

Black and white, unite and fight for a

WORKERS WORLD

25c

Vol. 12, No. 13

August 20, 1970

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concentration camps

under siege

from within



Complete text

of first Declaration of Women's Rights

. . . . p.6

On August 26, women across the country will be demonstrating to protest their continued oppression. The day marks the anniversary of the passage of the constitutional amendment which gave women the right to vote. In the 50 years since then it has become abundantly clear that women were not freed by the franchise.

On this occasion we felt it appropriate to reprint the original text of the very first declaration of women's rights drawn up by a women's conference at Seneca Falls, N.Y., in 1848. Although 120 years old and written in archaic language, it is a remarkably militant declaration, calling not only for women's right to the vote, equal employment and equal legal status, among other demands, but proclaiming the right of women to overthrow the male supremacist system which governed them. It is modelled after the Declaration of Independence, taking the language of the American revolution to proclaim their right to a revolution.

This document was issued in the same year as the Communist Manifesto

(Continued on page 6)

Angela Davis

A scholar and a soldier

So they say she bought some guns!

The Pentagon—that is, the U.S. government—has been buying 80 billion dollars worth of guns every year, and shooting a lot of them—killing and maiming the old, the young, the sick and the well with them.

The police of every city in the country have been buying guns and using them against Angela Davis' people, as they have done for the past hundred years and more.

But on the suspicion that Angela Davis may have helped an attempt to rescue one of the millions of Black

victims of the imperialist state, the state is out with all its bloodhounds to get her.

Because a white judge got killed (not because three Black Freedom fighters were killed at the same time, you can be sure), Angela Davis is being hunted high and low by the FBI for allegedly supplying the guns that were used in the heroic attempt to free an imprisoned Brother.

She is being framed and witch-hunted by a wicked and merciless state which has already hounded her out of her job as Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the University of California

solely for her political beliefs. Her distinguished academic record was no protection against the lynxes of Gov. Ronald Reagan's academic purity committee (led by the fascist governor himself).

Wherever she may be now, we extend to her revolutionary solidarity and wishes for her well-being and safety. But if Angela Davis is captured against her will by the enemy, every person who considers himself or herself a revolutionary or progressive must rally to her defense, just as she went to the defense of her brothers.



Jonathan Jackson and Angela Davis.

"Let's not assassinate Castro — now"

Lifting a corner of the curtain

John F. Kennedy was no worse a president than the imperialist establishment usually serves up to the people via its farce election campaigns — and probably better than a few. ("Better" does not mean less devoted to imperialism, of course.)

But Kennedy conspired with his advisers to try to demolish socialist Cuba and presided over the invasion at the Bay of Pigs. He also contemplated assassinating Fidel Castro.

This last fact was revealed for the first time in just-published oral memoirs gleaned from tapes made shortly after his own assassination in a right-wing plot.

The ruling class, for whatever factional reasons of its own, has made some of these tapes public. And the following quotes printed in the August 17 New York Times not only tell that Kennedy discussed such things, but tell more than they mean to — namely, how the U.S. government really operates and how it

keeps the great mass of people fooled.

Then-Senator Smathers of Florida was quoted as saying (in one of the tapes):

"We had further conversation on assassination of Fidel Castro, what would be the reaction, how would the people react, would the people be gratified..."

"He (Kennedy) was certain it could be accomplished—I remember—that it would be no great problem. But the question was whether or not it would accomplish that which he wanted it to, whether or not the reaction throughout South America would be good or bad.

"And I talked with him about it, and frankly, at this particular time I felt and later on learned, that he did, that he wasn't so much for the idea of assassination, particularly where it could be pinned to the U.S."

After this idea was discarded, says the Times story, Smathers suggested "provoking an incident at the United States naval base at Guantanamo Bay

on the eastern tip of Cuba, as a pretext for a military strike."

"I did talk to him about a plan of having a false attack made on Guantanamo Bay which would then give us the excuse to go in and do the job," Smathers related.

The memoirs contain devastating exposures of Adlai Stevenson's role in the Bay of Pigs events and how Kennedy told him to "get back on the high ground and say that Cuba was a problem for the OAS (while Kennedy and the CIA took the low ground and carried out the invasion).

The news item said that other tapes made by the Secretary of "Defense" and the Secretary of State and similar officials may not be published for 20 years and others not in the lifetime of their authors at all. If the above revelations are a sample of the "publishable" things, it can only be conjectured what fantastic schemes against the people remain to be revealed.

And if this is a sample from the liberal Kennedy's record, what are the untold secrets of the thoroughly reactionary and vicious Richard Nixon?

Fifth Avenue strollers get added treat: ASU oratory

No, it wasn't a gathering of multi-millionaires at a sidewalk cafe; it was a real soap box Saturday afternoon. It happened like this:

For one day, on July 25, while an exceptionally dense mass of filthy and poisonous gasses hung menacingly over New York City, the Avenue was temporarily closed off to all traffic except busses and ordinary people walked, cycled and even roller-skated up and down the plush shopping section. (This partial elimination of traffic from one street in New York was not an attempt to lower the critical level of air pollution, but just a carnival pitch to try to convince people that New York really is "Fun City.")

The American Servicemen's Union and Youth Against War & Fascism took this opportunity to remind people that life on Fifth Avenue, with or without

traffic, is hardly typical of life for the average New Yorker. To the surprise of the "Special Events Squad" pigs who were happily basking in the smog, a large squad of ASU and YAWF members set up a street meeting right there in the middle of Fifth Avenue.

After the cops' initial attempt to suppress the street meeting was foiled by the militant response of the participants and the support of the audience, ASU National Field Organizer John Lewis described the struggle going on within the U.S. military between the oppressed GIs and the slave-driving brass, explaining the leading role played by the ASU in building this struggle.

Different aspects of the fight were further discussed by ASU Chairman Andy Stapp and ASU organizers Mitch Smith, Don Sherman and Bob McClean.

Susan Steinman, who chaired the meeting, condemned the police murders of two students in Kansas (one Black and one white) noting that the death of the white student received all the attention in the press. YAWF members Dave Schechter and Ned Tarasov talked about the housing crisis, with Schechter describing the squatters' movement which is occupying a growing number of buildings in New York. Dave Axel of YAWF called on civilians to support the ASU in any way they can, and spoke of the need for the masses of people to take power into their own hands in order to solve the tremendous problems plaguing us.

An interesting sidelight was provided when J. Kretchmer, Commissioner of the Environmental Protection Agency (the city agency responsible for all aspects of garbage collection and

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

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pollution control) got into an argument with a few YAWF members. He was dressed in work clothes for the occasion—to give the impression, of course, that he really worked.

When questioned about the abysmal lack of garbage collection in the Black and Puerto Rican community of Brownsville (where residents recently rebelled after receiving only one collection in two weeks), Kretchmer responded lamely that he knew much more about Brownsville's garbage problems than YAWF possibly could, because,

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46 West 21 Street
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Workers World

Vol. 12, No. 13

Editor: Vincent Copeland
Manager: Dorothy Ballan
Managing Editor: Fred Goldstein

Editorial office:

46 West 21st Street

New York, N.Y. 10010

Tel. No. 255-0352

Published Semi-monthly

in his own words, "I collect the garbage there."

A crowd gathered around Kretchmer to hear the argument and it took sides for the most part with his militant opponents. The city official had to be rescued by the cops.

Indonesia

The second greatest crime of the century

By Deirdre Griswold

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HUEY'S BACK

And the PEOPLE got him out

Huey is out! What a great victory for the oppressed everywhere, and a matter for very special rejoicing by the Black colony within the U.S.

It has been a long, long time since the masses have been able to snatch so significant a political prisoner from the jaws of the U.S. ruling class. The legal technicalities may soon be forgotten, but the coming generations will remember the classessence of the matter--the rising tide of struggle brought about the release of the Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party.

"The Power is with the People!" Those were Huey's words to the jubilant crowd that met him at the jailhouse doors. And that is the exact truth. (The lying pig press, by the way, claimed there were "only" three hundred to meet him--there were five--but they forgot to mention that he was freed on about an hour's notice.)

The liberal face of the ruling class will tell us that Huey was freed because of fair judges, just laws and a democratic court system that in the end frees the innocent and punishes the guilty. But the Panthers and the rebellious masses say bullshit to all that!

There's no justice for the poor and the oppressed under this system. The stinking prisons with their brutal guards and even more sadistic wardens and commissioners of "correction" can't go a day without another rebellion to prove what charnel houses they are.

It's the people who freed Brother Huey. The legal maneuvers, the motions, the appeals, as necessary as they may be, would be so many scraps of paper without the relentless pressure of the Black masses and their allies. The ruling class had to give in on this one and they did so reluctantly, slapping a \$50,000 bail at the last minute, but they were haunted by the ghosts of the dead students at Jackson State, they were frightened by the persistent rebellion in Asbury Park, the "off limits" warning given to Chicago pigs by the residents of the Cabrini-Green housing project, and hundreds of other incidents that show the Black nation will no longer submit to enslavement. They had to give in. And the people are going to make them give in again--and again.

More power to the People! Free all political prisoners!



PHOTOS BY GARY FREEDMAN

How it felt

to see him free

August 5, 1970
Oakland, California

Dear Comrades,

This afternoon we got Huey out--our beautiful, beautiful Huey.

No notice or leaflets--people just knew he was to be in court and so they came--black, white, chicano, oriental, foreign, young and old.

He is still so "fine." He looks like he's been lifting weights instead of being in solitary.

We have to wait til Sat. to see him at Bobby Hutton Park--he's going to be with his mother who's in the hospital now.

If only Bobby could be here--he loves Huey so.

The people shouted, cheered, yelled and just plain cried.

David (H.) and his brother, Melvin, and security Panthers escorted him through the crowd and the press--

The biggest and happiest event to happen in so very long.

He stood on top of the car with David and spoke to us amidst all the cheers--

Such a happy day!

All power to the people—
Shirley Lee

The bigger the crime, the smaller the punishment

According to American "justice" it seems that the bigger the crime, the smaller the punishment. The general who orders mass murders retires to a six-figure salary with an arms contractor; the private who steals a peanut butter sandwich gets six months hard labor; the Black militant who has committed no crime is framed-up and thrown in prison for five, fifteen, twenty-five or more years.

One reason for this is that usually only big shots get a chance to commit big crimes and they fix the laws to make their crimes legal anyhow. But when a poor person or a worker steps the least bit out of line and thumbs his nose at the capitalists' god--property--he is a danger to their system and they throw the book at him.

Contrast two recent robbery cases. John Henry Jones, Jr., is a 23-year-old Black man facing the death penalty in Alabama. His crime? Allegedly

stealing \$30 and a wrist watch from a white woman. The jury that found him guilty and ordered the death penalty was all white.

The case of Douglas J. Schotte, accused of robbing five million dollars, shows the fairness of the courts--fairness to millionaires, that is.

Instead of spending 10 months in prison waiting for his case to come up, as Jones did, Schotte was released within hours of his arrest on a personal recognizance bond of \$25,000. An easy amount--for somebody who is a multi-millionaire to begin with and may have another \$5 million in embezzled funds.

In case a jury of his white and well-off peers finds Schotte guilty of robbing from them instead of from the people, he faces a maximum of five years and a \$5,000 fine even though the crime involved a hundred sixty-six thousand (166,000) times more money than the crime of Jones.



Panther Party gives Jonathan Jackson and William Christmas a revolutionary funeral.

Huey praises Black revolutionaries of San Rafael and Soledad

(Below are excerpts from an interview with Huey Newton, given over WBAI radio in New York, August 11, 1970. He was asked about the events in San Rafael.)

We not only offer our support, the Black Panther Party will administer the funeral. It will be a revolutionary funeral of brother Jonathan Jackson and brother William Christmas. (Brother McLain's body has been shipped to Los Angeles.) The Black Panther Party will administer and give these revolutionary comrades a revolutionary funeral which they deserve and we're inviting the people to the funeral.... It will be encouraging to the families and to the revolution as a whole because we feel that the event that occurred in Marin was certainly a colossal event and it changed the whole relationship between the oppressed and the oppressor.

The funeral will be held in St. Augustine's Church at 27th and West St. this Saturday at 9:00 o'clock and we're inviting everyone to come. We feel that because of the consciousness of the three comrades who were murdered the event was even more important than what occurred in Watts, or even the Detroit uprising, which was a sporadic, unorganized uprising. It lacked the consciousness and certainly lacked the revolutionary fervor exemplified in the move of brother Jonathan Jackson in particular. Brother Jonathan Jackson, a 17-year-old, had no prison record whatsoever. He acted strictly upon the principle that the corrupt, racist law can make no law that the oppressed people respect.

Q: This case opens up the whole question of political prisoners. Perhaps you would like to comment on that.

The revolutionary Soledad Brothers

A: Yes. It is historically correct as the struggle intensifies, as the battle intensifies, that the evils of the oppressor are focused upon. And this is why he, time and time again, tries to define the oppressed people and the revolutionaries, who are the vanguard of the people's struggle and the people's interests as criminals. The bourgeoisie would like us to believe that hoodlums or criminals are the only people who would use certain methods to liberate themselves. The bourgeoisie reserves the right to use force and if anyone else uses force in an attempt, as a last resort, to gain his dignity and secure his manhood, then we are bombarded with the propaganda machine of the mass media that is an institution controlled by the bourgeoisie.

The Soledad Brothers are also some very revolutionary brothers. They were framed up on the execution of a policeman at Soledad shortly after three Blacks were killed in the adjustment center

and one white wounded. This was a planned assassination and there was much evidence and it was common knowledge among the prisoners exactly how the plot went. But this was suppressed and subsequently the prison guard was given justifiable homicide, as always.

Shortly after this the guard was killed, which was a very revolutionary act from patriots. Members of the people's revolutionary force certainly did the act, but the three Soledad Brothers are innocent. They were framed up because of a long history of speaking out against the treacherous tactics of the prison guards.

Panthers commit troops to NLF

George Jackson has spent some ten years in prison on a one-to-life (sentence). Normally a person would get out in two years, two and a half years on a one-to-life, but because of his political consciousness they thought him too dangerous to be on the streets. Perhaps he went into jail for a strong-arm robbery or some common crime which probably has political overtones in itself. But the prison kept him in so long, he had time to really become conscious. This is when they started to be afraid to let him out. If he had remained unconscious and loyal to their capitalistic system then he would have certainly been out some years ago.

Q: What are your views on capital punishment, which is also a part of our prison system?

A: Yes. The Black Panther Party plans to send an open letter to the U.S. Supreme Court. The thrust of the letter would be first of all we realize that capital punishment is reserved for poor people and people of color.

This is easily seen when we examine the death rows and we see that only poor whites and Blacks and Mexicans and other people of color reach death row. So it's strictly a class thing and it's high time that someone intervene between the madmen and the people.

We view the judicial system as not only a corrupt institution that is there to preserve the status and the power of the bourgeoisie, those who own, but also as a group of treacherous murderers. We will serve notice upon the Supreme Court that something must be done; the death penalty must be outlawed or else there will be a political consequence, we will intensify the struggle and we will stop this slaughter.

Q: Regarding your comment that the Panther Party is going to send troops to Vietnam.

A: Yes. We have committed an undisclosed number of troops to the revolutionary People's Republic of Vietnam, to the National Liberation Front, the Provisional Government in the South. We offer these

I have a young courageous brother whom I love more than I love myself, but I have given him up to the revolution. I accept the possibility of his eventual death as I accept the possibility of my own. ---George Jackson (Brother of Jonathan Jackson) April 5, 1970

troops in the spirit of revolutionary solidarity and we are awaiting a response. There has been some indication that the response will be favorable.

The Vietnamese people and the people of the world in general are very oppressed and we feel justified in committing these troops even though we realize we have many problems here, domestic problems. But we feel that because the oppressor also has domestic problems and he still finds time to meddle in other people's business to slaughter people throughout the world, certainly we can find time to aid our friends.

Q: Wouldn't that be "treason"?

A: My understanding of treason is when a patriot aids the enemy under a condition of declared war. First, we view the Vietnamese people, and certainly the American people view the Vietnamese people, not as enemies but as friends. This has been demonstrated through the many peace mobilizations. And also that America has a history of committing troops—Americans fought in the Spanish Civil War against Fascist Franco. America is fighting now in the Israeli army. There were Americans committed to the Canadian army in World War II. Only, at that time the ruling circles saw it in their interests not to prosecute or not to charge these men with treason.

Working from this we say that it doesn't fall under treason because there is no declared war, the war is illegal. And if they want to charge us with treason, we invite them to do so because in order to prove treason, we will first put the war on trial to see if the war is a legal war. And we will be very happy to do that.

We are willing to make any revolutionary sacrifice necessary in order to advance the interest of the people of the world.... Our concern is to see that the fascist imperialists are whipped and driven back to their own country. And we have friends everywhere who can hear the imperialists' whip crack....

Revolutionary Internationalists

We see a definite connection between our enslavement, our exploitation and the exploitation of the Vietnamese people and the people of Cambodia, Thailand, Latin America, Asia and Africa. So we intend not only to send troops to Vietnam, but we are willing to go anywhere in the world where we have comrades.

Q: The radical movement has changed.... How does it strike you now that you have emerged to find an international movement among young people of all races, all over the world and where do you think it's going to go?

A: It's definitely going to go to victory and I am overwhelmed with joy that I am able to see the unity that is existing among the people who are oppressed, not only nationally, but internationally. We feel that in order for us here in America to eliminate the evils of the world, we must eliminate imperialism and an international bourgeoisie that finds its strength here in Babylon or North America. In order to do this the Black Panther Party takes the stand that our party is no longer a revolutionary nationalist party, but we're revolutionary internationalists. We are revolutionary socialists because we are fighting an international bourgeoisie, so necessarily our tactics and strategy would have to be based on internationalism.

Who are the anti-Semites?

Those who gave us Dachau and Hiroshima

are now using Israel to bomb the Arabs

The Zionist leaders and those among the Jewish people infected with their pro-imperialist propaganda will tell you that to be against the Israeli state is to be anti-Semitic. But they're not the only ones. The racist U.S. generals who are trying to blow Vietnam off the earth will tell you the same thing, and so will their racist Commander-in-Chief.

Only the other day (Friday, August 14) the semi-State Department New York Times ran a lengthy front-page article replete with cartoon illustrations to "prove" that the supporters of the oppressed Arabs are conscious or unconscious anti-Semites—including the growing list of young revolutionaries of Jewish origin! The latter, says the Times, are some kind of masochists who "hate themselves."

Workers World, SNCC, and the Black Panther paper were mentioned, and one of our articles was displayed along with a drawing of an Arab commando fighter.

The Times attack was of course meant as the tentative beginning of a witch-hunt against the genuine opponents of imperialist war. And whereas these opponents used to be called every name under the sun, including "international Jewish Bolsheviks" and the like, the new twist is to label them—anti-Semites.

It is not necessary, of course, to give our own credentials and revolutionary record in the struggle against anti-Semitism. But it is appropriate to inquire why the New York Times has never attacked the real anti-Semitism of its own blood brothers in the ruling

class.

Why, for example, has it never exposed the great preponderance of "ex"-Nazis in the U.S.-backed West German government?

And still more to the point, why has it never attacked the anti-Semitism of the U.S. Government?

The U.S. Government had opportunities during World War II to save the German and Polish Jews from the gas chambers (this was proved in the book, "While Six Million Died") and it did not do so. Before that, the U.S. Government substantially aided Hitler on several occasions and on different fronts—most dramatically in Spain.

It was in Spain that Hitler used his air force to attack the Spanish revolution. And the U.S. refused to sell supplies to the elected government of

Spain (while it continued to trade heavily with Hitler), thus helping fascist Franco to power and strengthening Hitler materially and morally.

The U.S. also refused to raise immigration quotas in behalf of those Jews who wanted to flee Hitler. And after the war was over, with hundreds of thousands of refugees still in what amounted to concentration camps, the U.S. still would not take them in. The U.S. maneuvered them into going to Palestine, where they could be sent to death against the Arabs for the U.S. oil companies.

The Jewish capitalists to this day are not considered socially equal to their cutthroat Christian brothers. And the Jewish people as a whole, although infinitely better off than the Black people in this country, can and will be jettisoned by the ruling class during the first real social crisis and made scapegoats for the crimes of imperialism.

As for one's position on Israel being the touchstone of his or her feeling about anti-Semitism, it is well to remember that a substantial group of Hitler's Nazi Party advocated a Jewish state in the Middle East as a "solution to the Jewish question."

And Jewish revolutionaries never did.

The little hobbies

of a multi-millionaire

By EMILY TARASOV

As the Arab liberation forces pose a greater and greater threat to the interests of U.S. imperialism in the Mideast, the unholy alliance between the anti-Semitic forces of reaction in American big business is forced out into the open. Patrick J. Frawley, Jr., multi-millionaire president of Eversharp-Schick Safety Razor Company and fascist par excellence, is one of the newer, anti-Semitic trumpeters of Israel.

Frawley has a set of credentials any fascist would be proud to own, including an unabashedly anti-Semitic magazine, "Twin Circle," edited by Rev. Daniel Lyons. Frawley is an ardent supporter of the American Security Council, which began as a witch-hunting supplier of names of Communists and Communist sympathizers to employers. Today it represents those who hope for the day the U.S.

military will reign unchecked over the country.

Frawley spends much of his millions in support of such ardent police state advocates as California's Senator George Murphy, Governor Ronald Reagan and its racist Superintendent of Schools, Max Rafferty. Frawley has also contributed heavily to Dr. Walter H. Judd, Representative from Minnesota and chairman of the Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the UN, and to Herbert A. Philbrick, former FBI agent in the Communist Party.

Not by any means an isolated nut, he is a close associate of General Thomas S. Power, former head of the Strategic Air Command.

In an effort to clean up Frawley's anti-Semitic image, Senator Murphy (who has been on Frawley's payroll for the last five and a half years at \$20,000 a year) advised him to sponsor the telecast of a Bonds for Israel rally at the Hollywood Bowl.

When Wallace Turner of the New York Times interviewed him recently, Frawley even went so far as to have a Jew present to volunteer that "Mr. Frawley has made many contributions to Jewish causes, including \$100,000 to a rabbinical school."

But despite Frawley's attempt to appear as the Jews' best friend, his anti-Semitism and racism is so deeply imbedded that his true feelings very quickly come to the surface. In this same interview, when the questioning became too embarrassing, Frawley, an ex-alcoholic, "used many devices," says Turner, "to change the subject... to his favorite; the evils of alcohol."

It was with this subject that Frawley must have felt safe to expound his theory of the superiority of some races and the inferiority of others.

"You bring your genes with you wherever you go," he said. He maintained that Jews, "had a susceptibility to gambling addiction... Irish, Scots, Scandinavians, American Indians and Black Africans are most easily addicted to alcohol."

When fascists like Frawley line up on Israel's side you know it's not because they give two cents for the Jewish people. They are simply doing what's good for themselves and for imperialism.



Patrick Frawley, friend of Israel, hates Jews.

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an interview with
KIM IL SUNG

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Seneca Falls, 1848

First document of U.S. women's movement

(Continued from page 1)

and coincided with the stormy revolutions which were sweeping Europe in 1848. And indeed, in America the calling of the 'first women's congress was a revolutionary development.

Seneca Falls is a small town outside of Rochester, N.Y. In 1848 it was a rural area, certainly hostile to any form of struggle to free women. Yet when the call went out, women were deeply inspired and travelled long distances to be at the historic meeting. A church which was to house the conference locked its doors to the women under pressure. But the several hundred women who had gathered in Seneca Falls were not going to be thwarted. They climbed through the windows and held the meeting anyway.

The struggle for women's rights begun at Seneca Falls ended up 60 years later in a narrow campaign for the vote alone. But the original declaration addresses itself to many of the grievances women still feel today and its call for the overthrow of the male supremacist government can well be heeded by women struggling for liberation today.

Declaration of Sentiments

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to such a course.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are

created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the institution of a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that all mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they were accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the women under this government, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to demand the equal station to which they are entitled.

The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise.



Harriet Tubman: In action on the Underground Railroad

He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice.

He has withheld from her rights which are given to the most ignorant and degraded men — both natives and foreigners.

Having deprived her of this first right of a citizen, the elective franchise, thereby leaving her without representation in the halls of legislation, he has oppressed her on all sides.

He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead.

He has taken from her all right in property, even to the wages she earns.

He has made her, morally, an irresponsible being, as she can commit many crimes with impunity, provided they be done in the presence of her husband. In the covenant of marriage, she is compelled to promise obedience to her husband, he becoming, to all intents and purposes, her master — the law giving him power to deprive her of her liberty, and to administer chastisement.

He has so framed the laws of divorce, as to what shall be the proper causes, and in case of separation, to

whom the guardianship of the children shall be given, as to be wholly regardless of the happiness of women — the law, in all cases, going upon a false supposition of the supremacy of man, and giving all power into his hands.

After depriving her of all rights as a married woman, if single, and the owner of property, he has taxed her to support a government which recognizes her only when her property can be made profitable to it.

He has monopolized nearly all the profitable employments, and from those she is permitted to follow, she receives but a scanty remuneration. He closes against her all the avenues to wealth and distinction which he considers most honorable to himself. As a teacher of theology, medicine, or law, she is not known.

He has denied her the facilities for obtaining a thorough education, all colleges being closed against her.

He allows her in Church, as well as State, but a subordinate position, claiming Apostolic authority for her exclusion from the ministry, and, with some exceptions, from any public participation in the affairs of the Church.

He has created a false public sentiment by giving to the world a different code of morals for men and women, by which moral delinquencies which exclude women from society, are not only tolerated, but deemed of little account in man.

He has usurped the prerogative of Jehovah himself, claiming it as his right to assign for her a sphere of action, when that belongs to her conscience and to her God.

He has endeavored, in every way that he could, to destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self-respect, and to make her willing to lead a dependent and abject life.

Now, in view of this entire disfranchisement of one-half the people of this country, their social and religious degradation — in view of the unjust laws above mentioned, and because women do feel themselves aggrieved, oppressed, and fraudulently deprived of their most sacred rights, we insist that they have immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as citizens of the United States.

In entering upon the great work before us, we anticipate no small amount of misconception, misrepresentation, and ridicule; but we shall use every instrumentality within our power to effect our object. We shall employ agents, circulate tracts, petition the State and National legislatures, and endeavor to enlist the pulpit and the press in our behalf. We hope this Convention will be followed by a series of Conventions embracing every part of the country.



SOJOURNER TRUTH

"That man over there say that a woman needs to be helped into carriages, and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helped me into carriages, or over mud puddles, or gives me a best place... And ain't I a woman? Look at me. Look at my arm! I have plowed and planted and gathered into barns, and no man could head me... And ain't I a woman? I could as much and eat as much as a man when I could get it, and bear the lash as well... And ain't I a woman? I have borne thirteen children and seen them most all sold off into slavery. And when I cried out with a mother's grief, none but Jesus heard... And ain't I a woman?"

Sojourner Truth: Speech before the Woman's Rights Convention at Akron, Ohio in 1851.

August 26 Women Strike

THE HEROES OF SAN RAFAEL

By FRED GOLDSTEIN

August 7, 1970 shall go down in history as the day of the heroes of San Rafael. On that day four courageous Black liberation fighters gave the world a truly awe-inspiring demonstration of revolutionary heroism and self-sacrifice in the struggle against the racist tyranny of U.S. imperialism. Their deed has already become an imperishable part of the revolutionary heritage of the Black liberation struggle and of the oppressed people everywhere.

Three of these heroes were prisoners of war—captives in the war of the master class against Black America. The fourth was a young revolutionary whose brother was being held prisoner in the concentration camp called San Quentin.

On August 7, 1970 they tore loose from the very jaws of the monster. In a blaze of glory these prisoners of war broke the iron grip of the slave master, struck him a surprise blow and captured three of the enemy in his own lair. By a stroke of historic justice they were able to capture a judge, a prosecutor and a juror—representing the three elements of the capitalist frame-up system which has consigned an endless procession of helpless victims to perish, to die the slow, agonizing death in the dungeon-graveyards of iron and cement. Fate could not have planned a more fitting circumstance.

Died for the people

"We are revolutionaries," they proudly proclaimed. "We want the Soledad brothers free by 12:30." Their deed was performed for the people and for history.

They showed the people that they were not afraid to die for liberation. They showed the people a black-robed tyrant torn from his throne and trembling in the hands of Black revolutionaries.

They proved before the people, the exploited and oppressed Black people

everywhere, that the jailer can be taken prisoner; that the prosecutor of the people can be forced to reckon with the people's justice; that the hangman can be made to beg for his life; that those who torture and torment the people, those who remorselessly show no mercy and turn a deaf ear to the cries of pain and suffering—that these savages turned loose in society by the master class can be struck down by determined and revolutionary representatives of the people. This is what the heroes of San Rafael wanted the people to see. This is what the people saw. This is what they will remember.

In a flash of revolutionary daring, the heroes of San Rafael breached the fortress of the enemy where he thought he was impregnable—in the court. They assailed that onerous organ which has been held sacred and inviolable by ruling classes throughout history. Since the dawn of class society this institution has served the rich, the exploiters, as the arena of class discipline, where the poor are held to account for every act of rebellion, be it large or small, personal or political, against exploitation and class domination. In all areas of life there is no place where the master class has grown so accustomed to submission as in the court.

Therein lies a great political, moral and psychological victory won for the Black liberation struggle at San Rafael. Political because the example has been inscribed indelibly into the minds of thousands of as yet anonymous revolutionaries who cannot but be inspired by such a heroic exploit. This example alone has already prepared a future augmentation of the forces of liberation.

Morally the people cannot but contrast the heroic self-sacrifice of the brothers with the bestiality of the ruling class which used overwhelming numbers to slaughter its own devoted servants rather than permit Black men to be free.



James McClaine (l.) and his comrades were not afraid to die for liberation.

Psychologically the slave masters have been terrified by the boldness and innovative tactical conception. The tension in the ruling class must increase tremendously as a result. No court is safe any more. Blind passivity and fatal acceptance by its victims can no longer be taken for granted by the enemy. Every prison has become a veritable cadre school of the oppressed. The courts will have to become armed camps. The bourgeoisie will have to show the people its teeth in every "hall of justice" across the country.

Rulers sacrifice own stooge

Only those who fail to see the power of the people's revolutionary potential can see a defeat in San Rafael. True enough, they did not achieve their tactical objective. But this was unavoidable. Even the most seasoned revolutionary could not have predicted that the enemy would, without remorse,

without a moment's hesitation, slaughter its own judge, prosecutor and juror. In this deed the pigs exceeded their previous record for savagery.

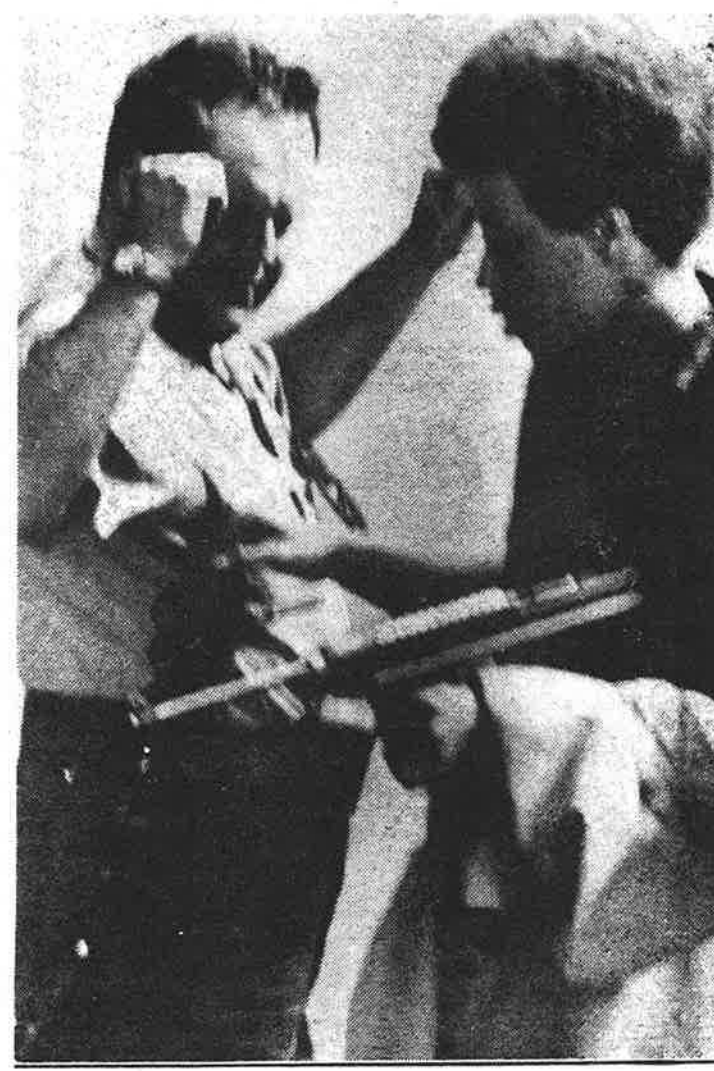
Who could have foretold the complete overthrow of all rational procedures of warfare? Who could have gauged that fear and rage would drive them to devour their own? These brave warriors were hardly naive. On the contrary, having lived the caged existence of the dungeon, these fighters were on intimate terms with the system in its most brutal and sadistic aspects.

The tactic of San Rafael flows directly from the present stage of the struggle. The revolution, the war of liberation has sunk into the bones of the people. There is a universal desire to struggle. But the people have not yet created an army capable of dealing the enemy blow for blow on an equal basis, capable of smashing the power

(Continued on page 11)

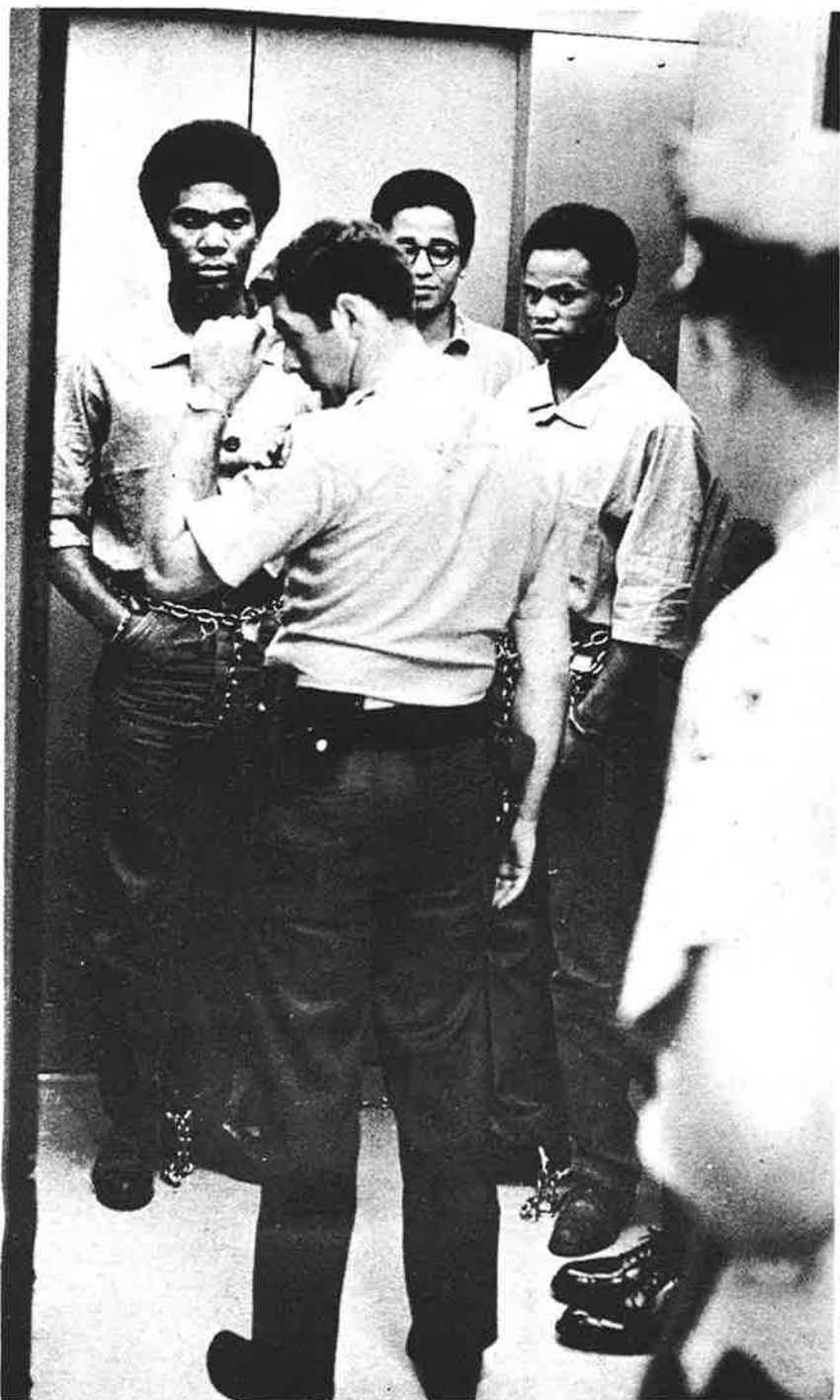


This bold act destroyed the inviolability of the racist courts.



Jonathan Jackson disarms cop.

Free the Soledad Brothers!



John Clutchette, George Jackson and Fleeta Drumgo.

"Three revolutionary Black men have been accused of fatally assaulting a prison guard in Soledad Prison. They presently face first degree murder charges and possible execution in the gas chamber by the State of California." (From the Black Panther newspaper of July 11, 1970.)

The Soledad Brothers, George Jackson, 28, John Cluchette, 27, and Fleeta Drumgo, 24, were singled out by the prison authorities as scapegoats for the death of a prison guard. The guard was found dead after three Black prisoners were wantonly murdered by a guard during a scuffle among some Black and white prisoners in the Soledad recreation yard.

According to the Black Panther, newspaper, "All three of these men are well known for their fight to crush the yoke of oppression that has been around Black people's necks for so long. It was only natural for the prison bulls to pick these three brothers to take the fall."

Tremendous support from the Black community for the Soledad Brothers has won for these Black revolutionaries a change of venue to San Francisco for the trial. "We must expend all our energy toward building a mass movement capable of seeing to it that three more Black revolutionaries are not swallowed up by this vicious fascist monster." (From the statement by the Soledad Brothers Defense Committee, printed in the July 11 Black Panther.)

Contributions for Legal Defense Fund:
Soledad Bros. Defense Committee
P.O. Box 31306, San Francisco, Cal. 94131



While the tormentors of the people surrounded the Tombs armed 'with every conceivable

Newly formed Nat'l Council of Convicts declares solidarity

Prisoners at Allenwood Federal Penitentiary have constituted themselves into a defense organization and have declared their solidarity with striking prisoners at Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Allenwood delegates of the National Council of Convicts call upon the oppressed "in this hour of need" to demonstrate support to "these brave convicts."

They also made a seven-point resolution demanding justice for all prisoners. We believe that the two remarkable letters printed here are something of a "first" in prison writing, although they are of course deeply representative of the feeling expressed in the Tombs rebellion in New York City and similar struggles elsewhere.

Allenwood F.P.C.
6 August 1970

At a meeting of the local delegates of the National Council of Convicts, held on 4 August 1970, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, viz:

Resolved:

That we will continue to oppose the gov't's policies and practices in the treatment of convicts by the most

justifiable means in our power, until the following measures are implemented:

1) That all prisoners be treated as equals and that all institutional programs be open to all prisoners and the practice of discrimination against prisoners because of race, politics or crime be ceased.

2) That the policies prisoners are subjected to be made available for the prisoners to see and examine.

3) That no punishment be meted out without a fair hearing where the accused has an opportunity to confront his accuser and call witnesses and be represented by a legal council.

4) That adequate medical care by competent personnel be given to all inmates regardless of race, color, or crime.

5) That nutritious food is a convict's right.

6) That prisoners receive the Federal minimum wage for work done.

7) That the demands of the two thousand Leavenworth strikers be granted in full and that no punitive measures be undertaken against or-

ganizers thereof or participants therein.

Support convict strike at Leavenworth

August 6 -- Convicts at the Federal Penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas are on strike and are refusing to work. Virtually at gunpoint, these men have held out for nearly a week and so far, there is no sign it will end soon.

As prison conditions grow more and more intolerably oppressive, no amount of violent repression and racist agitation by the prison officials can stop the growth of the convicts' resistance.

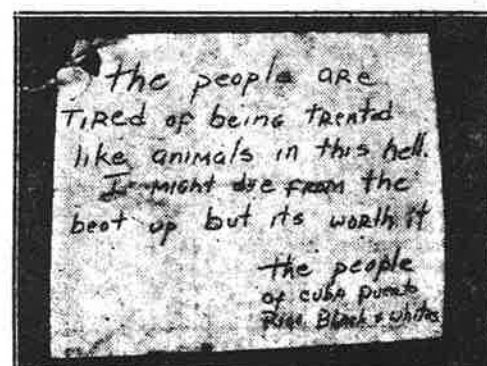
Coming amidst a whole series of officially provoked disturbances in prisons coast to coast (Indiana State, So-

ledad, California; Holmesburg, Phila., Pa.; Lewisburg Federal Prison; to name only a handful), the strike movement at Leavenworth threatens to penetrate every prison in the country.

The main demand of the Leavenworth strikers is for the Federal minimum wage of \$1.60/hour for labor in prison industries. At present, the slave wages range from \$.17 to .42 per hour for industrial labor under the most unsafe, unsanitary and degrading conditions, while the U.S. government pockets a profit of \$5 million a year by the operation of its prisons.

We call on you in this hour of need to demonstrate your support for the demands of the Leavenworth strikers, and your opposition to punitive measures against these brave convicts.

Note thrown out window of Tombs:
"The people are tired of being treated like animals in this hell. I might die from the beat up but it's worth it. — The people of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Blacks and whites."



Black fists and red flag at the Tombs

Out of the broken windows in the Tombs a red flag fluttered, a bedsheet bearing the slogan "Power to the People" descended, a black hand dropped a dead rat to the pavement below with a note pinned to its tail — "Help!" — and 800 men inside carried out the biggest and most suc-

cessful prison rebellion in New York City's history, joining their protests to those of thousands of other insurgent prisoners in the entire nation.

In New York it was the second day of the strike and the prison authorities were helpless and quaking as the rebels grew from 225 on Monday to 800 on Tuesday.

On the outside the politicians went into a frenzy of pass-the-buck activity. The Mayor tossed the ball to the Governor, who promptly tossed it back. Mayor Lindsay — going on the cowardly theory that all the trouble came from overcrowding — begged Governor Rockefeller to let 1,000 prisoners into the relatively uncrowded State prisons; Rockefeller wired back that he'd remove 300 and no more, which will help solve the situation about as effectively as a snowball would help to cool off Hell, since in the Tombs alone 1,900 men occupy the space meant for 900, and all New York City's prisons are equally crowded.

But overcrowding is only one of the many outrages suffered by New York City's prison population (the majority of them awaiting trial and still "innocent until proven guilty"). Thinning their numbers will not get rid of the rats and vermin, nor improve the food, which one prisoner described as slop ("I tried to eat it, but I threw up my guts. I'd rather starve") nor end the sadistic and racist brutality of the guards.

Liberals point to the backlog of cases in the Criminal Courts — 700,000! — and wring their hands in sympathy for the poor prisoners who wait months — even years — to find out if they are innocent or guilty.

Some liberals have even gone so far as to suggest that many of the judges take life too easy, starting their workday in mid-morning and calling frequent recesses in order to chat with a friend, eat a snack or fortify themselves with a snifter. But Mayor John Lindsay sternly rebukes these critics with, "I am not going to sit here and say that judges are lazy."

(They are lazy all right, but if only that were their only crime! Ask

anyone who has ever stood trial what he thinks about judges!)

The whole liberal establishment is running scared — scared of the prison rebellions which are rocking not only the pest houses of New York but dozens of other jails in American cities from coast to coast.

The liberals have been talking prison reform for ages, but in spite of their fright they aren't going to do a damn thing about it. The prisons are part of the repressive state apparatus — their state apparatus — and they are not about to smash it. Only the prisoners themselves and the prisoners of their rotten social system will smash it.

It's not the "overcrowding" at the Tombs or any other prison — not the overcrowding, as such, that causes the rebellions. It's the frameups and the brutality. It's the imprisoning of whole nations — the Black nation and the Brown nation. It's the repression by the imperialist state in its rotten stage of decline. It's all this beating down upon the imprisoned masses, and beating down most upon those in

the official prisons with bars.

The clenched fists and the red flag, like the "Power to the People" slogans, showed that the prisoners had suddenly become conscious of all this and shared the struggle of those on the other side of the wall.

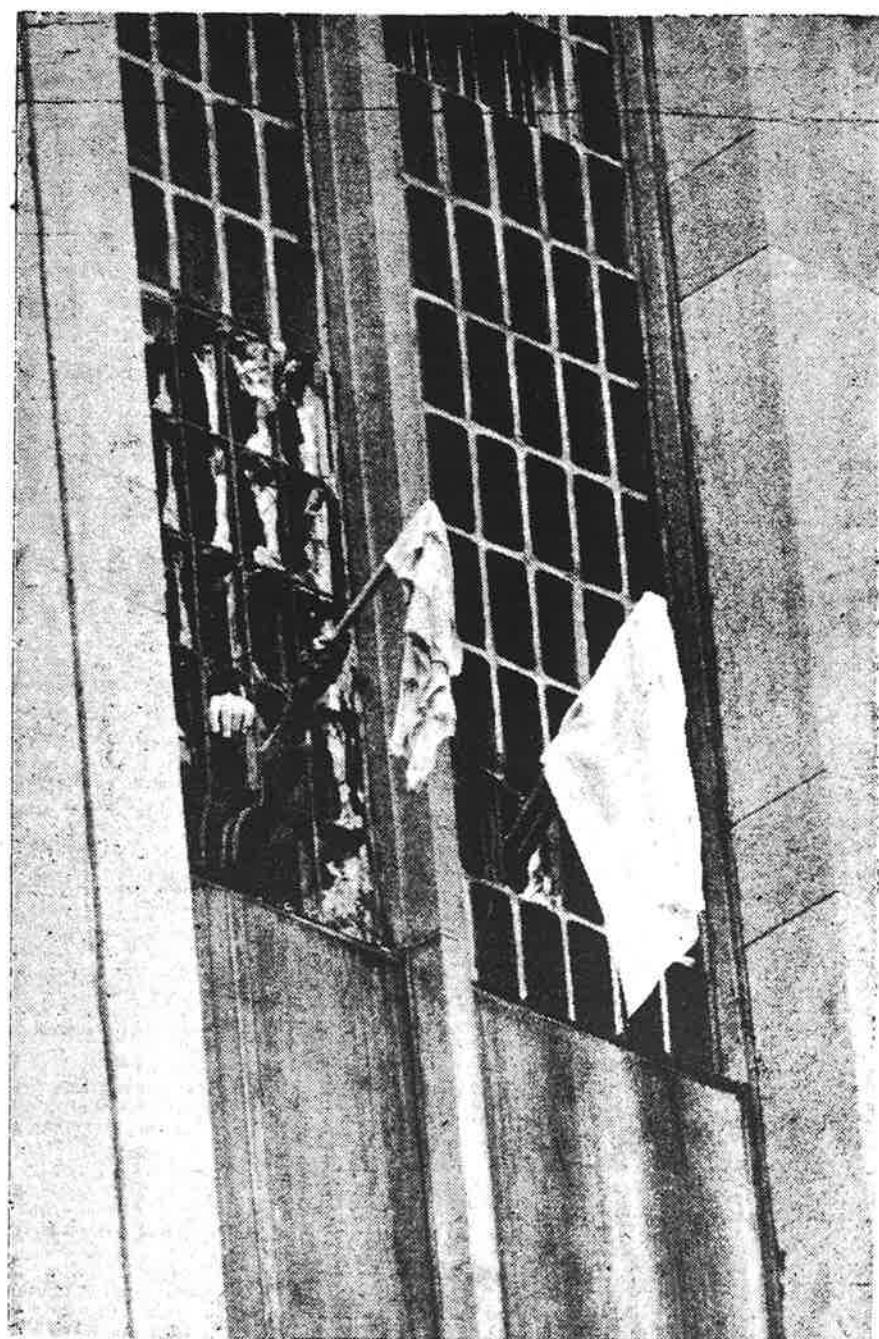
The imperialist liberal supporters of "prison reform" are only interested in stopping this struggle — not ameliorating the conditions of the oppressed. They are scared to death that the revolt will spread.

But it isn't only the rebellions that frighten the liberals. They are also afraid of the right-wing elements who cry, "Give them mace, give them tear gas, shoot the bastards!" They fear that this will bring still bigger rebellions. They are afraid that this is the real meaning of Rockefeller's answer to Lindsay's plea for help.

Rockefeller said, "The first priority in the present emergency is to restore and maintain order." But he meant, "Gun them down!"

And this is an age when the oppressed as well as the oppressor are ready to take up the gun.

—E. ROSS



...the prisoners waved and shouted their defiance and...



le type of weapon...



...YAWF pickets let their incarcerated brothers hear loud voices of encouragement.

We saw them wave and heard them shout

NEW YORK -- We went down to the Tombs twice last week to show support to the striking prisoners. The first time, on August 11, there were close to 2,000 people there for a while -- at various intersections around the prison. And then the crowd dwindled down to mostly relatives and friends of the prisoners along with us demonstrators. (There were more crowds the next day when a new rebellion broke out.)

We saw the flags waving from the shattered glass bricks in the wall of the Tombs -- including a red flag, and we heard shouts in answer to our shouts.

We chanted "Jail the rich; free the poor!" Later we shouted "Jails are concentration camps for the poor!"

and "Bail is ransom for the poor."

When the pigs saw the people were gaining strength and numbers, they moved in and tried to disperse the demonstration. They did it by moving barricades through the crowd and pushing the people with them.

Later the people regrouped on Centre Street a block away from the jail -- and again they were dispersed and they had to go back to Canal Street.

Prisoners threw shredded phone books out the windows and they flew banners saying, "We want justice!" Relatives of the prisoners hollered "Keep up the fight" and "Let the visitors in." After the men inside were quiet, those of us on the outside finally went home.

-- Laurie Fierstein from YAWF

Three nights of street battles

Rebellion in New Bedford

By Earl Appleby

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—On Wednesday, July 8th, the racist cops of New Bedford arrested a citizen of the West End Black community on typical police harassment charges of a supposed "traffic violation and disorderly conduct" (that is, any conduct showing any resistance whatsoever to the fascist tyranny of the slave masters' "law and order.")

The same day a white cop dared the people sitting on the steps of the Black Brothers, a West End people's organization, to come into the street and fight with him. This racist, chauvinist pig retreated under a hail of stones as did the squad car he summoned in vain to help. Within minutes after their hasty departure, the first barricade went up to protect the Black community from the crazed killers in blue and other white racist scum.

What followed was what even the establishment liberal Boston Globe had to call "three nights of street battles between West End residents and the police."

On Thursday, a white man was found walking the West End border with a loaded shotgun and nineteen extra cartridges.

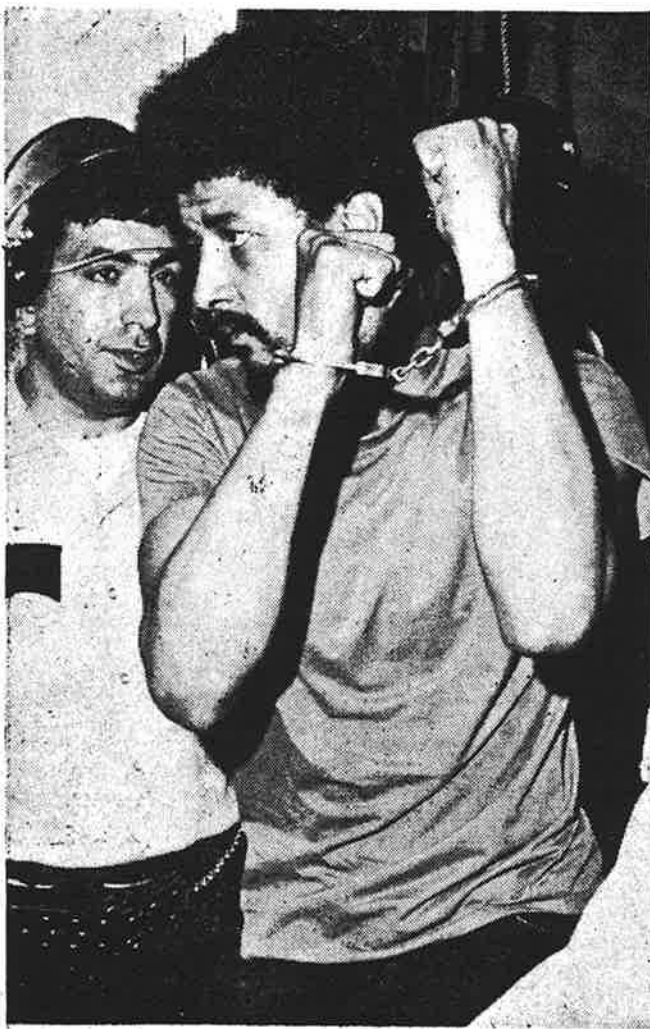
Then, during the night of July 11th, a car of white vigilantes, unmolested, if not aided, by their brothers-in-white racism, the pigs, pulled up to the corner of Kempton and Cedar streets—the heart of the Black community—and opened fire on a crowd of Black youth standing on the sidewalk, murdering 17 year-old Lester Lima and wounding three others.

For the remainder of the night the people built barricades and defended their lives and their homes, as rocks rained on pigs and shots rang out through the night.

"We shall survive and revolt"

On Sunday, 18 hours after the shooting attack, 75 Blacks, representing Black organizations from the United Front to the Black Brothers, met with the mayor and city council at City Hall. The sole speaker from the Black community, Peter Antone, of the Brothers, declared:

"The time is now to revolt against your fascist



Black prisoner defiant.

system and pig society... We don't profess to be a violent people, but we are not going to stand by and let our young get killed... Tomorrow we shall survive and revolt. If it calls for militant action against a system which has perpetrated militant actions against us, then we will do it. No further comment."

As Antone's words rang out through the chambers, almost all the Blacks walked out of the meeting, missing the "perceptive" observation of the City Council's pig president, Dan Hayes: "It appears to me, as your president, that the city is in dire trouble."

On Wednesday, July 15th, with days of rebellion and countless rounds of tear gas three days in the past, over 400 gathered on the South Side for the funeral of young Lester Lima, innocent victim of racist Amerikkka. "Free at Last" proclaimed the

is a reason for throwing stones but we don't know what it is." And his boss, racist Rogers, tried to tell the people at the Orpheum, "The police have no intention of hurting anyone in the community." "That's a lie," yelled many of the Blacks. "How can you have respect for the law when the law has no respect for the people?" a Black youth demanded.

\$900,000 ransom

As if to show their "peaceful" intentions, on Friday, July 31st, the New Bedford Gestapo arrested 22 brothers and sisters in a pre-dawn raid on the newly opened and recently liberated office of the New Bedford National Committee to Combat Fascism, on various homes, and on the streets, including four members of the Boston chapter of the Black Panther Party and a young Black woman wounded in the July 11th white racist bushwacking.

The state has set a prohibitive and patently unconstitutional ransom of \$900,000 double surety on the frame-up charges of "conspiracy to commit murder, conspiracy to commit anarchy, inciting to riot, and unlawful assembly." As the fascist Hearst Record American gloated, "That meant that a total of \$900,000 in cash would have to be pledged—or \$1.8 million in property or other assets—in order to be freed." (sic.)

Despite the more than \$100 million of federal funds pumped into New Bedford in the past eight years, (one of the highest per capita rates in the entire United States), the following are all part of the day-to-day lives of the people of New Bedford:

—No parks built in the city since early 1920's.

—Although the past five years account for over five million dollars in federal and state educational aid, two Black schools were recently dropped from the school repair budget. (New Bedford is more than 10% Black).

—No housing for the elderly has existed in the entire city since 1956. This is a city of over 100,00 people.

—No low-income housing has been constructed anywhere in New Bedford since 1954.

—In the West End, large plots of vacant land covered with weeds and strewn with broken bottles become graveyards for abandoned cars and abandoned dreams.

Nothing "critical"

Yet pig Philip Tripp, executive director of the New Bedford Housing Authority, (for the past 27 years!) dares oink, "There is no critical shortage of housing for families of low-income or elderly low-income in New Bedford."

This heartless cynic testified before the New Bedford City Council Special Committee Relative to Housing Needs that from the point of view of pigs i.e., the capitalist analysis, it is "necessary to have some backlog of applicants for dwelling units (that is homeless people! — writer) if the low-income housing



The people face the cops.

signs on over half of the eighty cars in the procession.

The racist Mayor of New Bedford, Rogers, blamed the Black rebellions on "outsiders using SDS and Panther tactics." But Blacks disagreed. At a meeting in the old Orpheum Theater, a Black man angrily rebuked his Dishonor, the Mayor, "You're just saying that to take the weight off your shoulders. You're putting the problem back on the streets," he declared.

But meanwhile, on the streets the people were addressing the problem. As an 11 PM curfew went into effect, nominally for the "whole" city, but in reality, enforced only in the Black ghettos, rocks greeted firemen attempting to subdue a two-alarm blaze in the Cape Verdan Black South End. A truck was set ablaze and more gunfire was heard.

The Chief of Pigs, Pelletier, exclaimed, "There

program is to continue on a sound economic basis."

The people have a question for this government parasite (after whom the first token housing for the elderly, "Philip Tripp Towers," still on the drawing boards, is to be named):

Does this "necessary backlog" of homeless include the 3200 low-income and the 5,000 middle-income housing units needed according to the director of On Board, the official channel for all so-called "anti-poverty" funds in New Bedford? That means some 16 per cent of the city's population needs new, decent, livable housing!

What about jobs? John Sharp, of On Board, can stoically remark, as long as he keeps getting his blood money, "People sort of tighten their belts and hang on. People expect the worst rather than the best around here."



White youth who refused to 'move on' arrested.

Buffalo chemical strike

Workers fight scabs, pigs and hunger for six weeks

By DAN BENTIVOGLI

BUFFALO—In an amazing strike vote of 810 to 31 after five weeks on the bricks, the sisters and brothers of Local 12330, Allied and Technical Workers, recently voted to continue their strike at the Allied Chemical plant here.

Up until the sixth week, the workers had no source of income, except for those fortunate few who qualified for food stamps.

The ruling class tried to trick the workers into going back to work before they could receive unemployment aid, which one is entitled to only after seven weeks of not working. But the strikers were aware of the bosses' intention, and are still striking with renewed vigor.

Racism is no hindrance to this most militant struggle; there is strong solidarity between Black and white union brothers and sisters.

The role of the Buffalo police has been that of scab-herders. And it once again shows that they are nothing more

than criminal stooges for the corporate elite, and in no way serve the needs of the people. Twelve of the workers have been arrested while trying to hold the picket line.

On one occasion, twelve TPU (Tactical Patrol Unit) pigs ran interference for a scab truck, freely using their billy clubs. The K-9 Corps (trained killer-dogs) have also made several appearances.

Striker run over

It is now almost a daily occurrence to have the picketing workers muscled aside by the Buffalo strikebreaking pigs, thus giving the scab trucks easy access to the plant. When one courageous striker refused to leave the picket line, he was viciously run down by a scab truck and had to be hospitalized.

The company has tried to intimidate the strikers by taking photos of those on picket duty. It has also paid \$500 a trip for rented helicopters which haul food to the scabbing bosses living in-

side the plant, until they got word the workers were going to start shooting them down. Now a large trailer brings them food weekly, as they would not dare to venture outside the sanctuary of the plant!

But the workers are by no means allowing these injustices to continue without striking back. There have been at least two fire-bombings and many windows have been smashed.

Must work with poisons

The working conditions are intolerable. It is a common joke among the workers, if you can joke about such things, that you can tell which department a brother works in by the color of his spit at the end of the day; blue, red, yellow, or Victoria green (the dye used in dollar bills); the spit is always in the air.

In one department leaking phosphine, a colorless, poisonous gas, is blown around by large fans. One worker remarked that after ten years it is impossible to avoid at least some degree of respiratory damage.

Violent explosions within the plant are not a new experience for the workers, and it is nothing short of a miracle that there haven't been any recent fatalities. In some departments only wooden shovels are used. Metal shovels cause sparks.

The shower rooms and locker rooms, like the rest of the plant, are covered with dirt.

This company, the same company which manufactured mustard gas during World War I, also contributes more than its share to environmental pollution. It has finally been forced to spend over three and one-half million dollars

to clean up the Buffalo River. This is the river which caught fire last year.

Before action was taken, the company was dumping up to 40 pounds of deadly mercury each day into this same river. Now it is down to a "respectable" four pounds daily. Apparently this is within federal guidelines.

Allied Chemical made a profit of \$68 million last year, and yet this profit-hungry corporation has offered the union only a 54 cents per hour wage increase over the next three years. The workers are often forced to work ten straight days without overtime benefits.

The working conditions have to be changed because the very lives of the workers are at stake. The company's air and water pollution are threatening the surrounding community.

Allied Chemical, like many other large corporations throughout the country, have completely disregarded the needs and desires of the people in their insane quest for profit. This and other corporations, due to their inter-related ties with the government, are under a legislative umbrella (Buffalo Creek Railroad injunction) which cannot be penetrated by legal means.

Certainly the violence and intimidation by the Buffalo Pig Department and the scabbing independent truckers, which is being perpetrated by Allied Chemical, can hardly be called legal. The strikers of Local 12330 realize this and are fighting back in every way they can.

We extend our support of these union men and women who have seen the need to struggle and are willing to do so. Victory to their fight!

Hiroshima Day, 1970



LIBERAL VOTE RULING TO ROPE THE PEOPLE IN

By ELLEN PIERCE

After who knows how many years—maybe centuries—part of the election law of New York State has been ruled unconstitutional by a federal court on the grounds that it discriminates against independent parties in the requirements for getting a candidate on the ballot.

Under the reactionary law, nominating petitions needed the signatures of at least 50 voters in each county who had been registered to vote in the last statewide elections (some of the counties have barely 50 voters and they are all rock-ribbed Republicans) and lists of registered voters were sent free only to parties that got 50,000 or more in the last gubernatorial election.

Suits against the semi-totalitarian provisions had been brought by the Socialist Workers and Socialist Labor

parties, which regularly put up candidates for office—the SWP for the last 30 years and the SLP for the last 50.

This surprisingly liberal ruling, like the newly passed bill giving 18 year olds the vote, came at precisely the time when the vote is more meaningless than ever, but the ruling class is more anxious than ever to rope more and more people into their electoral farce.

By extending voting rights to young people, the government hopes to win them away from street struggles and into the morass of bourgeois election maneuvers. By making it easier for political parties outside the Democrat-Republican - Liberal - Conservative "mainstream" to get on the ballot they hope to get radicals tied up in election campaigns in which the ruling class has practically nothing to fear.

—Heroes of San Rafael

(Continued from page 7)
of the oppressor.

Under those conditions the people are forced to begin the struggle sporadically and against vastly superior forces. At these junctures, groups and individuals scale the heights of revolutionary heroism against the most overwhelming odds. Being unable to select the terrain of battle, being unable to commit large-scale forces to equalize the conditions of battle, in fact, being powerless to exercise control over any of the decisive elements which influence the military outcome of any major struggle, the people are nevertheless determined to fight and die for liberation. Therefore they must begin the struggle under conditions handed to them by the class enemy—that is under circumstances which must inevitably be unfavorable.

It is at such moments in history that the most fearless and determined representatives of the oppressed people come forward to do battle. They form the vanguard and their deeds become the inspiration and the foundation for future struggles and for ultimate victory.

It is to such an illustrious category that James McClain, Jonathan Jackson, William Christmas and Ruchell Magee belong. Their courageous sacrifice deserves nothing less than the highest tribute. And the only tribute worthy of their example is to build a revolutionary fighting force which shall not only equalize the battle but which shall carry out a relentless and implacable struggle for the revolutionary destruction of imperialism and the capitalist foundation on which it rests.

43 years afterwards — SACCO AND VANZETTI LIVE ON

By ELIZABETH ROSS

On August 23 it will be forty three years since Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco went to the electric chair with their heads high and with unprisoned minds. Through more than six years of imprisonment, slander, legal wrangling and blasted hopes they kept their faith in the power of the people and the ultimate victory of the working class. They looked death straight in the eye and never wavered.

Like Huey Newton, Bobby Seale, Martin Sostre and many more who today are actually jailed because of their political activities while being falsely charged with criminal acts, so too were the Italian laborers — Sacco, a shoemaker, and Vanzetti, a fish peddler — hounded for their anarchist activities while being

falsely charged with the murder of two guards in a payroll robbery.

The case against Sacco and Vanzetti was one of the most transparent and crass frameups in American history, on a par with that of the Haymarket martyrs of the 1880's, of the Rosenbergs of the 1950's and the Black Panthers of today.

Another man confessed

The facts emerged with stark clarity:

Another man, already condemned, confessed to having been one of the highwaymen at South Braintree, Massachusetts, (where the robbery took place) and swore that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti were near the scene of the crime.

Two agents of the Department of Justice, in signed affidavits, expressed their belief in the frame-up character of the case. One of them said:

"It was the opinion of the Department agents here that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of these men."

Another, Fred J. Weyand, a special Department agent, declared in an affidavit:

"I am thoroughly convinced that these men had nothing whatever to do with the South Braintree Murders, and that their conviction was the result of the cooperation between the Boston agents of the Department of Justice and the District Attorney. It was the general opinion of the Boston agents that the South Braintree crime was committed by a gang of professional highwaymen."

Their lives in evidence

But the most convincing testimony of all was the record of the entire lives of the two accused men. Both were devoted to the struggle for the emancipation of their fellow workers. After laboring the long hours necessary in those days to earn even a bare living, they spent their evenings at political meetings, demonstrations and classes.

Highwaymen must give much of their time and thought to their "work." Both Sacco and Vanzetti spent their energies in another direction, and their

thoughts centered on the best methods to achieve liberation for mankind.

This is our triumph

Vanzetti wrote from his death cell:

"If it had not been for this thing I might have lived out my life among scoring men. I might have died unmarked, unknown, a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life could we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man, as now we do by accident.

"Our words—our lives—our pains—nothing! The taking of our lives—the lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fish peddler—all!

"This last moment belongs to us—this last agony is our triumph!"

In contrast to Vanzetti's words were those of Judge Webster Thayer, who said to a friend, "Did you see what I did to those two anarchist bastards?"

Although there are similarities between the Sacco-Vanzetti case of the 1920's and the Panther cases today, there are also great differences.

Although hundreds of thousands of protesters all over the world organized and demonstrated to free the two foreign-born martyrs, there was a note of fatalism in their protests. Even Vanzetti's final statement reflected that fatalism, profound and courageous and ultimately optimistic though it was.

The U.S. courts, the U.S. "bodies of armed men" with the U.S. capitalist class behind them were so powerful! Few dared challenge that power, and most felt it to be eternal.

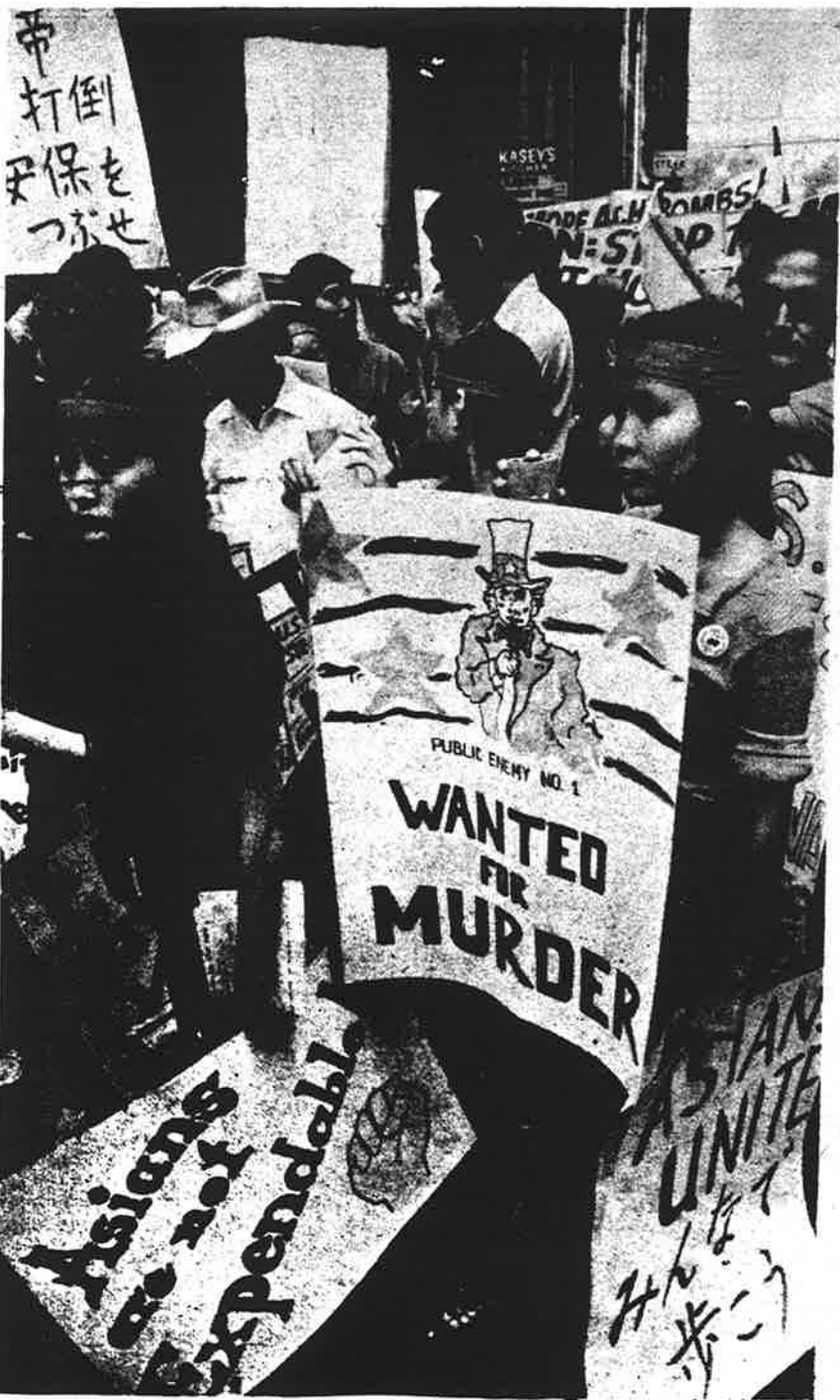
But now the once-impregnable fortress is beginning to crumble. The might of U.S. imperialism is immobilized in Southeast Asia, and its domestic power is challenged by the rebellious American youth, by the revolutionary Black nation, and even by the GI members of its "bodies of armed men."

There will still be more frame-ups and savage repressions. But the fatalism of the oppressed has given way to a new, daring and revolutionary optimism.

Symbolic of the change is this fact:
Huey is free!

Portrait of a Parade Committee marshal

The pigs arrest him for his pains!



"Why of course Lindsay has a right to speak at an anti-war rally. It's a matter of freedom of speech."

We were gathered on 40th Street, waiting to march up Sixth Avenue in the annual Hiroshima Day demonstration organized by the Fifth Avenue Parade Committee. Looking to see who this resolute guardian of Lindsay's freedom of speech was, I noted the cloth band tied around his left arm, indicating that he was a Parade Committee marshal. The other sleeve of his khaki shirt was, appropriately enough, adorned with an American flag.

"Lindsay is responsible for the frame-up of the Panther 21," I reminded him. "Why should we make it easier for him to deceive new people just coming into the Movement by giving him our platform to speak from? As for freedom of speech, why doesn't Lindsay give us time at all of his news conferences so we can let millions of people know how he framed up the Panthers?"

Shortly, the discussion turned to the role of a Parade Committee marshal. "Our job is to defuse violent situations," he explained.

"Why is it," I asked, "that you're always trying to 'defuse' the militant revolutionary people in a demonstration, but you never succeed in defending a demonstration from right-wing attackers?"

The parade began to move out. Along the way the marshals did their best to make sure that everybody obeyed the traffic signals.

Suddenly, after passing 54th Street, I noticed some of the YAWF flags up ahead bobbing around in the air in an excited sort of way. Within a minute, the sidewalk was swarming with cops. First they came on foot, and then, as angry demonstrators stood their ground, demanding that the cops release the five or six demonstrators who had been picked off, the mounted pigs spurred their horses up onto the sidewalk. But by then the cops had already released all but two of their prisoners.

What had happened? A muscular, young

right-winger had burst into our ranks and tried to pull down one of our banners supporting the Arab liberation struggle. But before he could do any damage, he found himself lying on the sidewalk, unable to get up.

While the fascist was being dealt with in this revolutionary manner, John Lewis, National Field Organizer for the American Servicemen's Union, was grabbed from behind and pulled away from the action. That same Parade Committee marshal I had been talking with earlier was now showing us what he meant by 'defusing' a violent situation. In the process of virtually protecting the fascist, he delayed John long enough for three pigs to grab him, club him in the head, and arrest him.

But another person was arrested too. And appropriately enough, this other person was none other than our gentle, pacifist here—the marshal!

John Lewis later described what a pitifully servile figure that marshal had made as a prisoner. Talking to the very same pig that had clubbed John, the marshal complained that he shouldn't have been arrested, because he was a marshal.

"The job of a marshal," he explained to the cops, "is to control the demonstrators, to make sure there's no violence or loud chanting."

The tragedy of it all is that most of these people, whether they're Parade Committee marshals, Mobe marshals, or what have you, originally take on this role because they are particularly enthusiastic, they want to contribute as much as they can to making a demonstration a success.

The real blame belongs with the pacifist, bourgeois leadership of these anti-war organizations. They are the ones responsible for transforming honest, well-meaning youths into a pathetic, ineffective barrier between the militants and the enemy, a barrier that all too often ends up unconsciously aiding the enemy.

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Army brass framing 21

Black GIs at Fort Dix

(Released from the American Servicemen's Union)

NEW YORK, Aug. 1-- The national office of the American Servicemen's Union has been informed by its members in the Special Processing Battalion (SPB), Ft. Dix that 21 Afro-American GIs have been charged with assault on five white soldiers in SPB.

The 21 Black soldiers have been confined to the stockade at Ft. Dix and await General Courts-Martial--and they have already been found guilty. Capt. McCarthy, Commander of A Company, SPB, said to a formation of SPB personnel on Wednesday, July 29:

"These people (referring to the 21) are going to the stockade; they have been charged with assault and they will get two to eight years. The Commanding General has plans, if necessary, to alert the entire post to control SPB. Riot control MPs stationed at Ft. Meade, Md. have been on alert for a week."

Below is an eyewitness account of the rebellion, by an ASU spokesman.

Special Processing Battalion (SPB), Ft. Dix is a unit of some 800 or 900 lower ranking enlisted men who have gone AWOL and have been dropped from the rolls of their original unit and assigned to SPB. Since its beginning as a unit, SPB has been a center and source of dissent on the base at Ft. Dix. For over two years members and organizers of the American Servicemen's Union have been organizing in SPB among the anti-war and anti-military GIs. Repression of the resistance movement has taken the form of blatant racism against the Afro-American and Puerto Rican GIs assigned to SPB.

As of this writing, 21 Black GIs have been charged with assault on white GIs in the unit. These charges are frame-ups of the worst kind. The brass who run SPB and Ft. Dix are trying to break up the resistance movement on the base by using racism to divide the GIs. Divide and conquer. These racist attempts will not work because members of the ASU have been organizing in the unit and are showing the white GIs that racism has always been a tool of the brass to divide our movement.

The chain of events over the past ten days has been a long and harrowing one for the men in SPB. Gestapo tactics have been used against these men, such as total restriction of all personnel of the unit to the barracks under armed guard. These men have been charged with nothing and are being deprived of every right they have under the constitution. The guards are issued orders to shoot to kill any of the personnel of SPB who may try to break restriction.

One man, Pvt. E-1 William McClendon, has been charged with Article 134 under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for breaking restriction and he faces a Special Court-Martial with a maximum penalty of six months confinement at hard labor. This is only one of many such cases.

The chain of events

On Wednesday, July 22, an Afro-American GI was arrested and charged with assault on a basic trainee of the 6th Training Bn. near SPB. The trainee was not present to identify the Afro-American soldier. The Black GI was arrested around 8:00 a.m. and was locked up in "the cage," a large enclosure walled with steel mesh, until the following morning. He was given no bedding and his meals were brought to him by armed guards. He was not allowed to see a lawyer and he wasn't formally charged with anything.

In a conversation overheard on the telephone by an ASU member in SPB between Lt. Carmichael, Confinement Officer for SPB, and Lt. Col. Friedman, Post Stockade Commander, Lt. Col. Friedman said, "I want all pre-trial confinement prisoners to stay in SPB. There is no room for any more prisoners in the stockade." Lt. Carmichael said, "No, something is going to happen here in SPB. We can't keep these people here; a riot may break out." This conversation took place on Tuesday, July 21.

Lt. Carmichael knew what was going to happen. He knew that the man who had been put in the cage had a lot of friends. And he knew that the charges on the man were frame-up charges. The Afro-American soldier was a leader among the Black GIs in SPB. And it is extremely unusual, even for SPB, that a man would remain in the cage all day and night.

Wednesday night, 10:00 p.m., July 22, leaders of the Black and Puerto Rican GIs in SPB came around to the five barracks of SPB and told the Blacks and Puerto Ricans that a meeting was being held outside to discuss the fact that a brother was locked up in the cage unjustly.

The racist brass in SPB said later that the meeting which took place with over 250 Black and Puerto Rican GIs present was called to "get together to break windows and lights." The avowed purpose of the meeting was to free their brother locked up in that cage.

It quickly became clear that the confinement of the Black soldier was a provocation. While the meeting was going on seven carloads of MPs pulled their cars up in front of SPB Operations. There was also a truckload of 30 MPs dressed in riot control gear in the area.

A confrontation developed between the Black and Puerto Rican GIs and the MPs. After about 15 minutes the men returned to the barracks and resumed the meeting. It was planned in the meeting that instead of falling into the regular morning formation, the next morning they would lead their own formation behind the regular one.

The next morning the Black GIs followed through on this and held their formation to protest the open racism in SPB.

First Sgt. Mahan told all the Puerto Ricans in formation to fall out and form up in front of the regular formation, which was now all white. Several of the anti-racist white GIs started chanting and yelling at the sergeants and brass. Mahan ordered the platoon sergeants to get the white GIs out on details immediately. The white GIs were loading onto trucks under guard and taken to details

on the base.

Before this, First Sgt. Mahan read off the names of five Afro-American soldiers. The five men were taken to Lt. Carmichael's office and charged with assault. They were charged with beating up an informer.

This time about 60 Black GIs went to see Col. Bitwell, ex-CO of SPB, just relieved by Col. Cook, to see what the Colonel would do about freeing their Black brothers. The Colonel said that he wouldn't release them. The Afro-American soldiers walked out of his office en masse in protest.

Brass continue harassment

On Thursday, all personnel of SPB were restricted to the barracks. Armed guards were put in front of all the SPB buildings. Guards with 12-gauge riot shotguns patrolled the area around SPB. Lt. Carmichael and Capt. McCarthy patrolled the area in a jeep, with loaded .45 pistols and night sticks.

On Friday morning nearly all SPB personnel were given passes to get them out of the area. Things were quiet over the weekend. On Tuesday night, July 28, an MP was beaten up in the area. A trainee was beaten and robbed. And the telephone center near SPB and the 6th Tng. Bn. was wrecked.

On Tuesday afternoon at the 1:00 p.m. formation, Col. Cook, Commanding Officer of SPB, said that because the men in SPB had been AWOL, they must have problems. Then he said that all men with problems would be allowed excess leave time to take care of their problems. This was said, obviously, because the Colonel wanted to clear out SPB for the time being.

Wednesday, July 29, at 4:30 p.m. formation, Lt. Carmichael and Capt. McCarthy called out the names of eight Black soldiers. There were 25 to 30 guards armed with .45 pistols surrounding the formation. The eight Afro-Americans were charged with assault on five white soldiers. The five whites were standing beside the officers.

One of the Black men asked the officers why they were being put in the cage. Capt. McCarthy told the man, "I'll tell you later." After the eight Black men were taken to the cage the five whites walked through the formation and fingered 13 more Afro-American GIs. These men were also put in the cage.

Capt. McCarthy said to the formation of some 150 SPB personnel, "there are 140 new spaces available in the stockade for SPBers. And I will do my damndest to fill them."

The Commanding General has plans, if necessary, to alert the whole post to control SPB. And riot-control MPs stationed at Ft. Meade, Maryland have been on alert for a week.

The officer also said, "These people (the 21 Black men just arrested) are going to the stockade, they are charged with assault and will get two to eight years." McCarthy then brought up a white GI with a puffed face. He said, "This is what they did."

Wednesday night, 6:00 p.m. curfew starts. The men are confined to their barracks and guards are given orders to shoot to kill if any SPB personnel attempt to leave the restricted area. That night one man was actually shot at. All the night guards were stationed outside the barracks. Outside the restricted area guards patrolled with loaded riot shotguns. Over 175 MPs, trained in riot control, from Ft. Meade, Md., were also in the area.

The lights were turned out at 10:00 p.m. Anyone caught out of bed was to be charged with breaking restriction and was taken immediately to the stockade. The "law-breaker" would face a Special Court-Martial with a maximum penalty of six months confinement in the stockade at hard labor.

One GI has been charged with breaking restriction because he was 15 minutes late from returning to Western Union, despite the fact that he had permission to go to Western Union. He now faces a Special Court-Martial and six months confinement at hard labor--just for being 15 minutes late.

On Thursday morning, Sgt. Watson, 3rd Platoon, A Company, said, "If you men do anything at all you'll go to jail"--meaning the stockade. On Thursday several men were confined to the stockade on minor offenses. Leaves were being granted left and right with the idea of dispersing the SPB personnel.

On Friday morning the harassment continued with many men being sent to the stockade. Also, on Friday there was a bomb threat at Operations, the HQ of SPB.

Continuing reports will be issued in future press releases and printed in the SPB NEWS (a newspaper put out by ASU GIs in SPB).



Last year thousands protested at Ft. Dix to demand justice for military prisoners.

The torture of two hundred in Mexico

By R. Stewart

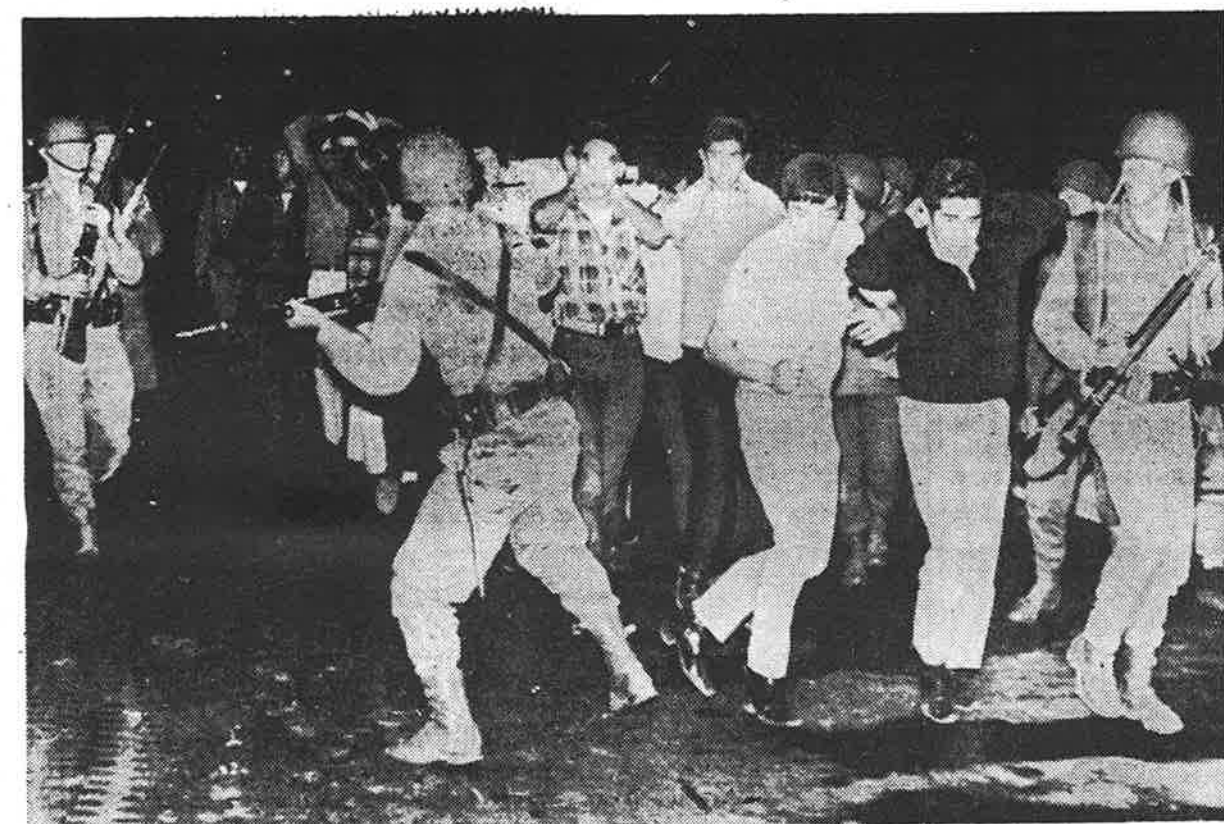
(The author of this article lived in Mexico in 1967 and has recently returned from a month's stay in Mexico City.)

No end is in sight for the imprisonment of over 200 political prisoners in the Lecumberri penitentiary in Mexico City. Arrested during the movement against government repression of July-October 1968 or taken after the crushing of that movement with the massacre of hundreds at a rally in the plaza of three cultures on October 3, 1968, many are approaching their second year in jail without bail, without a trial date set, and with no indication that they will be set free in the near future.

Two factors are seen as being responsible for the unwillingness of the government to even grant bail. First, the nomination of Luis Echeverria, active in the suppression of the 1968 movement, and second, the worsening economic situation.

Echeverria, former secretary of government, waged an intense election campaign, a totally unnecessary move since he is the candidate of what is, in effect, the only party. This was seen as an attempt to win back the loyalty of Mexican workers, peasants, and newly enfranchised youth without giving any real concessions, and as an indicator of the general dissatisfaction with the present government. Echeverria had to call out the army to suppress demonstrations against the "farsa electoral" and occupy whole cities, as happened in Durango, just to campaign. The last time this happened was in 1910, just before the revolution.

The ever growing number of political prisoners is meant to intimidate any open political activity. Mexican political prisoners include students, peasant leaders and union militants as well as journalists like Jose Revueltas of Siempre! and Manuel Pardiñas, editor of the now suppressed Política.



Mexican students being assaulted by troops during the October 1968 rebellion in Mexico City.

Lord and Lady Sellout

Can you imagine Lenin being bought off before the revolution with a job as a grand duke, or Ho Chi Minh telling the Americans he would give up the whole fight if they made him Lord of Pepsi Cola County or something like that?

It is difficult to picture.

But the thought did come up the other day when Jennie Lee and George Brown, "militants" of the British Labor party accepted life peerages, which entitle them to sit in the House of Lords. (A long list of Labor Party leaders have accepted similar titles in the past fifty years.)

Of course every shop steward in an American factory who takes a foreman's job should be able to relate to Mrs. Lee and Mr. Brown. Every flaming student rebel who accepts a full professorship from a reactionary dean should get the idea too.

And that reactionary racist warhawk, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, blood brother to the new Lord and Lady, was long ago made Lord High Executioner of militants in the working class. He is also Knight of the Bedchamber, with guaranteed access to the back door of the White House. The two newly-made aristocrats couldn't possibly be as bad as he.

But the British event has a special poignancy, nevertheless.

The British people once abolished the House of Lords altogether. This

was in 1649 when they also executed the King—Charles the First. It took a nine-year revolution to do it. But the people did it. And they put the rising capitalists (then called the "middle class") in power, with the lower middle class soldier-politician, Oliver Cromwell as the leader.

But lo and behold, just eleven years later, the capitalists themselves called back the king—a new king, that is. They couldn't get Charles the First resurrected so they got his son, Charles the Second, from France where he had been hiding. And they called back the House of Lords, too.

They did all this because the people got the idea that with the king and the lords gone there ought to be some real equality, instead of the fake equality that the capitalists gave them. And by teaming up with the lords again, the capitalists could get things under control.

After the counterrevolution and "Restoration," the capitalists got together with the lords, and the two robber classes lived happily forever after. —But not quite forever, because the capitalist kept taking away more and more of the lords' real power while the pomp and ceremonies continued.

By 1890 the lords had become so superfluous that the musical comedy writers, Gilbert and Sullivan, lampooned them almost to death and everybody would have sworn they couldn't

Also imprisoned are professors like philosopher Eli DeGortari and Eberto Castillo, one of Mexico's foremost mathematicians.

One of the latest to be arrested, along with seven students, is Mario Menendez, founder of Mexico's most widely read opposition magazine Por Que? Menendez was arrested for supposedly planting a bomb at the offices of Por Que, his own publication, and several other places. But the Mexican government's refusal to bring him to trial, as with other political prisoners, demonstrates its inability to make a case against him. In reality he was jailed for exposing government corruption, a common practice at the state and local level, involving the president of Mexico, Diaz Ordaz, patron of Luis Echeverria.

Menendez showed that Diaz Ordaz and members of his family whom he appointed to the government, had enriched themselves to the tune of hundreds of millions of pesos through fraudulent government construction contracts. Needless to say, in this climate, corruption at the local level has not decreased over the last six years of his term.

Mexican economic problems, in part due to the capitalist class's desire to open wider the gates to foreign (that is U.S.) loans and investments, are aggravated by a government that has done little to resolve the problems of the people. This has also increased the lack of faith in the formerly "revolutionary" government.

In addition to all this, Mexico, because of its dependency on the U.S. (70 per cent of its trade) is being strongly affected by the U.S. economic crisis. Unemployment and inflation are on the rise and Mexico is even experiencing the contradiction of unemployment among professional and technical workers in an underdeveloped country.

It is no wonder that the Mexican government hesitates to show a benevolent face by releasing leaders of the most dissatisfied sections of society. Already guerrilla groups are operating in the jungles of Guerrero state and students are learning to work semi-underground, adapting to the new conditions, while developing stronger ties with peasant and worker groups. Recently, students played a role in organizing support for striking bus drivers in Mexico City, for example.

Widespread pressure is being put on the government for the freedom of the political prisoners in the hopes that at least some of the lesser known students will be set free. Many of the prisoners are facing up to 25 years in jail and international pressure (Mexico is very dependent on tourism) is of real importance.

Contributions and messages of solidarity can be sent to: Organizacion por la libertad de los presos politicos Dr. Lavista 143-403 Mexico 7, D.F.

Reprinted from the Bulletin of Northamericans in Solidarity with Mexican Political Prisoners. c/o S. Lee, NCCF, 3106 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Cal. 94705

Expanding Empire

by Vincent Copeland

**The global war drive
of big business and
the forces that will
stop it**

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last another fifty years.

But somehow in the year 1970 the House of Lords is still useful to the capitalists who called it back into being three hundred and ten years ago.

Why? For one thing, it is a wonderful place for George Brown and Jennie Lee, who only yesterday were the Bad Boy and Fighting Radical respectively of the opposition Labor Party, and only yesterday were the terror of the Conservatives. And now they sit in the House of Lords.

Gone is the cry to get rid of the House of Lords and put it into a museum of wax-works. This ancient body now has subtle functions undreamt of by Cromwell and Lilburne. Among these is its role as an effective disposal mechanism (garbage can!) into which the apparently intransigent opponents of today's big bourgeoisie can be solemnly placed when they are ready to stop pretending that they really mean it.

Newspaper lies vs. Venceremos truth

By two Seattle members of the Brigade

lay down the paper and laugh. Our bearded friend Carlos the construction worker in Santiago would certainly be surprised to hear this, and so would several dozen cane-cutters in the field near us, so would most of the males in Cuba's Olympic team, so would a young popular music composer we met in Havana, and quite a few others from all walks of life.

Grasping for some means to paint a dismal picture of the Cuban people, he resorts to sarcasm: "There is nothing quite so distasteful," he says delicately, "as the sight of a pretty Cuban girl in a miniskirt with old fashioned roll-on garters flashing..." While he liberally allows that Cubans are a handsome people, he gives the impression of a down-at-the-heels, deprived, dejected people.

Revolution brings joy

But while life in Cuba is austere in many ways and the people work with seriousness, there is a joy and love-of-life and sense of purpose among the people that cannot fail to impress the visitor from neurotic America. Cubans are even-tempered, but proud and spirited—they know the Revolution is theirs. In our travels and contacts with hundreds of Cubans from every walk of life, we found the Revolution has the love and loyalty of the people.

Laytner writes of the "darkness and despair of once-happy Havana." Once-happy for the millionaires and their lackeys, the great crime syndicates, casino operators, American tourists, pimps... not for the great mass of the people—the workers and hungry unemployed. The former site of an elaborate gambling center is now an amusement park where children ride ferris wheels and merry-go-rounds free. There is gaiety and excitement in the air; Havana is the center for a flourishing renaissance in art, film, music and ballet.

Economic gains

Some of the lies are old, predictable ones. Laytner gives the impression that without American technology, the Cuban economy is at a standstill. "Eleven years of scientific advances have sailed on right past the island," he writes, yet Cuba has developed a new, ideal breed of cattle which may prove to be a model for other tropical underdeveloped nations.

That Cuba's economy is on the verge of a collapse has been reported gleefully by the U.S. press every year since the triumph of the Revolution, yet the inventiveness and determination of the people has not only kept Cuba on its feet through difficult times, but has also been responsible for some truly spectacular gains in both the agricultural and industrial spheres. The U.S. press never tells us about the greatly increased nickel production or the quadrupling of the size of the fishing industry, the tripling of electrical power production, the great volume of construction that has been done, the building of hundreds of dams, or that Cuba has recently become one of the world's largest growers of citrus fruit—to name only a few.

In the article, Laytner calls Che Guevara "a revolutionary failure." Yet Che's ideals are a living reality under the very noses of the imperialists, and the future will prove the falseness of Laytner's estimate.

There is an inexcusable remark in the first article that demands rebuttal: "And the drunken bearded soldiers of the successful revolution are just a memory." The drunken, brutal, rapist pigs of Batista's regime are just a memory. But the guerrillas of the Revolution conducted themselves at all times with restraint and kindness among the people, and thus gained their trust—this was one of the strictest precepts of the Revolutionary Army.

The article foolishly implies that the

crime rate is so low because there are such great repressive deterrents, and that the death penalty is given for even small crimes. The crime rate has dropped because capitalism, with its attendant need and want and poverty, has been abolished. People do not steal—not because they would face the death penalty—but because basic needs (food, clothing, shelter, medical care) are provided equitably for all. And there are people's courts on the local level—made up of one's neighbors and fellow workers—which decide penalties for crimes.

Laytner literally "freaks out" when describing the erasing of class distinctions, describing the "insolent" hotel bellhops (would he prefer "Yassuh yassuh"?) and claiming ridiculously that hotel windows are dirty because no one wants to be a lowly window washer. Yet hundreds of thousands of Cubans volunteered to cut cane for the harvest—more people than were needed—and cane-cutting was always considered the lowliest occupation in the old Cuba. He also snidely refers to the "perspiring workers of deodorant-free Cuba."

The first article gives the impression that Fidel lives a hermitlike existence "under the tightest security arrangements protecting any world leader." In reality Fidel probably mixes among his people more than any other world leader, with a freedom and fearlessness that would astound Nixon. He travels the length of the island, stopping in mills and fields and muddy villages to hear the people's problems and complaints, and is responsive to their needs, because the people and Fidel make the Revolution together.

As for the security arrangements, we were impressed with the lack of uptightness when Fidel visited our Venceremos Brigade work camp. We surrounded him, pressing in close to talk, while his few guards chatted affably with the crowd and looked so casually un-vigilant that we actually feared for his safety, knowing we had CIA and other pig agents planted in our brigade. It was the same all over Cuba. We were obviously Americans,

yet we wandered about freely, and were never questioned by police or militia. Considering the amount of U.S. sabotage done in Cuba, this seems surprising.

Despite the blockade

In the second article, Laytner inadvertently paints a sympathetic picture of some aspects of Cuban life. When he lists the goods and services which are available to Cubans free, we suppose he expects us to say, "Common workers living in the former luxury hotels—unthinkable! Free milk and clothing—how dreadful!" A struggling, "perspiring" American worker would be sorely puzzled—what could be so bad about all this?

More lies: that official policy toward sex is puritanical, that schools teach kiddies to pray to Fidel (we were told in grammar school that Russian kiddies prayed to Stalin), that there is a law against tipping in restaurants, that executions and firing squads are the order of the day, that meat and eggs are seldom available (they are rationed carefully, but are available in ever-increasing amounts), that everyone is "ordered" to cut cane, that there is no participatory democracy for Cuban workers, that discontented doctors are put into agricultural work (gusano doctors still do private practice in Havana), and so on. Each one of these lies begs for lengthy rebuttal, but space unfortunately won't permit.

Many of us should be beginning to understand why establishment newspapers print such things. These newspapers, with their own interests and those of their advertisers, are well aware that Cuba and its revolutionary ideals are a threat to them. The existence of Cuba poses a threat to all societies that have become preoccupied with the "price system"—to all societies that have relegated human values to a subordinate place, relative to profit values. The P-I articles on Cuba may well have been successful in one unfortunate respect—they have been read and taken as gospel by perhaps thousands of people, who may never have an opportunity to read the real truth.

Machetero and Machetera



Fidel leads tens of thousands in giving blood for victims of Peruvian earthquake.

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(This article, reprinted from the Puget Sound Partisan, gives the lie to a series on Cuba in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

The Post-Intelligencer's two-part "scoop" on Cuba begins on the front page (Sunday, July 19) with theatrics. "SECRET CAMERA IN CUBA! FIDEL IS PRINCE, BUT FEAR IS KING." This sets the tone for the remainder of the first article, culminating in the dramatic "As I stood in the darkness and despair of once-happy Havana, I trembled."

The author is photojournalist Ron Laytner, a Canadian but an entrenched member of the U.S. establishment pig press. His two articles are a compendium of tiresome lies and distortions, plus some amazing self-contradictions. Perhaps the biggest lie he tells us is "I went to Cuba with an open mind."

Both articles are spiced with cloak-and-daggerism to impress the reader and to pad out the flimsy outline. In true George Raft-tradition he relates: "Racing against nightfall I step out from behind a tree and aim my camera at the forbidden sight."

Admits Cubans "well fed"

This last is particularly amusing to those of us who have been to Cuba and took photos all over the place freely in front of smiling militia men and women. (Cuba is probably the most un-uptight place on earth.) He tells us he posed as a businessman rather than as a newsman in order to get an unhindered look at Cuba; it's hard to believe anyone's mind could work this way. Why not try honesty? Cuba is used to visits from the right-wing press.

The author isn't even a clever liar. The second article, in particular, is so full of contradictions that it must lose its credibility for even the most undiscerning reader. "Cubans look well fed—too well fed. Many are actually fat." Then, paragraphs later, "What I saw shocked me. The Cuban people are hungry..." He says clothing is cheap, and in the very next paragraph says it is free. He tells an absurd and unbelievable story about an old lady gusano who has to live on ice cream cones from the Copelia ice cream parlor. Either he never talked to such a person, or never went to the Copelia, because ice cream cones are one of those many little import items one no longer finds in Cuba—Copelia serves its ice cream exclusively in saucers. A small detail, true, but one which helps destroy the credence of the story. Even his photograph is a fraud. Despite the caption, the photo shows Cubans, not Americans.

But when we read, "There is even a law now against beards," we had to

Korea and Vietnam

Drugs — and those unafraid to die

One after another, the U.S. jets streak in low over the mountains tops, then dive toward the masses of troops surging toward the American lines; one black cloud after another rises from the napalm fires left in the planes' wake. Yet still the line of troops advances. Now the first wave reaches the barbed wire surrounding the American troops, and their bodies covered with quilts, hundreds of soldiers hurl themselves on top of the rolls of wire. The second wave pours over this human bridge formed by their comrades, trampling them to death, and themselves absorbing the withering fire of the American troops entrenched within. A third and fourth wave follow, and suddenly, the American resistance ceases.

During the Korean War, the above story of Korean and Chinese soldiers sacrificing themselves in order for their comrades to get over the barbed wire protecting the American invader was a common one. The American press explained this and other tales of extraordinary heroism in the Korean and Chinese armies by claiming that these soldiers were drugged! In fact, every so often they have offered the same explanation for the selfless heroism of the Vietnamese soldiers.

Yet there have also been persistent reports of heavy drug usage among American GIs in Vietnam, without the corresponding tales of heroism. One such report recently appeared in the New York Post, August 8.

According to this article, a Pentagon-sponsored survey showed that 29 per cent of the GIs in Vietnam actually admit smoking pot, with the heaviest use found among GIs who have experienced combat. The survey was quickly hushed up, with the author ordered to abandon his research and to leave behind all the data he had accumulated.

The Post article describes GIs who were so stoned on extra-strength marijuana that they fired on American helicopter gunships which struck back with a storm of machinegun bullets. "Investigators found the bunker strewn with dead Americans, marijuana butts scattered around their bodies. Since every GI knows that only the Allies operate helicopter gunships, the inves-

tigators concluded that the men in the bunker must have been thoroughly crazed by the drug."

One Marine sergeant claimed that drugs had turned his men into a "goof-off" unit, using not only marijuana but opium as well. And when he had tried to stop the use of drugs, his men threatened to kill him. One private did his best to carry out the threat, rolling a grenade into the sergeant's tent, badly injuring him.

It is clear that American GIs have resorted to the use of drugs both on and off the battlefield because they want to take their minds off a war that they hate, a war that they are being forced to fight against their will. It is equally clear that the revolutionary armies, both in Korea and Indochina, were and are inspired to their magnificent deeds of self-sacrifice and heroism by something far more powerful than drugs. They, like revolutionaries all over the world, fight so fearlessly because they are fighting for the genuine interests of their own people and of oppressed people all over the world.

Black people parade less; hate the war more

One of the most blatantly racist stupidities of the white middle class liberals who are opposed to the war in Vietnam is their complaint about the small number of Blacks in the various peace parades and anti-war demonstrations.

The first and most obvious answer to this really racist lamentation is that Black people are so busily engaged in a war against extermination at home that they cannot involve themselves in the war against the Vietnamese slaughter without offering themselves up as victims of double jeopardy.

But actually Afro-Americans are much more universally opposed to the Vietnam war than are the white majority of the USA.

Joseph Walker, New York editor of Muhammad Speaks, conducted a poll in Harlem along with some of his associates a couple of weeks ago and found that the sentiment against the Viet War in this all-Black neighborhood was almost unanimous. Where Harris polls have been showing a 50 to 60 per cent opposition, the Harlem poll showed that exactly 1 per cent wanted to win the war.

Furthermore, on the U.S. invasion of Cambodia a full 90 per cent disapproved, while 2 per cent approved — with an 8 per cent "don't know."

To a question not usually asked by Harris or Gallup — "Do you consider the Vietnam war racist?" — a full 81 per cent answered, "Yes."

But life itself has already demonstrated how serious and deep going

these figures really are.

Black soldiers have comprised a very large part of Vietnam troops, partly because they have been drafted in greater numbers due to poverty and lack of college deferments, partly because they have voluntarily joined the Army as one of the few "careers" open to Black youths. (There is little discrimination against putting them on the front lines. You can never see a battle picture of three combat GIs without at least one of them being Afro-American!)

But the rate of Black reenlistment has fallen almost 50 per cent in the last two years, startling the big brass, who are completely unable to cope with the problem.

Always opposed to imperialist war in the passive sense of hating to be its most helpless victims, the Black GIs are now filling the stockades, brigs and dungeons with individual protesters in the Services.

And the likelihood is that Black troops will be the first to mutiny on a large scale, too. (That is of course why the racist brass were the first big integrators in U.S. government institutions and eliminated all-Black regiments quite a while back.)

It was 100 Black GIs who first refused a military order in an organized way. This was at Ft. Hood, Texas, in August, 1968. They organized themselves to refuse to be used as repressive troops against the Black community during the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and 43 of them



Black people resist Vietnam war by fighting their own oppression.

were put in the stockade for it.

To Mr. Walker's question, "Why did you never participate" in anti-war demonstrations, 41 per cent said they never had time, 22 per cent replied "it's not my thing," and 12 per cent thought it was a "white thing."

Perhaps a poll should be taken of

The following news story was released to us by the Southern Conference Educational Fund. It provides a small part of the reason why Black people are fighting back and attacking the ruling class courts, etc.

HOMER, La. — Black people plan to ask the U.S. courts to help stop a reign of terror against them here and in nearby cities. They have about exhausted possible remedies in the state courts.

Twenty-seven of them have been jailed this month and 14 are still in jail under bonds ranging up to \$40,000. Charges are aggravated assault on property and in some cases, battery.

The victims have been placed in jails in Homer, Arcadia, Minden, Farmerville, Bolger City and Rustin. Metal sheets have been placed over the doors and windows of the Homer jail, so that very little air enters. The building is so old that it was condemned some time ago.

Last month a group of whites from Minden attacked some black people, shooting David Mozeke so badly that he lost the use of a leg. Police accused Walker Harris, a black youth, of stealing a gun from the car from which

certain white middle class liberals and the question put to them: What have you done lately to stop the war against Black America — or — How many demonstrations have you marched into to protest Harlem slumlords, the murders of Black college students and things like that?

the shot was fired.

Soon after this incident, the white country club and several old and unoccupied buildings in Homer burned down. Authorities claim these buildings were set afire by blacks in retaliation for the shooting of Mozeke and other incidents. Police began invading black homes and arresting people wholesale.

"It's been almost like war since March 25," said Paul Kidd, white attorney from Monroe, who is defending those arrested. "Black veterans back from Vietnam say they are not going to take any more of this."

Kidd said it all started last September when a dairy barn refused service to a black veteran and his wife. One incident after another led to a protest march on March 25. Police attacked and beat the marchers. The black people began a boycott of merchants which is still in effect.

Kidd said he will seek release of the jailed people under a writ of habeas corpus in the U.S. District Court at Shreveport, La. He will also charge violations of the U.S. Civil Rights Act.

The Rev. R.D. Kirkpatrick, folk singer from Grambling, La., has also been active in behalf of the victims. He is director of Many Races Cultural Foundation.

"Almost" war in La.,

Black vets resist

age-old racist terror