola McPherson  
Merle Stewart  
Hampton W. Rookard  
Ursula V. West  
Milton Ellis  
Fred Fernandez  
Harriet Noel  
Al Hayes  
Mariki Kaurouma  
Michaelle Kaurouma  
Raymond Smith

### The Harlem Six:

Daniel Hamm  
Wallace Baker  
Robert Rice  
Walter Thomas  
William Craig  
Ronald Felder



MAX STANFORD: RAM

Indicted in the "RAM" frame-up of the 15 Afro-Americans Accused in Queens, June, 1967. While being held in jail he was beaten by a prison guard and then charged with assault. After several bail reductions, he was freed on \$6,000 bail.

Meanwhile, in Philadelphia, Stanford indicted on charges of conspiring to incite a riot after cops raided RAM headquarters. Bail set at \$10,000 for six defendants. Judge McDevitt ruled that possession of literature urging racial insurrection in the cities was "tantamount to conspiring to incite a riot."

Stanford presently in exile.



LE ROI JONES:

Arrested during July, 1967 rebellion in Newark. Charged with illegally possessing arms. Brutally beaten by Newark police.

November 6, 1967: Convicted by an all-white jury. Judge Leon W. Kapp sentenced Jones to 30 days for contempt because he denounced the "kangaroo court."

January 4, 1968: Sentenced to maximum, 2-1/2 to 3 years and fined \$1,000. January 9, released on \$25,000 bail pending appeal.

December 24, 1968: Appellate Division of the Superior Court reversed the conviction, calling for retrial on grounds of "improper and prejudicial" statements by Judge Kapp.



EDWARD OQUENDO: Founding member of Blacks Against Negative Dying, member of Youth Against War & Fascism

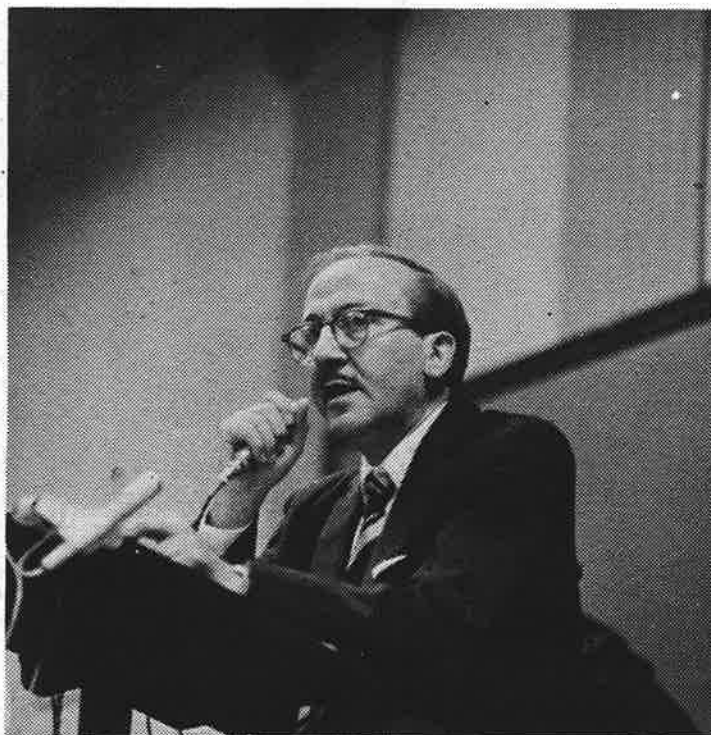
Charged with refusing to report for induction in 1966. Organizer of BAND, a group of black draft resisters in New York's Bedford Stuyvesant and Harlem.

Tried in Brooklyn Federal Court by Judge Zavatt. Convicted and sentenced on December 16, 1967, to the maximum of five years. At the time of sentencing he told the court:

"I want to make it clear that I support the National Liberation Front in their struggle against 500,000 troops armed with the most barbarous weapons the world has ever seen. Long live their struggle.... I see myself feeling with the oppressed people all over the world.... The man who goes into the Army, if he is black, is asked by America even to kill his mother, his sisters and his brothers, in Detroit, Watts, Harlem, Bed-Sty."

Surrendered May 27, 1968, to begin serving his sentence at Danbury Federal Prison. Judge Zavatt had refused to continue bail during appeals and quickly remanded Oquendo to jail. Over 100 courtroom supporters stood with raised fists and chanted "Free Eddie Oquendo" as he was taken away. Several appeals based on the racist court proceedings and for reduction of sentence have been refused.

# Teach-in On Arab Liberation



Prof. George Tomeh, Syrian Ambassador to the UN



Randa Khalidi El-Fattal, editor of Arab World

By NAOMI GOLDSTEIN

NEW YORK, April 18 — A precedent-setting teach-in on Arab liberation was held here today, in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people to win back their homeland. Sponsored by Arab, Iranian and Ethiopian student groups and several radical organizations, the meeting was successfully held despite a concerted attempt by Zionists to disrupt it.

The teach-in began at 7:00 p.m. in Harkness auditorium on the Columbia University campus. In the overflow crowd, including many Arabs and foreign students, there were also Israeli students and sympathizers who had flocked to the meeting at the request of the Israeli embassy to prevent the case of the Arab liberation movement from being heard. Their attempts at disruption, however, were feeble. Whenever they tried to interrupt the proceedings they were shouted down with chants of Al Fatah.

A strong defense guard prevented Israelis from crashing through the doors and after some initial scuffles the pro-imperialists were soundly routed. They either left in demoralization or kept quiet through the speeches. Arab liberation had its say. And by the end of the meeting, the hall was packed with about 300 people who enthusiastically cheered for the armed struggle of the Palestinian people to win their freedom and their land.

Prof. George Tomeh, Syrian Ambassador to the UN, speaking in an unofficial capacity, opened up the panel of Arab speakers by giving a history of the Middle East conflict. He cited the desire of British and U.S. imperialism to control Israel. "Oil and strategy," he pointed out, were the predominant factors in the establishment of Israel. Dr. Ibrahim Abu-

Lughod followed with a talk on colonialism in the Mideast.

The teach-in was marked by both educational and rousing talks. Particularly moving was the fiery speech delivered by Mrs. Randa Khalidi El-Fattal who talked about the Fatah movement and its organization of the Arab masses for revolutionary struggle. When Mrs. El-Fattal declared that Al Fatah finds its inspiration in guerrilla heroes like Mao Tse-tung and Che Guevara, the crowd roared its approval, chanting "Mao" and "Che!"

The meeting ended on a high point, too, with a searing indictment of U.S. responsibility for the counter-revolutionary role played by Israel in the Mideast, delivered by Mrs. Rita Freed, head of the Committee to Support Middle East Liberation. Mrs. Freed fully documented the hidden role of the U.S. government and U.S. oil monopolies in using Israel as an imperialist outpost in the Middle East to safeguard oil profits and imperialism's domination over 100 million Arab people. She ended the meeting, fittingly, by calling on the U.S. anti-war and progressive movements to oppose U.S. aggression and give "the Arab people the same support they have given the Vietnamese in their fight for self-determination."

Dr. Ilyas Shufani, a Palestinian who lived in Israel and graduated from Hebrew University in Jerusalem, spoke about the plight of the Arab people in Israel itself. The Arab is "a foreigner in his own land," he told the audience. He is treated by the Israeli government as a colonial subject; the Palestinian's land was expropriated and their homes levelled. The oppressed Arab in Israel is the "last hired and first fired."

Dr. Hisham Sharabi brought the

house down when he opened his talk by asserting that the Palestinian people "are dedicated to the armed struggle for liberation." He continued, "the Arab people know that liberation, like colonialism, is a world system, that the victories achieved by Cuba, Algeria and Vietnam are their own." Thus he concluded, a victory for Israel would be a victory for all the reactionary kings and sheiks in the Mideast. But the "triumph of the Palestinians would be a triumph for both Arabs and Jews." The audience loudly applauded this sentiment. (During the meeting the call for the destruction of the Israeli state as an oppressor of both Jew and Arab alike, made it impossible for the Israelis in the audience to make any bogus claims that the struggle is directed against the Jewish people.)

Among the American spokesmen at the meeting, Prof. Larry Hochman gave a speech geared more to criticism of the Arab states than support for Arab liberation. He tried to suggest that Israel was not really a U.S. puppet and that the Arabs needn't fight for liberation, since they would "out-reproduce" the Israelis eventually. Peter Buch, the representative of the Socialist Workers Party stayed away from the subjects of U.S. imperialism and Arab liberation in his talk. He dwelt primarily on the internal situation in Israel and criticism of Arab governments.

Also included in the program were opening statements of solidarity by organizations sponsoring the teach-in. Majid Siadet, of the Iranian Students Association related the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab people to the struggle of the Iranian people against the U.S.-backed fascist Shah. "The Israeli government," he said, "is an imperialist base of oppression against the self-determination of the Arab people." Key Martin of Youth Against War & Fascism pointed out that American oil profits are "the primary factor behind everything that is happening in the Mideast today." He declared, "We do not identify with the puppet, white settler regime which has been set up in Arab Palestine."

Representing Workers World Party, Fred Goldstein, managing editor of this newspaper, extended "warm greetings of solidarity to the organizers of this meeting." His speech emphasized the need "to put the Arab liberation struggle in the context of all the great anti-colonial liberation struggles of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the fight for Afro-American liberation right here at home." He pointed out the pro-imperialist role of men like Moshe Dayan, "who called for the U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong."

Also delivering greetings to the meeting were representatives of the Ethiopian Students Association, the Young Socialist Alliance and Demokratia. The Demokratia spokesman gave a strong speech for international support for the Arab revolution calling for solidarity with the Vietnamese, Africans and "all the oppressed brothers of the world."



Defending the meeting: Members of Youth Against War & Fascism and Arab students prevent Zionists from breaking up the meeting.



Photos by Joe Crawford

Rita Freed: Chairman of the Committee to Support Middle East Liberation and also a member of Youth Against War & Fascism. She helped to organize the first demonstration in the U.S. to support the Arab liberation struggle shortly after the six-day June 1967 war. She is author of "The War in the Mid-East" and recently made a tour of several Midwest cities speaking before Arab and U.S. student groups. She addressed the teach-in on the U.S. role in the Middle East.

# 'Dedicated To A War Based On Armed Struggle'



Dr. Hisham Sharabi



Arab students cheer speakers by chanting "Al Fatah."

Given the lateness of time and the state of exhaustion, I will limit myself to one point. Why the movement of Palestinian Resistance rejects a compromise strategy with the state of Israel and declares itself dedicated to a war based on armed struggle until it wins.

In my statements I do not claim to be telling the truth. In a very neutral sense, however, my statements will represent facts. For the ladies and gentlemen here who happen to be partisan, if I were you, and I say this very seriously, I would pay attention to what the Palestinians have to say. This in as much as when everything is said and done, it is you (the Israelis in the audience-ed.) and the Palestinians who will have to work out your common destiny.

Frantz Fanon made a distinction in the colonial situation between two groups confronting the colonizer. The one group, the so-called moderates, representing the national parties who wanted to negotiate peacefully a settlement with the colonizer, and the other group, the masses, the extremists who refuse to negotiate and decided on a war against colonialism.

Al Fatah, the Popular Front for National Liberation, for Palestinian liberation, first proclaimed that in confronting Israel today and facing the problem of a political compromise of the Arab-Israeli conflict, there are two positions. One, a moderate "realist" that the Husseins represent, the other, the extreme, the "utopian" which the Arafats... represent.

What does the first position say, the moderate, "realist" position? It says, quite reasonably, that the adversary which the Arabs have to face has proven itself to be unbeatable. That its armies, its allies, its armaments, its technological advancement and very soon its nuclear weapons, makes it madness to oppose them on the battlefield. Thus, Hussein and the people who take his position hope for the Four Powers to impose a settlement which neither the

Israelis nor the Palestinians accept. It is a position, in short, which is unable either to negotiate with the adversary or to fight him and wants someone else to do the negotiating and the imposition for him. It is a very strong position in its corresponding social backing in the Arab world today. It might yet have the upper hand. To it belong all those who have a vested interest in the status quo and the economic, social, bureaucratic hierarchy as well as in the military establishment. The Palestinians, in the voice of their Movement of Resistance, say, or rather put forth the cry, absurd to some, "revolution until victory."

This is the slogan of Al Fatah.

Al Fatah and the leaders of the Resistance Movement are not blind to this strength which the Zionist state in Palestine represents. There are three considerations which they themselves put forth. The first is that given the umbilical link between Zionism and the state, Palestine, and the Atlantic community, but particularly the United States, the state of Israel can indefinitely not only ward off Arab attacks against Israel, but hold in an inferior military position for an indefinite time all the Arab armies combined.

Secondly, that so long as the United States remains committed to the support of Zionist policy, the Zionist state remains undefeatable. Zionist strength however, in Israel derives from the fact of Arab divisiveness, ineptness, social and technological backwardness.

Finally, Zionist leadership in Israel, and for a very good reason, objectively speaking, sees the possible end of the Fedayeen Movement, the movement of Palestine Resistance as coming not as a result of direct Israeli action, but rather as a product of suppression by the Arab governments themselves, that is, through a combination of a return on the part of the Arabs to their favorite game of fighting against one another.

With all this quite clear to the move-

ment of Resistance they also know the following: That the only way that Arabs and Jews in Palestine can talk together is by the application of force; by the engagement of an armed struggle that will bring about the possibility for Arab-Jewish coexistence. They know that they are not alone in this world, that liberation, like colonialism, is a world system. They know that the victories achieved in Cuba, those achieved in Algeria, and those being achieved in Viet Nam are their own. (prolonged applause) And that by the same token the struggle waged in Palestine is one with that waged in Guatemala, in Bolivia, in Angola, in Viet Nam.

It is true of Palestinian Resistance that for the first time in Arab history the Arabs have finally broken out of their nationalism, of their parochialism, and established a complete base of internationalism and sense of fraternity with people fighting for the same goal of liberation everywhere. And this has been established in a genuine way, not in a propagandistic way, for the first time in our history.

The realization on the part of the Palestinians that they are situated in Palestine, at the crossroads of the world, and not in the Andes, makes it profitable for them to profit to the maximum from the international situation of tension and conflict. That is frankly, they are willing to use to the hilt the threat that they hold not only to the Middle East but to peace in general. And this way they plan systematically to make the world fully aware and constantly aware of their rights and what they are fighting for. This will give them the only context against which they can, for the first time now, as they are doing now, show what the Palestinian cause is, what their grievance is, and also what Zionism is, what its aims are, and what its true nature consists of.

It is against this context that it becomes possible to undermine the moral and political support for Zionism in the Western world. And it is the undermining of the political and moral underpinnings of Zionism in the Western World that constitutes a native condition for the overthrow of Zionism and for the establishment of co-existence and peace in the Middle East.

Finally, one point. The Palestinian rebels say today that they will not accept a political settlement that will recognize the existence of the state of Israel and which would convert a military bridgehead into a juridically recognized entity. This will bring about not only the recognition of the Zionist status quo, but also of the status quo in the Arab world itself. That is the status quo of the colonels, of the sheiks, the monarchs, of the reactionaries who control the world and who constitute, in an indirect way, the true and natural allies of colonialism and Zionism and have always done so. It is in this sense that the triumph of Zionism in Palestine would be a triumph for conservative counter-revolutionary elements in the Arab world. Whereas the triumph of Palestinian Resistance would be a triumph both for Arabs and Jews as well as a genuine, significant step in the direction of the liberation of the Third World.

The speech below was made by Dr. Hisham Sharabi who was born in Jaffa, Palestine. He graduated from the American University in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1947. Subsequently he received his M.A. in philosophy and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He now teaches courses on European Intellectual History and on the Modern Middle East at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. He has authored several books. Dr. Sharabi's most recent publications include "Nationalism and Revolution in the Arab World" and "Policy and Politics: U.S. Involvement in the Arab World."



Rita Freed of the Committee to Support Middle East Liberation addresses audience.

Fred Goldstein  
Managing Editor of Workers World

Hisham Sharabi

# Background to 65's Split With Racist AFL-CIO

By A DELEGATE

A large and highly enthusiastic meeting of the General Council of District 65, a 26,000-member union consisting of some 30 locals ranging from garment, textile, corrugated, direct-mail, shoe, dry goods, paint and chemical workers to high-paid salesmen and Screen Local members, voted 885 for and none against, with five abstaining, to withdraw from the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union — AFL-CIO at union headquarters, 13 Astor Place, on April 15.

District 65 thus completed a course of action which began last November when it began to withhold its \$200,000 per-capita payments to RWDSU in protest over its lily white, reactionary, no-struggle policies (see April 3 WW).

The decision was overwhelmingly approved by a series of local membership meetings held after the Council meeting. At several of these a group of lily white, self-styled "radicals" known to be tied to the "Workers League," but claiming to be a "Rank and File Caucus," distributed leaflets urging 65ers to stay in the AFL. 65ers left no doubt as to where they stood both by the denunciation of this crowd outside and by their votes inside. At a Direct Mail membership meeting, Steward Louis Bromfield denounced the AFL for their support of the Vietnam war in the strongest possible terms. Local Officer George R. Stryker hit the pro-AFL leaflet distributors — "We know this gang well. They have fought the demands of the black and Puerto Rican people for community control and have given support to the racist strike of Shanker. No matter what name he may parade under, we in 65 can spot a scab and I assure you we know how to deal with them."

65ers underlined their break with Meany and his anti-poor, pro-war policies when they took to the streets early April 24 and distributed over one million organizing leaflets as they

launched an all-out drive to organize the exploited workers in this city, Long Island and New Jersey and to assure that all 65ers will work in 100 per cent union shops with an absolute minimum wage of \$100 per week.

District 65 was born in the thirties in small wholesale, textile, dry goods and other shops mostly on the Lower East Side and Midtown Manhattan. Workers in these shops worked long hours under the most miserable of conditions. Many pitched battles were held between them and their bosses as 65 quickly established a record for real militancy and rank and file control.

Nor was 65 restricted to just pork chop issues. It fought early for the rights of all oppressed people, against the racist frame-ups, against the red-baiters, crooks and phonies. Present 65 President Dave Livingston himself led a huge movement to bring GIs home from the Philippines after Japan surrendered and it looked like the Wall Street government had plans to use them against the guerrilla liberation movement.

But as 65 grew, a trend developed and leaders became more "professional" and less rank and file oriented. During World War II under the influence of the revisionist CPers, they had begun to learn now to "live and let live" with their bosses. Thus softened up, when the viscous red-baiting began to take root in the era of Joe McCarthy, 65 leaders began to bend. After a brief period of independence they squirmed to get back in bed with Walter Reuther and the then purge-ridden CIO. It is the very leaders of 65 who are now "leading" the bolt from the AFL gang that led their membership into the racist and reactionary RWDSU in the first place!

The price was a very dear one. Many of the most militant organizers and rank and file leaders were purged. A series of weak contracts were negotiated. Very little organizing was done.

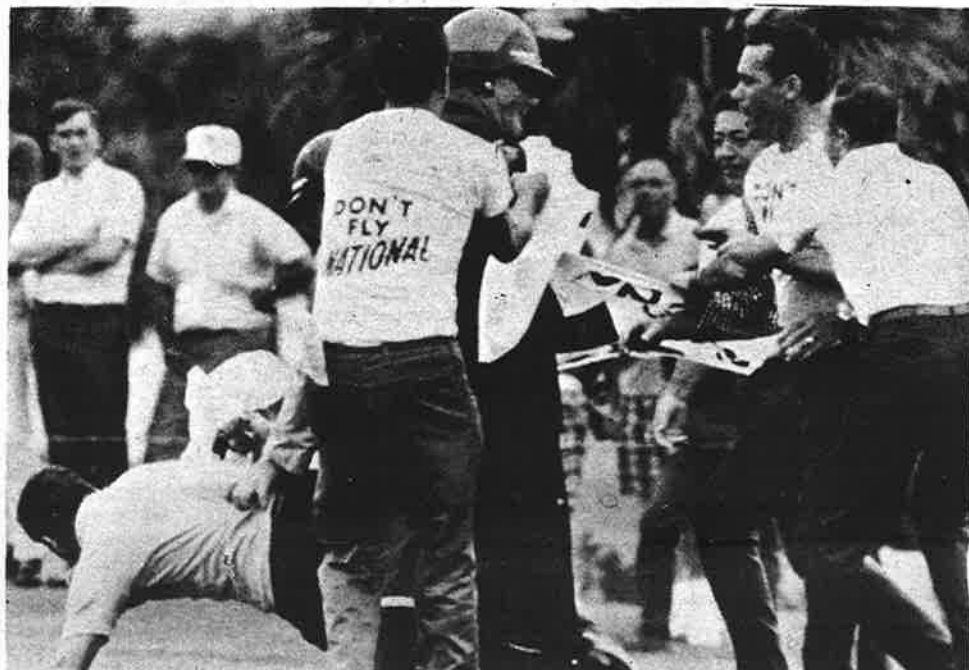
Demoralization amongst the ranks was deep.

But 65's composition began to change in the late fifties and the early sixties. These new workers, largely black and Puerto Rican, knew little of the glorious days of the thirties. Many weren't even born then. They did know conditions in the shops they were working in and they didn't like it. A series of shop and local struggles began to spurt up, and these were related to the general upsurge in the struggle for black liberation. The leadership was rapidly finding out the old platitudes were not enough. The ranks thought the words were "lovely," but they wanted action. At one point, a series of staff appointments (upgrading) was planned, and it just so happened there were no blacks or Puerto Ricans included. The uproar was tremendous. The promotions were quickly called back and "corrections" made. And so it went. The Livingston leadership was and is a smooth and highly skilled

revisionist leadership. As it made its deals with the witch-hunt after World War II, it is now forced to recognize the trend in the shops and in particular among the black and Puerto Rican people — a trend the Meany-Greenberg-Dubinsky-Shanker ilk is too hidebound to heed.

Militants in 65 must recognize that the now hard-hitting and forward-looking program of our union has been won by the rank and file and can only be carried to victory by that rank and file. It has not been handed down from above by any leadership. We have accomplished this much.

We must now really roll up our sleeves, build strong and militant shop committees, see our meetings are well attended, see that the rank and file are active in and have full control of the entire life of our union. If we go into the new ALA (the Teamster, UAW alliance), we must do so with our eyes open and with the determination to fight racism and reaction there no less than in the AFL. The break with the RWDSU and the AFL, as well as the likely entrance into the Teamsters, offers us a great chance, but only if we are ready to advance and enforce our program and never by tail-ending. I am confident 65ers will see that job is done.



Locked-out mechanics scuffling with cops during Nat'l Airlines golf tournament.

## Labor and Anti-Labor

### STRIKEBREAKING, SCABS AND COURT SUPPORT AT HARVEY

Harvey Aluminum in Torrance, California, has a history of harsh strike-breaking methods. After an 11-year effort at organizing the plant, four years ago the steelworkers had to strike for five months just to get union recognition. Now Harvey is using 500 scabs in an attempt to break a three-month-old strike by the 1,800 workers of USWA Local 6700. Since January 19, the company has not even come to the bargaining table with a new offer.

According to the April edition of Steel Labor, "The company offer to the 1,800 USWA Local 6700 members represents less than one-half of the value of the aluminum package negotiated last year by the union with other principal aluminum producers. Harvey's proposal is placed at about 50 cents an hour over a three-year term and it gives no consideration to many major issues such as the glaring existing job inequities, intolerable rate ranges, violations of employee rights, and the lack of a viable grievance procedure."

On the very day that workers hit the bricks, the company, owned 41 per cent by the giant military contractor Martin-Marietta, got a court injunction limiting pickets to two at each gate to the plant. Under these circumstances the workers are unable to halt the flow of bus loads of scabs brought through the token picket lines.

### WORKERS' STRUGGLES, SCABS AND PIGS IN TEXAS

In every town and city across the country, the corporate bosses are leaning more and more on the strikebreaking abilities of the local "law enforcement" agencies. In Lone Star, Texas, the bosses of the Lone Star Steel plant have called in the notorious racist Texas Rangers to do their dirty work of harassing the workers and protecting the scabs.

The 2,700 members of USWA Local 4134 have been on strike since October 15, 1968. The workers are demanding improvements in pensions, insurance and vacations, better pay rates for trade and craft members and recognition of seniority provisions. The company has claimed that it can pick and choose among employees for promotions without regard to seniority rights.

The April edition of Steel Labor reports that after six months out, local union president C.L. Wimberly asserts, "our members are more united and determined than ever. Our men, their wives and families, are closer together at this time than they were at the beginning of the strike."

### RECORD PROFITS PLUS INFLATION PINCH WORKERS

Every worker knows that his family will feel the pinch after the government extracts taxes from him to support the war, the military establishment and the corporate bosses. This year particularly, higher taxes and increased inflation have wiped out whatever pay raises the workers may have won.

The bosses, on the other hand, are making more money than ever. According to Steel Labor (April), "Corporate profits, both before and after taxes, rose to new highs in the final quarter of 1968. Before-tax-profits reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of almost \$96 billion, \$3 billion over the third quarter for the year, according to the Department of Commerce.

"After-tax-profits rose by \$1.75 billion to \$53 billion at an annual rate. These record after-tax-profits were \$1.5 billion more than the previous high during the third quarter of 1966, and were attained despite the 10 per cent surtax."

## Don't Fly National! They're Unsafe — and Fired 1,100 Men!

Late last year National Airlines illegally ordered aircraft taxi crews to be reduced from three to two men at Kennedy International Airport in New York. This incident triggered the lock-out of over a thousand members of the International Association of Machinists (IAM).

In mid-January when three mechanics at Kennedy individually refused to taxi aircraft around the crowded airport with only two-man crews, National suspended them. IAM members retaliated with a work stoppage in New York and Miami which quickly changed into a lockout on January 21 when, after ordering the men to return to work, the company fired 1,004 men who didn't comply.

IAM has been picketing and taking other actions in New York, Newark, Philadelphia, and Miami. Irridescent bumper stickers proclaim, "Skilled Mechanics Fired, Don't Fly National." Picket signs warn, "National Airlines Unfair and Unsafe." Since the lockout, the maintenance of National aircraft has been handled or mishandled by supervisors, a few hired scabs and a handful of regular employees (also scabs). The over one thousand highly skilled mechanics who were required to have two years experience before National would accept them can't be replaced at the drop of a hat. Not only has National taken jobs from more than a thousand workers, but it has put in jeopardy the lives of anyone flying National Airlines.

The IAM has worked hard to expose National's unfair labor practices and its total disregard for the safety of the passengers. In Miami, a number of

locked-out mechanics wearing "Don't Fly National" shirts took over the 17th green during the \$200,000 National Airlines Open Golf Tournament. The demonstrators scuffled with police as they attempted to unfurl a large banner reading, "Don't Fly National." The tournament was held up for fifteen minutes before the cops were able to clear the green.

In New York, members of the IAM meet every Sunday at the union hall where picket signs and banners are taped to their cars, and a motorcade of as many as seventy or eighty cars drives from the union hall to Kennedy airport. Once at the airport, the motorcade winds its way through the drive-ways and parking lot in front of the National Airlines Terminal, tying up traffic and drawing much attention to the signs and banners. The demonstrators beep their horns constantly and raise the clenched fist and V-sign to their union brothers and supporters.

Some weeks ago the members of IAM in New York asked others to support them by participating in the Sunday actions. They particularly asked for support from college students and youth groups. In the last four weeks, students from Columbia and CCNY have participated along with members of Youth Against War & Fascism.

This struggle is still growing, and the workers and their supporters are gaining in experience, confidence and aggressiveness as the weeks go by. The workers are strong and many of them are seeing their struggle as being closely related to the struggles of students, black people and Puerto Ricans.

# How Harlem Got Its First University

NEW YORK, April 28—Black and Puerto Rican students have shut down the largest college campus on the east coast since Tuesday, April 22.

Harlem University has become a reality for many black and Puerto Rican youth this week. Officially, it doesn't exist. The buildings at Convent Avenue and 138th Street are still known at City Hall and elsewhere as the City College of New York.

But the red, black and green flag—a symbol of black liberation—flies there, and students have put up a portrait of Pedro Albizu Campos, martyred leader in Puerto Rico's fight for independence. The breath of freedom and struggle has given new life to the campus.

The black and Puerto Rican students had been negotiating with the college for eight months over a list of five demands without results. Finally, they called a strike for last Monday, April 21st. They locked themselves in the grounds, and the school's Burns guards (many of whom are black) refused to take action against them. The administration had to either call in the cops or stall for time. They played it cool.

After the bloody events at Columbia last spring, no one suspects the Gallagher administration of being more sympathetic to the black students than Columbia was to the sons of the Establishment. At CCNY the authorities are being more cautious only because they are afraid of the mighty powderkeg that stands all around the college—miles and miles of densely packed ghetto, hundreds of thousands of op-

pressed black people, forced each day of their lives to hold back the anger of untold humiliations and injustices. An onslaught by the cops against the students would surely set this human gunpowder off.

For a week, the black students have been carrying out their slogan, "Hey, hey, Harlem U. is here to stay!" They have opened up the campus to the community, and in turn the community is opening its arms to the students. Community children were invited onto the campus for the weekend for sports and discussions. The students have organized remedial courses for high school kids. In turn, the people supplied the students with food, blankets and donations.

Both black and white high school kids have marched to the campus from Music and Art and George Washington High Schools. The strike at the college coincides with a rebellion in the high schools for similar demands.

The original demands of the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community were: (1) A separate school of Black and Third world studies. (2) Separate freshman orientation programs for Black and Puerto Rican students. (3) A voice in setting guidelines for the SEEK program. (4) Required courses in the Spanish language and Black and Puerto Rican history for all education majors. (5) All entering freshman classes reflect the racial composition of the high schools (i.e., 57 per cent black and Puerto Rican). To these five demands was added: (6) No punishment of the Burns guards who

refused to take action against the students.

Although not at the same advanced level as the black and Puerto Rican students, most whites at the school sympathize with their demands. At a rally in front of the Administration Building on Monday, several thousand cheered as an effigy of President Gallagher labeled "racism" was tried and burned. The charges on which he was found guilty were: not meeting the five demands, dividing black and white students, convincing whites that the black demands aren't in their interests, and stating that CCNY would take the 100 best black students next year. The students shouted, "We don't want the 100 best. We want everybody in school or nobody!"

An exception to the general enthu-

siasm among progressive whites for the black students' action was the position of Progressive Labor Party. On the first day of the strike, before the school was closed, PL went to classes. It then joined a march supporting the strike, but only to distribute leaflets attacking nationalism as "reactionary." This spurious attack on the revolutionary national aspirations of an oppressed people only serves to line up PL with the most racist forces and is justly being repudiated by radical white students in SDS and other organizations.

Today a spirited march led by a Youth Against War & Fascism banner circled around the campus. The banner called on students to "Support the Five Demands" and proclaimed "Viva Harlem U."



CCNY liberators march out of Wagner Hall singing, "Revolution has come. Time to pick up the gun."

## Liberation Struggle Explodes In the New York High Schools

The developing movements for liberation boiled up in New York City high schools this week as black and Puerto Rican students led citywide protests. Demonstrations to back up a list of 15 demands presented to the Board of Education were held at over a score of public schools, and a half dozen were shut down by the authorities in response.

Mayor Lindsay on Friday, April 25, urged the courts and cops to be tough on the teenagers, while admitting that at least 100 students had already been arrested. Many of the kids face felony charges; Lindsay is telling the judges to make sure they get heavy sentences.

Press treatment of the protests has suppressed the social and political character of the rebellion. Instead, the emphasis is on alleged "vandalism." But the students launched the citywide demonstrations for highly political reasons, formulated in well-thought out demands.

### "Cops out of the Schools"

The 15 points presented to the school board by a coalition of black and Puerto Rican students include: the establishment of a student-faculty council in each school to set the curriculum and regulate the hiring and dismissal of teachers; eliminate racist material from the textbooks; and get the cops out of the schools.

Demands were added to those of the coalition as the struggle developed during the week. At Tilden High in Brooklyn, students demanded the right to post material they want on the bulletin boards; an end to the automatic suspension of students accused of striking teachers; a school holiday in memory of Malcolm X; a ban on the distribution of racist literature by the PTA; and an end to fund-raising in the school for Biafran "relief."

### See Through "Biafra" Scheme

This last point shows a high degree of awareness on international issues.

Samuel J. Tilden High is 70 per cent white, and the black students were particularly angered by the hypocritical "compassion" of school authorities who scramble to raise money for Biafra while exhibiting blatant racism toward Afro-American aspirations. The students also emphasized that they support the Nigerian government against what they feel is an imperialist maneuver in Africa.

Tilden High was finally closed on Wednesday after black students protested an order banning Leslie Campbell, a militant teacher and advocate of black community control. Mr. Campbell had been scheduled to address the school's Afro-American Club that morning, but was barred by the principal, on orders of the Board of Education.

Further identity with the anti-imperialist struggles of black Africa was shown by students in Freeport, L.I., who are demanding Yoruba and Swahili courses. Angered by the stabbing of two black youths, they pulled down an American flag in front of the school, tearing it to shreds.

Lindsay sent cops to all the high schools at the beginning of the week. Most of the 100 students arrested were either picked up on demonstrations or arrested after the schools had been closed when the cops went around "breaking up knots of students," according to the New York Times. At Erasmus High in Brooklyn, the cops in one such "mopping-up" operation chased 100 kids into a neighborhood cafeteria. The students were lucky to find ammunition ready at hand and pelted the cops with fruit and steamtable vegetables as they fled.

### Kept out of Erasmus High

The students had been protesting the arrest of 23 of their brothers at a demonstration Monday. Cops who broke up this protest seized another nine students and charged them with inciting to riot, felonious assault and disorderly conduct.

The students tried to enter the

school building after their demonstration, but were turned back by the cops who then proceeded to chase them through the streets and even into neighboring shops, leading to the cafeteria incident.

Arrests of students elsewhere were equally the result of open police repression. Seven were seized at Bushwick H.S. in Brooklyn for "milling around" after the school was closed. In contrast, two white racist adults who assaulted several black children outside FDR Elementary School "escaped."

White students who have become increasingly radical and sensitive to the demands of their oppressed brothers showed substantial support in a number of schools. At Bronx High School of Science, students demonstrated in support of the black and Puerto Rican demands; one was arrested. The New York High School Free Press called for no more suspensions, no cops in the schools, no program cards (identity cards shown on demand), and an end to commercial and general diplomas, a device used to separate the working class and oppressed from middle class kids planning to go on to college. The Free Press also supported the demands for more black teachers and courses in black and Puerto Rican studies, as well as open college admissions for all

high school graduates.

### Students Struggle for Liberation

Both the militant demands of the students and the vicious response of Lindsay and his cops show this struggle to be an integral part of the national liberation movements developing among oppressed peoples in the U.S. While the racist teachers' union leadership, which led the ruling class' drive against community control a few months ago, is still haggling in Albany, the imperialist rulers of New York City have failed to come up with any formula to handle the school crisis without further antagonizing the black community. They can only respond to the insistent pressure of the masses with further violence and repression and more cops in the schools.

These cops are not to keep the kids in school. They are there to keep the community out of the schools and often to keep out the students themselves. Lindsay has set up a wall of cops around each high school in a desperate attempt to isolate the students from the militant influences of their own people. That is why there is now an elaborate system of pass cards and the arrest of people suspected of being "non-students." Even teachers like Les Campbell are treated like criminals.

# NLF Nails U.S. as Main Enemy Of Arab Liberation Struggle

Reprinted from "South Vietnam in Struggle" published by the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, No. 30, March 15, 1969: The Arab Peoples Will Surely Win.

Tension is growing in the Middle East. At the instigation of the American imperialists and with their help, the reactionary Israeli authorities are stepping up their provocations against the Arab countries; they attacked many populated areas of Syria, Jordan and the United Arab Republic with aircraft, tanks and cannons, launched a raid on Beirut airfield, struck at Damascus suburbs and the Suez area, creating a tense situation there. In the areas still under their occupation since their brutal war against the Arab peoples in June 1967, they kept terrorizing and massacring the population, arresting thousands of people to herd them into concentration camps, razing many places and compelling scores of thousands of others to leave their homes.

The American imperialists and their lackeys are scheming to "hurry the build-up of allied forces" and carry out regular maneuvers in the Mediterranean with the aim of browbeating the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples.

The above-mentioned towering crimes of the reactionary Israeli clique are nothing but the continuation of their brutal acts of aggression against the Arab countries in the recent past.

It is clear that the reactionary Israeli authorities abetted by the imperialists—especially the American

imperialists—are plunging headlong in their scheme of aggression, encroaching on the independence and sovereignty of the Arab countries and causing tension in the Middle East.

These schemes and acts are rousing anger among the world's people. The International Meeting for Solidarity with the Arab Peoples on January 25-28, 1969 in Cairo is a splendid illustration of the militant solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples and of the world people as a whole with the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the scheme of aggression of the American imperialists and the reactionary Israeli clique.

The South Vietnamese people vehemently condemn the bellicose acts of the reactionary Israeli authorities and their bosses—the American imperialists. They demand that the aggressors withdraw all their troops from the Arab territories they are impudently occupying, and respect the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people. In his message of January 20, 1969 to the International Meeting for Solidarity with the Arab Peoples in Cairo, lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of Presidium of the South Vietnam NLF Central Committee, pointed out: "We pledge full support to the struggle of the Arab peoples for national independence and sovereignty and the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people against the cruel and perfidious scheme of the American and British imperialists and their lackeys—the Israeli aggressors."

Standing in the forefront of the struggle against the American

## Turkish Students Boot Komer Out

The U.S. rulers suffered their first political casualty in the recent upsurge of anti-U.S. feeling sweeping the entire Turkish nation. The newly appointed U.S. ambassador to Turkey, Robert Komer, better known in Turkey as "Robert the Torturer", was ousted from his post on April 7. Komer earned his infamous title for having directed the "pacification" (or rather, Nazification) program in South Vietnam.

As a symbol of the criminal U.S. war against the Vietnamese people, Komer, also an ex-CIA official, sparked a wave of anti-U.S. struggles in Turkey, which inevitably led to his downfall. Since the day he arrived in Turkey on Nov. 28, Komer was met by massive student demonstrations, protesting both Komer's appointment and the regular U.S. Sixth Fleet visits at Istanbul.

On Jan. 6, during his first visit to the U.S.-built Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Komer generated such anger and fury on the campus that students overturned and burned his car as they shouted, "Down With the Butcher of Vietnam!"

After the most militant battles between Turkish students and police took

imperialists in Southeast Asia, the South Vietnamese people thoroughly sympathize with the just, arduous and protracted fight of the Arab peoples, and are confident that with the support and assistance of the peace and justice-loving people the world over, the liberation struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and their lackeys—with American imperialism at their head—will certainly win.

place in Istanbul and Ankara, beginning back in August of last year, over the hated U.S. Sixth Fleet visits to Turkey, the appointment of Komer as ambassador to Turkey was like adding insult to injury. But the arrogance of Washington backfired and turned into its opposite—that is, into a revolutionary upsurge threatening, for the first time since the revolution of 1948, the survival of the ultra-reactionary Ankara regime, puppet of U.S. imperialism and NATO since the end of World War II.

## Workers World Party Expels James Boulton And His Supporters

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., April 29—Albert Stergar, chairman of the branch of Workers World Party in this city, announced today that James Boulton had been expelled from the party by order of the organization's National Committee and with the sanction of the majority of the members of the branch.

The National Committee, in consultation with the majority of the branch had directed Boulton to immediately stop a long and disruptive internal discussion which he had initiated and proceed with building the party in accordance with its program.

Boulton refused to abide by the decision to end discussion and none of his supporters would declare their willingness to act as party members. Today the National Committee declared all of them formally expelled. Membership is open, however, to those who wish to be loyal to the Party and its program. The branch's headquarters remains 150 E. Juneau Ave. Milwaukee.

# North Korea Not Intimidated by Nixon's Armada

Following are excerpts from a statement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Nixon's "flying Pueblo." This first account of Korea's version of the incident to reach the U.S. was made available by Tass.

From the beginning of this year till April 10 armed assaults, rifle and gun firing and other provocations committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side along the military demarcation line, in an attempt to concoct pretexts for provoking a new war, amounted to as many as 2,180 and more cases counting only those officially protested against by our side at the Military Armistice Commission.

In mid-March, the U.S. imperialists conducted a large-scale military exercise of "transporting by air" numerous aggressive army units and war material from the U.S. mainland into South Korea under the name of 'operation focus retina', openly clamouring that it was aimed at directly "threatening" the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As a link in the chain of such maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists uninterruptedly perpetrated acts of espionage upon the rear of our country.

## Since Pueblo, Espionage Intensified

The incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship 'Pueblo' was a typical example. But the U.S. imperialists, even after they apologized for their crimes in the "Pueblo" incident, and made a guarantee to the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that they would never repeat such an act of aggression, have not desisted from their acts of espionage. And they have especially intensified new aggressive acts of espionage in the air.

Even according to the U.S. imperialists themselves, their reconnaissance planes have in recent months flown the territorial air of our republic to commit acts of espionage on several hundred occasions. And at last on April 15, an up-to-date large-size reconnaissance plane of U.S. imperialism equipped with electronic apparatus intruded deep into the territorial air of the republic to conduct hostile acts of espionage.

Since it illegally violated the sacrosanct territorial air of our republic, the U.S. imperialist reconnaissance plane could not but meet an immediate self-defense measure of our valiant People's Army soldiers.

Our counterattack and self-defense measure against the planes of the U.S. imperialist aggression army which recklessly intrude into the territorial air of our country to carry out acts of espionage are a legitimate exercise of sovereignty by the Korean people which fully conforms to international law.

This notwithstanding, as their reconnaissance plane was shot down, the U.S. imperialists are again talking black into white, saying their reconnaissance plane was shot down while "engaged in lawful reconnaissance activity" in the "air over high seas" and they are even noisily describing the rightful self-defense measure of our republic as an "act of aggression" and kicking up a fresh war racket.

That the latest intrusion into the territorial air of our country by the U.S. imperialist reconnaissance plane was not an accidental occurrence but was perpetrated precisely as a link in the chain of premeditated maneuverings to ignite a new war in Korea is seen in the fact that under pretext of this incident, the U.S. imperialists are concentrating greater masses of their aggressive armed forces in the areas around our country, are intensifying war clamours, and are adopting a more high-handed attitude towards us.

## Nixon: Its 'Natural' for U.S. to Spy

On April 18, Nixon spoke as if it were their right or a matter of course to conduct reconnoitering activities against our country, and said that reconnaissance flights against our country would continue in the future too, and that such reconnaissance flights would be provided with armed protection. And he added that future developments would depend on the 'reaction' of our republic.

The argument itself that it is natural for them to violate the sovereignty of foreign countries and conduct reconnaissance activities lays bare the aggressive nature of the U.S.

It is obvious to everyone that in incessantly sending various kinds of armed spy ships and reconnaissance planes to spy on the military and state secrets of our country, the U.S. imperialists aim solely at making preparations to launch a war of aggression.

Therefore, Nixon's statement that hostile acts of espionage will be continued on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is nothing but a new provocation against us, nothing but a threat and blackmail. This is preposterous abusive language which no sovereign independent country with self-respect can even accept.

The U.S. imperialists say that they will provide their hostile reconnaissance flights with armed escort. And this, too, cannot but be a dangerous playing with fire. Even though the U.S. imperialists insist in word that their planes will fly over high seas, there is no ground to guarantee that they will not intrude into the territorial air of our country again.

If the reconnaissance planes of the U.S. imperialists intrude into the territorial air of our

country, we will not sit with folded arms but will take resolute measures for safeguarding our sovereignty as ever.

Then the U.S. imperialists will use this as a pretext to commit a full-scale armed attack against us, which may only lead to another total war in Korea.

Therefore, the remark made by Nixon at this time is another intolerable insult to our republic and the Korean people. It is, in fact, an open declaration that he is taking a step further to the brink of war.

On Nixon's bellicose instructions, the aggressors of U.S. imperialism have organized a task force including a battleship and aircraft carriers, and are concentrating it around our country in a hurry while at the same time the U.S. imperialist aggressive army occupying South Korea and South Korea puppet armed forces have enforced a "state of emergency" and reinforced the troops along the frontline in an "extra-special alert." The South Korean puppets in a systematic plot are clamouring that they will make a "joint retaliation" with the U.S. imperialists. This has now aggravated tension in Korea to the extreme.

## "No One Can Insult and Provoke Us"

All the sources of the aggravated tension and of the constant danger of a new war breaking out in Korea today lie precisely in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive maneuverings.

All these incidents occurred not because ships or planes of our country entered the territorial waters or air of the United States but because the ship and plane of U.S. imperialism violated the territorial waters and air of our country.

As everyone knows, ours is a peace-loving country. Never from ancient times have our people committed aggression against any country or provoked anyone first.

Our people do not want to provoke anyone first, but will never allow anyone to insult and provoke us. The entire Korean people are firmly determined to repulse to the end any acts of infringing upon our sovereignty, even if they die.

Peace is maintained in Korea today thanks only to the persevering efforts on the part of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In order to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea, all foreign troops should be withdrawn from South Korea first of all as envisaged in the Korean armistice agreement, and Koreans should all solve the question of Korean unification by themselves without any interference of outside forces.