

# Nationwide Women's Day demonstrations

see centerfold

*Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite*

## WORKERS WORLD

Volume 13, No. 5

March 12, 1971

25¢

3 ASU GIs framed...p.3

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Labor militants join fight

against duPont...pp.10-11

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Cops arrest squatters in New York City.

# Schools, cities, states plead bankruptcy —Where does all the money go?

What can it mean when the schools, the cities and the states are pleading bankruptcy yet there is plenty of money to be found for more police and more war? What can it mean when there is a tragic need for teachers, doctors, nurses and other skilled workers, yet the medical schools and teachers colleges are cutting back, and there is talk from Albany about raising tuition at all state and city schools?

What kind of crisis is it when, on the one hand, there are unfulfilled needs of all kinds crying out for a solution, and on the other, resources and people can find no employment? Why should one child go hungry or one sick person have to suffer needlessly when the resources to satisfy these needs are abundant and millions of people are desperate for work?

In the last three decades in particular, millions and millions of people have been forced off the land, particularly in the South, as mechanized agriculture has outproduced tenant farms and sharecroppers. They have been forced to move to the big cities to look for work, but once there find work for the most part non-existent. This is the main reason for the great rise in welfare—this society cannot employ the people who have been mercilessly thrown off the land they worked for generations.

We are going through the agonies of a dying social system. Our problems do not come from the inadequacies of the horse-and-buggy age. There has been a total revolution in production in the last century, where a person can now

produce 20, 30 or even 100 times as much as our great-grandparents. But the way in which this newly created wealth is owned and distributed is the great obstacle in the way of satisfying the needs of the great mass of people.

### Bankruptcy in midst of wealth

Lindsay, Reagan and Rockefeller talk of "bankruptcy." What is bankruptcy but a legal relation between a creditor and a debtor—not an actual reflection of social wealth. The people of New York and California and everywhere in this country can produce far beyond what we all need to live comfortably.

But our energies are stifled, while our labor is drained away in the production of war goods meant to hold back social revolutions in other countries that threaten the profits of U.S. monopolies. And now that people are getting angrier at home, trying to take control of their lives, there is a growing police force that further saps the meager funds available for any social services.

The people are beginning to demand that their elementary needs be met. They are trying to take the decisions over their lives into their own hands, and out of the hands of "boards" and "committees" and "councils" that just do the bidding of the Rockefellers, the duPonts and the other wealthy monopolists whose interests—profits—are directly opposed to human needs.

Again and again, the people occupy empty buildings, set up health clinics and schools in

supposedly "public" facilities that are not used to serve the people, only to find that they must fight the police and the local and national authorities to hold onto their gains. With each new day, the people devise new actions to bring the untapped human resources to the unutilized material resources in order to meet some desperate need.

### A struggle to control our lives

Can these actions succeed? Yes and no. With each struggle against the wealthy rulers of this country, the enormous nature of the task ahead becomes clearer. The smallest struggle over a school or an abandoned building quickly turns into a physical confrontation with the mighty imperialist state. It is a great disappointment for people who want and need an immediate solution to what may seem to be simple problems. But it is also a grim education in what must be done by all the workers and the oppressed.

We must take the offensive in this growing crisis, join in every struggle to improve the wretched lives of the mass of the people, and unite these separate struggles into one powerful attack upon the monopoly capitalists. Our daily and hourly needs for bread, a roof over our heads, clean air to breathe, and the right to know and learn about the world around us are thwarted by this monopolist system based upon greed and profits, and we must bring it down, dismantle it and set up a new cooperative and socialist society. That is our ultimate objective.



## The education crisis in New York City

# Lindsay fattens cops, starves schools

by Ellen Pierce

Was it just coincidence that on the same day the lay-off of 15,000 New York City teachers was announced, cops in New York were promised \$3,300 each in back pay (totalling over \$100,000,000) as well as billion-dollar future increases and the city government bought Yankee Stadium for \$24 million?

It may have been pure chance that these three events were reported simultaneously on March 3. But the fact that they did occur on the same day highlights the decision by the local and state governments (with the compliance of Washington) to cease even pretending to educate children and opt instead for more repression in the form of better-paid pigs. On top of all this, the plan to purchase and modernize Yankee Stadium is a gigantic slap in the face to parents of the city's 1.1 million public school children who are being told there is "absolutely" no money for substitute teachers, repairs, after school centers or bus passes.

Racism plays a large role in this crisis. Over half the children in New York's public schools are Black or Puerto Rican, and the city has decided to replace teachers with police for these children and run the schools as daytime detention centers. In ghetto schools substitute teachers form a large part of the staff. Many schools in Black and Puerto Rican neighborhoods will be forced to close down altogether when these teachers are fired.

**BULLETIN**—A temporary "solution" to the school crisis was announced March 10 by the Board of Education. By juggling the books, they will pay some of this year's bills with next year's money. However, this "robbing Peter to pay Paul" shuffling of the budget is really no solution at all, but merely the scared answer of city bureaucrats to rising mass pressure.

The firing of 10,000 day-to-day substitute teachers and 6,500 other substitutes with regular term-long assignments also threatens the United Federation of Teachers, to which most of the city's 65,000 teachers belong. If the UFT cannot guarantee the job security of its members, it may be effectively destroyed as a union.

The Board of Education is so arrogant that it asked teachers and other school employees to voluntarily take a salary cut at the same time that starting pay for cops is being boosted to \$12,150 (plus graft, "Christmas presents," free meals, etc.).

The city is hoping that the gulf between white teachers and the oppressed communities will prevent any unified action against the callous cutbacks. The initial response of teacher, parent, and community groups, however, has been to recognize the necessity for a common struggle and call for a mass rally on March 12 to demand that the needed funds are allocated for the schools.

The official leaders of the rally may be planning a prayerful kind of beg-in for more money, but thousands of angry parents and students will be there too, and will be ready for the kind of struggle the people must carry on to gain decent education for the million children in New York City.



On March 9, 3000 New York City parents, teachers and students descended on the State Capitol in Albany to demand funds for city schools.



Chou En-lai in Hanoi.

Premier Chou En-lai of People's China led a delegation of seven government and military officials to North Vietnam last weekend to consult with the Vietnamese leaders about the escalation of U.S. aggression in Indochina. The trip posed a serious warning to Washington that People's China was deeply concerned about the Pentagon's unbridled threats against the Indochinese people.

Premier Pham Van Dong of the

Democratic Republic of Vietnam said the visit was "an event of paramount importance.... This is a vigorous encouragement to our people to advance towards new and bigger victories in our fight against United States aggression and for national salvation and our socialist construction."

Premier Chou told the Vietnamese comrades, "Do not thank us for our aid. Aid is mutual. It is you who aid us by fighting in the front

lines of the anti-imperialist struggle. For that, the Chinese people must thank you."

Reaction to the trip in Washington was calculated to deceive the people into thinking that China would not directly intervene in the war. According to the New York Times of March 10, Secretary of State Rogers characterized the visit to Hanoi as merely an effort "to give some comfort to the North Vietnamese because they have been

suffering setbacks."

Each time the U.S. escalates the war and threatens China, the government tries to calm the people and prevent protests by claiming that the move will not bring China into the war. Chou En-lai's trip to Hanoi, however, is evidence of the continued solidarity of the Indochinese and Chinese people in their common struggle to defeat U.S. imperialism's aims of conquering all of Asia.

## PEOPLE'S CHINA DELEGATION IN HANOI TO SHOW SOLIDARITY



Attempted bomb frameup of 3 union GIs shows:

# Brass fear GI resistance

MADISON, Wisc., March 1 — Three organizers for the American Servicemen's Union, Pfc. Steve Geden, Pfc. Dannie Kreps and Pfc. Tom Chase, were arraigned at the Federal Courthouse here today on charges that they carried out a series of bombings near Camp McCoy last July. A demonstration of one hundred people organized by the Union marched outside the court building, chanting "Big firms get rich, GIs die." "Free the Camp McCoy Three, stop union-busting in the Army" and "Free the three, jail the Brass."

Many supporters sat in the courtroom as the three GI defendants rose, one at a time, and answered the judge, "Not guilty on all charges and specifications."

Bill Roundtree, a Black organizer for the American Servicemen's Union stationed at Chanute Air Force Base, spoke at the demonstration in support of the three. Other speakers included David Sanchez from the National Farm Workers Organization and John Lewis from the National Office of the ASU. Also present in the court was Terry Klug from the ASU National Office and supporters from the Detroit, Milwaukee and Champaign chapters of Youth Against War & Fascism.

The case of the Camp McCoy Three has taken on particular importance in that the indictments against the men were announced directly by Attorney General Mitchell. The Union interprets this as a serious attempt by the government to try to break its organizing in the U.S. armed forces.

Terry Klug, a leader of the Union who, while

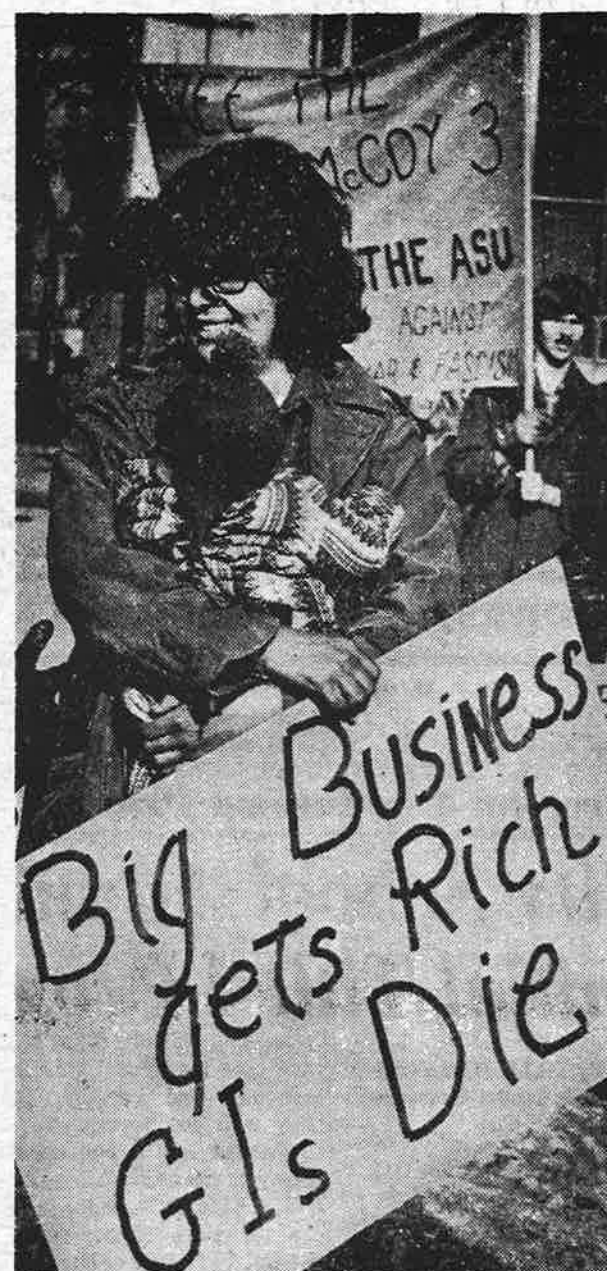
in the Army, had been court-martialed both for refusing orders to Vietnam and for leading a stockade rebellion at Ft. Dix, New Jersey, in the summer of 1969, told WORKERS WORLD, "The frameup of the Camp McCoy Three is a sign of the growing fear that the Brass and their bosses on Wall Street feel when they see GIs forming their own union."

"The Brass know that right now there could very well be a mutiny among the troops in Vietnam if they were ordered into Laos to rescue the Saigon puppet army. The frameup of these three ASU members is calculated to strike fear into the hearts of all the GIs. But it won't work any better than their other attempts to disrupt the growth of the ASU."

John Lewis has remained in Madison to organize support for Chase, Geden and Kreps. The American Servicemen's Union has retained Attorney Henry DiSuviero to defend the men. DiSuviero has been a leading counsel in several important cases involving revolutionary GIs, including Terry Klug and Carlos Rodriguez of the Ft. Dix 38.

In a message to his supporters on the outside Dannie Kreps wrote, "We know the struggle will be long. Keep the Faith. Power to the people."

The Camp McCoy 3 are facing up to 35 years each on the trumped up charges. Bail has been set at \$55,000. Contributions for bail and legal defense should be sent to: Camp McCoy Three Defense Committee, 156 Fifth Ave., Room 538, New York, N.Y. 10010.



A demonstrator from the United Farm Workers Union protests the jailing of the Camp McCoy 3.

## Appeal to labor from McCoy Defense Committee

February 22, 1971

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

The American Servicemen's Union is made up of over 11,000 enlisted men and women in the American Armed Services throughout the world. Like other unions, it demands a federal minimum wage, election of officers, and that the workers be treated with human dignity. In the 3

Letter to Labor From the Camp McCoy Three Defense Fund, Colorado Springs, Colorado

years since ASU was formed, the military, like any other boss, has constantly harassed the brothers and sisters.

Last July 26, there was a bombing at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. On February 11, at Ft. Carson, Colorado, three union organizers, who happened to be at Camp McCoy at the time of the bombings, were indicted. The army is trying to frame union organizers in an attempt to destroy the union. This is not the first time in the history of American labor that a boss has used foul means to try to stop a union.

The brothers, Steve Geden, 22; Danny Kreps, 21; and Tom Chase, 21; all Vietnam vets, are being held on a total of \$55,000 bond. If convicted, they face up to 35 years in prison and fines of \$30,000 each. Steve and

Danny are married and both have small children.

Since enlisted men and women make so little, dues for the American Servicemen's Union are very low, and there isn't enough money to bail them out or pay for lawyers. The ASU has started a national fund-raising campaign, calling on everyone to help raise money. We would like to see the brothers out of jail to help with their own defense and we know that they will need the best lawyers in the country. Any donation will be appreciated, and can be sent locally to the CAMP MCCOY THREE DEFENSE FUND, P.O. Box 2602, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 80901, or the national headquarters of the American Servicemen's Union, Room 538, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010.

## Order sick WAC to work

### — jail her when she refuses

(From the American Servicemen's Union)

On January 26 at Ft. Lewis, Seattle, Sp/4 Josephine Riviera was on sick call in bed in her barracks. Regardless of this fact, the racist brass ordered her out of bed and back to work. Josephine refused to do this; she was so ill that she could not even walk. Josephine's CO personally came to the barracks and ordered her out of bed.

The CO threatened her with a court-martial if she refused to obey this order. Josephine told her "to go ahead but she would get what was coming to her." At this point the CO and her lackeys tried to force Josephine out of bed. Miriam Vasquez, a WAC who was Josephine's cubemate, came to her defense and both women fought off the CO and her gang.

Both women were restricted on pretrial confinement to an old guard shack at the most deserted end of base. The conditions in this guard shack were unlivable. There were broken windows, the water was rusty, the showers were open and totally unfit for use. The first Sgt. insisted that Josephine shower before being allowed to go to the hospital.

Miriam Vasquez was court-martialed and received an Undesirable Discharge. Josephine had a kangaroo court-martial and received 30 days hard labor, \$150 fine and a bust in rank from E4 to E1.

Sue Steinman, a national organizer for the ASU, said, "Service-women are no longer going to accept the harassment of the racist brass. The ASU pledges full support to these fighting women."



Supporters of Camp McCoy 3 outside of courtroom.



# editorial

## Nixon the pacifist

Is there a pacifist in the White House?

It seems that after having expanded the Vietnam war into the Indochina war, Richard Nixon is trying to refurbish his blood-stained image. To give emphasis to his hitherto undiscovered (and really nonexistent) peace-loving side he has called upon C.L. Sulzberger, chief foreign affairs "expert" of the New York Times, family member of the multi-million dollar newspaper dynasty and unregenerate nuclear advocate, to introduce before the American public the gentle Quaker who more than occasionally strays into the war room in the Pentagon.

Nixon "permitted" Sulzberger to reveal, after a "rare" private interview, that Nixon is after all a die-hard "pacifist," that the "Vietnam war is coming to an end," and that, to top everything, this may be "the last war" fought by U.S. imperialism.

The capitalist propaganda mills had the nerve to serve up, verbatim, and without a smile, this heap of pacifist rubbish for the people to consume only 24 hours after Nixon ordered 1000 bombers and fighter planes into the air in simultaneous bombing raids on three countries! What is more, these 1000 planes, including nuclear-capable B-52s, were only a few minutes flying time from the borders of the People's Republic of China. Such a full-scale air mobilization could not but be regarded by the Chinese leaders as a grave threat by U.S. imperialism.

The words of this Wall Street "pacifist," who claims to be putting and end not only to the Vietnam war but to all war, must sound like a cruel hoax to the oppressed people of the world.

Just a month ago Nixon invaded Laos; in September he utilized Hussein to carry out a massacre of 15,000 Palestinians in Jordan; last May he invaded Cambodia. He threatened the USSR with nuclear war if it dared to assist Cuba in standing up to Yankee imperialism; he fought for the ABM missile system and has done his all to feed the voracious appetite of the military-industrial complex. This man calls himself a "pacifist!"

What does it all prove? First of all it shows that there is no end to the lying audacity of the capitalist government; that there is no limit to their hypocrisy and their contempt for the people. Nixon, Sulzberger, the New York Times and the entire ruling class whom they represent regard the people as nothing more than automatons to labor in their factories to produce profits, as cannon fodder to die in imperialist wars, for exploitation, and as numbskulls to be lied to at will.

But the sudden unveiling of the new Nixon could have an even more ominous meaning. It is precisely when the ruling class has embarked upon a course of military adventure which is bound to bring disaster upon the heads of the millions that their protestations of peaceful intent suddenly rise in volume. Their logic is simple. The political servants of the ruling class know the masses will direct their hatred against the war-makers so they seek to divest themselves, in advance, of all responsibility for the approaching catastrophes which they have engineered.

We think Nixon protests too much. The people should not believe a word he says about peace! On the contrary, when a war-maker like Nixon talks of peace, the masses should be on guard and prepare to mobilize against aggression!

## Mobilize for the anti-war struggle

In that respect we urge full and militant participation in the upcoming anti-war demonstrations scheduled for April 24 and the beginning of May.

With the recent expansion of the war, the time is long overdue for a massive outpouring of protest. Large demonstrations have been on the decline partly because the liberal bourgeoisie is too timid to call the masses out to protest the war they oppose only because they fear the U.S. is losing.

The imperialist doves now confine themselves to mere verbal protests against the war because they are afraid that the people, once set in motion, will soon see that it is the capitalist, imperialist, profit-making system which is behind the war. And the liberals, who are wedded to imperialism, know that the masses will not confine themselves to verbal protests, but will pass over to the tactics of militant struggle.

The people should take advantage of the retreat by the liberal bourgeoisie to come out under anti-imperialist slogans, under slogans that reveal the class character of the war for super-profits and in the mood of militant combat.

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## Vietnamese inspired by YAWF anti-draft prisoner

YAWF leader Joel Meyers, now serving a 3 1/2-year prison term for refusing the imperialist draft, is among U.S. youth recently cited in SOUTH VIETNAM IN STRUGGLE, central organ of the National Front for Liberation.

The January 10, 1971 issue, largely devoted to news of the struggles of Vietnamese students and youth inside the puppet Saigon state, contains a full-page article, "United States Anti-War Students," by Nguyen Thi Chau of the Executive Committee of the South Viet Nam Liberation Students' Union.

In comments on the draft resistance movement, Nguyen writes of Joel's statement at sentencing:

"Joel Meyers's statement before the Court of Justice on May 17, 1968 that 'the dissenters were associated with anti-imperialist fighters at home and abroad, and especially with the heroes of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the legendary vanguards in the wars and those who opened up a glorious period of the resistance history...' has strongly inspired the South Vietnamese Students."

Nguyen gives many examples of the growth of the U.S. anti-war movement, from the early protests of Special Forces actions to teach-ins and college rebellions; from the mass action at the Democratic Convention in Chicago to the murder of students at Kent and Jackson State Universities.

Joel, whose parole application was recently denied (see WORKERS WORLD, Feb. 26), has been active in anti-imperialist struggles for many years. He participated in the early protests organized by Youth Against War & Fascism which Ho Chi Minh cited as the beginning of U.S. opposition to the war against the Vietnamese people.

### WORKERS WORLD

Volume 13, No. 5

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Published bi-weekly



Dear Sir,

I just received the January 29, 1971 edition of Workers World, a couple of days ago. I liked the article by Dr. Levy, and was struck by the comment about women being asked for permission to be sterilized while still under anesthesia.

Since the last time I left New York in 1968, I have been working as an electronics technician. I was laid off on January 1 and have hardly been able to take a job interview. There are about 20 applications for most jobs, and about 50 applicants per position in electronics. One sort

of exotic store had 120 applicants for a single position as a sales girl.

Even in this suburb of Mountain View a number of young workers are beginning to think of struggle and to seek organizational forms to fight the bosses. However, Reagan and his buddies are doing a good job of trying to divert us. So far, they have succeeded in diverting us, making us wait for commissions, etc., but they are also sealing their own coffins in the process.

Yours for liberation,  
Mountain View, Calif.

and plenty of help from volunteers, which leaves the 25 defendants free to do speaking and set up projects they wish to do.

We are trying to keep our office a collective place. We all make decisions and help each other.

It seems to be a good foundation for a permanent legal defense office.

We hope so.

in peace

Kent Legal Defense Fund

PO Box 116, Kent, Ohio 44240

We felt that those 25 indicted victims of the May 4 massacre should try to project their own cases and ideals, rather than our speaking for them.

We have an office staff, full time,





French students demonstrate to protest the jailing of one of their comrades.

PARIS, Feb. 19—About 10,000 students from high schools and universities staged sit-ins on the Boulevard St. Michel (in the Latin Quarter) here today. Almost all high schools were totally or partially on strike; demonstrations were organized in Grenoble as well. What was going on?

All those people were protesting against the fascist repression by the police, February 9, and the unjustified six-month sentence of an 18-year-old high school student, Gilles Guiot.

This February 9, the "Red Help" (created six months ago to help all political prisoners), had called demonstrations in Paris to support left-wing prisoners on a hunger strike to get political prisoner's status. The anti-riot police forces (equipped and trained on the U.S. model) charged into the crowd with an unbelievable brutality.

Among the hundreds of young people arrested, a policeman pretended he had recognized (from his coat) a young boy who he claimed had hit him. Although the friends of

## Letter from France

# Upsurge in the struggle

the incriminated student testified he was at school at the moment of the "attack," the testimony of the cop was enough for the authorities to call a token, on-the-spot trial and a condemnation (guilty verdict).

## Thousands protest

This was the last straw and the protests spread among the friends of the student first, then to other high schools.

The next day, February 18, sit-ins, demonstrations, meetings, took place from 10 a.m. to late in the night, despite the threat of the anti-riot forces. At the end of the day, a new verdict was announced for Guiot. Gilles Guiot was acquitted.

From this, three lessons must be taken: first, the student organization of strikes and demonstrations was far better than in May 1968. (In less than 20 minutes, thousands of people appeared in the Latin Quarter, strike committees were set up in all high schools.)

## Worker-student solidarity

Second: the new trial was forced to acquit Guiot because public opinion was aroused and the government had problems with the tribunal staffs (who were recently attacked as too weak toward left-wing militants by the new general secretary of the UDR, the presidential party). The government was also facing protests by grape growers who, on February 17, demonstrated about 85,000 strong against the wine policies of the government, along with little shopkeepers who can't forgive the system for wanting their death.

Finally, the workers' movement seems to be awakening again. A one-month strike of the workers of the Batignolles firm in Nantes, was supported by a demonstration of 10,000 people recently. Also, a great number of boss sequestrations (workers have been locking their bosses up in their offices as a form of protest—ed.) in December and January have the government worried.

To end, many militants are getting high sentences. The repression, the pig brutality is higher every day in Paris and in the country. The struggle of all left-wing people must be stronger.

## Part I

# bankers' boy

## The story of Tricky Dick Nixon

by F.O. Richardson

"Now, children, I want you all to sit up just as straight and pretty as you can and give me all your attention for a minute or two. There—that's it. That is the way good little boys and girls should do... I want to tell you how good it makes me feel to see so many bright, clean little faces assembled in a place like this, learning to do right and be good..."

(From Tom Sawyer)

When Nixon was born in 1913, World War I was about to begin. Millions of workers would be sent to kill each other. They'd die in the mud, screaming in pain.

That was their patriotic duty. And it was the patriotic duty of bankers to make money and win control of more colonies to make more money.

In Nixon's America, the village of Yorba Linda, California, the duty of small boys was to go to Sunday School in short pants to be taught that if you were good and did what you were told, you'd get pie in the sky.

And maybe become president.

As a Quaker, Nixon went to church once during the week and three times on Sunday.

The kids soon knew it was bunkum. They rebelled now and then in their own mischievous way. But not Nixon. He saw it was bunkum, all right. But he saw the bunk-shooters had power. He didn't want to oppose them. He wanted to become one himself.

In Yorba Linda in Southern California, and later in nearby Whittier where the Nixons moved, children were divided in a subtle way. On one

side were the workers' kids and the kids of dirt-poor farmers. On the other side were the children of merchants and the bigger farmers who ran things.

Nixon's father owned an orchard. It wasn't very successful but the Nixons were connected with the local establishment. Grandmother Milhous had what Nixon later described as "a big house on the boulevard" with servants who she treated with a patronizing show of democracy: "At her house," Nixon righteously proclaimed later, "no servant sat at a separate table. They always ate with the family. There were Negroes, Indians, and people from Mexico—she was always taking somebody in."

And using their cheap labor.

In 1917 when servants, workers and peasants in Russia revolted and took the power, they no longer needed a master's permission to sit at the table.

And this far-off revolution reached across the world. When American workers got the real idea of it a lot of them thought about doing the same thing—taking the power and running things themselves. California landowners didn't like that at all. Neither did merchants, factory owners and others who followed them.

But most workers didn't think very far ahead. They just wanted a decent break. They wanted pay enough to live and decent conditions, care if they were sick or old—and other radical things like that.

The landowners and factory owners hated workers who demanded things like that. They called them "reds," fired them and sometimes ran them out of town.

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"Goddamn reds is drivin the country to ruin... We got to drive these here red bastards out." Well, they were a young fella jus' come out west here, an he's listenin one day. He kinda scratched his head an' he says, 'Mr. Hines, I ain't been here long. What is these goddamn reds?' 'Well, sir,' Hines says, 'A red is any son-of-bitch that wants thirty cents an hour when we're payin twenty-five!' Well, this young fella he thinks about her, an' he scratches his head, an' he says, 'Well, Jesus, Mr. Hines, I ain't a son-of-bitch, but if that's what a red is—why, I want thirty cents an hour. Ever'body does. Hell, Mr. Hines, we're all reds.'"

(from The Grapes of Wrath)

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After World War I, when owners were fearful of workers demanding their rights, a future friend of Nixon did a job for them. A young comer named J. Edgar Hoover, head of what was to become the FBI, organized raids and arrested and jailed



thousands of workers without charges on the suspicion they might be "reds." The idea was to scare all workers into being quiet. At the same time, in Italy, fascism was taking power to protect the rich owners from workers. It seemed that a lot of workers everywhere had ideas about running their own country themselves.

In 1922 Nixon's father was able to begin operating a store and gas station in the larger town of Whittier. The exploitation was petty and the profit not large but it was comfortable. And in a small town it put the Nixons up there as a part of the ruling class. As merchants they could give you credit for food you needed. Or they could withhold it. And when the town merchants got together they discussed how the town should be run.

In school Nixon was smart. He was a leader too. Not too well-liked personally—there was a certain coldness (he didn't like to ride the school bus—the other children "didn't smell good") but he knew a lot, his marks were high and the teacher liked him and he got elected president of everything.

In high school in 1928 he won a speaking contest. He spoke on the Constitution. The curious thing about his speech is not so much that it was full of schoolish pomposity (using phrases no students really feel but employ to impress their superiors), the curious thing is that the speech sounds exactly like one you hear him make every time he is on TV today.

"It is our duty to protect this precious document, to obey its laws, to hold sacred its mighty principles, that our descendants may have that priceless..." etc.



## Strike at NYU

# Workers supported by militant students

NEW YORK, March 7—For two and one-half weeks, 150 workers, primarily men over 50, have been taking on a huge university—and doing it in a very militant way. A strike of the skilled maintenance workers at New York University, members of Teamsters Local 810, is spread over four campuses.

The struggle was partially inspired by a successful strike last year of younger workers at the university's medical centers. Now the workers at other campuses are demanding at least the same salaries as their co-workers at the medical center. The workers also want the low-paying job classifications of Black workers changed; and the rehiring of a young worker fired last spring for organizing a switch to the Teamsters from a non-struggle AFL-CIO local.

Their main tactic has been to keep food, fuel oil, and other deliveries out of the university. No union driver will cross their lines.

After two weeks without deliveries, the university began to get desperate to break the strike. It began trying to pay off scabs to bring in fuel oil, offering hundreds of dollars extra

per delivery. But when they got within a block of the university, they could see large numbers of angry workers and students, often as many as 100 strong, standing in the street, obviously determined not to let any fuel in. The scabs began to realize that the payoffs were not large enough to cover hospital bills, and drove off.

## Strike gets student

## and worker support

There has been a lot of support from students and some N.Y.U. workers, particularly office workers, who are organizing into District 65, and who themselves went on strike last spring. The university has tried very hard to split the Teamsters from this support. They said if school were closed due to lack of oil, students would have to stay during spring vacation, and that if wages went up, tuition would go up. They told the office workers that if the maintenance men won, there would be many more layoffs, and the university might even be forced to close. None of these lies worked.

On Tuesday, March 2, the university decided to try to win at least a psychological victory

over the strikers. A central oil supply for the entire downtown campus heats not only classrooms, offices and dorms, but also some of the large amount of real estate which N.Y.U. owns. The buildings were beginning to get cold, which would have prompted a walkout by the office workers. A couple of busloads and several squadcars of pigs were brought in to guard an oil delivery. But there were also over 100 Teamsters, other workers, and students on the picket line.

The truck pulled up to the oil hole amid angry chants of "Teamsters on strike" and "No scab fuel." One young woman broke through the police line and ran to the truck, cracking its window with her bare fists. Rocks began to fly, some hitting their mark on the truck, others barely missing the scab and the university officials.

The man attempting the delivery was obviously not a worker. He was wearing a very expensive leather coat for the dirty job, and continually wiped his hands whenever they got dirty. The screams of "scab" and the wishes

(continued on page 11)



Fireman fight blaze in student dorms, allegedly started by forces friendly to the strikers; the picketing workers just smiled.

## Discussing the Calley case in the shop

by Bill Allen

The brutal slayings at My Lai and the subsequent trial have repulsed everyone. But the more we discussed it in my shop, the clearer it became that this is "official" U.S. policy, and has been the "correct" attitude toward oppressed people for a long time.

The following story was told to us by a white worker in his late 30's.

"In the early 1950's I was in the Air Force stationed in Morocco. When I first arrived I was assigned to Nouasseur Air Base, near Casablanca. After a few days, I got word that a buddy I had gone through basic training with was on the Base, in the motor pool squadron.

"The next morning I walked over to the motor pool. When I arrived, the commanding officer (a captain) had all the newly arrived GIs sitting on the ground listening to his indoctrination speech. He was summing it up as follows:

"So remember men, all these vehicles are equipped with governors. They won't go over 60 miles per hour. If anyone is caught tampering with them they will be court-martialed."

"Then he got to what was obviously the main point in his speech. 'Now don't forget. If you hit one of these damn "A-rabs," stop and check him out in your rear-view mirror. If he's still moving, back up over him. A funeral costs a lot less than supporting one of them the rest of their lives. Dismissed.'

"Well, I located my buddy and we went over to the snack bar for a cup of coffee. He was very quiet at first—then he opened up.

"If that fucking captain ever gets in my way—it'll be him I'll back over."

"Then he told me about a terrible acci-

dent that had happened a few days before in the motor pool.

### "Officers are animals"

"One of the guys was pumping gas and the whole damn thing blew up. He was on fire. His skin and clothes were still smouldering when he arrived at the hospital. The captain called a meeting to tell us that it was the man's own negligence and the Air Force was not at fault.

"The guy was dying in the hospital and the C.O. had to give us that shit. Now, he tells us to kill a Moroccan if we have an accident. These officers are animals."

"We discussed it and tried very hard to think of who we could report the captain to. The more we talked—the clearer it became. The captain was guilty of racism and cruel behavior. There wasn't an officer in the Air Force, a senator or congressman in Washington, or a President in the White House that felt this was wrong.

"There were no large civil rights or anti-war movements then. We felt too isolated and gave up the idea of turning him in. However about five months later we had the opportunity to completely disobey his order regarding an accident involving a Moroccan.

"About ten of us were driving down a very narrow winding road in a weapons carrier (small truck). All of a sudden a man on a bicycle came into the road in front of us—and we hit him. We stopped, jumped out and ran over to where he was lying. He tried to get up, but he was too shaky at first. His head and arms were cut from hitting the road. Luckily the truck had hit the bicycle and not him.

"He kept smiling, and it looked as if he

were trying to tell us he was OK. After about ten minutes he did get up on his own. So we helped him into the truck and drove to the nearest town, Sidi-Slimaine.

"We waited around an hour. He finally came out with the doctor. Luckily, the Moroccan doctor spoke English. He told us the man appeared to be unhurt but he really wanted to wait for the X-rays to be sure. But there was no need for us to wait.

"We thanked the doctor, and said goodbye to the guy we had hit. We also suggested to the doctor that he show the X-rays to a lawyer—and sue the shit out of the Air Force."

"He winked."

### Calley was a scab

When the brother in the shop finished his story, the rest of us all tried to tell similar tales—stories that confirm that Medina, Calley and all the way up to the Pentagon were "following orders."

One of the shop stewards pointed out that Calley was a scab during a railroad strike in Florida. "That bastard doesn't know whose side he's on. He's capable of anything," he said.

Larry, a young Black worker said, "We never get away from them. When these officers get out of the Army, they get all the executive jobs and they're still our bosses."

A young woman, who had been sitting quietly listening up to then said, "When Lieutenant Calley was on the stand he said he didn't consider the women and babies that were murdered human. They were the enemy. That's the same attitude the bosses have right here at times. We had better be ready."



**Got political education on their jobs**

# Women workers lead progressive struggle in Poland

by Deirdre Griswold

It was in Lodz, Poland, in 1830 that the red flag was first flown over a workers' barricade. Today, the workers there, and especially the women, are again leading a good section of the proletariat in struggling for a completion of the socialist revolution.

Women textile workers in Lodz played a decisive part in forcing the revisionist Gierk regime to roll back scheduled price increases on food and other necessities. The strike of the 10,000 women came after a shuffle in the top party and government leadership had seemed to quiet the workers' struggle.

The Lodz strike also reconfirmed the working-class and progressive character of the December uprising, in which several hundred workers were killed and more injured. The demonstrations, which soon turned into bloody street fighting, as security police and soldiers with tank protection were called out by the Gomulka government, occurred spontaneously in protest over a number of economic "reforms" announced by the government. This included a system of wage incentives that would have pitted workers against each other and a price hike in foods and other necessities to pay for more luxury imports.

Similar measures have been introduced in other workers' states in Eastern Europe, such as Czechoslovakia. They are symptomatic of the efforts of party bureaucrats, managers and others

with privileged positions to consolidate and legalize the economic and social gap between themselves and the masses. This bureaucratic caste, which was created and is nurtured by the revisionist policies pursued for many years by the Soviet party and the regimes close to it, is constantly driven toward reviving "all the old crap," as Marx put it—that is, to reconstituting itself as a ruling class and restoring capitalism.

## Uprising from below

As the Czech events showed, the Soviet Union, although crippled itself by a parasitic and revisionist leadership, could not permit the headlong dash toward capitalist restoration taking place under Dubcek, and intervened militarily. In Poland, however, a very different and much more hopeful thing happened. The workers themselves rose up against the "reforms" and revived the methods and spirit of proletarian struggle.

At all times the workers were completely in the leadership of the uprising. Workers in the shipyards at Gdansk and Szczecin organized marches to party headquarters, where the targets of their wrath were often the visible proofs of bureaucratic luxury (one reporter told of how the workers cheered as they burned a desk made of rare jacaranda wood that had been flung out of a window at party headquarters).

How unlike the Czech "resistance" to the

Warsaw Pact intervention, which was led by intellectuals, functionaries and many in the economic elite. There, the greatest complaint before the 'Dubcek summer' was that a doctor was paid the same wages as a skilled worker, while the egalitarianism of Czech society was constantly under attack by the self-styled "democrats."

The same type of complaint is now recurring in Czechoslovakia. Since the ouster of Dubcek and the replacement of a large section of the party leadership, hundreds of professionals are now doing manual labor. One woman, described as a "leading publicist" by the New York Times, whose husband now works as a laborer, moaned: "I know that before this is over I'll work with a broom and he with a shovel. Then, at last, we'll be the real working class; the ruling class, we always said."

## Demands for more equality

But the Polish workers who are fighting for a more equitable society have nothing in common with these dissidents. On the contrary, their demands are opposed to privilege and caste.

Some of the 21 demands put forth by the workers at the Polmo automotive plant in Szczecin were:

"We demand the resignation of the present labor union, which has never come out in defense of the working masses.

"We demand reduction of food prices, a 30 per cent increase in wages, payment for strike days, care for families of workers killed or injured in the events, and equalization of party workers' earnings with the average level of earnings in industry. (Our emphasis.)

"...punishment of those who allowed the economic crisis in the country to develop, regardless of their position in the party and government.

"...regular and honest information about the economic and political situation in the country through the mass media in programs aimed at the whole country."

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## Britain

# A million workers hit anti-labor laws

by M. Margolies

On March 1, more than a million English, Scottish and Welsh industrial workers stayed off their jobs in a political strike against the government's proposed anti-labor laws. (These are expected to be at least as harsh as those in the U.S.)

Many major industries including shipyards, national newspapers and automobile plants were shut down. Among these were all 16 plants of the last large British-owned automobile company, British Leyland, as well as the U.S.-owned Chrysler and General Motors subsidiaries. Ford was already closed by an economic strike. Another major shutdown is expected for March 18.

On February 21, 150,000 workers staged a massive demonstration in London to protest those laws. According to published reports, all sections of organized labor were represented including postal workers, miners, railway workers, printers, textile workers, and telephone operators.

It is important to note that these demonstrations were taking place as 230,000 postal workers continued their long strike. With inflation rampant—the cost of living has increased by 8.5 per cent in the last year—they have been offered only an 8 per cent increase in pay.

Unemployment has risen to 3.1 per cent of the labor force. While this may seem small to American workers (and it may be phoney, as it is a British government figure), it is the highest rate of unemployment since 1940. Out of the approximately 750,000 unemployed, about 118,000 are from oppressed Scotland, whose population is only 4 million. In addition, the Trades Union Congress has warned of 1 million unemployed by the end of the year.

The British Empire is obviously dead. Especially since World War II, U.S. imperialism has been taking over greater and greater sections of the British economy and imperialist domain. Apparently this did stabilize

things for a while; however, now that the U.S. economy is in trouble, Britain is deeply and intimately involved in the American economic crisis. This was shown by the bankruptcy of the important British company, Rolls-Royce. (Rolls-Royce had contracted to make engines for the American Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, which itself has hovered close to bankruptcy.) The collapse of such an important company raises the spectre of even greater unemployment.

Hard on the heels of the Rolls-Royce bankruptcy came the news that the Vehicle and General Insurance Company was folding. Thousands of angry motorists—a small part of the 700,000 insured by the company—stormed its offices the next morning demanding their money. The police were called to protect what had been considered one of Britain's "safest" insurance companies from the angry crowds. Here again U.S. business was directly involved. The company's largest stockholder was a subsidiary

of the American General Insurance Company, listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The British Labour Party is trying to channel the recent anger of the working class into moderate and temporary struggles and into support for ineffectual parliamentary maneuvers. When it was in office, this party helped to stabilize the capitalist state. Three years ago, it yielded to racist demands and banned the entry into Britain of Asians in East Africa who legally were British citizens.

But despite the influence of the Labour Party, the working class and oppressed peoples in Britain have recently shown great militancy and desire to struggle. Their problems will be capable of solution only when the oldest capitalist state is replaced by a new workers' state. And, in the land where Karl Marx studied and wrote, where class consciousness is a tradition, and where the working class is large and concentrated, the doctrine of proletarian revolution is bound to be revived.



On February 21, 150,000 workers mass in London to protest proposed anti-labor laws.





by Naomi Cohen

NEW YORK, March 6 — "Sisters in the House of Detention, can you hear us?" The answer came back loud and clear — "Yes, right on!"

Several hundred women were celebrating International Women's Day by demonstrating in front of the women's prison here today. A mass picket line followed by a rally made up one of the most moving women's demonstrations ever held in this city. In addition to the anger we all felt as we marched in front of the hated symbol of women's oppression, no one there will soon forget the emotion-charged moments when four women who had just been bailed out of the prison addressed the crowd.

"I can't express my happiness," one of the

women said, with tears in her eyes. "It's freedom." Another of the women looked up at the prison windows where she could just barely see the faces of the sisters she had just left there and shouted, "To all my sisters up there, we say power to the people. The women here are going to get you out."

Another sister just bailed out cried up to them, "We love you." From behind the barred windows the women replied, "They won't let us talk. The cops are beating us."

Today's demonstration was organized by the women of Youth Against War & Fascism and was co-sponsored by the Women's Bail Fund, a coalition of independent women and groups including the Young Lords Party, the Black Panther Party, I Wor Kuen and YAWF Women.

### Tear the prisons down

The concentration camp known as the Women's House of Detention was chosen as the target because it has come to symbolize the oppression that all women, particularly Black, Puerto Rican and poor women, suffer under this system. The city administration is threatening to move the huge, ugly prison which rises above Sixth Ave. and Greenwich Ave. in the heart of the city to Rikers Island precisely because it has become a focal point for so much struggle in recent years.

The colorful banners which dotted the picket line on Greenwich Ave. proclaimed the women's demands: "House of D, Rikers Island — Tear the Prisons Down!" and "Free Our Sisters in the House of D — Free Afeni Shakur, Joan Bird, All Our Sisters."

Almost spontaneously the chanting began — "Hey hey, ho ho, the House of D has got to go!" And responding from behind the walls came the cries of "Power from the sisters" and "Right on!" The crowd shouted back, "Jail the rich."

## Detroit YAWF Women's action

DETROIT, March 6 — International Women's Day was brought to Lincoln Park, Michigan (a suburb of this city) today with a literature table and leafleting action that Detroit YAWF Women had at Lincoln Park Sears shopping center. A banner with a picture of La Pasionaria (a mother and child) and the words, International Women's Day, hung over the table.

Women shoppers on this Saturday afternoon were given a leaflet. The first page listed women's demands including daycare, free abortion, birth control and equal pay for equal work. The second page was a reading list of various women's literature. Several birth control handbooks, Battle Acts (the magazine of YAWF Women) and "Don't You Ever" pamphlets put out by YAWF Women here were passed out. Reactions to the literature were generally positive, especially from the younger women.

— Detroit YAWF Women

Nationwide, women celebrate

# International Women's Day

free the poor, power to the people."

YAWF Women set up a speaker's platform facing the prison wall on Greenwich Ave. The loudspeakers were pointed straight at the dark windows, behind each of which several women were listening. This wasn't to be just another rally; it was a dialogue, a political talk session and a speak bitterness meeting all in one.

Deirdre Griswold chaired the rally, opening it up by telling the women inside, "We are here because we know you should be free." As she began to talk, the women looked up to see dozens of sisters leaning against the wire on the roof of the prison from the exercise yard. The demonstrators waved and called up to them.

The chairwoman continued, pointing out that no liberals, no investigations or committees would ever improve the prisons. "We have to tear these places down — no investigation will do it. Only the people will do it. Sisters in the House of D, we will not forget you. We will fight until you are all free."

### Demand parole for all women

During the rally, Sue Davis of YAWF Women announced that her group and the Bail Fund were instituting a suit against prison officials to stop the move to Rikers Island and parole all the women prisoners in the custody of YAWF Women, the Bail Fund or their families. When Sue Davis asked whether there were any rich people in prison, the answer came back from inside — a loud "No!"

Addressing herself to the Spanish women in the prison, a sister from the Young Lords Party called up, "Que viva Puerto Rico libre and be strong." She spoke in Spanish, giving the women the address of the Bail Fund so that they could write to the group about their cases and be freed.

Three women from the Prisoner's Solidarity Committee of Youth Against War & Fascism



Woman just freed from the House of D

## Hundreds march in Boston

BOSTON, March 6 — About 800 women with banners reading "Free the sisters, free Bobby — Ericka — Ruchell — Angela — Stop the war against Black America," gathered at the Boston Common here today to celebrate International Women's Day.

At the State House women gave brief raps about the history of the day and the women's movement in the U.S. Two high school women spoke about the current Boston area high school strike and how the high school students have gathered together to demand an end to racism in the schools and pigs out of the schools. A woman from the Polaroid Revolutionary Worker's Movement explained Polaroid's role in apartheid politics both in South Africa and here at home.

The rally then took to the streets with women singing, "We love Ericka Huggins, we love Madame Binh" and chanting "Power to the sisters."

The women marched to the Bunny Club where several women spoke about Hefner's role in the oppression of women. Next the women marched to the Charles Street jail where a woman spoke about the oppression of poor and Third World women and the horrible conditions in the prisons in this country.

The march continued across the Charles River Bridge, past MIT and the Polaroid building, and ended up at 888 Memorial Drive, a building owned by Harvard University. Here the women broke down the doors and liberated it as a women's center. A statement explaining the takeover was given to the press and a sign "Liberated Building" was hung from the windows.

The women plan to keep this center despite any harassment from Harvard or local pigs in the hope that this will be the beginning of a strong women's center and a strong women's movement in the Boston area.

— Boston YAWF Women



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spoke. Sharon Chin, Sue Higa and Pam Meyers all spoke of the concentration camps that the government calls prisons. Speaking of the proposed move of the prison to Rikers Island, Sharon Chin said, "If they say the House of D is an eyesore, I say, damn right! Tear it down!"

"When it comes to massacring the people of Vietnam," Sue Higa pointed out, "when it comes to genocide, the real criminals are Nixon, Agnew, Rockefeller and those like them. These are the real criminals on the loose."

The Women's Bail Fund has been working for a year to raise funds to bail women out. Speaking for the organization, Mary Pinotti told the crowd, "We have tried to bail out the women who have been in there the longest (some women are kept for over a year just because they can't raise a few hundred dollars bail—ed.), those who are sick, or who have children." The Bail Fund bailed four women out for the occasion of International Women's Day.

## Continue the struggle

Ellen Catalinotto of YAWF Women spoke of the significance of International Women's Day and linked it up with the struggles of women all over the world who are fighting for liberation. At one point in the rally, the chairwoman announced that they had gotten a message from inside that some of the women wanted Maryann Weissman of YAWF to speak. (She had spent 30 days in the prison for contempt of court when she called a judge a racist.) Rose Smith of the New Haven 9 also spoke. Sending her greetings up to the sisters, too, was a representative of women from the Gay Liberation Front.

The action ended with a group of women singing a song about Ericka Huggins. It had been a beautiful day and we left with an added determination to continue the struggle to free all our sisters.



## Champaign

# Protest outside prison

CHAMPAIGN, March 8— The Women's Caucus of Youth Against War & Fascism along with our brothers and friends held a demonstration of support and solidarity at the Champaign County Jail here today. The demonstration was held in celebration of International Women's Day.

The site of the demonstration was picked in recognition of the oppression and struggle of women in America's prisons. These women are mostly Black, Brown and poor. This fact alone exposes the racism and class bias of the court system and the laws that it upholds.

About 15 women participated in a picket line with a banner made by YAWF Women that read, "Jail the rich, free the poor." Our militant chants bounced off the walls of the jail—"Free Angela, free Ericka, stop the war against Black America" and "Lousy food, iron bars, free the prisoners, jail the guards."

A lot of pigs came out (the jail is connected

to the local pig station) to intimidate the picketers with their cameras. One tried to pose as an "ordinary citizen" and began to honk his car horn to drown out the chants. This only raised our level of militancy and our voices. He finally tired and resorted to picture-taking which also had no effect on the demonstrators.

Across the street, many women and men were doing laundry in a laundromat. Sharon Sindelar from YAWF took leaflets explaining the demonstration over to the people who were in the window watching the picket line and listening to the chants. All of them took the International Women's Day leaflets.

The demonstration lasted about 40 minutes and all felt that even though the prisoners were still in jail, the pigs had once again been defeated by the people and their struggle against oppression. Free our sisters, free ourselves! Free all political prisoners!

by Mary Kay Lama  
(Champaign YAWF Women)

## YAWF statement for Angela Davis

NEW YORK, March 8— The following statement was read here tonight by Pam Meyers of Youth Against War & Fascism at a rally to commemorate International Women's Day and support Angela Davis, sponsored by the New York Committee to Defend Angela Davis.

\* \* \*

On this International Women's Day, the Women's Caucus of Youth Against War & Fascism brings greetings of solidarity in the struggle for Angela Davis. International Women's Day was born in the struggle of women in the needle trades industry who took to the streets in a mass demonstration right here in New York City in 1908. Today the day symbolizes the struggle of women against racism and oppression all over the world.

We salute Angela Davis just as we salute women who are fighting for liberation everywhere—from

the jungles of Vietnam to the deserts of the Middle East, to the women of South Africa and Latin America.

Angela Davis was framed up by the racist government because she is an outstanding Black revolutionary fighting for the liberation of all her people. There are hundreds of political prisoners like her—Ruchell Magee, Ericka Huggins, Bobby Seale, Joan Bird, Afeni Shakur, Martin Sostre are all victims of the war against Black America.

This war against Black America and against all the oppressed has been carried on for 400 years. There is no better illustration of this than the fact that the prisons of this country are filled with Black, Puerto Rican and poor people. The fact is that prisons are nothing but concentration camps for the poor—so that even those who are not charged with so-called political crimes are political prisoners because they are persecuted only because of their

race and poverty.

As a member of the Prisoners' Solidarity Committee of Youth Against War & Fascism I was in Auburn, New York, when six Black prisoners from Auburn Concentration Camp were beaten right inside the courtroom because they stood strong in the face of the racist judge and the whole prison administration.

The list of U.S. political prisoners is too long to name, but along with Angela, Ruchell and all the Panther political prisoners are the anti-war fighters like the Berigan brothers, hundreds of draft resisters who refused to fight in the imperialist war against the Indochinese peoples and the many anti-war GIs who fill the military stockades. Among these fighters is my husband and comrade, Joel Meyers, who is not here tonight because he is serving a 3 1/2-year sentence in the Lewisburg Federal Concentration Camp.

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS  
JAIL THE RICH, FREE THE POOR



of D addresses IWD rally in New York.



# Labor militants join fight for duPont

by Emily Hanlon

NEW YORK, March 1—The 1100 workers at the duPont plant in Niagara, N.Y. have been on strike for five long, bitter months. Their struggle for decent wages, decent working conditions and union recognition has been not just a strike against a large capitalist corporation, but against the whole duPont dynasty. It was in solidarity with the Niagara workers that 12 representatives of the Center for United Labor Action (CULA) walked into duPont's offices at the Empire State building here today and confronted the duPont executives, demanding that duPont bargain in good faith with the striking Niagara workers.

When the CULA representatives walked in, they immediately unfolded

a banner which read, "STOP: Niagara Sweatshops, duPont Union Busting." The receptionist told them that there was no point in staying since it was 4:30 and all the executives had left long ago.

The protesters refused to leave and soon all of the office workers were standing around. When it became clear that the labor group was determined to stay until they met the boss, the big man suddenly came slithering out of his oak-paneled office.

The executive (who refused to give his name) was flustered and angry. At first, he tried to pass the buck, as such people usually do, saying that he "really knew nothing of the Niagara strike," and that "the office in New York City is the wrong place to launch a protest....

The home office," he muttered, "is in Delaware."

By this time, the security police had arrived. When the executive saw that the group would not be intimidated, however, he was forced to listen to their statement about the plight of the striking workers. The representatives of CULA then marched out of the office to join a militant picket line in front of the Empire State building, demanding an end to duPont's union busting.

(The Center for United Labor Action (CULA) is a recently formed agency made up of leading militants in a number of labor unions who have come together to improve and extend the influence of their organizations. It is independent of both government and corporate financing and is solely concerned with advancing the inter-

ests of working people, employed and unemployed.)

The fight against duPont has awakened and galvanized all the workers in duPont's empire. Across the country, there have been support demonstrations in well over 17 locals of the Federation of Independent Unions, duPont System (FIUDS).

It is the national solidarity of the duPont workers that is dealing a blow to duPont's iron grip over the workers. An example of the workers' solidarity was shown on Feb. 16, when the FIUDS local in Memphis, Tenn., (which is one of the seven other locals besides Niagara not to sign a contract) was offered a higher settlement by duPont than the Niagara workers were even asking. The Memphis workers turned down the

by Jerry Zilg

WILMINGTON—DuPont workers demonstrated across the nation on February 15 in a strong show of solidarity with 1000 duPont strikers at Niagara Falls, New York. In what may be the first step in building a national union in duPont, pickets were set up in front of plant entrances in Wilmington, Delaware, and Richmond, Virginia, as workers demanded an end to strikebreaking at Niagara, already the longest strike in duPont's 170-year history.

The Niagara strike began five months ago. Local 10 tried to bargain for a 20¢-per-hour wage increase, an agency shop, improvement in duPont's Industrial Relations Plans and Practices, an increase in shift differential to 15¢ an hour from the current 11¢ an hour, and a tenth holiday.

DuPont answered last September 21 with an offer of only 2¢ an hour increase in shift differential, a "revised" grievance procedure, and a deletion of the one year service requirement in the family provision in case of death.

DuPont's offer was made on a "take-it-or-leave-it" basis and has not changed in five months. DuPont backed this ultimatum with court restrictions on the union's picketing and by importing strikebreaking supervisors from other duPont locations to work in place of the strikers at Niagara. In February, duPont took away Blue Cross from the strikers, refusing to pay medical and hospitalization insurance coverage for union members and their families.

The company has now threatened that it will make another offer during the first week in March, and if not accepted, will make smaller and smaller offers each week until April, when it will close down the plant and throw the strikers permanently out of work in duPont Co.

DuPont's total rejection of the workers' demands is typical of its two-century-long oppression of workers. Fleeing from a popular revolution in France that they had opposed violently, the wealthy royalist duPont family set up gunpowder plants in Delaware, building their fortune with each war of expansion by the United States Government. After profiteering off the Civil War, the duPonts ruthlessly built the "gunpowder trust" through murder,

sabotage and cheaper prices permitted by paying lower wages to workers than competitors. The family and company head at that time, Gen. Henry duPont, typified duPont labor policy by sickening his dogs on workers "to wake you fellows up."

By 1912, the duPonts had literally bought off the Federal Government as a partner in crime, built a monopoly and was pushing the U.S. to draft workers into World War I. The duPonts hit it big with that war between capitalists, profiteering over \$250 million. Pierre duPont, the head of the company then, raked in over \$1 million a year and built his extravagant "Longwood" estate with over 1000 garden acres and 100 servants. But as peace approached in 1919, something had to go. And something did. The duPonts laid off 30,000 workers in one year, 70,000 more the next.

With their war profits, the duPonts bought into General Motors and the chemicals industry. While duPont propagandized about the privilege of working for them, some workers were dubbed "canaries" because their skin was dyed yellow from poisonous sulphur. When the depression came, duPont Co. laid off thousands of workers to keep up its rate of profit and dividends (mostly to duPonts themselves).

During the thirties, when a workers' rebellion looked imminent, the duPonts tried an abortive fascist coup against the U.S. Government in 1934 and financially supported the KKK and the Black Legion, a fascist, terrorist organization responsible for the death of over 50 auto union (UAW) organizers in the Midwest. The Legion was finally crushed in 1937 by thousands of auto workers and supporting miners in the GM sit-down strike at Flint, Michigan.

## "The boss knows best"

DuPont has always tried to hide its oppression of workers behind a mask of paternalism and always insisted it knew better than the workers what was best for them. When the Wagner Act legalized unions in 1933-34, duPont Co. set up its local company unions in order to keep the CIO out.

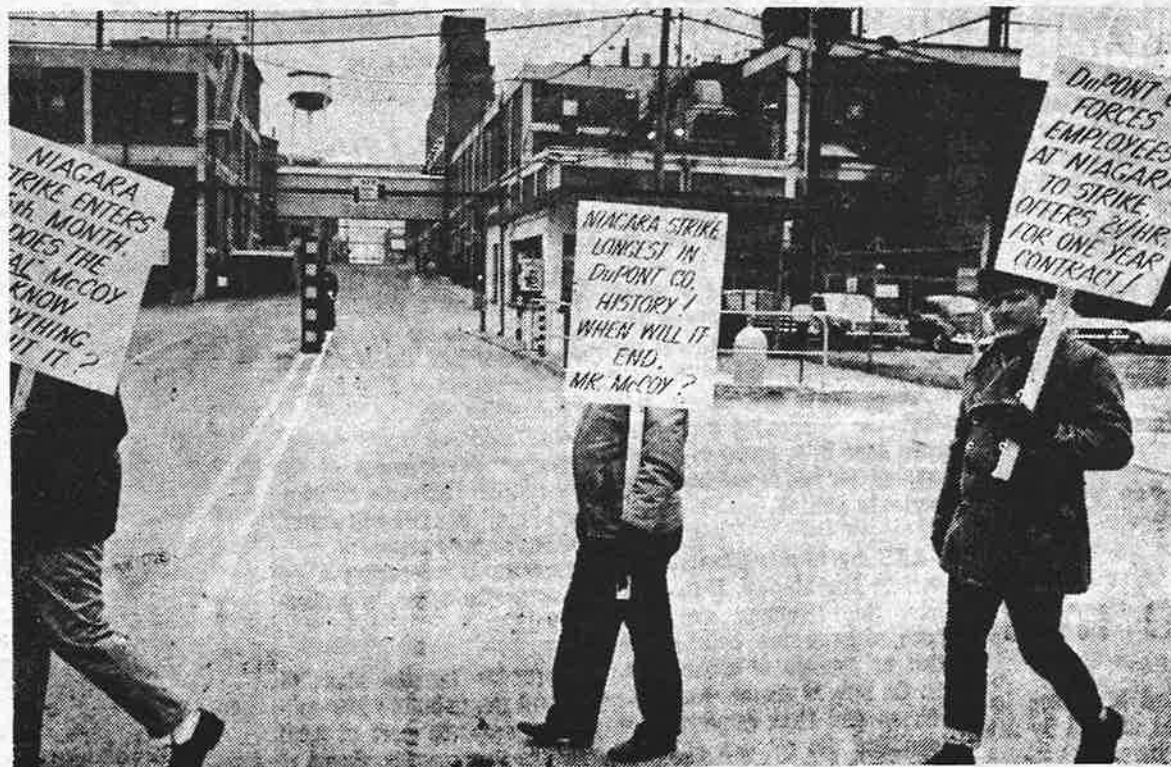
But by 1971 the mask of paternalism has worn thin and workers are willing to accept the challenge. As one Wilmington mechanic put it: "In 1962, when duPont still owned GM, I was making 9¢ an hour more than GM. Now, since GM is independent, I make \$1.52 less." Another worker, the secretary of union Local 9, put it this way while demonstrating in front of the Newport pigments plant in Wilmington:

"Ten years ago this would never have happened. I thought I had a good job. Now look at me. I'm on the pavements." "It's the least we can do," another worker explained. "If they're (Niagara workers) beaten, we know it affects us."

In Wilmington, the plant managers were upset by the workers' solidarity pickets. "One of the managers just couldn't understand why we'd demonstrate for duPont workers in Niagara," one worker said. "What do you guys care about duPont workers in Niagara?" he asked. "That's just it," we told him. "They're duPont workers."

DuPont has been laying off workers in the Wilmington area, and the workers are beginning to fight back. Workers from Rapauna Local 12, United Chemical Workers Local 4, Newport Local 9 and the Edge Moor Independent Union (all affiliated with the Federation of Independent Unions, duPont System) picketed Wilmington's Newport and Chestnut Run plants and the Experimental Station at Carney's Point, N.J. As one worker explained, "I sometimes go up to Longwood Gardens (Pierre duPont's former estate). My wife says it's so beautiful. It is, but I tell her, 'Who built this place? We did!' The duPont's own this state. But things are going to change. Things are finally coming down."

## DuPont's anti-labor history



Members of duPont Newport Union Local 9 picket, along with several other union locals in support of Niagara duPont workers.



# workers

offer — a resounding slap in the face to duPont's tactic of divide and conquer.

Mike Tilli, Chairman of CULA, said today's action at the Empire State building by the Center for United Labor Action is only a beginning of a series of actions in support of the duPont workers. Other actions are being planned by CULA until the struggle for a national union is won. John Harrison, Wage and Hour Chairman of striking Local 10 in Niagara and National Secretary of FIUDS, has asked CULA to join in an important demonstration at a stockholders meeting in Wilmington, Delaware — the heart of the duPont dynasty.



Demonstrators outside Empire State Building in support of Niagara duPont workers.



DuPont executive has way barred by CULA representatives.

## An open letter to duPont

An open statement from the Center for United Labor Action

Delivered to E.I. duPont & Co. at its offices in the Empire State Building on March 1, 1971 in solidarity with striking Local 10 of the Niagara Plant Employees Union (Buffalo, N.Y.).

To:

Mr. Charles B. McCoy, President

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

DuPont, a vast corporate octopus, makes billions in profits each year with millions coming from supplying Nixon's war schemes. To the men and women who sweat in duPont's shops and produce all the wealth that the duPont family lives high on, the duPonts offer insults.

In this time of inflation and rising taxes, duPont offers the members of

Local 10 only 2¢ an hour increase. DuPont also is trying to destroy the union by cutting back on its grievance procedure and leaving the workers defenseless against speed-ups and harassment from foremen. In response to this attack, the workers of Local 10 went on strike last October 1.

For five months the Niagara workers have been on strike and have withstood all of duPont's union busting tactics. DuPont is trying to starve the Niagara workers into submission because their strike is showing all the different and separate local unions of duPont that they must unite into an effective national union to fight this vast corporate system. DuPont is using scabs against the strikers and has pressured its local cronies on the bench to issue a court injunction against the workers.

DuPont has broken off negotiations and recently has taken away the workers' Blue Cross and Blue Shield medical protection. The Niagara workers, like many of us, have for years spent long, hard hours working to get some medical protection for themselves and their families. DuPont thinks nothing of using sickness and hospital bills as an ally in its strikebreaking.

We demand that duPont meet the just demands of the Local 10 workers and cease all its criminal acts against the members of Local 10.

Signed/ Michael Tilli, Chairman  
Center For United Labor Action

## --NYU strike

(continued from page 6)

expressed by the crowd that he be boiled in oil or otherwise meet a horrible death were much more furious than anything chanted on a predominantly student demonstration. We explained to one foreign student who didn't understand the word "scab" that it was the worst thing you could call someone in the English language.

It took quite a while to complete the delivery because enterprising supporters of the strike had blocked up the oil hole and its air vents. The workers were very angry. Many of them who had thought the police were just doing their jobs, and could be won over, began calling them pigs and Gestapo.

The next evening, as it became apparent that the campus was more united than ever, the university got an injunction against violence. The university itself was guilty of the most criminal violence in underpaying its workers and hiring armed scabs to break the strike,

but of course the ruling class court didn't see it that way. The International leadership of the Teamsters came down and told the workers and students to obey the injunction, to keep things cool, but the spirit of the workers was not dampened.

For the moment, the strategy has been changed to allow in any scab trucks which the university is able to find — which isn't many — because the university is beginning to realize that this strike cannot be broken. The buildings are literally falling apart. A few things which normally don't happen by themselves, such as broken windows, messed-up thermostats, windows left open in 20-degree weather, and bedsheets found burning in one dorm, have helped the general deterioration of the buildings.

The workers are very militant. And with the students' support, they will stay on the streets until they win.

## -Poland

(continued from page 7)

The level of organization and consciousness of the Polish workers in this struggle shows a new breeze is blowing. Undoubtedly, the present crisis of U.S. imperialism, in which both its inherent economic weakness and its drive for global domination have been unmasked before the world, has done much to encourage the real militants, who genuinely want to revive communist principles.

Mieczyslaw Dopierala was elected the head of the party branch at the giant Adolf Warski shipyards in Szczecin after the uprising. Also head of the strike committee that controlled Szczecin, Dopierala said of the workers' movement: "There was nothing anti-socialist, nothing anti-Soviet in our strikes.... We respect our elders. They won freedom for us and rebuilt Szczecin. But man is born with egotistic traits and many leaders looked only to their personal advantage.... There must be greater contact with the people, there must be individual responsibility for one's acts.

And we demand rotation in office. We are not dogmatists. I did not finish a party school and none of us here has a political education. We got it in production, in our jobs."



# On the organizing

## Boston

### Hit the streets for Bobby/Ericka

BOSTON, March 5—Some 100 people gathered on the Boston Common here today for a rally to show solidarity with Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins, Ruchell Magee and Angela Davis. Despite the bitter cold and driving winds, supporters gathered at the Commons Band Stand where brief raps were given by a Boston draft resister, a member of the Committee to Defend the Panthers, and a Panther sister.

As the rally drew to an end, a member of the Red Book Collective jumped to the mike and urged that the group follow YAWF banners and take their case into the streets. The demonstrators then set off behind a "Free Bobby" banner and another reading "Free Bobby—Angela—Ruchell—Ericka—Stop the war against Black America" and signed by YAWF Women.

For over an hour, the streets of downtown Boston, by now filled with rush hour traffic, rang with shouts of freedom for the Panthers and all political prisoners. Surprised motorists suddenly found themselves surrounded by enthusiastic supporters of Black liberation. Many of them responded with friendly nods

and even clenched fists. Leaflets were distributed into car windows announcing the up-coming visit of the vile racist and war criminal, Spiro T. Agnew.

Notably absent from the action today, as usual, were those vociferous phrasemongers of self-determination, the Young Socialist Alliance, who didn't even come out in their usual way to sell papers and buttons. This is quite understandable, however, as they purposely scheduled a huge fund-raising party, complete with rock bands, to draw as much attention as possible away from the war being waged at home against the Panthers and other Black liberation fighters.

The demonstration finally wound up at the site of a community dinner. There a class-conscious puppet show and films from North Vietnam and Cuba topped off a day which symbolized the resolve of the militants in the Boston movement to put self-determination of oppressed people into practice and to build a fighting movement to free Bobby, Angela, Ruchell, Ericka and all political prisoners.

Alan Francis

## Seattle

### Eviction of Panthers blocked

SEATTLE—A local conspiracy to evict the Seattle Black Panther Party from their headquarters has been stopped. The Panthers were approached by their landlord in November and told they would have to evacuate their house by December 14. The landlord's reason was that he wanted to build apartments on the block.

It was known, however, that the landlord was working in cooperation with Model Cities, which owns the property across the street from the Panthers. Model Cities has plans to build a police cadet training school on this property. It would definitely be hard to do this with the Panthers living across the street.

The Panthers refused to move out by the December 14 deadline and another subsequent deadline. The work they are doing in the community is much too important and they did not want to legitimize the laws that place property rights over human rights. On January 28, the Panthers were to go to court with the landlord for an injunction effectively blocking them from their headquarters.

Knowing that they had little chance in court, and that a pig attack on their office might be imminent after January 28, the Panthers went about mobilizing local support. Under the leadership of the Panther Party, the Panther Defense Coalition was formed, just after January 1. The coalition consisted of a number of radical groups and individuals, including the Black Student Union,

Youth Against War & Fascism and the Revolutionary Union.

Several rallies as well as a number of speaking engagements were held to get support for the Panthers. A wall poster was put together and hung up all over the city calling people's attention to the impending eviction. YAWF was heavily involved in this as well as a street meeting which was held downtown, outside the public market, concerning the eviction and repression against the Panthers.

On January 28, the Panthers went to court to fight their eviction. The judge backed down, deciding only one of the Panthers should be served with a notice of eviction. This person subsequently moved back into the headquarters and is staying as a guest of the rest of the Panthers. The agitational campaign on the part of the Panther Defense Coalition very likely had an influence on the judge's decision.

Repression against the Panthers has not stopped with their threatened eviction. Two weeks later, Aaron Dixon, Captain of the Seattle Black Panther Party, and Jake Fidler, another Panther, were both arrested on a number of trumped-up charges. They were charged with carrying a dangerous weapon. Fidler was also charged with assault, interfering, resisting arrest and disturbing the peace. They are both out on bail awaiting trial. The Panther Defense Coalition intends to be active in getting support for their defense.

## Boston

### Black high school students strike

BOSTON—When something happens in a public school, who's usually blamed? Black people, of course. But when two Black students from Boston English High School were falsely accused of stealing from a cafeteria worker's locker here recently, it sparked off a long-incoming strike of Boston's Black high school students.

It started with 200 Black students taking over the school's assembly hall and soon spread to a city-wide strike of many of Boston's Black high school students. They have been demanding: more Black teachers and guidance counselors (the faculty is presently less than 5 per cent Black) to be approved by the students, Black studies courses to be approved by the students, amnesty for all strikers and their supporters, an end to the harassment of Black students by white teachers and students, and an evaluation of the Boston school system by a board of community people.

The School Committee's first reaction was to send pigs to deal with the strikers. Then a meeting was set up between students and the school committee, which resulted in increased anger when only one school committeeman showed up. Prior to the meeting, Black students were attacked by snipers at one of Boston's high schools.

The Black Student Federation, a coalition of black student organizations, tried to get the demands on

the School Committee's agenda, but they were told it would be a long wait before a decision was made.

When white students at Jamaica Plain High went out along with the Black students, additional demands were made ranging from better physical conditions in the schools and a breakfast program, to more student control and an end to police occupation of the schools.

The ruling class had its reaction, too. Rep. Louise Day Hicks, former school committee chairwoman and an infamous racist in this city, said on a radio forum that "we" are listening to the students too much and educators should run education. In the same repressive ruling class tradition, School Committeeman Craven demanded that all striking students be permanently thrown out if they are over 16, and treated as truants if they are not. He also tried to get the District Attorney to indict Leon Rock, co-director of the Black Student Federation, to further emphasize his call for discipline in the schools.

Boston English High School, the first public school in the U.S., again plays a vanguard role, but this time in the struggle against America's racist educational system. With the spirit of Boston's Black high school students, it now looks like Boston schools are going to get their too well-deserved reward.

Michael T. Modica  
Boston YAWF

## Polaroid Revolutionary Workers protest apartheid

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 24—Today at noon there was a demonstration at Tech Square, the sight of Polaroid's headquarters, to support the demands of the Polaroid Revolutionary Workers Movement:

1. Polaroid completely disengage from South Africa.
2. Polaroid meet with all employees to discuss its policy and make a public statement on its position on apartheid in the U.S. and South Africa simultaneously.
3. Polaroid contribute the profits earned in South Africa to the recognized African liberation movements fighting for the freedom of the African people.

One hundred people picketed for about half an hour and then gathered to hear speakers talk about racism, capitalism, Polaroid and the struggles of oppressed peoples. Speakers were Ken Williams, the leader of the Polaroid Revolutionary Workers Movement, Caroline Hunter, a member of the organization who was recently fired, and Ira Rubins of the National Movement Against Apartheid, a student-based support organization. From the rally about 50

activists marched to the MIT Co-op to start a campaign to eliminate Polaroid products from every store in Cambridge and Boston until Polaroid agrees with the demands of the PRWM.

At the co-op a very militant picket line was set up in the store in the camera department. After speaking with the assistant manager who gave the group the runaround, the picketers marched down Massachusetts Avenue hitting every camera store on the way until they reached the Harvard Co-op which decides policy for all the co-ops. There, three representatives met with the Board of Trustees. After much legal mish-mash and the setup of a supposedly "secret committee" to investigate the problem and other divergencies, the people finally realized that only mass ACTION will force these capitalists to abide by the wishes of the people. Plans are being set up now for picket lines daily at the two coops and setting up a boycott of the coop until they comply with our demands. BOYCOTT POLAROID! SUPPORT THE POLAROID REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS MOVEMENT!

Bob Dobrow, Boston YAWF



# front

## Champaign

### Zionists, leftists square off at Soviet concert

by John Lombardo

CHAMPAIGN, March 5—Zionist and pro-Israeli demonstrators met strong opposition from the Arab and Iranian Student Associations and Champaign Youth Against War & Fascism at the University of Illinois assembly hall, site of the performance of the Siberian Dancers and Singers of Omsk here today.

Two weeks prior to the arrival of the Russian performers, an ad hoc group calling itself "Students and Faculty for the Freedom of Soviet Jewry," in conjunction with the campus American Students for Israel, called for a demonstration to protest what they termed the "cultural and political repression against the Jewish population of the USSR."

Recognizing the political forces behind the anti-Soviet groups and knowing full well that the question of Soviet Jewry and U.S.-Israeli aggression are intimately connected, Champaign YAWF put out a leaflet explaining the real issues behind the hysteria being whipped up against the USSR around the question of Soviet anti-Semitism and called for a pro-Palestine demonstration to support Middle East liberation at the assembly hall.

The leaflet, which was extremely well-received, explained that these groups had never shown any real concern about racism; not one word about the brutal repression against Black liberation fighters, such as Bobby Seale, Angela Davis, or those struggling against fascist terror in Cairo, Illinois, and not one word about the racist, genocidal war in Indochina waged by U.S. imperialism.

#### Jewry not Zionism

The cries of anti-Semitism, the leaflet explained, were hypocritical on the part of the pro-Israeli groups and only covered the real cause of racism everywhere, including U.S.-Israeli anti-Semitism, namely the economic exploitation of one class by another. The Zionists, the leaflet read, are concerned only "with confusing Jewry with Zionism, imperialist-Israeli aggression in the Middle East with 'Jewish' homeland defense."

In spite of the clarity of the leaflet and the positive response to it, only the Arab and Iranian students and YAWF (along with Tom Piwowar, Buffalo YAWF, Chris Sotmary and Mike Baldwin, all delegates for the N.Y. upstate region to the national Peace Treaty conference here) came

out to demonstrate solidarity with the Palestine liberation struggle. The promise of a strong Zionist contingent, plus the fear of being branded "anti-Semitic," may have been the prime factors keeping the campus left from coming out!

Consequently 25 pro-Palestinians faced some 300 pro-Israelis at the west entrance of the assembly hall tonight. But it was evident to all who were present, including the Zionists, that the 25 were well organized, militant and prepared to stand firm against any and all opposition. Even the bourgeois press commented on the YAWF defense guards who, flags in hand, firmly kept JDL-types trying to get to the demonstrators from getting anywhere near the revolutionary contingent.

#### YAWF didn't ask

Pro-Palestinians and Zionists faced each other from 50 feet away, and for an hour-an-a-half YAWF chants continuously spoke out against U.S.-Israeli aggression. Although the bourgeois media ineffectively complimented University pigs for "preventing a clash," Zionist organizers bemoaned the fact that they had co-operated fully with the pigs

in obtaining a permit and reserving space, while the YAWF demonstrators never requested "permission" to enter the area.

They forgot to add that neither the Arab, Iranian students nor YAWF ask the pigs for anything, least of all "permission" to show solidarity with our revolutionary comrades all over the globe and confront a mob of Zionists who, had they wanted a "clash," would have found the pro-Palestinians well-prepared.

PALESTINE WILL WIN!  
SUPPORT MIDDLE EAST LIBERATION!

## Baltimore

### Panther gets life plus 30 years

Eddie Conway, a Baltimore Panther, was sentenced on March 3 to life with two additional 15-year sentences to be served consecutively. Brother Conway was the first of nine Panthers to be sentenced on frameup charges of "murder, assault and conspiracy." In addition to handing down the severe sentence, the judge denied Conway's motion for a new trial.

A New York YAWF delegation was in the courtroom to show support for the Panther brother. They witnessed just one more outrage that will arouse the people to tear open the prisons.

## New York

### Gay militants picket for Richard Harris

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The Gay Community Prison Committee picketed at the Tombs here today to protest the imprisonment of Richard Harris. Harris, a gay brother and a member of the Inmates Liberation Front of the Young Lords Party, saw and reported the fatal beating of a Tombs prisoner, Raymond Lavon Moore, by guards. Because of this, it is feared that his life is in danger in the prison.

"Jail the rich; free the poor," chanted 75 demonstrators who later marched to the Women's House of Detention to protest and demand freedom for all political prisoners. YAWF members joined the protest with banners calling for freedom for the prisoners.

## Chicago

### Cairo United Front calls national convocation

by Ken Sertic

CHICAGO, February 27—On the South side of Chicago, about 500 people gathered for a National Day of Survival in support of the United Front of Cairo, Illinois. A poster at the conference read: "The conference is being held in Chicago as the scene of the city, outside Cairo, where oppression against Black people is the greatest in the country."

The main address of the conference was given by the dynamic leader of the United Front, Rev. Charles Koen, who spoke about the struggles of survival of the Black community of Cairo. He said that Black people in Cairo had been exploited, misused and abused, but that on April 7, 1969, the Black community began to fight back by instituting an economic boycott.

Since this time there have been over 140 recorded incidents of white racists sniping into the Black community. Rev. Koen exposed the true nature of the struggle in Cairo, when he said there was a ruling class of six millionaire families which exploits both Black and white. Cairo is known throughout Illinois

for being first in malnutrition, second in unemployment and third in substandard housing. In Cairo, he continued, oppressed people have learned about self-defense, and the Black community has proved you can resist.

Rev. Koen branded Gov. Ogilvie as a low-down racist who is working hand in glove with the white racists, like Mayor Pete Thomas and equally racist State's Attorney Peyton Berbling. Ogilvie just recently ordered 24 state "storm" troopers into permanent duty in Cairo, and has provided them with two armored cars.

The bourgeois media has played into the hands of the enemies of the United Front by not presenting the news accurately from Cairo. Reporters from radio news station WBBM have listened to machineguns being fired into the Black community over the phone, only to hang up and not report this news.

Rev. Koen announced that a National Convocation will be held in Cairo on April 14-15-16 to bring nationwide support for the embattled Black community of Cairo, Illinois. The Black community is suffering



from a dual attack of both racism and repression and is in need of contributions for food, clothing, medical supplies and BOND MONEY. Support the struggles of the United Front. Victory to the Black community of Cairo!

Contributions can be sent to the following addresses:

United Front  
P.O. Box 544  
Cairo, Illinois 62914

or  
United Front  
1525 E. 53rd St.  
Chicago, Illinois



# Kim Il Sung reports on progress of Korean revolution

Two decades ago, the U.S. launched a devastating war against the Korean people, thinking that the peninsula of Korea would be the gateway for an invasion of China. The Korean people proved Washington's strategists wrong. In a fearful struggle against seemingly insuperable odds, they were able to fight the imperialist aggressors to a standstill.

The heritage of the Korean War is a nation divided down the middle, the south still semi-feudal and under a military dictatorship, the north building socialism and a modern industrial economy.

Last November, Premier Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reported to the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party on the political and economic work accomplished by the party and the people. His remarks, recently published in Korea in a 170-page book, tell the epic tale of how a once-oppressed and primarily agricultural people are forging a new society while strengthening their ties with the progressive masses around the world.

Marshal Kim told the delegates:

From a long time ago the peoples of Asian countries have a brilliant tradition of victoriously fighting hand in hand against imperialism and for the revolution. The Korean and Chinese peoples joined in fighting against Japanese imperialism and also fought together against U.S. imperialism to victory. The peoples of Indo-China victoriously fought side by side against the French and Japanese imperialists and are now unfolding a joint struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

## United anti-U.S. struggle

Today the aggression of U.S. imperialism bands all the revolutionary Asian countries in a single common front against U.S. imperialism. The peoples of Korea, China, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia suffering directly from U.S. imperialist aggression and all other revolutionary countries in Asia should further consolidate the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front, wage a forceful anti-U.S. joint struggle to deal a more powerful

collective counter-stroke at the U.S. imperialist aggression on Asia.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should thus be driven out from South Korea and Taiwan, from South Viet Nam and Laos, from Cambodia and all other parts of Asia where they have set foot, and their stratagem of making Asians fight Asians be foiled. Though the U.S. imperialists are bluffing now, they cannot hold out and will be chased out of Asia in the end when all the peoples of Asian countries making revolution join in dealing collective blows and bringing pressure to bear upon them with the support of the world's revolutionary peoples.

## Korea's accomplishments

In his report, the Korean head of state spoke in detail of the accomplishments of the last seven-year plan. The volume also contains Korea's assessment of its immediate economic tasks and its long-range goals.

Most important, however, the report reaffirms Korea's unwavering determination to stand firm in the vanguard of the struggle against U.S. imperialism (50,000 U.S. troops are still poised in the South, and the U.S. spends millions on equipping the half-million man puppet army as well as strengthening Japanese imperialism against the Korean people).

Kim Il Sung welcomed the rising revolutionary movements that are developing all over the world:

There is no more pressing task than fighting against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war in the international arena today. Only through a relentless struggle against the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression can world peace be safeguarded and the struggle for national liberation and independence and for democracy and socialism be crowned with victory.

Today the struggle of peoples against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war has become a trend of the times that cannot be held in check. The flames of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples are flaring up furiously,

the working-class movement is growing in intensity in capitalist countries and more peace-loving people are coming out in the struggle against the aggression and war policies of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism. The anti-war movement of people has assumed a mass character in the United States itself. U.S. imperialism is being battered in all parts of the world and driven into dead ends internally and externally.

Marshal Kim's report can be obtained through the newly formed American-Korean Friendship and Information Center, 160 Fifth Avenue, Suite 809, New York, N.Y. 10010. Other literature on the DPRK is also available from the Center.

## Today Vietnam, TOMORROW KOREA?

an interview with

**Kim Il Sung**

President of the  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

WORLD VIEW PUBLISHERS 35 cents,  
46 West 21st Street  
New York, N.Y. 10010 plus 10¢ postage.

by Shirley Jolls

The vote of a half-dead racist who had served the Pentagon for 38 years clinched the important Senate race between Senators Byrd of West Virginia and Kennedy. Senator Richard Russell's proxy from Walter Reed Army Hospital assured that the military's next-ranking legman, Robert Byrd, got a boost up to Democratic Party "whip." The military judged that, with Russell's death imminent, this was the moment to install Byrd as Majority Leader Mansfield's assistant.

Byrd is by no means the unknown that reports imply. He has been carefully groomed by the monopolies and the military and has close ties with his home state's Consolidation Coal, which owns the Farmington mines where 78 miners died two years ago. He is also reported to be tied to Continental Oil and has worked with Russell on the Senate's Appropriations and Armed Services Committees since he moved from the House of Representatives in 1958.

Russell, says Byrd, regarded him as a son. And the two are very alike in their racism. Russell made his mark in the Senate in his second year, 1935, by conducting a filibuster against an anti-lynching bill. Byrd was a Kleagle in the KKK in the 1940's, and in 1946, the year he

## New Senate whip an old reactionary

# A friend of Klan and Pentagon

entered the West Virginia legislature, wrote a letter to the top Klansmen stating "the Klan is needed today as never before," and suggesting a nationwide organizing campaign.

## Campaign against Black people

For eight years this racist controlled the Senate's Appropriations Subcommittee for the District of Columbia where he conducted a war of attrition against Washington's Black population. Byrd's special target was welfare, which he denounced on the basis that 40 per cent of the recipients were what he called "illegitimate" children. In answering critics of the vicious cutbacks Byrd said, "We all get hungry."

Byrd called for the use of "the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines" against the Black rebel-

lions and said "looters" should be shot "swiftly and mercilessly."

As Conference Secretary of the Democratic Party, Byrd was already third-ranking Democratic Senator. He used that power to carry out all kinds of deals for his big business contacts and the Pentagon. His special projects right now are the SST boondoggle, the push for a full-scale anti-ballistic missile program and, of course, the war in Indochina.

Byrd's ascension to his new post as Democratic Whip was a macabre affair. He got Russell's proxy vote the week before the Democratic caucus. In the ensuing days it looked like the old Georgia racist would die before the senators met, and that would have cancelled what was expected to be the decisive vote. Byrd and the Pentagon decided not to publicize their bid unless the election was in the bag and Byrd made arrangements to keep constantly informed of Rus-

sell's condition.

On the day of the caucus, January 21, Byrd went to his Senate office at 6 a.m. From then until the meeting convened at 10 he got reports from the Army Hospital. The news still wasn't conclusive and Byrd later slipped out of the room to meet a runner in the hall. Russell was still alive. Byrd returned to the caucus, gave the pre-arranged nod and was nominated by his West Virginia partner, Randolph. He won with an unexpected three-vote margin, and just four hours later Russell died.

Byrd makes a great deal of his youth as a poor Southern boy. Millions of Black and oppressed people still live in the kind of poverty he describes — and choose to fight their oppression. Byrd has a fascist answer to the kind of oppression he claims to have suffered.

During Byrd's campaign to cut welfare in D.C., a Black woman was found wandering the streets with her four children. Byrd's committee had thrown Mary Etheredge off welfare three times, her husband was unemployed, she had just been evicted. Mrs. Etheredge died a week later. Byrd's defense of the murder he had committed was to attack the woman's husband. "It is his responsibility," said Byrd, "not society's."





SISTER ANGELA DAVIS

MARCH 11—Alumni of Brandeis University from several cities are sponsoring and circulating a petition nominating Angela Davis for President of the Brandeis Alumni Association. Angela graduated from Brandeis in 1965.

The petition calls Angela Davis "one of a large and growing number of political prisoners whom the government is jailing in an attempt to intimidate those who would fight for real change," and says "(she) is under indictment precisely because

she is part of the Black liberation movement—a movement the government is determined to crush, as is confirmed by the viciousness of its attempt to destroy the Black Panther Party."

The sponsors of the petition state that "by electing Angela president of the Alumni Association and thus demonstrating our support for her struggle, we also publicly express our rejection of the racist, imperialist and repressive policies of the establishment." In committing themselves to vote for Angela Davis signers of the petition also call for "freedom not only for Angela but for Ruchell Magee, Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins, the Soledad Brothers, the Berrigan brothers and all political prisoners."

Interested alumni are asked to contact the Committee to Elect Angela, c/o Lapidés, 139 West 12th Street, New York City, N.Y. 10011 for

petitions, or to send a written statement of nomination with signature, class and current address to the Committee. According to Committee spokesman Bob Lapidés, class of '61, the deadline for filing is April 1 and petitions should be returned to the above address by the week previous to that date. Lapidés stated, however, that continuing to circulate the petitions for additional names after the filing date would be necessary to insure the maximum vote for Angela at the time of election.



RUCHELL MAGEE

## Nominating petition for Angela Davis for President of the Brandeis Alumni

After graduating from Brandeis in 1965, Angela Davis became increasingly involved in the great struggles against racism, against the war, and against political repression. Just as many progressives—including Herbert Marcuse and, this year, Neil Friedman (class of 1961)—have been forced off the Brandeis faculty, Angela was last year dismissed from her teaching position at the University of California for no other reason than that she is a communist and a leader in the Black liberation struggle. At this moment, she is facing the death sentence in connection with the events of last August in the courthouse at San Rafael, Cal.

One of a large and growing number of political prisoners whom the government is jailing in an attempt to intimidate those who would fight for real change, Angela Davis is under indictment precisely because she is part of the Black liberation movement—a movement the government is determined to crush, as is confirmed by the viciousness of its attempt to destroy the Black Panther Party.

Since the government is making her a symbol in its war against the people, we believe that by electing Angela president of the Alumni Association, and thus demonstrating our support for her struggle, we also publicly express our rejection of the racist, imperialist, and repressive policies of the establishment. We want freedom not only for Angela but for Ruchell Magee, Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins, the Soledad Brothers, the Berrigan Brothers, and all political prisoners.

We, the undersigned, therefore nominate and state our intention to vote for Angela Davis for president of the Brandeis University Alumni Association.

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# calendar of events

Saturday, March 13, 12 noon  
March in New Haven to Free Bobby and Ericka  
March is from Beaver Pond Park to the New Haven Superior Court where a rally will be held.

Tuesday, March 16, 4:00 to 6:00 pm  
Demonstration to Free Angela Davis  
Foley Square (across from 100 Centre St.) NYC

Sponsored by NY Angela Davis Defense Committee

Thursday, March 18, 4:30-6:00 pm  
Demonstration in support of striking DuPont workers  
Empire State Building  
34th St. & 5th Ave., NYC

Sponsored by Center for United Labor Action

Friday, March 19, 8:00 pm  
Greek Dance -- with Greek food and drink  
Eisner and Lubin Auditorium  
Loeb Student Center (NYU)  
566 LaGuardia Place, New York

Sponsored by Demokratia  
Contribution \$4, for students \$2

Friday, March 19  
Iranian New Year Celebration  
Commodore Hotel  
Park Ave. & 42nd St., NYC

Sponsored by the Iranian Students Association

Saturday, March 20, 1:00 pm  
Rally to End the Indochina War  
Speakers: Andy Stapp, chairman of the American Servicemen's Union; Dave Axel, organizer for 1199; Sharon Chin, NYC Rep. for the Free Angela Davis Committee; Kermit Leibensperger, Wilmington YAWF  
Rodney Square, 12th St. & Market, Wilmington, Delaware

Sponsored by Wilmington Youth Against War & Fascism, Box 972, Wilmington, Delaware.  
Phone: 656-9125 or 656-3480

Saturday, March 20, 9:00 pm  
Benefit for YAWF Prisoner Solidarity Committee  
YAWF Loft, 58 West 25th St., NY  
Phone: 242-9225 or 989-3932  
Donation - \$1

Sunday, March 21, 1:30 pm  
Commemoration of the Ponce Massacre  
Plaza Borinquena  
138th St. and Brook Ave., Bronx, NY

Sponsored by Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico and the Young Lords Party

## Panthers in Israel



A remarkable demonstration of non-European Jews took place in Jerusalem on March 3. Calling themselves the Black Panthers, over 300 non-European Jews protested the racial discrimination that is widespread in Israel.

The group is made up of young Israelis from North African and Middle Eastern countries. They are demanding better housing and higher-paying jobs, which are reserved for European immigrants now arriving in Israel.



# Puerto Rican militants in struggle for Culebra

by P. Meisner

Puerto Rican militants dramatized the Culebran struggle by boldly confronting the imperialist U.S. Navy, actually disrupting Navy target practice off the shores of the island of Culebra. Members of the Pro-Independence Movement of Puerto Rico (MPI), led by Secretary General Juan Mari Bras, boarded two small motor boats and circled in front of the target area at Flamingo Beach in Culebra, forcing the Navy to suspend Operation Springboard for two days in a row, February 24 and February 25.

Navy helicopters and twin-en-

gine planes attempted to head off the MPI boats, but to no avail. In fact, the MPI demonstrators tried to ram a Navy patrol boat four times and succeeded at least once. Two of the militants, Sixto Moreida and Rene Pietri, were captured by Marines after they swam from one of the boats to the target area.

Those still in the boats unfurled Puerto Rican flags and sang "La Borinquena," the Puerto Rican national anthem. They then managed to return to the town of Dewey, on the Culebran coast, after several more encounters with a Navy boat carrying a U.S. marshal.

Washington has been using Culebra as a Navy target practice area since 1901, when a Presidential order authorized firing on the western third of the island. But a year ago, the Pentagon announced plans to take over the whole island and resettle all Culebran residents. The resistance from the people of Culebra and their many allies on the Puerto Rican mainland was so strong and immediate that the Navy had to abandon, at least formally, the idea of driving the Culebrans from their homes. Instead, the Navy is now looking for an alternate shelling site and has "promised" to terminate

all maneuvers off Culebra within "a reasonable time."

But most Culebrans and Puerto Ricans know the Pentagon promise is nothing but a lie, since the Navy is still trying to get all Culebrans off their island. Culebrans have been staging one demonstration after another, particularly in the last few months, occasionally disrupting Navy shelling practice. The demonstrations have been led in the most part by Culebrans and Puerto Rican supporters from MPI and the Puerto Rican Independentist Party (PIP), a more moderate pro-independence organization.



Members of the Pro-Independence Movement of Puerto Rico, including Juan Mari Bras, Secretary General, attempt to disrupt Navy target practice in Culebra waters.

by Larry Levy, M.D.

It has always been the dream of humankind to eradicate disease and hunger. To make a world that is clean and friendly, a place where children can grow up with smiles on their faces rather than with pain in their bellies. Specifically, medical science has made possible a world where disease could be prevented rather than cured.

This ambition has not been realized in the U.S., however, despite all its technological advances. In fact in the past 20 years the level of health care, life expectancy for males and females alike, as well as the maternal and fetal mortality rates, have become relatively worse not better (see WW article "Band-aids for a Gaping Wound" Feb. 26).

In the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam in the past 25 years, health care has advanced so much so that the idyllic state of almost total disease prevention seems not to be a distant dream, but rather a realizable goal for the near future.

Health care in the North of Vietnam went through three distinct periods in the past 25 years. During the years 1945-1954 the country was involved in an anti-colonial war against the French. Following the victory of the people's liberation forces at Dienbienphu in 1954, was a period of relative peace until 1964. This was superceded by an intensive air war waged by the U.S. from 1964-1968.

Twenty-five years ago there were only 47 hospitals, 9 maternity homes, one M.D. per 180,000 people, and an incredible death rate of 26 per 1000, one of the highest in the world. This was the heritage left to the Vietnamese people by the brutal French colonial rule.

In 1945 there was not a single laboratory nor drug factory worthy of the name. All medications were imported. During the anti-French resistance years, the North Vietnamese laid the foundation for a pharmaceutical industry which, ever since, has mostly made use of local resources.

## Medicine in the jungle

Handicraft workshops deep in the jungle made scalpels, scissors and clamps from the steel retrieved from railway tracks. Stainless steel hairpins were made

into hypodermic needles, stays from old umbrellas were filed into surgical needles. Presses for tablets, stills for alcohol and ether were developed.

Large-scale production began under extremely hard jungle conditions. During the years of peace there was consolidation of the drug industry. Vaccines were acquired for rabies, smallpox, cholera, typhus, polio and tuberculosis. Penicillin and anti-malarial drug manufacture also began. Polio was almost eradicated after 1961 with the help of the Soviet Union and the Sabin-Shumakov vaccine.

The number of hospital beds increased 16 times in this decade of peace. In 1955 there were 200 village health stations; in 1964 there were 5,286.

The health network expanded during the years of heaviest fighting (1964-1968). At the end of this period most cooperative farms had a medical cadre, about half had a first aid unit.

## U.S. bombs hospitals

Because of this organization the North Vietnamese were able to cope with U.S. bombers which made hospital facilities a prime target—600 hospitals were destroyed by bombing in the four-year period. One hundred per cent of the wounded received first aid on the spot, and 80 per cent underwent emergency operations in village stations.

The pharmaceutical industry had to decentralize under the pressure of U.S. bombing. Drugs and supplies were literally produced on the spot. Between 1964 and 1968 the quantity of medical supplies produced was twice as great as that manufactured in the 10 years of peace preceding it.

Special mention must be made of the advances in mother and child welfare. Under French colonial rule there were only 300 hospital beds in the whole country for maternity and child care. Maternal and infantile mortality rates were dreadful:

Lying-in women died at a rate of 20 per 1000; New-born babies at a rate of 300-500 per 1000; and Children under one year at a rate of 400 per 1000.

In 1968 these rates were reduced to .8, 14 and 32.7 per 1000, respectively.

At present, 97.5 per cent of all villages have their own maternity home-infirmaries. There are now 24,500 beds for lying-in mothers and children. With 751 obstetrician-gynecologists, 369 pediatricians and 13,684 midwives, a vast network covers the entire country from the capital to the remotest villages. In addition, there are gynecology clinics wherever a sizable number of women work.

The principles which have guided the development of this extensive network are: service to the people, emphasis on prevention, reliance on the masses and use of the resources of the country.

The most important factor in preventive medicine and in ultimately doing away with disease does not depend solely on the technological development of society, but rather, it depends on the social system.

The North Vietnamese have proven that even an economically underdeveloped socialist country fighting a war can provide better care than an "advanced" capitalist country such as the U.S.

Healthcare a  
reality for  
people of  
North Vietnam