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*Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite*

# WORKERS WORLD

Volume 13, No. 3

February 12, 1971

25¢

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**Are you paying extravagant rent?**

**Is inflation leaving you broke?**

**Does racism deprive you of work and dignity?**

**Is your boss a backbreaker?**

**Your enemy's at home,**



**not in Laos!**

These Pathet Lao soldiers are fighting to free Laos of U.S. domination and exploitation. Your enemy is the same as theirs — the big business bosses who rob the people here and want to conquer all of Indochina and Asia so that they can rob the people there, too!



# U.S. out of Asia now! Victory to Pathet Lao!

by ELLEN PIERCE

The invasion of Laos by United States puppet troops, despite all the careful planning and coordination of military, political and diplomatic moves, is an act of desperation. Hoping to "save" Indochina for U.S. exploitation and control, Nixon has given the order for this invasion, attempting to solve the crisis in Southeast Asia through new military adventures.

The announcement of the invasion was made by the South Vietnamese Embassy in Washington in a ludicrous attempt to make it appear "Vietnamized." It should be remembered that imperial powers for centuries have been using mercenaries for the roughest fighting—from King George to Franco. Whether or not the Pentagon feels it can trust its own ground troops for such an action, this is a U.S. invasion all the way.

Tens of thousands of U.S. soldiers and South Vietnamese puppet army troops were massed in northern South Vietnam all last week to prepare the way for the invasion. This area was the scene of the bloody Khesanh battles in 1968; now the U.S. has rebuilt the bridges, roads and airstrips it has abandoned. Strikes into Laos, in which U.S. helicopters carry thousands of puppet soldiers, have begun. According to Soviet reports, American officers command these forces.

(In Cambodia, 20,000 South Vietnamese and Cambodian troops have also begun an offensive in the Fishhook and Parrot's Beak region where U.S. forces intervened directly last May.)

In preparation for new military aggression staged from the north of South Vietnam, the U.S. military is now committing yet another war crime against the people of Vietnam. The civilian population of Quangtri and Thuathien provinces are being forcibly resettled out of the I Corps region bordering the DMZ. The people of this area are sympathetic to

the NLF, admitted American reports on the massive evacuation.

## Threat of atomic bombs

In addition to removing a hostile population from a staging area for the Laos invasion, the clearing of the I Corps region may have a still more ominous meaning. C. L. Sulzberger, an editor of the New York Times whose column sometimes transmits government policy in an off-the-record form, wrote on February 3 about the possibility of the U.S. introducing tactical nuclear weapons into the war.

Although articles of this sort are used to deceive as well as to forecast, the intent of Sulzberger's column on war strategy in Vietnam was to terrify the Indochinese people, their socialist allies and the anti-war movement in this country. Sulzberger's description of the use of tactical nuclear weapons in northern South Vietnam after having "humanely" evacuated the civilian population—a move now under way—followed by an invasion of North Vietnam and atomic attack on China is calculated to intimidate the Vietnamese, whether or not it may be an accurate prediction of U.S. tactics.

## Laos — long a target

Ever since the U.S. took over from France as self-appointed imperial master of Indochina, Laos has been the target of everything from B-52 bombing raids to CIA counter-insurgency operations masquerading as "refugee aid." As bombing of North Vietnam was halted, a five-fold increase in bombings took place in Laos. Over the northeastern section of the country 27,000 missions a month are flown—the most intensive bombardment suffered by any nation in history. In a population of three million, between ten and fifty per cent of the people

are refugees from the air war.

While aggression against Laos is nothing new, the invasion is a qualitative escalation of the war.

Officially, the U.S. government says it will supply only air power and logistical support to the puppet troops, who carried out the actual invasion. This distinction between combat and support is supposed to make the invasion palatable to the American people as well as "legal" under the Cooper-Church amendment. (Congressional "doves" who proposed this amendment deliberately left it full of loopholes big enough for a B-52 or 20,000 puppet troops to get through.)

## Where is the peace movement?

When the invasion of Cambodia was announced last May, it provoked an angry response from anti-war forces. The anger turned to fury with the murder of four white students at Kent State, and an unprecedented mass opposition to the war, and the government itself, swept the U.S.

Ever since the election campaign, when the ruling class and all its apologists and reformers put intense pressure on the anti-war masses to participate in the elections, vote for "peace candidates" and so forth, the anti-war movement, under a bourgeois leadership, has hardly been heard from.

The leaks in the news embargo surrounding the Laos invasion were intended to test the reaction of the people, while the big play given the astronauts by the media helped divert attention from the crisis on earth.

The reaction to the invasion must be one of intensified struggle, struggle against the war and the whole exploitative, destructive capitalist system that breeds war.

## Reports Hanoi, People's

PEOPLE'S CHINA said she would absolutely not allow the U.S. to "do whatever it pleases in Indochina." The statement was issued by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, broadcast by Peking radio:

"It is our duty and obligation to give all-out support and assistance to the three peoples of Indochina till complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

(Agence France-Presse release from Hanoi, 2/4/71)

HANOI IS calm and serene; Tet is still in progress; vegetables and poultry are particularly abundant and prices stable and relatively low.

The official press in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam reported a "campaign of violent bombings began in southern Laos."

On Feb. 2, the New York Times reported that Nhan Dan, the Workers Party paper of Hanoi, asserted that the U.S. and South Vietnam were "feverishly preparing further steps of war expansion and escalation" in southern Laos.

Agence France-Presse reported from Hanoi, Feb. 1, that Hanoi expects a huge intervention in southern Laos shortly by the South Vietnamese army, backed by the U.S. air force. Nhan Dan reported "several thousand Thais" and South Vietnamese commandos had been preparing the ground for the drive by operating in Laos since the beginning of January. The report also said that the U.S. was stepping up bombing on both sides of the demilitarized zone at the border of the DRV. Hanoi military experts say the U.S. is trying to "widen the demilitarized zone" by



Laotian woman explains to Pathet Lao how to shoot down U.S. planes.

## U.S. crimes against Laotian people go way back

by Mike Tilli

The invasion of Laos is the culmination of many years of aggression by Washington against that country.

It started after World War II, when the U.S. financed 80% of France's war expenditures in Indochina. With the French defeat, the U.S. resorted to the crudest Machievellian schemes to sabotage the Geneva Conference of 1954. Kou Voravang, Minister of Defense and delegate to the Geneva Conference, revealed in the National Assembly of Laos that an agent for the U.S. deposited one million dollars in a Swiss bank in return for the pledge of a Laotian delegate that he would not sign the agreements. Kou Voravang himself

signed the agreements and for his efforts was assassinated three days after his speech in the Assembly.

In Laos as early as 1954 the U.S. set up organizations secretly serving military ends in gross violation of the Geneva Agreements. The PEO (Program Evaluation Office) was supposedly an "aid" program. This office had control of the budget of the Royal Army. Later on the U.S. set up MAGG (Military Assistance Advisory Group), a veritable U.S. staff that took command of the Royal Army.

Washington escalated its violations with the introduction of military advisors in 1959. By 1966, the number of U.S. personnel in Laos was put at 5,000. This number increased to 12,000 in 1969.

The U.S. has run the various puppet regimes by providing 95-97% of the government budget for the past 15 years. Those regimes that have not been completely subservient to the U.S. have had their aid withheld until they capitulated to the demands, or were overthrown by a lacky more willing to do Washington's bidding.

The Laotian people under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat (Pathet Lao) have resisted all attempts of the U.S. to dominate their country.

One incident reveals the tremendous support of the Laotian people for the Pathet Lao. Prince Souvanouvong and 16 other top leaders of the Pathet Lao had been arrested. Held in maximum security and guarded by 100 elite soldiers hand-picked from the Royal

Army, Souvanouvong and the others were to be tried for treason. Unfortunately for Washington, halfway through the trial the judge declared a mistrial and joined the Pathet Lao.

Next, they planned to shoot him in a "while trying to escape" scheme. But Souvanouvong along with 16 other Pathet Lao leaders and an entire shift of guards disappeared into the night.

Today, after several decades of anti-imperialist struggle, the Neo Lao Haksat have consolidated 2/3 of the surface area of Laos and have organized over half of the population into a solid resistance base. Years of U.S. aggression have not dimmed the spirit of the people of Laos. Nor will this latest outrage prevent them from carrying their struggle forward.





YAWF contingent at New York demonstration.

## Appeal to American people

TELEGRAM: received from Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh Saturday, February 6, 1971, Ann Arbor, Michigan

"ALERT YOU LAOS INVASION BY TENS OF THOUSANDS OF US-SAIGON-THAI TROOPS. ACTION INTENSE US AIR FORCE. ERNESTLY CALL YOU MOBILIZE PEACE FORCES YOUR COUNTRY. CHECK U.S. DANGEROUS VENTURES INDOCHINA."

MESSAGE: received by telephone from PRG, 2:00 pm Sunday, February 7, 1971, Ann Arbor, Michigan

"The PRG in Paris has today issued an appeal to the student and youth conference in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and to peace loving people throughout the world to initiate firm, broad and immediate actions, including massive street demonstrations to condemn U.S. aggression in Laos and to check new plans to invade Cambodia, Laos and North Vietnam.

"The PRG confirms that as of February 4, tens of thousands of Saigon, Thai and American troops have crossed into Laos with motorized vehicles. More than 20,000 Saigon paratroopers, marines and rangers are involved. At least two regiments of the 3rd infantry division of the puppet Thai army have gone into Laos, in coordination with the puppet army of Laos.

"The PRG asserts that the U.S. ground troops, and not just American advisors, are involved and that round-the-clock bombing in support of ground troops is being carried out by the U.S. Air Force in Laos. This military aggression is the first stage of a still larger aggression being planned. The PRG says that the apparent U.S. plan is to invade all of Indochina, including Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam and that 10,000 U.S. troops are now massed on the Laotian border.

"The PRG urgently calls on the people of the world to condemn this new escalation of the war and to take actions now that could check the plans for even greater escalation about to occur. The PRG states that there is a worldwide news blackout on this military escalation and that the American people must bring this news to their communities through every available channel."

### CLEVELAND

Cleveland's new federal building was the site of a rally Wednesday attended by 75 people. The Student Mobilization Committee had called the action against U.S. aggression in Laos. Rather than allow the liberals to dominate the demonstration with cries of "peace now," YAWF again raised the slogan of "Stop the war against Vietnam and Black America" on a banner to show the intimate connection between the liberation struggles both at home and abroad.

(Continued on page 16)

## Moongazing diversion

Where were you looking on January 31? The chances are that you, like everyone else who was watching TV that day, were forced to watch the U.S. astronauts streaking toward the moon—while U.S. and Saigon puppet troops began their thrust into Laos. How could you help but moon gaze! You saw and heard "Apollo 14" everywhere—on TV, the radio and in banner headlines in every bourgeois newspaper across the land.

The small items on the invasion, all "unconfirmed" for eight long days, were tucked in between the big, dramatic articles on docking problems, gold experiments and space-to-earth press conferences. You could hardly find the "war news" if you tried. And it was all according to plan—Washington's plan.

Apollo 14 was the biggest, most expensive diversion of all time, a billion-dollar smoke screen for the escalation of the imperialist war in Indochina.

It took months for Washington to coordinate the two forays—one 250,000,000 miles to the moon and the other across the Laotian border into a wider war. Nixon ordered the escalation under cover of the moon shot because he and all the U.S. imperialists fear further opposition to their unpopular war. So you were forced to watch three men in the moon while the earth shook with new U.S. aggressions.

## Reports on invasion protests

### from China, Pathet Lao

bombing—to empty it and cut off the north from the south by an impassable area.

Nhan Dan further asserted that the U.S. was preparing to displace the entire population of the province of Quangtri and Thuathien, near the demilitarized zone (South Vietnam) and move them farther south. The aim of this is to create a 60-mile-wide "free bombing" area for B-52 bombers and tactical aircraft on both sides of the 17th parallel.

A PATHET LAO broadcast on Hanoi radio accused the U.S. and its puppets of massing "tens of thousands of Saigon and U.S. troops" in the northern part of South Vietnam and charged that intelligence forays had already been conducted deep into southern Laos to prepare for an invasion.

An AP dispatch from Tokyo, Feb. 6, quoting Kyodo news service said that the Pathet Lao mission in Vientiane, Laos, stated that South Vietnamese troops had invaded southern Laos and penetrated 20 miles to Tchepone. Colonel Soth Phethrasy of the mission said the puppet troops were supported by U.S. troops and were advancing toward Muong Phine. He said that Laotian government troops were advancing east from Savannakhet, apparently trying to cut the Pathet Lao-held area in half.

Colonel Soth Phethrasy reported that Pathet Lao forces in the Boloven Plateau in southern Laos had engaged the invasion forces there and killed at least 20 of the puppet soldiers and shot down four helicopters. Pathet Lao forces there have intercepted "advanced contingents of about 5,000 to 6,000 Saigon troops in a week-long action," the Kyodo news service said.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—It seemed a long time in coming, but the streets of this city were once more resounding with the chants of anti-war demonstrators. "U.S. out of Asia now; victory to the Pathet Lao" was the cry of some 4,000 demonstrators who took to the streets tonight to protest the new escalation of the war against the Indochinese people.

The crowd gathered in Times Square at 5:00 p.m. and picketed there for about an hour. The colorful banners of Youth Against War & Fascism were everywhere—"Stop the war against Indochina and Black America" and "Billionaires profit off GIs blood." The American Servicemen's Union (ASU) had a strong contingent at the demonstration. And young workers from the Center for United Labor Action carried a banner calling on the U.S. to "Stop the killing of U.S. and Indochinese workers."

While the protesters massed at Times Square, spilling over into the streets and forcing the cops to block off 7th Avenue, a delegation of representatives from the ASU, the anti-imperialist women's group and the People's Peace Treaty went to NBC television station to demand time on the air to read Nguyen Thi Binh's appeal to the American people and give the people a real idea of what the invasion of Laos is all about.

The demonstrators moved out in the streets from Times Square to pass the NBC building, shouting up boos at the bastion of the bosses' media. The march moved on, weaving up 6th Avenue until it was blocked by a cordon of cops and mounted police at 57th Street.

### DETROIT

One hundred people met inside the Wayne County Building, demanding a room to hold an anti-war teach-in. The rally, called the Detroit Peace Treaty Committee, moved to the Common Council and then the Mayor's office. Finally the Mayor assigned them a room for a discussion, which turned into an attack on the Mayor's racist policy in Detroit and his attitude toward the war.

YAWF led two chants during the discussion: Free Bobby, free Ericka; stop the war against Black America; and Pilots for Panthers.

At the University of Detroit 250 people attended a "Support Laos and Support the Peace Treaty" forum. Black Vietnam Vets and the League of Revolutionary Black Workers were there. About sixty people then went to the Administration Building, demanding that the Board of Trustees call off classes Thursday so the students and faculty could discuss the invasion, and that they sign a call for a peace treaty. When the administration refused to do either, the students decided to enter classes on Thursday morning and raise both questions.

### NEWARK, DELAWARE

Students at the University of Delaware held a rally on the campus in this semi-Southern small town. About 100 people turned out to protest the invasion. Wilmington YAWF helped build the rally with leaflets, high school organizing and by providing a speaker, Penny Wickersham.

### SEATTLE

At the University of Washington, a sizable rally dominated by the SWP petered out, with nearly everyone leaving before it was over since it proposed no action. Later, a meeting to plan action called by some of the students moved to the ROTC building at the suggestion of one young woman. Two hundred students trashed Clark Hall, the hated ROTC site, and then moved into the university community. Four persons were arrested, including a member of YAWF, Jim McMahon. He was charged with criminal mischief and bail was set at \$100.



# EDITORIAL

## The lull before the storm

The double-talking Nixon Administration, after promising peace and after pretending withdrawal, has delivered a foul blow not only to the Indo-Chinese people, but to the great war-weary masses in the United States itself. Poised to attempt the invasion of North Vietnam (the Democratic Republic of Vietnam) if the brutal "incursion" into Laos does not "work," the ruling class of the U.S. is trampling upon the hopes of the American people just as it tramples over the homes and lives of the people of Laos.

Millions of people, even those never touched by the "Movement," are stunned and shocked by the action. But on the basis of the preliminary demonstrations in New York, Boston, Berkeley, Chicago, Cleveland and other cities, it is obvious that there is a lull in the active anti-war movement and that the response to the international outrage is muffled and miniature in comparison to the potential mass rage just waiting to be harnessed.

There are several reasons for this apparent lack of response, reasons which also contain their opposite—that is, they contain the reasons for a different response, the elements, in fact, of the coming storm.

First, the so-called liberal establishment has been playing down the opposition to Nixon's whole hideous "Vietnamization" plan. They have been extremely soft in attacking the invasion of Laos, especially compared to their reaction on Cambodia last spring. And they, it is extremely important to note, have enormous powers of propaganda, second only to the Nixon Administration itself.

Luminaries like McGovern and Kennedy, not to mention more consistent demagogues like Fulbright, have let the White House and the Pentagon off with a friendly or querulous slap on the wrist for going a little bit "too far" without consulting them.

They have done their best to see that the masses are not mobilized for struggle as they almost were on October 15, 1969.

On that date the liberal imperialists took a chance and called out the masses in an attempt to win their faction fight with the worst war-mad demons of their class. But having almost burned their own fingers at that time, they refuse to do this again. They now realize that they could spark a serious struggle that might well go far beyond their own objectives, especially today, now that so much water has gone over the dam since the war started and they helped it continue.

### Imperialist doves whitewash Nixon

True to their nature, they confine themselves to rhetoric rather than action. And they have an implied agreement with Nixon not to go beyond their rhetoric. Thus they help to whitewash Nixon's credibility and at the same moment potentially weaken their own.

Both the liberals and open warhawks enjoy the cooperation and complicity of the imperialist news media in suppressing the war news relative to the news of the latest moon shot, and playing up the third visit to the "dead planet" as though something important other than U.S. military supremacy were at stake.

Meanwhile the labor bureaucracy is deliberately keeping the 85-million-strong working class tied to the chariot wheels of the war-making capitalist class. This weakens and isolates the anti-war militants as it has done in the past. But the bureaucracy also sells out the economic struggles of the workers in the name of patriotism.

The heavy repressions against the anti-war fighters and against the Black Liberation movement, particularly the legal and illegal lynchings of the Black Panthers, have also tended to immobilize a whole section of the movement.

The more or less official anti-war "leaders" have only the vaguest ideas about organizing mass protests, some of them fearing the actions of the very people they call upon to demonstrate, and others, advocating that there be a free-for-all "do-your-own-thing" action that dissipates like steam without a piston box.

They set dates for spring marches without regard to the urgency of immediate actions. And at the same time they call a protest to make the record at noon in the middle of the week (last Thursday) when they could have done at least three times as well by building for two more days and getting many thousands more out for a giant Saturday demonstration.

But the size of the crowds anyway (nearly 8,000 in New York and Boston, taken together) still surprised the middle class leaders, who did their best, in New York at any rate, to keep the proceedings as calm as possible.

The over-all situation, however, has shifted emphatically in the direction of a class showdown. The power of the labor bureaucracy, the effectiveness of the repressions and the hold of the liberal imperialists are all weakening. Even the anti-war "leaders" show signs of letting the waves of genuine opposition and revolutionary leadership pass over their heads.

The lull is already about to pass. The storm is gathering.

## From Palestine to Laos

Palestine is a long way from Laos and Indochina, but the fate of the liberation struggles in both the Middle East and Southeast Asia are very much intertwined. Faced with a war of liberation by the Black people at home, a war of liberation by the Palestinian people and another by the people of Indochina, the U.S. imperialists are confronted by the possibility of having to fight on all three fronts at once.

It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the U.S. ruling class decided to order the invasion of Laos in full confidence that they had the war in the Middle East, at least temporarily, under control.

Ever since the massacre of the Palestinian people in Jordan last September (with the help of U.S. military might supplied to their puppet, King Hussein), the U.S. rulers have been more arrogant than ever in their attempts to subjugate the Arab people.

Adding to their feeling of belligerent confidence was the announcement by Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat, February 4, that the UAR would

extend the truce with Israel for another 30 days, to March 7.

Emboldened by the developments in the Middle East, the bloodthirsty U.S. rulers are now talking more and more about resuming the "Four Power Talks" (between the U.S., Britain, France and the USSR). The boss press has carried many hints from the State Department that the U.S. would be "willing" to participate in a "peace keeping" force to guarantee any "political settlement" in the area.

This threat, of course, is aimed squarely at the Palestinian people, whose revolutionary fighters have said time and again that they would never submit to an imposed "political solution," but will fight on until they regain their homeland.

The fact that the USSR could even participate in such talks which run contrary to the will of the Palestinian people is but another indication of the continued collaboration of the revisionist leaders in Moscow with the Washington imperialists. Such collaboration, rather than helping the oppressed of the world in their struggles against imperialism, only emboldens the U.S. rulers to engage in new aggression.

So the U.S. ruling class thinks that it has things all figured out. It got a breathing space in the Middle East and swiftly used that to its advantage in the war against Indochina. But the last word from the Palestinian people has not yet been spoken!

As one representative of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said last year in this country, the Jordanian massacre was "our 1905." Now the Palestinian people are looking forward to their 1917. They know, as do the people of Vietnam from bitter experience, that it is not possible to conciliate with a system that lives on exploitation, genocide and plunder of the world's resources. They know, too, that all the U.S. military might will not be able to defeat the people's wars that are flaring up among the oppressed of Asia, Africa and Latin America.



Dear Brother Vince Copeland,

I think the workers throughout the world should get together and put Tricky Dick and all of his followers into the asylum for the violently insane!

I am sure the workers who built the war monster will awaken in time, especially at the Bell Aircraft because there were two true labor leaders in the year 1941 (the leaders today of Workers World Party) who set the pace for Local 501 by exposing company stooges. In the year 1946, 1947 and 1948 again, the true labor leaders had built a model local and set the pace for the whole nation.

Labor traitors, opportunists and international big business stooges in years to come will go down in infamy while the true labor leaders will live in the history of Local 501.

Forward to the day when the dues-paying members take control of their locals which today are in the hands of political stooges and money-grubbing, legalized thieves!

A Bell Aircraft Worker  
Buffalo, N.Y.

ORGANIZING THE UNEMPLOYED...

Folks,

In your 12/12/70 issue there was an article on the Seattle Union of the Unemployed. Please send me their address and any further information you have on organizing the unemployed.

We (some people, most of whom have been active in community organization) are starting to work with the unemployed and want to talk to other people about what they've done, what works, what doesn't, etc.

In the struggle,  
Durham, N.C.

(You can contact the Seattle Union of the Unemployed at 4408 Corless Ave. North Seattle, Wash. 98103 or call ME3-0291.

...I would particularly like to get extra copies of the WORKERS WORLD with the broadsheet from the Union of the Unemployed in Seattle.

There is a tremendous amount of unemployment in this area (I haven't been able to find a job since September) and ALL wages are tremendously inadequate anyway.

A woman I know works as an operator in the local phone company and brings home \$115 every two weeks.

Power to the People,  
Lexington, Ky.

EX-YSA MEMBER LIKES YAWF,  
QUESTIONS STAND ON  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

I am an ex-member of the Young Socialist Alliance, leaving the YSA over their failure to fight for anti-imperialism within the anti-war movement.

I admire the YAWF militancy but I disagree with your support of the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Presently, I am in high school. I am enclosing a leaflet (supporting Angela Davis—ed.) I wrote and distributed at the high school I attend. There was little response from the students except for a small confrontation with the ROTC commander in which he labeled us "bastards." I returned the abuse and called him a murderer for dropping napalm on innocent Vietnamese. I did get some help from other students who assisted me in getting the leaflets passed out.

I am enclosing 50¢ for the pamphlet WAR IN THE MIDEAST by Rita Freed. Also, please answer my questions.

Power to the People  
Waco, Texas

REPLY

Dear Brother,

To understand the Czech events and YAWF and WW's support of the Warsaw Pact intervention, it is helpful to contrast it to the recent workers' uprisings in Poland. In both cases, the crucial issue was the so-called economic "reforms" proposed by the party bureaucracy.

In Poland, the workers showed they understood the reactionary character of these reforms, which sought to re-introduce the incentive system (pitting worker against worker and breaking down socialist solidarity) while at the same time paying for more imported luxury goods by raising the prices of food and other staples. So the workers rebelled and we supported their just demands.

But in Czechoslovakia, exactly the opposite happened. The "rebels" were not part of a groundswell from below, but a privileged grouping of intellectuals, party officials and managers of the economy who wanted to strengthen their privileges through the same kinds of "reforms" that the Polish workers so heroically resisted.

Dubcek's "action program" blue-printed profound changes toward a





A brother shot to death by L.A. pigs.

## ANOTHER POLICE ATTACK ON L.A. CHICANOS

LOS ANGELES (LNS)—A twenty-four-year-old man is dead, and another lies dying in a Los Angeles hospital. An afternoon march and rally organized by the Chicano Moratorium Committee Jan. 31 to protest police brutality and repression of Chicanos in Los Angeles came to a bloody end (for the third time in less than six months) when police attacked the crowd.

Ten thousand people had assembled at Belvedere Park in East Los Angeles where most of L.A.'s million Chicano population lives. Some of the people, starting off a few days in advance, had marched as much as 25 miles to attend the rally. After the speeches, Brown Beret marshals advised the crowd to go straight home. Belvedere Park is located right next to a police station and there was a feeling that the cops, who had kept themselves out of sight during the rally, might suddenly appear as they had at the last two rallies.

And they did.

When a crowd of about 800 young Chicanos started moving up 3rd Street to Whittier Boulevard, a main business street where lots of young people hang out, they were met by battalions of police. When police cars started to veer into the crowd, they were met with rocks and bottles. The police pinioned one group at a street corner; they drew their guns and suddenly began shooting directly into the crowd.

Seconds after the attack the sidewalk was strewn with injured bodies and one

dead man. The police immediately announced that the man (who was identified as Gustav Montag, Jr., a student born in Austria, ed.) was killed by a ricocheting bullet because they had only fired warning shots into the air and ground.

A 5 p.m. curfew was ignored as more young people, enraged at the shootings, poured into the streets trashing and burning stores in the area.

The first Chicano Moratorium Rally called to protest the Vietnamese War on August 29 ended in the death of a Los Angeles Times reporter, Ruben Salazar, who had been standing at an Police say that he was killed by a Police say that he was killed by a ricocheting shell although witnesses have recounted that the police had just stormed into the bar during their rampage of the Chicano area and shot pointblank at Salazar.

(Salazar had been doing research on the L.A. police department at the time.)

On January 9, three thousand Chicanos were attacked at another rally where they had gathered to protest police brutality and the alleged suicides of six Chicano men in a Los Angeles jail. When the people tried to use their parade permit to march through their neighborhood, the police viciously broke up the march. This police spree was applauded in the local papers and by the city government as a blow against Communism and a good reprimand for the Chicanos who don't exercise enough "self-control."

The intervening Warsaw Pact armies were the only force capable of stopping a headlong stampede of the neo-bourgeois elements into the arms of imperialism—an event that would have had the most sinister influence not only on socialist property relations in Eastern Europe, but on the revolutionary struggle of oppressed peoples all over the world.

There is much more to be said on this subject. We hope you'll read our pamphlet "Counter-Revolution in Czechoslovakia" (50¢) and continue this discussion. —Ed.

## In short

Some ISRAELI LEFTISTS took good care of the so-called Jewish "Defense" League, an American-based, racist group that is viciously anti-Arab and pro-U.S. imperialism. It seems the Israelis were demonstrating early this month in front of the parliament over brutality against the Arabs in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip. JDL members from the U.S. began heckling the Israeli protesters. Since the demonstrators know that the U.S. masterminds Israel's war against the Arab people, they weren't going to take any of that. The fighting was over in 15 minutes, with one JDLer injured.

\* \* \*

Since the U.S. started using Israel as a battering ram in the Middle East, vocal ANTI-SEMITISM by the right has been considerably toned down. But you can bet it's still there, part of the whole racist, superman psychology of capitalism's staunchest supporters. In Australia last week (where racism is a way of life among the rulers, and so is support of U.S. imperialism's wars), the Australian National Socialist Party (Nazi) had to cancel a rally after 2,000 Jewish people and anti-fascists marched on their meeting place. By the way, when was the last time you heard of a Jewish Defense League (JDL) picket at the Australian Embassy?

\* \* \*

Just before the announced invasion of Laos, Newsweek had this to say about MELVIN LAIRD: "Most Senate doves are convinced their strongest Administration ally against widening the Indochina war is Defense Secretary Melvin Laird....Moreover, they rate Laird the major influence with the White House on this matter." Which says a whole lot about "Senate doves."

\* \* \*

Fortune Magazine has some bad news for executives about the SERVANT PROBLEM. It seems that rich U.S. businessmen living abroad have to pay close-to-living wages in some countries for maids, cooks, etc. This terrible "hardship" for \$50,000-a-year company reps amounts to paying a maid in London the enormous sum of \$55 a week, and in Milan \$45. But there's some good news, says this snobbish magazine for the filthy rich. In South Africa, "a good maid fetches about \$50 a month."

\* \* \*

Why is American Tool Co. opening a factory in INDIA? Because tool-workers in India are paid 40 cents an hour. More than a hundred U.S. tool companies now have foreign subsidiaries. Foreign companies in India now export parts for IBM data-processing machines, European engines and bicycles and other products.



## Workers World

Volume 13, No. 3

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New York, N.Y. 10010  
Telephone: (212) 255-0352  
Published bi-weekly

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decentralized, market-oriented economy geared to production for profit—in other words, the dismantling of the socialist economy and the reinstitution of capitalist methods.

Had the workers of Czechoslovakia reacted like the Polish workers, the class character of the events could not be in doubt. Unfortunately, the revisionist policies of both the Czech and Soviet CPs over many years had left the Czech workers themselves confused about what was happening and unprepared to defend their class interests.



# Phone wildcat "settled" -- The ranks are not

by a Telephone Worker

The word was passed around to all the workers that morning that there would be another meeting in the locker room at lunch time. By 12:15, the small room was crowded with expectant telephone workers. This was the third rank-and-file shop meeting to be held in the less than two weeks since we returned to work from our walkout.

The question was what to do.

(For two weeks in January nearly 50,000 telephone workers throughout New York State walked off their jobs in response to New York Telephone's coercive tactics. The company had gotten a federal judge to levy more than \$1.5 million in fines against the Union, payable to the company, and had two dozen workers arrested for their militant actions during the strike.)

These rank-and-file shop meetings were called with a growing sense of urgency. Since we had returned to work under a settlement imposed by Joe Beirne (head of the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO), the company had been intensifying its harassment of the workers. Each day brought news of some new act of repression by the company, including firings and suspensions.

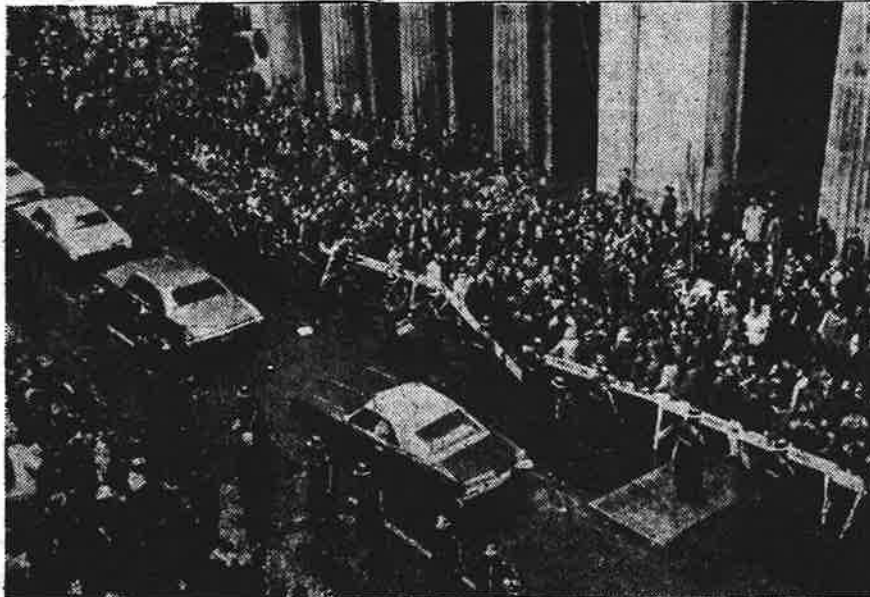
The two-week walkout had been sparked by the company's transfer of 600 out-of-state workers plus 400 foremen into New York City while refusing to seriously discuss the issue with Local 1101, CWA. Local 1101, which represents the plant workers at New York Telephone in Brooklyn, Bronx and Manhattan, had contended that the company's action was denying equal opportunities for overtime work to the workers here, and in addition, was denying promotion opportunities to 1101 workers. Also, by going over the head of the Local and by arranging these transfers with Beirne of the International, the company was attempting to undercut the authority of Local 1101.

## Arbitration and firings accepted

by leaders

So, with an unprecedented two-week, state-wide walkout against the hated New York Telephone company, Joe Beirne again offered his services to AT&T and forced the states' local leaders, especially those of Local 1101, to return to work and accept the company's offer (which the local had already rejected) to arbitrate the dispute.

The so-called "impartial arbitration" had endorsed the company's contention that it could bring out-of-state workers into New York on its own terms, in a way that discriminates against Local 1101 workers. The apparent



Telephone workers hit the bricks during wildcat last January.

concessions to the workers in the arbitrator's decision had little meaning. To achieve this, the arbitrator demagogically employs subtle loopholes for the company that only a corporation lawyer could devise.

But Beirne betrayed the telephone workers of New York in an even more terrible way. As a preliminary to the arbitration, he accepted and agreed to the company's condition that: "the company reserves the right to discipline or dismiss any employee charged with a felony, misdemeanor, criminal violation or offense."

This outrageous concession to AT&T is a coldblooded betrayal of one of the most fundamental principles of trade unionism. Joe Beirne gave the company a free hand to carry out drastic reprisals against the returning workers.

At the lunch-time meeting called in the locker room, telephone workers were discussing the effects of Beirne's sellout. The day before, two workers were fired, one for being four minutes late. Another two workers were fired the day before that. And before that, a steward was fired (the company later reduced this to a suspension). This all occurred in one building. In addition, there were innumerable acts of harassment and repression directed against all the workers.

## Rank-and-filers meet

The response of the Local 1101 leadership, some of whom were among those fired, was to wait for another round of arbitration to reinstate the fired workers. They were trying to "be cool"; in reality, they were prostrating themselves before the company and asking for mercy.

The response of the phone workers who were meeting in the locker room during lunch was different.

"If a union can't offer protection, it can't offer anything. When the company starts firing, we have to strike! Strike and strike and strike! We have to strike the whole city to get our brothers back!"

These words from one worker had the most impact of any on the meeting that afternoon.

Because the Union was not responding to these firings, some workers were saying that the company was all-powerful and the workers were weak. One young worker explained what was happening like a seasoned veteran:

"The reason the company is coming down on us now is because we hurt them. We were out solid for two weeks and we hurt them. Not only that, they're scared. That's right, they're scared of us and they're trying to punish us for hurting them. They're scared because they know we can close them down any time we want!"

## Organizing the telephone operators

Because the Union leadership was laying low (on their bellies), the rank-and-file was forced to deal with the company and to strengthen their organization on their own.

Although the Union leadership has talked a lot about bringing the telephone operators into the CWA and out of the company union they're in, they have done little or nothing concrete. Rank-and-file workers have thus taken up this question and have begun, with representatives from the operators, to carry out this organizing drive.

Although the issue which sparked the strike (preferential treatment for out-of-state workers while denying overtime and promotion to 1101 workers) was handed to an arbitrator who then gave the company a victory which they couldn't get in an open struggle, this is proving to be a Pyrrhic victory for AT&T.

The Beirne-imposed sellout is teaching the workers to organize and to rely on nothing but their own independent strength. The arbitrator's "award" and the U.S. Court-levied fines against the workers have exposed both institutions for being in the service of the bosses.

# Union fines and the strikebreaking state

The biggest strikebreaker of all time is the capitalist state—the U.S. government.

Labor is supposed to have the right to strike. But the moment a strike threatens or even appears to threaten—the power of the capitalist class as a whole, the state, intervenes. It does not always intervene with troops. In fact, it intervenes more often nowadays by robbing the workers of their united financial resources—that is, by fining them hundreds of thousands and sometimes millions of dollars. (It also reserves the right to use massive troops if this does not work, just as it uses police whether it works or not.)

The New York telephone strike and the national railroad strike are two of most recent memory that were broken by this method.

## Judge, voice of big business

In each case one man with a black robe sitting on the august and "impartial" Bench simply dictated that the strikers had broken the law, were in "contempt" of a one-man court order he had made, and thus were compelled to pay so many thousands of dollars for each day they continued to break it.

This raises a simple question.

Did C.L. Dennis, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, not know that the judge was merely the dictatorial voice of the collective dictatorship of big business itself?

Of course he knew.

Did Joseph A. Bierne, president of the Communication Workers of America, AFL-CIO (telephone union), not know that the smooth-voiced federal judge who fined the local union, the local president and his own international union \$1.5 million last month, was speaking for the executive committee of the whole capitalist class?

Of course he knew.

They both knew and they both concealed their knowledge from their own membership.

Almost any strike imaginable has the potential of raising itself to the level of the telephone or railroad strike simply by getting the support of other workers, getting them to strike in sympathy. And if the workers fail to fight the subsequent injunctions and fail to defy and beat down the fines, the largest strikes can always be broken.

The railroad strike was relatively broken after only eighteen hours. And the telephone strike was relatively broken after two weeks, even though the workers fought superbly and

were perfectly willing to continue the fight.

## Leaders won't fight

government

The present leaders of labor prefer that the strikes be broken rather than that the workers be led into a struggle against the collective employers—the capitalist state.

Sophisticated as the leaders are and uninformed and even backward as the workers often are, the workers are a thousand times more willing than their leaders to fight the oppressive fines and/or physical repression of their "own" government when they are once on strike. It is always the leaders who capitulate rather than fight the government of the very bosses they are supposed to fight.

And all of this is one more reason why revolutionists absolutely must gain the confidence of the workers and the ability to lead them in spite of or against the present official leadership. It is necessary in the struggle to win even the elementary demands of the workers. This elementary struggle is inextricably interwoven with the struggle to overthrow imperialism itself and establish the workers state.

And that is the reason, incidentally, why the workers will indeed make the revolution. The problem is basically one of leadership.



## Part 1

"A kind of new beginning" for revolutionaries

# The Resurgence of the Class Struggle

A speech by Sam Marcy

This is part one of a speech given by WORKERS WORLD PARTY Chairman Sam Marcy at a recent forum held at the New Yorker hotel.

Comrades and friends, the topic for tonight is the resurgence of the class struggle in America and the crisis of U.S. imperialism.

The phrase "class struggle" has for some time been a forbidden phrase in America. It almost seemed as though "class struggle" was expunged from the language of the American workers. However, we are seeing today that it is possible to erase the words from the language of the working class for a while, but it is impossible to avoid the hard fact that the class struggle in America is very much alive.

Fifteen years ago, at the very height of the McCarthy period in the U.S., at a convention of the Paper Hangers Union of America, the leadership suddenly became terror-stricken. Someone had discovered in their constitution the sentence, "The workers must prosecute the class struggle to the end."

The union bureaucrats were so panic stricken that they quickly took that forbidden idea out of the constitution. You can expunge the class struggle from a constitution, but you cannot expunge it from contemporary life in America or anywhere else on the face of the earth.

The paper hangers themselves learned just a year later that the class struggle was indeed alive when two dozen of them were indicted for organizing wildcats. That in itself showed even these conservative workers that such words as the class struggle had great significance.

To begin our discussion of the resurgence of the class struggle in America, we should first of all refresh our memories as to what the words actually mean. I know that the word imperialism has already been widely used, particularly by the revolutionary youth. And even the word violence is widely accepted in the movement today. But the words class struggle; that you don't hear so much!

## The class struggle

It is often said that Karl Marx discovered the class struggle. But Marx emphatically denied that. In a letter to a friend who had asked him that question, he replied that he had not discovered the class struggle. Bourgeois historians had known about the class struggle for years. Some of them had even described class battles before. What I've contributed, Marx said, was to show that the class struggle rotates around the axis of exploitation, that the wealth of society rests upon those who work.

The whole struggle, since the dawn of private property, has been between the class which owns the property and the propertyless class. Those who own all the wealth of society exploit the poor so that they can live in idleness and power. The whole struggle is over how the idle rich can utilize the fruits of exploitation to extend their wealth and power—political and social power. Furthermore, Marx said, this exploitation of one class by another has gone through a series of historical periods, at least 3,000 years old.

First there was slavery, the chattel slavery of ancient time, on an almost universal scale; then there was feudalism, which was in turn replaced by capitalism. All the political struggles, all the art, all the literature and the religions were rooted in the fact that one ruling class extracted to the absolute maximum whatever they could from the slave class.

That which is unpaid labor—what the property owners keep for themselves from the labor power of the slave, serf or worker—over and above what is necessary to maintain the subject class, that is what the class struggle is about. In the era of slavery, it was a struggle to get the surplus out of the slaves, as it was in America, not too long ago. The struggle of the feudal lords against the

serfs was to get as much unpaid labor as they could out of them.

It was Marx who discovered that the modern capitalist system has only simplified the character of the exploitation by the ruling class. He taught us that the quintessence of the struggle between the working class and the capitalist class is over the unpaid labor of the workers that the bosses pocket as profits.

## Workers produce everything

All the workers—black, white, brown, red, of all nationalities, all over the world—they are the only ones who produce. They produce all the wealth of society; nothing runs without them. All of history has been the history of how the ruling classes have stolen the fruits of their labor. That is what the class struggle is all about.

Marx's monumental contribution to the workers and oppressed everywhere was his discovery that we have finally reached a point where this long and cruel epoch of the class struggle is going to give way to the dictatorship of the proletariat. He predicted that proletarian revolution would abolish the very class struggle he studied so profoundly. This was the contribution that Marx made, after learning from the bourgeois historians that the class struggle existed.

When we talk about the class struggle in the U.S. today we must first of all recognize that the American working class is not conscious of its struggle; it is not conscious of its class position in society; it is not even conscious of its destiny.

The task of Marxism is to bring consciousness to the working class. Marxists much teach the workers it is their historic role to abolish the class struggle once and for all. This kind of class consciousness is a scientific concept and must be brought to the workers.

To do this we must fight the incessant indoctrination of the workers by the bosses that the struggles of the workers in the various plants are not class struggles. Strikes are looked upon as merely struggles between an individual employer and the employees rather than as battles between two giant class camps. It is only the ideology of the ruling class that has made that kind of false thinking into an article of religious faith in this country.

In the epoch of imperialism, however, social crises will bring the class struggle into sharper relief. We are already seeing it happen here. With the development of a furious offensive in the imperialist war against the Indochinese people, and the inability of the U.S. ruling class to get out of the domestic crises (unemployment, inflation, poverty), the class antagonisms are sharpening, becoming clearer every day.

Out of sheer self-defense, Black and white and Puerto Rican workers will unite in the struggle against imperialism. The fact that three and a half million workers went out on strike last year for the first time in many years, in sporadic strikes against the will of their backward leaders, is a harbinger of things to come.



Striking Postal workers, New York City

It has been said that the class struggle is dead. But throughout history the class struggle has subsided and then suddenly emerged again. Sometimes the workers are passive; at other times they strike out boldly against their exploiters. But the important thing to remember is that it isn't temperament that decides the character of the class struggle; it isn't even the willingness to fight that decides.

The character of the struggle is determined by production relations. It is determined by the absolutely insatiable demand of monopoly capitalism to suck the blood of every worker. The workers may at times be submissive or even downright servile, but the irresistible urge of the bosses to get more profits continues. The squeeze must show up somewhere.

That is what we are facing in America. Our party has no illusions that the workers are going to come to us right away. It requires a kind of new beginning for a revolutionary organization to view the workers in the light of the fact that they have finished a period of passivity.

All the old passive leaders, the dead hand of the past, are going to be removed. And the bosses, who have banked upon the American working class as the one rock upon which they will be able to maintain themselves in the struggle for foreign colonization and mass genocide, the bosses will find that this giant social mainstay is no longer reliable, is no longer stable and is no longer passive!

The workers are beginning to fight back not because of any psychological processes, not because of any moralizing and not even because of revolutionary propaganda, but because of the imperious necessities of life. Marx taught that in the final analysis the economic struggle is basic. No matter how deep it may be buried for a while, it would have to break out on the surface sooner or later. Economic facts, in the long run, determine everything. In that sense, Marxism is truer today than it ever was.

It would have been impossible for me to open up any discussion on the resurgence of the American labor movement without first stating the fundamental postulates of the Marxist outlook on this question. There could be nothing so false as a talk which covered a series of strike struggles without explaining the underlying forces that made them.

## Nixon can't stop inflation

The Nixon administration, with all its talk about halting inflation, stopping unemployment, with all the demagoguery about law and order and all the vile appeals to racism, has not been able to do one thing—it couldn't prevent the cost of living from rising. That is a blunt and brutal fact of life. Today it was announced that the cost of living rose another five and a half per cent. This means that since Nixon has been in power there has been an 11 per cent increase in the cost of living. That Nixon couldn't stop. No demagoguery could stop that. And leaflets to the workers have more meaning now than ever before because of that simple fact.

(Continued on page 20)



# Why Ecuador seized those U.S. tuna boats

The tuna fishing crisis between Ecuador and the U.S. exposes another of the more crude forms of U.S. imperialist exploitation. Not only do U.S. monopolies rob the Third World countries of their land resources, but they also plunder the waters around their shores, and in the case of Ecuador, threaten to seriously deplete that nation's supply of fish.

During the last month, Ecuador has been forced to seize 17 illegal U.S. tuna boats and has collected fines of \$790,000—this is more than the total fines levied on U.S. fishing trawlers over the last ten years. The U.S. government retaliated by halting military aid to Ecuador, which the Ecuadoreans charged was outright coercion and even a violation of the Organization of American States (OAS) charter.

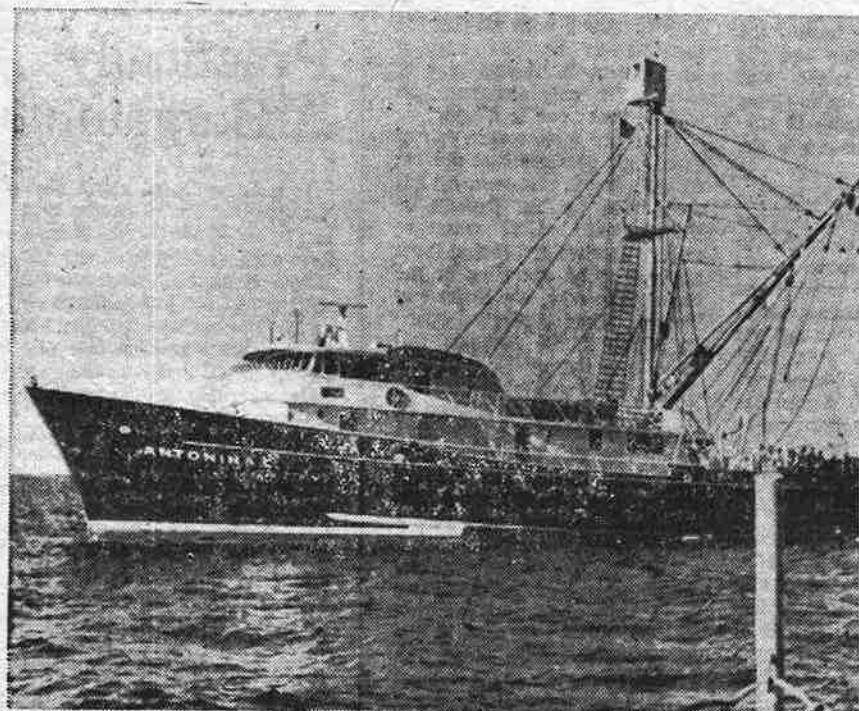
One of the most significant aspects of the tuna issue is the fact that the OAS—the creation and lackey of the U.S.—has rallied behind Ecuador 100 per cent. Despite enormous pressure from the U.S., the OAS passed, by a vote of 22 to 0, with the U.S. abstaining, an Ecuadorean demand to bring the fishing dispute to an emergency meeting of the OAS General Assembly. This vote was the most decisive setback ever suffered by the U.S. in the OAS; and, in effect, it postponed a meeting that was being held to discuss hemispheric policy on kidnapping and

terrorism. (This question of political kidnapping is, of course, vital to the U.S. whose hated agents are often the targets of these guerrilla tactics.)

The Ecuadorean charges stem from the U.S. refusal to acknowledge the just Ecuadorean claims to a 200-mile sovereignty over offshore fishing. The U.S. recognizes only a 12-mile limit. Ecuador, along with nine other Latin American countries including Chile and Peru, the two most progressive and outspoken Latin American countries in their opposition to U.S. imperialism, assert that the 200 miles are part of their natural resources and the wealth of their country.

The huge U.S. fishing trawlers which scoop up some 32,000 tons or 13 per cent of the U.S. annual tuna catch from offshore waters of Ecuador, Peru and Chile, are threatening to deplete the fishing reserves of these South American countries. In fact, the U.S. has plundered reserves of coastal fish to the point that the existence of some species are endangered. The smaller and less sophisticated Ecuadorean trawlers catch about 15,000 tons a year.

Washington says that the solidarity of the Latin American countries around the fishing rights issue arises from the "emotionalism" whipped up by Ecuador. But the stunning setback for the U.S. in the conservative OAS stems from hard political facts. Even the right-wing ministers from military dictatorships in Latin America, like



One of the marauding U.S. tuna boats seized by Ecuador.

those in Brazil and Argentina, can no longer be openly obedient yes-men of their U.S. masters. These reactionary regimes know that the examples of revolutionary Cuba, the reforms instituted by the Allende government in Chile and the nationalization of U.S. property in Peru constitute a threat to the stability of their regimes.

It is political facts such as these, not "emotionalism," that have pushed even the right-wing military junta that rules Ecuador to stand up in defiance of the U.S.

Ecuador, however, does not object to controlled fishing by foreign countries within its 200-mile territorial waters. In fact, Ecuador issues fishing licenses. It is the U.S. government and the big tuna boat owners who refuse to obtain licenses because this would mean de facto recognition of the 200-mile limit.

The government and the Tuna Boat Association can afford to defy Ecuadorean law because they are not the ones who are paying the fines—it is the American people who are being forced to foot the bill for the illegal fishing! The ship owners buy insurance at a minimal rate from the government. A government treasury fund pays for the fines and other losses to the tuna boat owners, including lost fishing time. The bills then go to Congress and are included in supplemental appropriations.

Thus, the U.S. millionaire tuna boat owners are getting rich on Ecuadorean tuna and U.S. taxpayers' money. But the people of Ecuador now have allies all over Latin America supporting them against this imperialist robbery of their tuna. And Wall Street's empire in Latin America may lose more than just its tuna industry in Ecuador.

*"The country rests today on the muzzles  
of our clandestine weapons..."*

## Tupamaros tell their own story

The National Liberation Movement of Uruguay, better known as the Tupamaros, has captured the imagination of revolutionaries throughout the world with a bold strategy of urban guerrilla warfare, shaking the U.S.-puppet government in Montevideo to its foundations. Los Tupas, as they are popularly called by the Uruguayan people, executed U.S. CIA police instructor Dan Mitrone last year after both Washington and the Uruguayan regime refused to consider the demands of the Tupamaros. These included the release of political prisoners and the publishing of the Tupamaros manifesto, excerpted below.

\* \* \*

The government has launched a repressive offensive against our organization and against our people, an offensive which is without precedent. They have placed the country on a war footing, they have unleashed their troops in the streets, they have searched thousands of homes at every conceivable hour, they have invaded hospitals, schools, sports centers, and churches.

They have formally liquidated the few guarantees we had left. They have arrested and humiliated thousands of citizens, they have closed down the secondary schools. They have officially paid off gangsters with the millions they have systematically refused to the workers. They have created throughout the national press an unheard of campaign of terrorism and lies; they have reversed the earth and the sky.

This isn't the first time they've attacked the people and their organizations. They've been doing this now

for three years. During this period they have closed down newspapers, they have dissolved political parties, they have drastically lowered the workers' salaries. They have locked thousands of Uruguayans away in the prisons and in the military barracks. They have impudently beaten and assassinated students and workers, they have established torture as a common occurrence.

### The order of a minority

They have imposed censorship on the newspapers, on radio broadcasts, on the words of Artigas (national hero of Uruguay), they have forbidden words and songs, they have persecuted education and every form of culture. They have pocketed Parliament, the Constitution, individual and collective rights, they have sold the country cheaply to foreigners, they have dissolved the trade unions and in reality forbidden trade union activity.

They have done all this, of course, in the name and defense of their order and their style of life. This is the order of a minority which has seized the country and which is exploiting the majority of its inhabitants. The order of huge, unproductive estates which reduce small farmers to misery. The order of the great octopus banks, with their capital and their illegal tricks. The order of ministers, of the bosses, of the police chiefs, of the gambler politicians, of the corrupt and thieving bureaucrats.

The order of unemployment and the slums. The order that relegates old people and pensioners to misery and abandonment. The order of the hospitals where the poor die of hunger. The order that keeps the inhabitants of eastern Uruguay without houses, without culture, without health, and without work.

The order, finally, of a minority which is enriching itself by the exploitation of the vast majority.

Against this order and against this style of life we raise our revolt. A revolt which will not be extinguished with the raids, nor with torture, nor with the gangsters, no matter how many millions they are given.

### Organization of the people

The current situation of the country demands political, economic and social solutions: repressive answers are of no use, and we hope that now, after you've loosed against us all the forces at your disposal, and you've used all possible police tactics, you will have understood once and for all that our National Liberation Movement is not a band of delinquents.

The NLM (the Tupamaros) is none other than the

armed political organization of the students, the workers, the unpaid rural workers, the intellectuals, the unemployed, and of all the social sectors which are exploited and made marginal by your order of injustice.

From these sectors we draw our militants; within them we organize ourselves; within them we find our support, and we fight to defend their interests. Don't look for outside explanations in order to define and classify us.

The country rests today on the muzzles of our clandestine weapons, as it rested yesterday on the points of the lances which crossed the Uruguayan Sierra, with this difference: yesterday you took victory away from us, today you cannot. Today, the tide of victory is clearly and definitely against you.

We think that the problems of the country will be solved when the earth will be at the service of the society and not at the service of the privileged few; when it will produce the wealth which it must produce, and this wealth will serve the needs of the people.

When the monopoly capital will be taken out of the bank vaults, from the industries and the commercial enterprises, and these key sectors of the national economy will be put into the service of the workers and the people. When the rotten strings which tie us to foreign exploitation are broken, we will develop a patriotic and truly independent foreign policy.

When the right of everyone to culture, housing, wealth and work will be a reality, things which are now only theoretical will become tangible, when the wealth which today goes to the foreigner, to speculation, to luxuries and to unproductive activities will be invested in the interests of the people.

### In the name of the exploited

When all the money stolen by the big political and economic gangsters will be given back to the people and the country, and those guilty will be punished for their crimes; when the workers will be able to fulfill the role, which is theirs by right, in the conduct of their own destiny and that of the country.

These are the general lines of our program, which have been demanded for many years in some way by popular organizations.

Our struggle will not end until this program becomes a reality. In the name of the exploited, in the name of our history and tradition, in the name of this program we say to you: we no longer respect your order. We demand the right to forge our destiny now and we guarantee this right with weapons in our hands.



## Coup in Uganda

# Israel involved in pro-imperialist intrigue

by P. Meisner

The coup which just overthrew President Milton Obote makes Uganda the latest victim of Western imperialist subversion in Africa. And again, as in almost every coup inspired or engineered by Washington, a neutralist and nationalist regime attempting to nationalize foreign enterprises and redistribute land has been thwarted by the classic right-wing military coup, the last resort of the imperialist monopolies.

Just as, in the recent invasion of Guinea, Portugal fronted for the U.S. as the organizer of the invasion (see *Workers World*, Dec. 11, 1970), this time Israel did Washington's dirty work as the prime organizer of the coup in Uganda. Obote actually named Israel as the country which helped overthrow him and install General Amin into power. Amin himself was trained in Israel and has kept 100 Israeli advisers in Uganda for several years. Also, several of Amin's junior officers have been trained in Israel.

The imperialist press has been trying to portray Amin as a nonpolitical

soldier. So the first thing Amin did after taking power was run to the U.S. and British embassies for "support"! This "nonpolitical" general just happened to think that President Obote was too friendly to communism and too much for socialism.

It was therefore no mere coincidence that Amin was singing the same tune used by the leading mouthpieces of Washington and Wall Street. A Feb. 1 New York Times dispatch from Kampala, capital of Uganda, stated:

"In the last year, President Obote had made much of what he called 'a move to the left' for his country, and many of the Westerners seem glad now that he is gone."

The New York Times editorial board had said pretty much the same on Jan. 27:

"...His (Obote's) effort in the last year to swing Uganda toward socialism with his 'Common Man's Charter' and the nationalization of industry provoked conservatives."

Amin also tipped his hand when he screamed about invasions coming, not

from the Portuguese, British, French or the U.S., but from the anti-imperialist countries of Sudan and Tanzania.

Uganda, with a population of 8-1/2 million, gained its legal independence from the British Empire in 1962. But the British were still in control because of a system of tribal kingdoms which the British played one against the other. However, in 1966 the majority of Ugandans backed a new constitution which would abolish rivalries between kingdoms and establish a unitary state.

Milton Obote, then prime minister, ousted the president, Sir Edward Mutesi, who was also the king of Buganda, the kingdom located around Kampala and favored by the British. General Amin went along with Obote at the time, but it was well known that the general's strongest support outside the army was in Buganda. Moreover, Amin is one of the richest landowners in Uganda and thus had a direct stake in perpetuating the economic status quo.

In 1969 Obote pronounced a "Common Man's Charter" which aimed at redistributing the wealth in Uganda

by nationalizing private companies. By the middle of 1970, Obote got a 60% government takeover of all private companies dealing in manufacturing, transport, banking, copper mining, plantations, and insurance. Copper is the biggest target of the Western imperialist monopolies in Uganda. The move toward nationalization upset both Amin's army circles and their imperialist backers. The New York Times' Economic Survey of Africa of Jan. 29 plainly stated:

"But it is evident that most, especially the foreign concerns, are now hoping that a new civilian government will reverse the moves of the Obote government."

This is how "nonpolitical" the coup of General Amin was. But much to the chagrin of Amin's imperialist bosses, Obote still has great popular support in Uganda, and even from within the army. Amin is only backed by the Western imperialist powers and has virtually no support in Africa. The people of Uganda will have the final word.

## Suppressed American history:

# The story of the Nez Perce tribe

by M. Margolies

The United States has always had a policy of treaty-breaking, land theft, massacre, and genocide against the Indian tribes of North America. An example of this was the treatment of the Nez Perce people of the Northwest. After many years of attempts at coexistence and friendship, many of them were forced to attempt a running, fighting escape across the Canadian border to prevent their total destruction.

In 1805, when the explorers Lewis and Clark "discovered" them in the area where Washington, Idaho, and Oregon now meet, the Nez Perce numbered about 3,000 and lived in the stage of primitive communism. Although they were welcomed as guests, Lewis and Clark announced that the country of the Nez Perce was thereby annexed as property by the U.S.

Not too long after, capitalist enterprises such as the Hudson's Bay Company, the Canadian Northwest Company, John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company, and eleven others began to arrive in the area to get rich off the Indians by trading skins and selling liquor and other products of "civilization."

The missionaries, flashing the power of a newer,

more powerful society and technology, also came, to break down the ideology of primitive communism. As representatives of the developing capitalism, their "holy" religions embodied the concepts of private property, individualism, and competition—that is, exploitation, greed, and thievery.

Finally, in the 1840's a so-called Indian agent arrived, representing the armed power of that capitalist state. In order to protect the fur companies and their traders, he convinced the tribe to establish a code of laws which, among other things, instituted a whipping post for members of the tribe who "stole" beaver pelts.

By the 1840's, settlers were streaming into the area. Many tribes, including the Nez Perce, were being robbed and harassed. Warfare broke out intermittently. But even at this point, the Nez Perce refrained from warfare and tried to maintain a peace with the U.S.

But as one government agent wrote about the tribes in the area, "...the continued extension of our settlements into their territory, without any compensation to them, is a constant source of dissatisfaction and hostile feelings...(the Indians are) intruded upon, ousted of their homes and possessions without any compensation, and deprived of their accustomed means of support...."

In 1855, to avoid further harassment, chiefs of a few Nez Perce bands signed a treaty which limited their land. One chief, Old Joseph (Tuekakas), tried to explain the Indian concept that no one owned any part of the earth and that no one could sell what they did not own. Old Joseph's band returned to their home in Wallowa Valley without signing.

The settlers, however, disregarded even this treaty. In 1860, trespassers found gold on Nez Perce land and miners overran part of the reservation. New towns pushed some of the villages out of existence.

In 1863, commissioners arrived to force them to accept a new treaty and move to another reservation less than one-quarter the size of the previous one. Although the treaty would have allowed his band to keep Wallowa Valley as their home, Old Joseph, who never signed a treaty with the U.S., refused. Two-thirds of the other Nez Perce chiefs also refused. Old Joseph returned to the valley and, in great anger, tore up the bible that missionaries had given him years before.

In 1871, after Old Joseph died, settlers found a pass into the valley and moved in claiming the land. Within a few years, a presidential edict formally opened up the land to the settlers. Finally, in 1877, General Howard gave the order to Old Joseph's son, Chief Joseph (Heinmot Tooyalaket), who was now a leader: they had thirty days to leave the valley and move on to a new (the third!) and smaller reservation in Idaho.

As there were only 100 warriors to defend the valley, and soldiers had already arrived, they were forced to move out. While making the move, whites stole some of their cattle. Incredibly embittered after such long years of thievery and trickery, a small war party slipped away during the night and launched a successful attack. It was now clear—instead of slow extermination, they would fight.

In mid-June, 1877, they began one of the most famous and brilliant military movements in the continent's written history. Chief Joseph's name became known from coast to coast. After an initial victory, they reached a spot near where their tribe had



"Which is the savage?" asked the original caption of this 1873 drawing which showed the brutal slaughter taking place.

discovered Lewis and Clark years before; there they joined up with others. Numbering 250 warriors and noncombatants, they decided to try to escape to Canada where Sitting Bull of the Sioux had found a temporary refuge.

Crossing through Idaho, Wyoming and Montana, they fought for three months and 1300 miles. During the long summer, a number of war chiefs were killed and many of the women and children massacred. Finally, late in September, perhaps 12 miles from the Canadian border, they were discovered and attacked by a cavalry force of 600. A siege continued through October 4th as snow began to fall and the temperature dropped. Some tribespeople were lost in the surrounding hills. Children froze to death. Under conditions where it was impossible to escape or continue fighting, they surrendered.

The U.S. had won, but even in its total victory did not keep its word. Instead of taking them to the reservation, the U.S. took the band to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to a swampy bottomland where there was only river water to drink. After 100 had died, they were sent for a period to a barren plain where more died. Only a few were ever permitted to join the rest of their people.

By the 1890's, U.S. capitalism, now imperialist, had defeated the American Indian peoples. With the indigenous peoples defeated and the land conquered, world domination was on the order of the day.



# Inside a nazi court with the Auburn prisoners

by EMILY HANLON

"You can't stop a nation!" Aki El Alim proclaimed as he stood proudly, defiantly before Cayuga County Judge Gerald Sapperstein. Aki El Alim was strong. His courage and militancy seemed to burst forth from the very manacles that bound his hands and feet.

This was the arraignment of six Black prisoners held at Auburn. Filtering into the courtroom came the chants of "Stop the racist frameups! Free the Auburn Six!"

Outside were almost 200 Third World and white revolutionary youth who had descended on the snow-bound Cayuga County Court. Youth Against War & Fascism organized the demonstration to support the six prisoners arraigned on criminal charges stemming from a November 4 prison rebellion.

When the bus arrived at 9:30 a.m., we immediately opened orange YAWF banners and flags and started chanting. At first the pigs would not allow anyone in the courtroom—a clear denial of the prisoners' constitutional rights. But the picket line grew and grew; those from YAWF, the Inmates Liberation Front section of the Young Lords Party, and the Bail Fund from NYC were joined by supporters from Auburn State, the Black Student Union from Oneonta State, the Red Star Collective, the Puerto Rican Organization and the Black Voice from Syracuse. Suddenly, the court changed its mind and let five people in, after searching them. Before the arraignment was over, we would see the greatest courage and the greatest cruelty—manacled prisoners, insisting on their rights, were beaten to the ground before our very eyes.

Two of the imprisoned brothers were sitting outside the courtroom. "All Power to the People! Right on!" they greeted us. It was the first time they had seen anyone from the outside since the rebellion.

## "The proper channels..."

The first prisoner, Charles Hill, was brought in, his chained hands carrying stacks of legal papers, books and letters that had been censored. He, like all the other brothers, had a statement that the judge refused to let him read. All the prisoners were strong and militant. They had obviously carefully prepared and were learned in law. It was clear why the authorities had singled out these highly political, eloquent men.

Judge Sapperstein, a fat pig, began with a patronizing speech about his loyalty to the constitution. "I know nothing about you," he told Charles Hill. "I have no pre-conceived notion... I assume that you are innocent until proven guilty... blah, blah, blah..."

"Judge," interrupted Charles Hill, "I sent you letters. I have informed you that my life is in danger each minute I am at Auburn concentration camp. They keep drugging me—macing me..."

"Just a minute," said the judge. "Is your lawyer here? You were supposed to have a lawyer today. These things must be handled through the proper channels..."

"I am my own lawyer. I demand you take off these shackles so I can get to my papers and present my motion. I move that you transfer me from Auburn prison. My life is constantly in danger by those racist, fascist Nazi..."

"Now, Mr. Hill, last week I removed your manacles and you showed me your appreciation by

creating a scene, disrupting..."

Charles Hill walked to the bench, his chains dragging behind him, his fists held high. "You speak about impartiality, judge. Who is impartial in this Nazi courtroom? Who will protect me? Will you protect me, your honor? The only thing I have to fight with is my body and I will!"

"Right on!" we yelled.

The gestapo agents moved to encircle the chained prisoner.

"I will not be intimidated," squealed the judge. "I am a law-abiding judge. But I will bind you, gag you and try you in absentia if need be."

"I want to read a motion, judge..."

"This is not the time for a motion. I am interested in one thing only, to see that you get a fair trial. Just answer my questions and we'll get along fine. Do you have a lawyer?"

"Yes."

"What is his name?"

"Charles Leon Hill."

"And where is he?"

"He is standing before you."

When the judge finally realized that the prisoner was referring to himself, he asked if he had a co-counsel. Charles told him he did, Jeff Glen; but since his mail was censored he hadn't been able to write to him.

As was to be the case with each of the six, Sapperstein denied all motions, insisting nothing could be done until a lawyer was present.

As the brother left, he raised his fists, "Power to the People," he said. "Right on!" we answered. Once he was outside the courtroom, the guards began to beat him.

"Pigs! Racist pigs!" we yelled at the fat judge, sitting back in his swivel chair, trying to relax. But the chants from the outside did not give him a moment's peace. "Jail the pigs! Free the prisoners!" rang out loud and clear.

## Beaten right in court

As each of the five other prisoners were brought in, the tension in the courtroom mounted and the judge began to tighten even more. The guards, who stood ready to pounce at any time on the prisoners, were hardly able to control themselves until they could get them out of the courtroom and beat them.

Robert Clarke was brought in next. He, like three other of the brothers, refused to be called by his slave name. "My name is Kareen C' Allah, and I want it changed on the indictment."

Again the judge went through his act, demanding to hear one thing only. "Who is your lawyer?"

Kareen said he was his own lawyer with co-counsel Jeff Glen and lawyers from the Black Panther Defense.

"Case postponed until February 24. Take him away."

But Kareen stood firm. "I am my own lawyer. I have a motion to make..."

With that five guards attacked and beat the shackled man in the courtroom. Tom Soto, a member of the Third World Caucus of YAWF, stood up and yelled, "The slaveholder has no right to try the slave."

As the judge paused, the chants of the demonstrators floated in. "Dare to struggle, dare to win! Jonathan Jackson, live like him!" There was no

mistaking it. The judge started to fidget. The spirit of Jonathan Jackson was in the court today and the judge knew it.

"Your objection has been noted," Sapperstein said to Soto.

"Pigs! Racist pigs! They are beating that man. He tells you they do it every day."

"What should I do?" he replied complacently. "Let him escape?"

Aki El Alim, Russell Prout Shareen, and Hassan Sharriet El-Shabbazz followed, one at a time. Shareen picked up the leg of his thin prison pants and showed the court his knee, which was swollen to twice its size and had a huge gash on it. "This is what happened when I was taken out of court the last time."

"We have to sleep in shifts so that the guards don't take us by surprise," said Robert Sprout. "Our food is drugged so we can't resist and then they beat us."

By the time Hassan Shabbazz came in, the judge allowed him to make a partial statement in which he spoke of the history of his people's enslavement and the barbarity within Auburn prison. "There is no justice for a Black man in these racist, fascist courts. They are run by pigs and swine!"

When all Shabbazz' motions were denied, and he was led away, he raised his clenched fist and yelled, "All power to the people! Death to the fascist pigs! Right on, YAWF!"

As we had done with Shareen, we followed Shabbazz out of the court and down the hall to make sure he was not beaten by the pigs, at least while he was with his brothers and sisters from the outside.

## March to Auburn jail

When we left the court, we joined the march over to the concentration camp prison. The pigs kept discreetly out of sight until we reached the 17th-century fort. Chanting "Hey! Hey! Ho! Ho! — Auburn prison has got to go!" and "Free the Auburn Six," we marched around the prison for half an hour. The only faces we saw were those of the white guards, but it was clear that the chants could not help but echo through the damp, cold walls into the dungeons of Auburn—the brothers know they are no longer alone.

Everyone who came today was strengthened by the courage of the prisoners—everyone felt we must return for the next court appearance on February 24—but we must return with 500 people, and then return, and return again, with a thousand and more supporters until Cayuga Court and all of Auburn is shaken to its depths. Only through a united, militant show of strength from the outside will the brothers win one iota of justice in the courts. A victory in Auburn will mean a victory for prisoners all over the country. Only through joining together will we be able to tear the prisons down and set all the prisoners free!!

## Auburn authorities

(Reprinted from the Citizen-Advertiser, Auburn, N.Y., February 6, 1971.)

Extensive precautions will be taken to ensure that no riot erupts as a result of the trial of several Auburn Prison inmates, Auburn Mayor Paul W. Lattimore said Friday.

In a telegram Friday to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Mr. Lattimore said, "This situation has all the ingredients of another Soledad Brothers in California, the Chicago Seven, and the Bobby Seale trial."

"(We are) already aware of a bus load of agitators coming into town from New York City on Tuesday and the effort to fan the fires with more support," he continued.

Four Auburn prison inmates are scheduled to be arraigned Tuesday on charges stemming from the Nov. 4 disturbance at the prison.

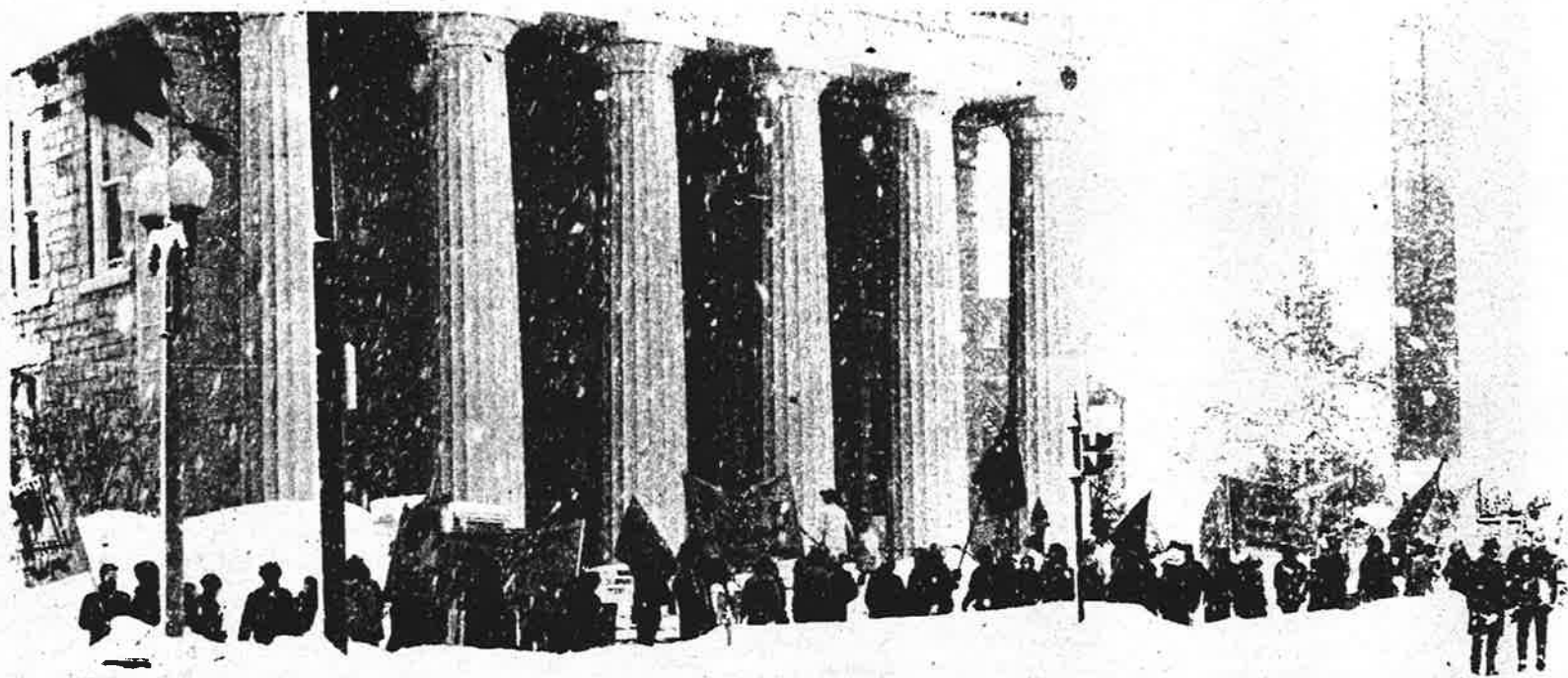
In a statement Friday, Mr. Lattimore said he had talked Thursday with the City Council, City Manager Bruce L. Clifford, Police Chief John Costello, and Sheriff Robert Sponable concerning possible outbreaks of violence in connection with the trial.

"You just can't sit back and not be prepared," he said.

Cooperation among law enforcement officials







Over 100 demonstrators brave snow to picket courthouse where legal lynching is taking place.

**What the censors destroyed!**

# Prisoner's mother tells stark details of jailers' violence

February 8—Workers World Party today learned what the real conditions, the real inhumanities, have been at Auburn Prison since the eight-hour rebellion that rocked that concentration camp on November 4. One of the prisoner's mothers, after visiting her son for the first time in over a year, described for us the brutality with which the prison authorities retaliated after the 35 hostages had been released.

It was still dark when two members of the Third World Caucus of Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF) drove to the Bronx to pick up the prisoner's mother. I will call her Camilla Rodriguez, but that is not her real name.

Camilla was frightened, almost afraid to go — it had been over a year since she had seen her son. And, although the two YAWF members had talked to her before, it was clear that she still couldn't understand why they cared about her — why they cared about her son — why anyone would care about them.

It is almost impossible for most of the families of the Auburn prisoners, the great majority of whom live in New York City and are Black and Puerto Rican, to afford the journey to see their husbands, sons or brothers more than once every few months and sometimes only once a year. The relatives are subjected to all the humiliation and harassment that the prison guards can conjure up. And when they do come, it is also possible that they might not be allowed to see the prisoner at all. Women who are not "legally" married to a prisoner cannot get permission to visit.

## Prisoners strike on Black Solidarity Day

The spark that set off the rebellion at Auburn was the placing in solitary confinement of 14 Black brothers as reprisal for a general work stoppage on Black Solidarity Day. The demands of the prisoners, in addition to the freeing of the 14, were better clothing, protection from reprisals by the guards, revision of the rules on letter writing, additional Black social programs, a more competent psychiatric staff, lower commissary prices, higher spending privileges, more Parole Board hearings, better food and a more extensive law library. None of these demands have been met.

Although the entire prison population of 1700 men took part in the rebellion, 80 have been singled out and are being held in "punitive segregation." All but two are Black and Puerto Rican.

Six of the prisoners have been indicted on criminal charges of assault, attempted assault and robbery — supposedly for stealing the keys to the cell block during the rebellion. The other 74 have been charged with infraction of internal prison rules. All of the 80 prisoners have lost up to a year of good time.

Camilla's son described his cell as a "cubby hole" where there is not enough room to stretch out. The men are in "strip cells" — one of the most infamous of prison barbarities, where the only furniture is a ragged, roach-infested cot that is brought in at 10pm and taken away at 6am. Camilla thought that the prisoners do not have blankets since she had already sent one to her son and he had asked her for more.

## Guards and the KKK

Throughout the visit, which lasted over an hour, a guard stood by Camilla's son, listening to every word they spoke. A screen separated the prisoners from their relatives. However, this did not stop the revolutionary brother from branding the guard as a "KKKer" and calling him a "racist Nazi."

Camilla's son, who clearly did not want to reveal the most brutal sadism of the guards to his mother, told her that during the rebellion the guards used unbridled violence. Mace and tear gas were used along with clubs and ax handles. The brother said that when the gas became very heavy, he hid his face in a mattress to keep from choking. But a guard tore the mattress away and slammed him against a wall. His back was badly injured, and despite repeated requests for medical aid, he has not yet seen a doctor. Camilla's son related the story of another brother who was beaten unconscious — his head swelled to twice its size. For three days the brother lay in his cell. Finally a doctor was sent.

It was clear that the commitment of "no reprisals" that the prison authorities made after the November 4 rebellion had not been kept in the least. Instead, the unbearable conditions became even more inhumane and the brutality increased daily. On December 20, about half the prisoners in lock-up staged a peaceful sit-in as a protest against the repression. The guards, who were wallowing in their new-found freedom of sadism since the first rebellion, went wild, beating the prisoners and attacking them with tear gas and mace.

During the second rebellion, Camilla's son told her that he was in his cell with a guard the entire time, so he couldn't possibly have participated in it. Yet, charges were pressed against him anyway.

**"I won't be pushed around any more"**

Before Camilla left, she told her son "not to fight any more." But, she said, he had answered proudly, "I couldn't do that. I won't be pushed around any more, even if it means I'll never see you again."

It is clear that these militant brothers are not going to give in to the barbarities, most of which we can only guess at. The prison authorities are so desperate to intimidate them and break their spirit that there are even two guards standing watch over the exercise yard with M-16 rifles, like they use in Vietnam. The guards have orders to "shoot-to-kill" anyone who goes into the yard!

Despite their best efforts, more evidence keeps pouring into the prison authorities that the terrorism used against the prisoners is not working. For example, when the six so-called "leaders" of the rebellions went to be arraigned on February 3, on charges of robbery and assault, they defiantly refused to be arraigned!

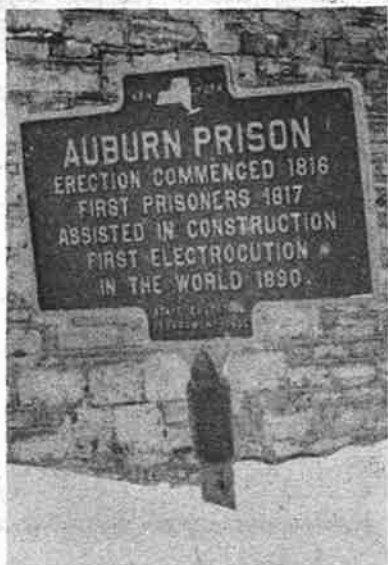
The six had been denied their right to counsel. The judge apparently thought that he could ram through the indictments anyway. However, when the judge read the frameup charges, the prisoners — manacled together, physically under the complete power of the prison authorities and the courts — denounced the judge and the prison authorities as racist and fascist. They quoted that section of the law which guarantees prisoners the right to an attorney. They refused a court-appointed lawyer; and, demanding that theirs was a political case and that they were political prisoners, they said, "We will talk only to our YAWF lawyer, Jeff Glen."

## Auburn once a haven for runaway slaves

Before the YAWF members and Camilla left Auburn, they went to look at the courthouse. There they discovered a great irony. In the courthouse is a plaque "From the Citizens of Auburn," dedicating the courthouse — the symbol of racist oppression, the vehicle by which the ruling class enslaves the poor — to the great, revolutionary Black leader, Harriet Tubman!

How ironic, indeed, is it that Auburn, once a major stop on Harriet Tubman's underground railroad which led thousands of Black slaves to freedom, should now, for all practical purposes, live off the jobs and businesses generated by the prison — the prison which condemns 1700 of Harriet Tubman's brothers to a living hell.

But perhaps it is not so ironic after all, for it has been from slavery and imprisonment that leaders like Harriet Tubman, Malcolm X and Bobby Seale have risen to lead the struggle that will tear down, not only the prisons, but the capitalist system that builds them.



## es push the panic button

was the key to maintaining peace during the trials, he said. In his telegram to Gov. Rockefeller, he stated: "(I) have advised our chief of police to have extremely close cooperation and coordination with the Cayuga County Sheriff Department and your state police."

Mr. Lattimore charged the busload of agitators mentioned in his telegram "aren't people coming in to observe the proceedings, they're coming in to raise hell."

The demonstrators, he said, will try to make the inmates' cases "political trials," instead of "legal trials."

The city might have difficulty handling demonstrators if an outbreak occurred, he said. "If they decide to raise hell and we arrest them, and they refuse bail, where are we going to put them?" he asked.

However, he assured the governor that the rights of all concerned will be protected. In his telegram he said, "the prescribed court procedures will prevail within the court and law and order will prevail outside the court."

This, he indicated, does not mean that any demonstrators will be coddled. The rights of the demonstrators "will be protected as well as those of everyone else in the community," he said, but, "they will be granted no special privileges."



# The Spanish succession and the moon shot

by Shirley Jolls

If you got stuck in front of a TV screen at the time of the latest moon launching, you may have noticed that among the "dignitaries" being hosted by Spiro Agnew was Franco's heir. Since front-row seats to these affairs are as sought-after among sycophants and ruling class brownnoses as tickets to Hollywood premieres, it's worthwhile asking: What did Nixon-Agnew have in mind?

The recent trip to the U.S. by a delegation from fascist Spain, headed by Franco's hand-picked heir, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, was no ordinary "state visit." It was timed to show the world, and especially the Spanish and Basque people, that U.S. imperialism intends to bolster up the tottering Franco dictatorship at all costs.

December's nationwide protests against the military trial of 16 Basque political prisoners shook the Franco regime to its foundations, and signalled the beginning of the end of the 30-year fascist rule in Spain. Washington has now, through its invitation to Franco's emissary, given notice that imperialism has not accepted that reality.

It was revealed during the six-day visit of the Prince, his wife Sofia, who is from the Greek fascist ruling class, and Madrid's Foreign Minister, Gregorio Lopez Bravo, that there have been a series of consultations and visits between the Nixon administration and the hard-pressed Franco government recently—obviously to plan out the repression of the swelling resistance to Franco throughout Spain. Secretary of State Rogers reported the secret meetings only during the latest official visit, when he referred to four trips Lopez Bravo made to Washington a short time ago. Lopez Bravo met with Nixon on three of those occasions.

## U.S. investments in Spain

While the administration had to treat the visit publicly as a meeting of equals, Rogers slipped up and as much called Franco's representatives the puppets that they are. "Your Foreign Minister has been here four times recently..." chortled Rogers. "He ought to get a commuter ticket."

Nixon's official greeting to the fascist Prince described the U.S. and Spain as "partners in defense" and in "economic policies." He praised the Franco regime for achieving the fastest rate of economic growth of all the Western European nations. That fast "growth" is in reality nothing more than the reflection of recent massive U.S. investments in the underdeveloped Spanish economy and the extraction of fast growing profits from the super-exploited Spanish workers.

The wave of resistance that swept Spain two months ago and the Basque liberation struggle threaten not only the Franco dictatorship but those profits about which Nixon

spoke so glowingly to Prince Juan Carlos. So the meetings continued during this trip—with McNamara of the World Bank; Glenn Seaborg of the Atomic Energy Commission; Robert L. Ireland of the investment bank, Brown Bros., Harriman & Co; George Moore, former chairman of the First National City Bank and a long string of unnamed representatives of the oil and aircraft industries.

## Agnew and Carlos watch moon shot

Then the fascist delegation was personally escorted by the Administration's arch-rightwinger, Agnew, to view the U.S. moon shot from Cape Kennedy. This was the public high-point of the trip, to show the muscle behind Washington's "friendship" to its totalitarian allies.

The U.S. has used its space program this way before, waving the might of its Apollo rockets and million-dollar technology in the face of the oppressed peoples of the world, in an attempt to convince the liberation forces that resistance to the giant of imperialism is hopeless.

Some time back, Nixon presented the fascist dictator of Indonesia with a piece of moon rock brought back by the earlier Apollo mission. That bit of mineral from space was a talisman of imperialist power. And U.S.-puppet Suharto, butcher of nearly one million Indonesians, holds it as a sign that Washington will back up his regime.

Similarly, the picture splashed over the front pages of the Spanish press of Franco's heir side by side with Agnew at this powerful show of force was calculated to intimidate the Spanish and Basque people. The message was "you can't hope to win against a force that can send men to the moon."

That section of the U.S. bourgeoisie which has been saying that Washington has to loosen up its options in Spain must also have watched the visit of Franco's heir with great interest. New York Times editor C.L. Sulzburger, who speaks for a large section of the ruling class, earlier posed the problems that the U.S. faces in Spain. He wrote on December 27 that "the Franco regime is tottering," and suggested that the U.S. might best maintain its interests in Spain by linking up with the bourgeois opposition to Franco.

The Nixon-Agnew-Rogers administration is apparently going to try Juan Carlos first, but if Franco's heir can't do the job of U.S. imperialism, Washington will certainly pick another front man.

In spite of their official hospitality to the Bourbon Prince, the administration is desperately searching through the Spanish ruling class for a puppet strong enough to control the struggle which promises to break out on all levels at Franco's death. Since the Franco delegation's return to Madrid, bourgeois news sources have begun to speculate about the heightening tensions between the "Pardo" grouping of Franco's personal retainers and the faction of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, who criticized the handling of the Basque trial and has significant ties with the Catholic opposition, the Opus Dei grouping.

The tremendous importance of the Spanish events to U.S. imperialism is attested to by a second Times editorial analysis of the "Spanish succession" on February 5. Sulzburger indicated then that the Administration's first choice has only the tentative endorsement of a large segment of U.S. big business. The reason is, of course, that they don't think the Prince can hold the fascist regime together—he is widely known, reports Sulzburger, as "Juan Carlos the Brief."

## Expanding Empire

by Vincent Copeland

"The basic cause of the U.S. invasion of Vietnam lies deep within the social and economic system of the United States, itself. The aggression was built in, and the Asian war was pre-determined before Lyndon Johnson was born."

To obtain the above pamphlet,  
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# Poor people in the Waldorf? Some reasons why it "wouldn't do"

by Elizabeth Ross

When the Lindsay Administration reacted with horror at the unique situation of a welfare mother and her five children being housed at the Waldorf last month, its agitation was not only due to the high cost of the suite of rooms—\$72 a day. (The usual fleabags assigned as welfare hotels sometimes cost more.) As far as the administration goes, it's okay for a bunch of big business parasites to stay there, but it's intolerable to have a poor woman, and her children live in such luxury.

But there was another aspect to the affair that was only hinted at. How embarrassing for Lindsay that New York's poor were being flaunted before the world! And how disconcerting to the pampered rich to know they may be rubbing shoulders with paupers!

The Waldorf is one of America's show cases. It is where ambassadors, heads of foreign governments, princes and financiers are taken when they come to New York City, and where a calculated impression of wealth and power of the United States is offered to the world on a silver platter.

For one of these foreign dignitaries to encounter a poorly clad, desperate woman and any of her five ragged children in the corridors of the famous prestige hotel would undoubtedly cause him to reevaluate his estimate of America's image. He might think the greatest power on earth was on the skids. It was necessary that the administration remove the offending sight before some important personage could see it.

And so the family was hastily relocated.

There is a certain parallel that links the hell holes called "relief hotels" where welfare recipients are usually housed, with an institution which flourished in the early nineteenth century.

In Victorian England the illegitimate sons of the bourgeoisie—and there were many of them—were often put away into what was euphemistically called "schools." A yearly stipend was paid for their board and "education," and they were then forgotten. In the eyes of the world they did not exist. (There were no such "schools" for the girls. If they were lucky, they were brought up as

servants by poor farm families or distant relatives.)

Charles Dickens was hated fiercely by the pious hypocrites who had fathered these abandoned children because of his vivid and graphic descriptions of the hideous conditions surrounding their lives.

In *Bleak House* and *Oliver Twist* he described scenes that evoke the same horror as do accounts of today's "relief hotels" in New York City. In both there are the rats, the disease, the hunger, the filth and the hopelessness.

When Dickens wrote of the scoundrels who grew rich on the money they saved out of each boy's stipend, he might have been writing about the thieves who own the relief hotels. In both cases the victims have nowhere to turn for help and believe they have no legal status.

It was the manifest duty of the British establishment to prevent the re-

spectable people of Britain and the world from being reminded of the existence of any of these children.

And it is here that the resemblance between those outcasts of the nineteenth century and the welfare recipients of the present day is most striking. Both are known to exist but both must be hidden from view. As long as they are quiet, docile and self-effacing they may be given enough food and shelter to stay alive—barely.

For the New York City Relief Administration to bring a welfare family into the Waldorf is tantamount to a Victorian bourgeois saying to his family and friends at a gala party, "I would like to present to you my son, the bastard."

Poverty is as obscene today as so-called "illegitimacy" was a century ago. But while capitalist politicians try to hide it, and reformers strive to make it more bearable, revolutionists are struggling to destroy it.



An unemployed worker family in a "welfare" hotel -- the kind of lodgings the ruling class thinks they deserve.



oppression which millions of working and poor women face every single day in this country.

What can a miner's widow do to support herself and her children?

### Where's the insurance?

Did the company give her any insurance, or did the money just about cover the cost of a funeral? Are the company lawyers holding up payments with technicalities that could take years in the courts? What provisions do the bosses make for the families of murdered or handicapped workers?

(We are always being told how sacred the family is—well what do the bosses do to show that they care about the families of men who risk their lives every day in the mines?)

We would like to know if there are any jobs for women in the coal town. If a miner's widow needs to work, can she find a job in a town owned lock stock and barrel by the coal bosses?

If she gets a job, we would like to know if it pays enough to take care of her family. This is a very real question, because on the average, women's wages are only 58 per cent—that is, nearly half—of what men are paid. Maybe she can't support her family on half pay. How does she feed her children on such low pay?

And then, who does the cooking, who washes the dishes, does the laundry, irons the children's clothes, cleans the house and goes shopping, when she comes home after a long day's work?

If a woman does get a job, even at half pay, where do her young children go during the time she is working? Have you ever heard of a mine owner running daycare centers for the children of miners?

Maybe she can't work at all, if there are no relatives or friends to watch the children. So what's next? The degradation and poverty of welfare is the end of the line for many, many women in this position.

### Burdens for all working women

What if a woman is pregnant when her husband dies? What if she decides she can't have the child alone? Is abortion legal in Kentucky? If so, are there facilities for her—and what does it cost, \$50 or \$1,000? Or are abortions just for women with money as they have turned out to be in New York State?

What if a man and woman were living together but were not so-called "legally married." If her husband dies, is this woman left with nothing, no legal right to any insurance, no security—no aid to live and raise her children?

These are some of the problems that miners' widows face. But they go beyond that. They show

what the struggle of women is all about, what the oppression of every poor and working woman is like. For after all, the questions we raised were about the common grinding problems of job discrimination, unequal pay, child care, abortion, housework and inferior status that all women suffer from to one degree or another.

The daily struggles of women to survive in a mining town are just one small part of the struggle of women throughout the country. And whether it is conscious or unconscious, working women will, in fact, become the most dynamic driving force behind the struggle for women's liberation because their needs are so great and the solution to their problems requires such a thorough-going, revolutionary upheaval that will strike at the very foundations of capitalist society itself.



# What happened to the miners' widows?

by Naomi Cohen

This past December 30, 38 miners were killed, or rather they were murdered, in a mine near Hyden, Kentucky because to a mine owner profit comes before safety. This newspaper reported on the disaster in the last issue (see WW, January 29, 1971).

But there were more than the 38 victims of the coal bosses in that one mine explosion! What happened to their wives, to their children, and perhaps even their parents who depended on their meager wages from the coal pits to stay alive?

Just to pose the questions about the plight of the women who were left behind in a small mining town, the enormous problems they face after such a disaster, is to bring up all the hardships and

## Steel 1...

# Strikebreaking with overtime

### A steelworker's appeal

Almost every worker wants to work overtime—or has to—just in order to live under this killing system. New York telephone workers went on strike because the company was so unfair in distributing their overtime. And that was right.

But the sudden overtime they're giving us in steel is strictly a strike-breaking tactic and a sometime thing. It's a silver bullet to assassinate our union cause.

Just think—only last fall, they were laying off thousands of us at Bethlehem Steel, U.S. Steel, Republic, Inland—you name it. And they were

only giving us four days a week in lots of places. Now it's six days and sometimes more—in my plant, anyway.

Why?

So they can pile up steel for the summer and use the stockpile to club us down in the negotiations or to wear us out in the strike. And after all the surplus is used up in the strike, the government can declare an emergency and send us back to work without a decent settlement anyway.

Some companies are talking about a regular six-day schedule while thousands of workers aren't even working. Okay. Let's work the six days on

condition that everybody laid off in the last two years gets taken back to work and gets six days too.

Or if that won't work on account of automation, let's demand a special negotiation for the four-day week at five-days' pay right now—so everybody that used to work in steel plus a lot of unemployed youngsters can get jobs.

And let's demand that this happen RIGHT AWAY, not next summer. People are starving.

Open the contract NOW. The old contract was made a long time ago, during ancient history when everybody was working—or almost everybody, compared to today—and the company pretended to be our friend.

Now it's different times. The company has declared war on us. It has fired our brothers and it's killing them and us. It's killing the unemployed with poverty and killing us with overtime. It's trying to beat us down still more to forget about the shorter work-week, to forget about other workers, forget about our union, and for-

get about our own self-respect.

It would be crazy to negotiate for the four-day week at five-days' pay like the union proposes after we did six months of six-day weeks. Nobody would even believe us.

If Brother Abel is serious and he means what he says about the four-day week for five-days' pay, let him produce right now.

This is not the time to let things slide. This is the time to put up or shut up. I want to hear the brass bands and the bugles blow for a fight against the big steel bosses—not a retreat into the mills, choking our heads for six days a week to make our enemies stronger.

The union has got the UN and the dove of peace on the front page of Steel Labor this month. It should be the god of war—workers' war—and the hard fist of labor, ready to strike our bosses and strike them hard.

How about it, Brother Abel? How about it, my 425,000 brothers in the mills, the ovens and the furnaces? Shall we work our brains out and forget about it, or shall we fight?

## Steel 2...

# \$4,375 raise per worker—for the boss!

Steelworkers are wondering what's so great about Nixon's order to roll back Bethlehem's 12 per cent price rise to a mere 6 per cent. It's still a fantastic raise—especially compared to what the companies offer the workers for a raise in pay.

Here's the kind of price rise it really is: There were 132 million tons of steel produced in this country last year, and 140 million the year before. If 125 million were taken as a base and \$250 a ton the average price, a general five per

cent price increase on basic steel from all companies—Bethlehem, U.S. Steel, etc., would come to a total price increase of about \$1,750,000,000. And that's billions, not millions—not exactly a drop in the bucket.

Assuming there were no more price increases for a whole year this increase alone would amount to \$4,375 for each worker in the industry (at 400,000 workers for basic steel). That's a raise of \$80 a week per worker—for the bosses.

This would be a rather conservative

raise, however, because it would leave the companies sitting on their previous profits and allowing them to increase production, lay off more workers and make much greater profits, with both employed and unemployed workers still farther behind, compared to the big stockholders.

The recent increases in steel productivity have already eliminated over 35,000 workers in ten years while increasing production by 40 per cent (and this does not count the thousands more laid off last fall).

Furthermore, it has increased productive capacity by 60 or 70 per cent and potentially, several hundred per cent. (The fact that additional capacity is unused is the fault of the bosses and their own market system, not the fault of the workers.)

The steel union, though it is led by the most conservative, high-paid, in-

sensitive bureaucrats, has in the face of these facts been compelled to call for the four-day week at five-days' pay. Even this is a conservative demand considering the production and productivity figures. But it is powerful and deeply meaningful to the workers and unemployed if it is taken seriously.

I. W. Abel, the United Steelworkers president, is not likely to fight for it seriously unless there is a strong push from the workers themselves. He may perhaps come up with some plan for 37-1/2 hours for 40-hours pay or some such phony palliative without any particular rank-and-file pressure. Then he may promise a 35-hour week three years from now.

But the struggle for the four-day week cannot be won by ten-year gradualism. It requires a strategic confrontation with the steel barons.

Now.



# On the organizing

## Buffalo

### Kahane rally turns into rout

BUFFALO, Feb. 4—Greeted by boos and hisses, Rabbi Meir Kahane of the Jewish Defense League (JDL) spoke here today on the University of Buffalo campus—the scene of militant student struggles during last March and May. In collaboration with the Zionist “Students for Israel,” the University administration decided to test the left forces on campus by bringing a fascist up to speak.

Kahane’s speaking was the cause of controversy throughout the entire week. UB Youth Against War & Fascism issued a leaflet explaining that Kahane—a fascist and a racist—should not be allowed to spread his reactionary views and called for a student action to prevent him from speaking. The reasons were clear: Kahane, together with the New York City Pig Department, had led an attack on the Harlem branch of the Black Panther Party; YAWF activist Pam Meyers had a pole shoved into her eye on a pro-Palestine demonstration by JDL goons; Kahane has also written a book, “The Jewish Stake in Vietnam,” calling for “strengthening

the U.S. presence in South East Asia.”

A war-monger and a racist pig, Kahane reflects the policies of U.S.-backed Israel (he admitted his politics are those of Moshe Dayan and Golda Meir), of oppression of the Palestinian people by stealing their land and resources to reap profits. Also, three student activists, among them Buffalo YAWF leader Dan Bentivogli, had recently been expelled from the University and barred from entering the campus because of their activities during last year’s struggles. The administration let Kahane speak, but our own people were prevented from speaking by the ruling class.

For all of the aforementioned reasons, and most importantly that Kahane was here to organize a local JDL goon squad, YAWF felt it was necessary to stop Kahane. Countered by the revisionist politics of the local Communist Party chapter, through the YWLL, our propaganda was levelled mostly at students who failed to understand that there is no abstract right of free speech.

In a time of racist attacks on all Third World peoples, and an escalation of the war in Southeast Asia, it became even more necessary to expose Kahane as the spokesman for the bosses that he really is. The CP, however, with their typical liberal attitude, had no sensitivity to the struggles of Third World people and ignored the Arab and Iranian students’ demand that Kahane be stopped.

YAWF, along with the Arab and Iranian students, went ahead with the action. We decided that even if we couldn’t stop him from speaking we could at least make it hell for him to try. With chants of “What about Vietnam and the Panthers?” and “Arab lands for Arab people,” “Kahane, Hitler—both the same,” the Zionist was confronted with explaining his right-wing position to a crowd of over 1000 people.

Because of continuing disruptions from the radicals, Kahane, normally a cool and calm speaker, became frantic and started to rant and rave. The comments and chants from the left forced many students in the audience into an anti-Kahane position.

Even the pig press had to recognize the radical presence at the meeting—it was reported in both local newspapers and on all of the radio and television stations. YAWF’s participation was easily noticed by everyone

present and especially by Kahane!

Kahane knows us well from many of our anti-fascist actions and activities in support of the Palestine liberation struggle. At one point he waved at the YAWF delegation in the center of the auditorium and stammered a denunciation of “self-hating Jews like the Rita Freeds and the other cretins that make up the YAWF.” He didn’t mention that he gets his information about Rita Freed, who is the chairwoman of the Committee to Support Middle East Liberation (CSMEL) from his friends in the police department.

Kahane, however, was unable to whip up the Zionist hysteria he had hoped for and when he insulted YAWF by name, all it did was play up our good politics as opposed to his reactionary remarks. In fact, the YAWF flags picturing the Arab guerrilla and declaring “Palestine will win” soon came to be a rallying point for the left students in the group.

Our disruption was successful—JDL’s policies of racist and fascist attack on liberation fighters were exposed, and students were given a clear class analysis of Kahane. They learned that his policies will no more help the Jewish working people than Hitler’s did.

— Buffalo YAWF

## Wilmington

### DuPonts nailed at utility hearing

WILMINGTON— Delaware Power and Light, applying for a rate increase, did its best to sneak past the people by holding an unannounced hearing on January 26. Not only was it unannounced, but it was held in the afternoon to ensure that working people couldn’t attend.

Still, a number of people protested the increase—a group of Black people protested the racist hiring policies of the DP&L, and Wilmington YAWF, armed with leaflets, banners, and a battery of well-prepared speakers, hit the bosses. Jerry Zilg, speaking for Wilmington YAWF, attacked and exposed the company with facts and figures (a Du Pont executive is on the board of directors).

A lawyer from the company tried to shout Jerry down, but a consumer lawyer objected and was backed up by shouts of “Let him speak” from the audience. Jerry continued to speak. After the speakers two large YAWF banners were opened in the room saying, “No DP&L rate raise,” and “Stop robbery of the working class.”

A number of working people came to fight for, among other things, additional hearings in the near future. Delaware Power and Light was forced to schedule additional hearings and promised to announce them in the future.



At Boston City Hall a Youth Against War & Fascism banner tells the story.

## Boston

### Marchers protest phone co. jingoism, celebrate Tet

BOSTON, Feb. 2—Four hundred demonstrators braved 12-degree temperatures and raw winds here today to protest the ever-expanding war in Southeast Asia. After a brief rally at City Hall Plaza, the group set out for the Franklin Street office of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company where a sit-in was staged. The demonstrators were protesting a leaflet accompanying January’s telephone bills, which urged customers to write to Hanoi on behalf of American prisoners of war.

The marchers then set out through downtown Boston with banners and flags reading “Big firms get rich—GIs die” and “Free Bobby—free Ericka.” The march was extremely spirited and served to show the ruling class and their local flunkies that the will of the people is more powerful than all of their intimidation and phony frame-ups. The people will free Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins, Angela Davis and all political prisoners.

— Boston YAWF

BOSTON, Jan. 30—About 100 youths from the Hemenway Street area—scene of a recent police riot as reported in Workers World, May 21, 1970—marched through the streets here today to commemorate the 3rd anniversary of the Tet Offensive. Led by a contingent from Gay Liberation, the demonstration moved in and out of streets in the community around Northeastern University with flags and banners which equated the liberation struggle in Indochina with that being waged at home by Black America.



# front

## Buffalo

### ROTC 19 trial awaits jurisdiction ruling

BUFFALO, Feb. 4— The political frameup of 19 anti-war activists was to have begun here today. Dan Bentivogli, chairman of the YAWF branch in this city, is among the defendants facing heavy charges for the destruction of the ROTC building in October 1969 on the University of Buffalo campus. However, the judge is still deliberating a defense motion concerning the question of jurisdiction.

The question stems from the fact

that the Federal government has control of the ROTC buildings, but the indictment is on city charges. If the motion is granted, the charges would

be reduced to riot and inciting to riot, and only six defendants would remain, including Dan Bentivogli and the other most politically active defendants. If

the motion is denied, the trial will be delayed for about six weeks while the decision is appealed.

## Cleveland

### YAWF Women confront City Council on health care cuts

CLEVELAND— When the city of Cleveland drastically cut the city's health care budget, YAWF Women called a demonstration for Monday night, January 18. Around 50 people, mostly women with their children, joined the picket line despite the near-zero weather.

The demonstrators marched with signs and chants saying: "Restore city health services," "We've been taxed to the limit," and "Profits up? Health care

down!" After a half hour of picketing, the demonstrators marched into City Hall to attend the City Council meeting.

Thirty minutes later, the women led a march out of the council chambers carrying a large banner which read: "Restore city health services." The demonstration received wide coverage on TV, including a short interview with Frances Dostal of Cleveland YAWF Women and a nurse in the city.

## Chicago

### Free Angela rally hears from victims of racist terror

CHICAGO, Jan. 26— It was bitter cold in Chicago today. The wind roared around the buildings and virtually drove people from the streets. But on this night 400 to 500 people turned out to show their support for and determination to free Angela Davis and all political prisoners.

It was Angela's 27th birthday. The rally, held on the South Side, was one of many held across the country demonstrating the people's will to FREE ANGELA!

Many people addressed the rally representing a wide variety of political viewpoints—but all working to Free Angela, Bobby, Ericka and all Prisoners of War of the Black Liberation Struggle. Speakers included: Rev. Charles Koen (Director of the United Front of Cairo), and the father of Bradford Huey. Brad was a young Black man who had the audacity to get a flat tire while driving thru Cicero, a white suburb of Chicago. When he got

out to fix it, he was beaten to death by baseball-bat-wielding young racists. His murderers still walk the streets.

Bill Hampton, brother of murdered Deputy Chairman Fred, also spoke. Revolutionary solidarity was expressed by Roberto Akuri of the Farmworkers Union. Also speaking were: Bobby Rush (Minister of Defense of the Illinois BPP), Angela's young brother, Reginald, and Franklin Alexander of the National United Committee to Free Angela Davis.

The bitter cold of Chicago's South Side couldn't smother the heat of the people's anger. This rally was not a birthday "celebration." We have nothing to celebrate until the pigs of Babylon are defeated and Angela is free. It will be the people and only the people who will wrest control of the lives of Chairman Bobby, Ericka Huggins and Angela Davis out of the hands of the fascist American administrators.

# INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

## DEMONSTRATE

Saturday March 6, 1971 1:00 p.m.  
At the Women's House of Detention  
(Greenwich & 6th Aves., New York City)

Sponsored by: WOMEN of Youth Against War and Fascism  
58 West 25th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10011  
242-9225 or 989-3932

## New York

### "Turn off the pigs, turn on the heat!"

NEW YORK, Jan. 31— A demonstration took place at the Women's House of Detention here today to protest no hot water, no heat, no hot food, no laundry, mail censorship, and all the inhuman conditions inside the racist prisons. The demonstration was sponsored by the Bail Fund—a coalition of independent women and women from the Panther Party, Young Lords Party, I Wor Kuen and YAWF.

Demonstrators shouted to the women inside asking if there was heat yet; the answer came back, NO. When asked if they wanted to go to Rikers

Island, where the city is moving the prison, they once again answered, NO. The demonstration was spirited and militant in spite of the freezing cold.

The chants included: "Turn off the pigs, turn on the heat"; "The Bail Fund is here to stay; if they stop the mail, we'll do it other ways"; "Jail the rich, free the poor, power to the people." At the conclusion of the demonstration, a YAWF woman spoke, giving support to the women inside and exposing the racist prison system which forces women to exist inside prison under totally inhuman conditions.



## San Francisco

### NLF have the answer to pollution

by BOB McCUBBIN

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27— The sidewalk in front of the Standard Oil Building in downtown San Francisco was jammed with people holding NLF flags today. The crowd of 1500 had gathered to protest the "profits before people" policy of Standard Oil which is the direct cause of the current devastation facing the Bay Area.

Two million gallons of bunker oil continue to threaten all water life in this area of California after a needless collision of two Standard Oil tankers under the Golden Gate Bridge.

More and more people are beginning to see the connection between pollution and profit, between ecological destruction and capitalism, and this was very evident at the demonstration. The flags of the National Liberation Front of Vietnam highlighted the fact which was lettered on one sign: "The NLF are the greatest pollution fighters in the world." One particularly popular chant went: "Pollution here, napalm there,

Standard Oil is everywhere."

The anger of the crowd was intense as they sang, chanted and listened to speakers. Speakers and leaflets called attention to the fact that Standard Oil is currently negotiating with the puppet regime in Saigon for Vietnam's offshore oil rights. Chanting "The only solution to Standard's pollution is power to the people and revolution!" a large part of the crowd took off for the Saigon consulate several blocks away.

Police attacks during this part of the demonstration were met by seasoned veterans of the December anti-Ky demonstration and more than one pig was made to pay for his assaults on the people. An equally important aspect of the demonstration was the fact that the left-liberal view of "ecology action" was dynamically countered by a revolutionary, anti-imperialist answer to the capitalist pigs who are befouling the planet.



## We talk with unemployed workers



Unemployment Center in Seattle, where — like New York — unemployment soars and more layoffs are on the way.

**'You're right,  
something's  
got to  
happen!'**

by Larry Levy

"Something's got to happen," said George, as he got on line to make his weekly report to the unemployment office. George was referring to the obvious inequalities in the unemployment insurance program. And to a lot more.

Talking to workers at a New York City unemployment office this week, I heard and saw the human side of capitalism's current economic crisis.

At present, at least 6 per cent of the labor force, 5.4 million people, are out of work. Each month the figure rises, despite the Nixon administration claim that things are getting better. People who suddenly find themselves out of work are forced to seek help at the unemployment office. The experience is always frustrating and usually degrading.

To be eligible for unemployment insurance in New York State you must have worked in at least 20 of the 52 weeks before filing and earned \$600 in covered earnings (in places where employers pay the unemployment insurance tax) during those 20 weeks. If, however, you left your last job without "good cause," were discharged because of "misconduct," "unreasonable" or "unjustifiable" actions (all according to the boss, of course), or refuse to take a job that they deem you are qualified for, you will be ineligible to receive unemployment insurance.

If you lose your job because of a strike, lockout or other industrial controversy in the place where you are employed, your rights are arbitrarily suspended for 49 days after you lost your job. This applies whether or not you are involved in the labor dispute.

In addition, your former employer may not think you deserve to get insurance benefits. He may ask for a hearing on your case. Even if you win, you may still have to wait 20 additional days before you can receive benefits. The 20 days is to allow the boss to appeal the decision. If you or your children starve in the meantime, that's OK with them.

The brochure given out by the state unemployment office states that the unemployment insurance tax is paid by the employer only, and that he may not take anything from your wages towards it. We know that workers are not "given" anything. So, even if the boss technically pays

the unemployment tax, he nonetheless takes it out of the workers' wages by paying them less.

Yet, since it is "only" the boss who gets taxed, he then has the right to have a say as to whether or not you are eligible. In this way the workers are led to believe they're getting a gift, while in reality they are, as usual, getting screwed.

One young woman at first refused to talk to me saying she was too upset. After a moment, with tears in her eyes, she told me how she was made to wait two and a half months until she got her first check. She was initially told she didn't "deserve" it, was harassed and yelled at. She sadly recalled how she had to go for weeks without enough to eat, and that her landlord had threatened to evict her.

A Puerto Rican man came with his wife. He was out of work for the past three months, having quit his last job because of racist remarks made by his boss. Of course, he wasn't eligible for unemployment insurance. It seems that standing up to racist oppression does not constitute a "good cause" for quitting one's job. His wife was receiving \$39 a week in benefits. On that meager amount they have to support themselves and a child.

Benefits, the scale being from a minimum of \$20 to a maximum of \$75 per week, are calculated on what the individual earns, not on what he or she needs. So a single person could get \$75, while a woman with children could get only \$20. This is often the case.

Jim, a Black worker, told me that he had been on unemployment four different times. He had been to different offices and spoken to many people. His biggest complaint was the way in which he was treated by the unemployment staff. He said, "Those people just don't care, you're at their mercy. They always assume you're trying to get something for nothing. I've been working for 30 years. I never quit a job. Yet, when I come down here it's always the same shit."

One white woman told me that once someone tried to help her, but she was quick to add that for those people who didn't speak English it was really bad. She said the staff always gives them a hard time and makes them wait unnecessarily.

If you are on unemployment the checks are supposed to be mailed to you weekly. Les, a young worker, told me that it's been three weeks since he last received a check. In addition, you must report to the unemployment office once a week to prove you've been trying to get a job, to subject yourself to abusive interrogation about your efforts. If you miss your appointed time, you do not get your check for that week until you explain your absence.

As unemployment increases, so does the wait each time you go to report. The lines get longer and longer, their number increases. People wait from 30 minutes to an hour or more. Les told me that the lines have almost doubled since last spring. Along with the waiting there is little else. Some read the paper, looking for jobs which aren't there. The mood in the office is quiet, depressed. Almost everyone is frustrated and angry.

When I spoke to George, an older construction worker, I got the feeling that things were almost ready to burst. He told me how he was injured on the job, and after he recuperated they arbitrarily told him he wouldn't be rehired.

We spoke of inflation, of money wasted on going to the moon, and of the Vietnam war, which he didn't support. He said that politicians are all corrupt, and that everything worked for the rich. I asked him what could be done about it. He answered by asking me, "What are you going to do?" I said, "Well, maybe we'll have to take the power away from the rich and give it to the people."

He said it was nice talking to me and then got up as it was his time to wait on one of the long lines. I started to leave when he called from across the room to me, "You're right, something's got to happen."

### BOSTON

Well over 5,000 demonstrators turned out for the protest in Boston. Three feeder marches started from Cambridge, Boston University and Northeastern. They converged on the State House for a short rally. A march was then initiated through downtown Boston to Copley Square. People vented their rage on the State Street Bank, breaking the windows en route. A YAWF banner reading, "Stop the war against Black America and Indochina," let the way back to Northeastern where a ROTC building and the Criminal Justice Building (school for pigs) were also trashed.

### CHAMPAIGN

About 500 students participated in a march from the University of Illinois into downtown Champaign and rallied at the site of the Army recruiting office. An effigy of war minister Melvin Laird was burned at the door of the recruiting office before the march returned to the campus area. YAWF banners and chants provided impetus and spirit to the march. YAWF members had prepared a leaflet directed toward the working people, which was distributed downtown before the march. This leaflet will be distributed in the community during the rest of the week in preparation for a street meeting to be held Saturday, February 13, in the shopping area.

### MILWAUKEE

Seven to eight hundred people, nearly half of them high school students, marched through downtown Milwaukee demanding an end to the war in Indochina. The crowd went from the War Memorial to Wisconsin Avenue, the main street, and then back to the memorial for a rally.

Nearly all the banners were supplied by YAWF and linked the war abroad to the war against Black America. There were also flags calling for freedom for Bobby Seale, the Milwaukee 3 and Angela Davis.

The march was organized by the Women's Center, YAWF and some independents formerly in RYM. Lauren Stergar of YAWF chaired the rally and spoke along with Mike Kaplan and a woman from the Women's Center. Other tendencies included the Young Workers Liberation League, which passed out a leaflet saying "Don't trash," and the YSA, whose participation was limited to trying to sell their paper.

### BUFFALO

Blizzard weather hit Buffalo the night of Feb. 10, but a scheduled demonstration was carried out anyway by about 300 people. A loose coalition of anti-war groups in the city called a rally for 4 p.m. at Niagara Square downtown. The demonstration broke into a march which wove through the downtown streets with YAWF banners in the lead. Chants of "1 2 3 4, Free Bobby, stop the war" and "Ho ho Ho Chi Minh, the NLF is gonna win" greeted the rush-hour crowds.

## Reports on invasion protests

(Continued from page 3)

### CHICAGO

About 500 people, mostly youth, marched and chanted around the Federal Building at an action called by the Peace Action Council. The spirit was moderate and dominated largely by the SMC-SWP. YAWF tried to raise the militancy with chants and leaflets on the theme: "U.S. imperialism out of Indochina" and "Free Angela, Bobby and Ericka — Stop the war against Black America."



# "People's Korea" prints Workers World statement

(The Democratic People's Republic of Korea literally lives under the gun of U.S. imperialism. Some 50,000 U.S. troops are poised in the south of that divided country and the threat of a renewed war is real indeed. Last September Marshal Kim Il Sung spoke to revolutionary journalists of five continents on Washington's aggressive plans. The following remarks, recently published in Korean and English in "People's Korea," were made by WORKERS WORLD in appreciation of Premier Kim's inspiring appeal.)

hell ridden with famine and poverty, terrorism and murder."

The Black people and other super-oppressed peoples in the United States are already aware to one extent or another in their own daily experience of the realities of U.S. imperialism, that U.S. rule bodes no good for the peoples it commands. The Black Panther Party and the parties of other oppressed peoples here have already taken a firm position in defense of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is our duty, however, to inculcate the working people and students in the vast mother country of imperialism itself with respect and sympathy for the Korean people in order to build their resistance to the war plans of U.S. imperialism.

It must have been with this task in mind that Premier Kim Il Sung so perceptively referred to the tricks that imperialism uses to divide the workers in the metropolitan countries and turn them against their natural allies, the colonial peoples, who are oppressed by the same big bosses that exploit the workers at home.

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"They manoeuvre to poison the working class by the stinking ideas of racialism and national chauvinism and to disorganize the militant ranks of the work-

He declared: "The peoples of colonial countries must unite their strength and wage a resolute and do-or-die struggle to drive out the imperialists and win complete freedom and independence."

The Premier's speech was imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism from start to finish, and in fact his deep understanding of the Korean situation itself seemed to flow from the standpoint of leading the world revolution. He pointed out the significance of Cuba as well as Vietnam and he explained the meaning of the Mideast in the light of the world conflict. He said that the peoples of the socialist countries should "regard it as an internationalist duty to render active support to the national liberation movement," and that "This will strengthen the allied forces of the socialist countries and the international working class, and is the way to hastening the common victory in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle."

## Kim Il Sung expresses internationalism

Thus Premier Kim Il Sung reiterated the great Marxist-Leninist principle of international solidarity with all the oppressed people everywhere.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was the first country to offer armed support to the Vietnamese people in defense against U.S. imperialism, may also be the first country outside Vietnam and the Palestinian struggle to need the fraternal aid of the revolutionary vanguard of the world. Let the U.S. progressives in particular arouse themselves to the danger of the war and prepare themselves for this task.

Let the U.S. workers know the truth about the U.S. super-exploitation of Korean workers and about the U.S. war drive against the real Korea. Let the U.S. workers in uniform know the truth, too. The GIs who are forced to fight for the billionaires, only to come home—if they survive at all—to a life of exploitation in the same billionaires' factories, under the whip of their retired generals who are made their bosses in civilian life as well as the military. Let the GIs refuse to fire on their Korean brothers.

Let the GIs take destiny into their own hands and refuse to die except in defense of their own interests. That is, let them refuse to die, except in the interest of the world proletariat and the Korean people. Let the GIs learn who the real enemy is and aim their guns in the right direction. Down with U.S. imperialism! And down with its bloody butchers, the neo-Nazi U.S. high command and its whole repressive officer caste!

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people!

Long live the world socialist revolution!  
(Commentary by Vincent Copeland and the editorial staff of "Workers' World," organ of the Workers' World Party, United States of America.)



PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG

ing class from within by bribing the labour aristocrats with a portion of the superprofits they have raked up in the colonies. The working class of the suzerain countries must thoroughly smash this underhanded trick of the imperialists and fight stoutly against their aggression and plunder of colonial and dependent countries."

And he predicted that the workers would "achieve their class emancipation and contribute to the national liberation movement in the colonies."

Premier Kim Il Sung's view of the U.S. working class (for it was clear that he was thinking most of the U.S. when he referred to imperialism and explained the crucial character of the U.S. imperialists' position) corresponds to history and to Marxist-Leninist analysis.

Combining his optimism toward the coming upsurge of the U.S. workers with a true perception of the Achilles heel of imperialism, the Premier referred to the colonies as the lifeline of imperialism and warned that the imperialists would never willingly give up the colonies.

This headline in the January 20 issue of The PEOPLE'S KOREA reads: "Premier KIM IL SUNG Reiterated Great Marxist-Leninist Principle of International Solidarity with All Oppressed People Everywhere Say Editorial Staff of 'Workers World,' Organ of Workers World Party, U.S.A."

In September 1969, Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea called upon the progressive journalists of five continents to wield their revolutionary pens more consistently and tellingly against the U.S. plans for aggression.

This call is more urgent than ever now that Washington has announced the proposed removal of a division of U.S. soldiers from the so-called Demilitarized Zone between North and South—providing of course for their replacement by puppet troops armed with the very latest U.S. weapons and backed by U.S. aircraft, as well as by 45,000 remaining U.S. ground troops.

Premier Kim Il Sung declared in his inspiring speech to the assembled writers in Pyongyang:

"The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all the miseries of our nation and the main obstacle to the unification of our country, and constitute a constant source of war in Korea."

This sums up the real hold of imperialism over South Korea, a hold which has fastened with the hundreds of millions of dollars in U.S. and Japanese investments in sweatshops that super-exploit the people, and with the supplies of Coca Cola and similar "benefits" of U.S. culture—the hold over the South Korean people which is fastened upon them with plain, naked force. And the proposed withdrawal of some U.S. troops is not planned to loosen that hold to any degree at all. It is an attempt to partially "Koreanize" the war which the U.S. is trying to provoke and to step up the actual U.S. sponsorship of it, while still calculating on an all-out military attack on the DPRK.

The Premier expressed the hope that progressive journalists might arouse more and more people against the U.S. war drive in Korea—a drive which is in essence about the same as the one in Vietnam, although it is temporarily held in leash by the forces of world revolution, including the Vietnam forces, and in particular by the DPRK military preparedness in the most direct and substantial way.

## Another Korean war?

We revolutionary journalists of the United States must do everything in our power and strain our resources to the utmost to let more and more people know of the situation in Korea.

It is not only necessary for us to warn of the dangers of a future war, but to explain the situation that prevails right now—how, in the words of Premier Kim Il Sung:

"The U.S. imperialists have been occupying half of our country for more than 20 years and maintain the most reactionary colonial military fascist rule in South Korea. They have turned South Korea into their complete colony, into a military base for invading the whole of Korea and Asia and, then, all the Socialist countries, and trampled underfoot even the elementary democratic freedom and natural rights of the South Korean people and plunged them into a living

《김일성수상께서는  
강화할데 대한 위대  
경애하는 숙

인민들과의 국제적연대를  
덕원칙을 재천명하시였다》  
님의 천재적로작



# Defend the Baltimore Panthers!

BALTIMORE—In New Haven the fascist government is using the guise of a "torture-murder" trial to murder Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins. This example of vicious repression is being followed now in Baltimore where there are at least 10 Panthers and a white lawyer incarcerated in the Baltimore City Jail (with no bail) waiting to be legally murdered in the gas chamber, or condemned to life imprisonment.

The charges are the same as in New Haven—the torture-murder of a supposed informer. This is the result of a conspiracy on the part of U.S. Attorney General Mitchell, Maryland's Governor Mandel, and Baltimore's Police Commissioner Donald Pomerleau. The purpose of this frameup is to carry out and accelerate the genocidal plans of the U.S. government against the Black Panther Party, and all oppressed and revolutionary people.

This conspiracy against the people began in April 1970, after two pigs were shot in the city—one was killed and one wounded. It was at this point that Gov. Mandel had a meeting with Mitchell, and later Mandel met with Pomerleau. Following these meetings, two Panthers, Marshall "Eddie" Conway and Jackie Powell, were arrested along with another man, Jack Ivory Johnson, for this shooting. They were busted even though there were no grounds other than the fact that they were Panthers.

## Two-week frameup trial

This whole torture-murder case is built on the lying testimony of three paid ex-Panthers who had been expelled—Mahoney Kebe, Arnold Loney, and Donald Vaughn. These three have stated that they committed this crime, but they say 15 other people participated with them. They are not being charged with any crime, but are being kept under pig protection, living rent-free, and being paid salaries by the State.

In little over a month, two of the defendants have received speedy convictions. The first trial was that of Irving "Ochiki" Young, which lasted one week. The jury for this first degree murder case was chosen in 31 1/2 hours. Although there was no evidence in the whole trial that Ochiki had even touched the alleged victim and the illegal testimony of the paid informers was used,

the jury found him guilty in a deliberation lasted one hour and fifty minutes. They found him guilty of first degree murder without capital punishment (which means life imprisonment).

The second trial, which lasted two weeks, was for the frameup of Eddie Conway in the shooting of the two pigs. (Eddie Conway is also charged in the "torture-murder" case). To set the mood for this trial, the judge first explained carefully that this was definitely not a political trial—then he threatened to kick anybody out of the courtroom permanently for "demonstrating" or giving the "Black Power Salute."

## Refuses to participate

On the first day, Eddie told the judge that he had fired his court-appointed lawyer, and would like a 30-day delay to find a lawyer of his choice. Judge Harris denied this request, although it was explained that the lawyers that Charles Garry was getting for Eddie would not be available for 30 days—the judge and prosecutor seemed to be in a big hurry to get the trial over with. Eddie then asked that Arthur Turco be allowed to represent him. This was also denied on the grounds that Turco was in jail. When this request for a lawyer of his choice was still denied, Eddie exposed the fact that this whole trial was a political frameup, that he was being used in an attempt to destroy the Black Panther Party, and he refused to stay in the court while the trial was going on as long as he was denied his right to counsel of his choice.

The trial went on without Eddie, with the lawyer he had fired allowing the jury of mostly middle-aged, middle class non-peers to be picked in one-half hour. The day after Eddie had requested Turco as his lawyer, their cell was ransacked as part of a "search and destroy" mission that went on all over the prison, and Turco's legal papers concerning his own and Eddie's case were taken, along with personal letters, pictures, etc.

Throughout the trial, Eddie refused to sit in the courtroom during the testimony. He came in every morning to present motions to the court from his lawyer, Turco, to stop the trial on the grounds of selective persecution, pre-trial publicity, denial of various constitutional and human rights, etc. About 14 motions in all were submit-

ted. Eddie read some of them to the court that mentioned the blatant illegalities and racist practice of the persecutor (Ward) and the court. These motions were all ignored.

At the end of the trial Eddie spoke to the jury, although he was refused permission and threatened with contempt. He told them about the party's breakfast for children program, the free clothing program, the free clinics, etc., and said that the Black Panther Party had grown out of the needs and desires of Black people. He explained that it was because of these socialistic programs, and the practice of self-defense that the Panthers were being persecuted all over the country. He also told them about the attempt to murder Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins in New Haven.

Even after hearing the truth, the jury of Eddie's non-peers found him guilty of first degree murder and assault with intent to murder. While they were condemning Eddie, one of

the people in the spectator section read the peoples' verdict: "We, of the true peer group of Marshall Eddie Conway, have evaluated the testimony presented by the State of Maryland and find the defendant NOT GUILTY of any of the charges brought against him. However, we find the Court system, the Judges who knowingly participate, the prosecutor's office, prison officials and the police guilty of murder, genocide, flagrant violation of human and constitutional rights, harassment, bribery and terror tactics."

As the person who was reading our verdict was dragged from the courtroom, many people stood up and demanded that Eddie be set free.

One of these railroadings is scheduled every month for the next year.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE  
FREE BOBBY AND ERICKA  
Please send contributions to:  
Committee to Defend Political Prisoners, P.O. Box 1095, Baltimore, Md.

## Witness to Tombs murder convicted in frameup

NEW YORK—The man who witnessed the savage murder of a Puerto Rican prisoner, Raymond Lavon Moore, was convicted, January 29, on charges of grand larceny, robbery and assault. After six days of trial, his bail was revoked, supposedly because he came to court 15 minutes late.

Because Richard Harris was an eyewitness to the beating that killed Moore and because he has signed a sworn statement to that effect, there is fear for his life if he is left in prison here.

Harris is with the Inmates Liberation Front of the Young Lords Party. The ILF bailed him out on January 8 and his trial began on January 22.

On November 1, 1970, Harris saw the savage beating of Moore by four guards. The guards were trying to force him to take medication which would aggravate conditions already present—epilepsy and asthma. To quote from Richard

Harris' statement: "They handcuffed him, dragged him out of the cell, and continued to viciously kick and beat him. Brother Lavon was covered with blood! His cries went unheard. When they finally took him off the floor, he was more dead than alive. Raymond Lavon Moore did not commit suicide—he was murdered."

The prison authorities said at the time that Moore was a "suicide," but he was one of many, many so-called suicides that were really part of the genocide carried out against the Black and Puerto Rican people who make up the very large majority of the prisoners in this country's concentration camps.

On February 27, at 2:00 p.m. in front of the Tombs the Gay Community Prison Committee is calling a demonstration to protest the death of Lavon Moore and the jailing of Richard Harris.

## Angela's birthday tribute

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Manhattan Center was filled with cheering supporters of Angela Davis, here tonight. The crowd of several thousand had come to pay tribute to Angela and show solidarity with her on her 27th birthday.

A long list of speakers, including members of her defense committee, John Abt, one of Angela's defense lawyers, and Dr. Ralph Abernathy addressed the crowd. Dr. Abernathy gave the most rousing speech of the evening, bringing the audience to its feet as he accused the U.S. government of kidnap, murder and conspiracy (the charges the government is trying to bring against Angela) against the Black people and the poor of this country.

Dr. Abernathy related the case of Angela Davis to the persecution of the Black Panther Party, saying, "The Black Panthers are our brothers in the struggle," and calling for the freedom of Angela Davis, Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins.

The only speaker to mention Ruchell Magee was Attorney John Abt. He cited the fact that there is no evidence to show that Magee shot Judge Haley in San Rafael last August. In fact, the evidence points to the possibility that the judge was killed by the prison guards who also murdered Jonathan Jackson, James McClain and William Christmas. (The three Black men were killed during

their attempt to liberate the Soledad Brothers.)

To emphasize the importance of defending Ruchell Magee and all other Black liberation fighters who are being framed up, Youth Against War & Fascism handed out a leaflet at the rally calling for freedom for Ruchell Magee, Bobby, Ericka and all political prisoners. The leaflet pointed out the absolute necessity of defending each victim of racist U.S. injustice.

Although none of the speakers on the platform wanted to mention Jonathan Jackson (the young revolutionary hero who carried out the daring attempt to ransom a judge for the Soledad Brothers) a film on Angela Davis which was shown at the end of the meeting was dedicated to his memory at her request. (When John Abt did speak of Jackson, he dismissed his deed by saying that he was "driven to desperation...to make this ill-fated attempt.")

The defense line which emerged at tonight's meeting was moderate, with CP officials stressing what a "great American" Angela Davis is and calling for the people to "save our country." Nevertheless, thousands of people—Black and white—turned out to show support for her case, not because she is a "great American" but because she is a Black liberation fighter whose persecution has aroused the anger of the people across the country.

## Afeni and Joan back in jail; sisters picket outside

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—We could see the women's heads craning out of the mesh-covered windows. Occasionally, during a lull in the chanting down below, their voices would drift down to us:

"Power! Right on!"

Some added, "We love you!"

We were at the Women's House of Detention because another atrocity had been committed against the Black people. Two Panther women, Joan Bird and Afeni Shakur, had been thrown back into jail (after having been there for almost a year) after two of their co-defendants in the Panther 21 trial didn't show up in court. Afeni is four months pregnant. Now she and Joan are being held as hostages in a prison that has been considered an abomination by the penal authorities themselves for decades.

Our signs whipped around in the cold, biting wind, but you could read their bold lettering clearly: "Free our sisters in the House of D." And our

sisters were warmed and cheered by our presence, and showed it.

There was a sudden quickening in the tempo of the chants. The people on the line were craning their necks, trying to get a better look. Five women had set something on fire, and the flames were a focal point of interest on that otherwise drab wall. Someone started "Bail is ransom for the poor, tear the jails down," and the whole line picked it up. It reminded us of that shocking fact: most of the women incarcerated in the Women's House of Detention hadn't been convicted of anything. They were just waiting for trial—month after month after month.

There were about 75 of us on the demonstration—women from the women's liberation movement, from small groups, and women from the Bail Fund and YAWF Women. In spite of the cold and the snow we were able to let Joan and Afeni and all our sisters on the inside know that we support them on the outside.



# Daring Irish commandos battle British troops

More British troops were rushed to Belfast this week, underscoring the fact that after 1,000 years of British rule, Northern Ireland is still the oldest colonial country in the world under one master.

Britain is shoring up its troubled rule with more firepower because it cannot solve the wretched social conditions faced by the workers, and particularly the Catholic minority. Since the beginning of the present crisis (several years ago) the repressive measures taken by the British have only spurred on the oppressed Irish to fight harder, with more discipline and determination, for their freedom.

Last weekend, their determination could be seen in the fact that buses were banned from a large section of Belfast (the people were using them to build barricades) and all public transportation from some parts. Irish commandos tried to commandeer a gasoline tanker truck; when British troops forced them back, a tremendous explosion blew the roofs off five garages behind a nearby gas station.

Belfast and Derry are in a virtual state of civil war, in which the most oppressed workers and youth are using imagination and daring to combat the experienced imperial army of Britain. One armored car was set on fire by Irish freedom fighters armed with acid and gasoline bombs. The British puppet Prime Minister of Northern Ireland James Chichester-Clark, said his troops were preparing for a showdown with the Irish Republican Army. The IRA has led the underground military struggle for Ireland's freedom since the beginning of this century.

In the current fighting, eight British soldiers have been hospitalized and one killed. The death of the soldier has raised a huge outcry in Britain, yet four Irish civilians were also killed over the weekend, bringing the total to thirty. This, the imperialist press finds less heartbreaking.

The current economic crisis of U.S. and British imperialism has intensified the unrest in Northern

Ireland, with growing unemployment and generally deteriorating conditions. Added to this is the fact that the fascist repression continues unabated despite promised "reforms" by the Chichester-Clark government. The hated Protestant police were technically disbanded, but they have been given permission to form rifle clubs, and exist as a Klan-type element to terrorize the workers who oppose British rule.



Irish revolutionist Bernadette Devlin as she arrived in the U.S. last year fresh from the barricades.

## Bernadette Devlin in New York comments on struggle

WORKERS WORLD spoke to Bernadette Devlin February 6, at a demonstration called by Irish-Americans in New York to protest the latest repression by British troops in Northern Ireland.

Bernadette Devlin is an Irish member of the British Parliament, whose election was seen as a reflection of the growing rebelliousness of the most oppressed in that colony. She recently served four months in prison for her part in the massive demonstrations last year that rocked that country.

She commented on the fighting that has been going on in Belfast for the past week:

"Three people were killed last night. That brings the total of people who have been killed in Ireland to around 30, and possibly people just paid more attention last night because one of the three people killed was a British soldier."

Devlin continued: "When you brutalize a society and try to solve the economic and social problems by applying military force, when you in fact create a society that supports a military army in order to defy the working class of its own country, in order to support and bolster the imperialism of countries like Britain and America in places like Ireland, the Middle East and Vietnam, what do you expect....?"

While Devlin's been in the United States, she's shown support for Angela Davis, Bobby Seale and other imprisoned Black liberation fighters. She has been critical of Irish-Americans who say they are for Ireland's freedom but are racists against the liberation movement in this country, which is being conducted by Third World people.

In reply to a question from WORKERS WORLD about the participation of women in the Irish struggle (it was reported that women were defending the barricades in Belfast this week), she explained:

"Well, we don't fight as an elite of the women separated from the rest. We fight, we work, we organize as equals within the revolutionary movement. We don't see ourselves as women, we see ourselves as equal revolutionaries with everybody else, and our fellow revolutionaries, whether they're our brothers or sisters, see us as equals."

"When it's necessary for the women to take the pickets, they take the pickets. When it's necessary for the men to do the typing, they do the typing. We share the work out equally because we don't believe in a religious division, a race division or a sex division."

## More political repression in Puerto Rico

Political repression is coming down harder than ever against the liberation forces of Puerto Rico. On January 22, the colonial Ferre government arrested Julio Vives, General Director of the Pro-Independence Movement of Puerto Rico (MPI), along with Augusto Plard, also a leading organizer of MPI. They are accused of having planted a bomb in a U.S. Marine armory in Puerto Rico.

In a press release issued by the Central Committee of MPI's Vito Marcantonio Central Mission, the New York branch of MPI, it was stated:

"Obviously this is the beginning of a plot to eliminate the leadership of MPI, and at the same time to calm down the hysteria that is prevalent in the ruling sectors of our country: the American investors and the U.S. military forces. This hysteria is due

to the inability of the regime to locate the organization that is carrying out armed struggle against Yanki imperialism in Puerto Rico (the Armed Commandos of Liberation)."

On the same day, members of the more moderate Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP), including the PIP president, Ruben Berrios, were also arrested for demonstrating against the U.S. Navy's use of Culebra, a small island off the coast of Puerto Rico, as a target for shelling practice.

On January 27, over 100 people demonstrated at UN Headquarters in New York at 3:00 P.M. demanding the end to the political repression sweeping Puerto Rico. In addition to MPI, members of the Young Lords Party and Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF) also participated in the spirited demonstration.



Irish women in the forefront of the struggle against British military repression.



## Chinese crew on British ship

Win victory  
over slave labor

by Martin Amiabel

VANCOUVER, Jan. 24—Twenty-three Chinese crewmen won all their demands here in an unprecedented strike against the white British officers of the motor vessel Scotstoun on January 15 in Vancouver, Canada. The sailors won because of spirited solidarity from Canadian workers of both Chinese and white extraction.

The M.V. Scotstoun is a British freighter, registered in Glasgow with a normal compliment of 45. The seamen are recruited from the Chinese workers of Hong Kong. On its present charter, from Yokohama to Los Angeles to Stockton, California, and then to Vancouver before returning to Japan, the ship had only 25 seamen, plus the normal contingent of eight officers and the captain.

Two of the seamen speak English—the bosun and chief steward. None of the officers speak Chinese.

On the voyage from Japan to Los Angeles, the crew had no heat in their quarters, with temperatures often going down to 12 degrees. The captain claimed a faulty heating system—which was not fixed despite a ten-day layover in Japan. Needless to say, the officers' quarters have a separate heating system.

On the ship's arrival in Los Angeles, eight of the crewmen put in a 19-hour day. According to crew members, this is their standard working day. (They are paid between \$60 and \$200 (U.S. money) per month for a 40-hour week, plus 44 cents an hour overtime.)

The next day, they were again asked to work overtime. Having had about 12 hours off duty in the last 41-1/2 hours, they naturally refused. The captain fined them a day's pay.

More fines were levied when four seamen refused to surrender to the captain their U.S. immigration permits; when eight others were ordered to "attend" to the captain while off duty and didn't; when further demands to work overtime were turned down.

Then with a cold spell dropping temperatures to around 10-15 degrees, the captain deliberately turned off the heat in the crew's quarters. Hot water for baths was also cut off.

Another more blatantly racist action concerned the 4th engineer (British officer), who made rude and obscene gestures with his fingers to seaman Wong Wai Kwok.

Wong Wai Kwok's limited English permitted him only to say "fuck you" to the 4th engineer. Hauled before the captain, Wong Wai Kwok was advised that the obscene finger gesture was the "standard" and "accepted" method of summoning a "Chinese" seaman. This all despite the fact that Wong Wai Kwok had not been "summoned" for any specific duty.

The sailors could take no more. Since none of the crew had been in Vancouver before, they appointed a committee of their members to seek assistance. These men went to Vancouver's Chinese section to seek help and were directed to the law office of Andy Joe, a lawyer of Chinese descent and executive member of the Canada-China Friendship Association. Andy Joe and several members of the Canada-China Friendship Association met with the crew aboard the ship on a Saturday morning along with Tommy McGrath from the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad and Transport Workers, Seamen's Branch.

A letter to the captain was drawn up outlining the grievances and offering conditions for a settlement, which included:

Cancellation of all fines imposed to date and cancellation of all log entries with respect to same; no excessive overtime or work that would be injurious to health; adequate heat and hot water; 4th engineer to apologize in writing to Wong Wai Kwok or be dismissed; reasonable and just treatment to crew and no further racial discrimination.

The captain said nothing could be done until he met with the company lawyer on the following Monday, so the crewmen started picketing the ship. At this point the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union all went off the ship to take a piss and then couldn't violate their contract by crossing the picket line to return.



These Chinese seamen on the British ship, Scotstoun, faced starvation wages, no heat in their quarters, unbearable working hours and racist insults.

At 4:00 p.m. the captain ordered the ship's food stores and galleys to be locked. So the local Chinese community, through the Young China group, brought down supper and continued to supply food for as long as was necessary.

The next morning, the officers attempted to move the ship from the berth which was costing the company more than \$3,400 a day. The Longshoremen advised the officers not to loosen the ship's lines. After this, the captain showed a willingness to negotiate.

The first conditions demanded by the crew before any negotiations were to begin was the resto-

ration of heat and food facilities. After some haggling by the captain, this was done and the negotiations started. The final agreement was signed at about 1:00 a.m. The crew won every one of its demands.

Throughout, the spirit of solidarity of the crew was remarkable. In addition to the support of the Chinese and white members of the Canada-China Friendship Association and the local Young China group, they were helped by the men of the Ning Hai, another Chinese-crewed vessel in port. Men from both ships often sat around discussing and reading the works of Mao tse-Tung with their visitors from Young China.

As a result of his participation in this struggle, the author was made an honorary member of the Chinese Seamen's Union.

## --Working class resurgence

(Continued from page 7)

Capitalism has helped us because capitalism is the grave digger of its own system!

Now let's go over some of the current struggles that we have witnessed in the light of their significance to the class struggle in America today. Let's begin with one that is perhaps removed from this audience, one that got little attention because it was small and of such short duration—the railroad strike.

Why was the railroad strike significant? Was it the amount of money that the workers won or did not win? No. What was important was that the workers defied the government, even if it was only for eighteen hours! That alone marks an all time record for the conservative railroad workers' union. The strike lasted only 18 hours or so, but the fact that the workers stood up to the court injunction imposed on them made the railroad barons tremble.

## Class battle needed

Why couldn't the workers continue their strike? They couldn't continue it without preparing the entire working class for a struggle against the whole capitalist class. The railroad workers didn't come up against Nixon and the railroad barons alone. They came up against the whole capitalist state machinery, concentrated in the form of a single judge. That judge said to the union, hand over \$200,000 of your treasury every day that you stay out. And it seems the judge meant it.

Naturally, the union bureaucracy was at a loss. They could not fight this fight because they were unprepared for a class struggle. That's what it would have been.

The total bankruptcy of the union mis-leaders today leaves the door open for revolutionary youth and class conscious workers to go to the railroad workers and explain that such struggles have to be fought on a class basis. Only Marxists can explain that to the railroad workers, not the labor leaders who are in power now. The United States ruling class has the most advanced technical machinery at its disposal. Yet the workers are saddled with the most ancient, dilapidated and encrusted labor leadership, a leadership unable to move against monopoly capitalism, unable to fight these giants of modern industry with modern weapons.

Just the fact that the workers went out, however, raises possibilities for revolutionaries to intervene. The workers didn't get what they wanted. This will force them to look around, to discuss more and more what tactics will help them in their struggle, because the cost of living is not going to go down; it's going to go up. The war is not going to stop; it's going to continue. This makes it inevitable that the workers will be looking for new solutions.

(Next issue, Part II will include an analysis of the telephone workers' strike, arbitration and the relation of white workers to Black workers' struggles.)